# Sustainable Palm Oil

# Multi-stakeholder Collaboration









Peter Heng MD, Corporate Communications & Sustainability, GAR Presentation: 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Palm Oil, RSPO, Singapore, 30 Oct 2012





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# Multi-stakeholder collaboration

GAR believes that multi-stakeholder collaboration is the only way to achieving solutions for sustainable palm oil production.













# <u>Milestones</u>

## 1997

First palm oil producer to establish a zero burning policy

## November 2007

Greenpeace releases a report titled: 'Cooking the Climate' and begins campaign against the palm oil industry

## December 2009

Unilever decides to suspend all future purchases of palm oil from SMART

## February 2010

No development on peat land regardless of depth

## April 2010

Nestlé stops all purchase of palm oil from SMART

# August 2010 SMART presents Independent Verification Exercise

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(IVEX) report in an open and transparent manner

## Q4 2010

GAR formalises collaboration with The Forest Trust (TFT)

## February 2011

GAR initiates industry engagement for forest conservation through a Forest Conservation Policy

## April 2011

GAR receives RSPO membership

## May 2011

GAR publishes inaugural sustainability report

## June 2011

GAR invited to present at Oslo REDD+ Exchange 2011

## September 2011

Nestlé resumes palm oil purchases from SMART

## September 2011

SMART receives RSPO certification

## October 2011

Unilever returns to SMART

### November 2011 GAR invited to

present at TFT's Responsible Palm Oil Conference held in Paris

## November 2011

GAR launches Social and Community Engagement Policy

## November 2011

GAR invited to present at the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Palm Oil

## January 2012

GAR's subsidiaries receive RSPO certification

## February 2012

GAR and SMART launch Yield Improvement Policy

## February 2012

GAR's subsidiary IMT and its subsidiaries received International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

## April 2012

GAR invited to present at TFT's Responsible Palm Oil Conference held in London

## June 2012

GAR and SMART collaborate with TFT and Greenpeace (the Team) to publish the HCS Forest Study Report

## June 2012

The Team presented HCS Forest Study findings at the Indonesia REDD+ Task Force Seminar in Jakarta

## June 2012

GAR invited to present at "The Path to Zero Deforestation", a workshop organised by Greenpeace prior to Rio+20 Conference

## June 2012

GAR publishes second sustainability report

## July 2012

GAR invited to present at the "World Sustainable Agriculture Congress"





# From conflict to collaboration: Multi-stakeholder engagement

# Chancing your arm Open and transparent Taking the lead





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# **GAR Forest Conservation Policy**

- Builds on GAR's pre-existing commitments.
- GAR's Forest Conservation Policy is developed in collaboration with The Forest Trust (TFT) to ensure that GAR has no deforestation footprint. Various stakeholders including Greenpeace have provided inputs.
- FCP focuses on

No development on peat and high conservation value forest areas

No development on high carbon stock forests Free prior informed consent

Comply all relevant laws and international certification P&C





# **GAR Forest Conservation Policy**

- Holistic approach: Implemented Social and Community Engagement Policy (SCEP) and Yield Improvement Policy (YIP) in collaboration with TFT and other stakeholders.
- Ultimately, the conserved High Carbon Stock (HCS) area can revert to its natural ecological function as a forest.
- Applicable to all the plantations that GAR owns, manages or invests in regardless of the stake.













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# Support from stakeholders

"The Government of Indonesia welcomes the cooperation between GAR and TFT on sustainable palm oil development that embraces the environmental conservation and social concerns in promoting economic growth. This initiative is an example to find concrete solutions and model for resource-based sectors which is very key to Indonesia's sustainable development. We are supportive of this 'lead by example' partnership that would encourage all players to participate in this process, at this stage and beyond."

# Mahendra Siregar, current Vice Minister of Finance and former Vice Minister of Trade of Indonesia

Press conference for the launch of GAR's Forest Conservation Policy 9 February 2011





# Support from stakeholders

'There are pioneers within the business community too, but we need more. Businesses must look forward, be innovative and look for sustainable solutions. In Indonesia, Golden Agri-Resources has engaged with the NGO Forest Trust to improve the sustainability of their land use by committing to steer clear of carbon-rich forests and peatlands, and respect indigenous peoples' land rights. International companies like Nestle and others have committed to buy only sustainably produced palm oil. I sincerely hope that these companies will prove to be true pioneers, and inspire other businesses to follow.'

# **Erik Solheim, former Norwegian Minister for the Environment and International Development**

Forests Indonesia Conference 2011, organised by CIFOR 27 September 2011





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# Support from stakeholders

'Last year Nestlé resumed purchases from a palm oil mill in Indonesia run by PT SMART, after the latter set out a commitment to having a "no deforestation footprint".

Working with The Forest Trust, the company has put in place supply chain controls so the oil is fully traceable as legally, sustainably and socially sound, starting from its supplying palm plantations through processing and transport to the Nestlé factory.

This is an example for us all to follow.

# Stephen O'Brien, DFID

Responsible Palm Oil Conference, organised by TFT 19 April 2012





# **HCS Forest Study Report**



- The HCS Forest Study Report was published following the completion of the HCS forest fieldwork conducted under GAR's Forest Conservation Policy.
- The report was presented at the REDD+ Task Force Seminar on 5 June 2012 in Jakarta

http://www.goldenagri.com.sg/pdfs/misc/High\_Carbon\_Stock\_Forest\_Study\_Report.pdf.





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# Summary of HCS Forest Study findings

The findings of HCS forest study indicate that vegetation cover can be used to:

- Estimate the level of carbon stocks
- Stratify into different classes to broadly represent different carbon stocks

# They also indicate that:

- This is a practical and robust method to identify HCS in GAR's concessions in Kalimantan
- However, it needs further testing and field work as a reliable predictive tool for HCS forest across Indonesia





# Summary of HCS Forest Study findings

Six strata can be identified:

- **HK3** Remnant forest or advanced secondary forest close to primary condition;
- HK2 Remnant forest but more disturbed than High Density Forest;
- **HK1** –Appears to be remnant forest but highly disturbed and recovering (may contain plantation/mixed garden);
- **BT** Mostly young re-growth forest, but with occasional patches of older forest within the stratum;
- **BM** Recently cleared areas, some woody re-growth and grass-like ground cover;
- LT Very recently cleared land with mostly grass or crops, few woody plants.





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# High Density Forest: HK3







# Medium Density Forest: HK2







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# Low Density Forest: HK1





# Old Scrub: BT







# Young Scrub: BM







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# Cleared/Open Land: LT







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# Greenpeace blog



http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/Blogs/makingwaves/gar-sets-the-bar-high-in-indonesian-deforesta/blog/40823/

that industry and civil society can work together to implement solutions that safeguard the

environment, the livelihoods of communities and continued economic growth.





# Achieving success: Multi-stakeholder collaboration

# Communities

Value and protect HCS land

# **Industry**

Support and adopt HCS policy

# Government

Policies to protect
HCS land and
implement land swap





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# Next steps

- 1. The Team (GAR, Smart, TFT and Greenpeace)
  - Presenting the findings.
  - Holding wider discussions.
  - Gathering feedback on study and outcomes.
- 2. GAR's action plan
  - Upon gathering the required input and feedback from all stakeholders, GAR intends to develop its action plans for how it will proceed further with this methodology and will announce this in due course.
- 3. To be successful, all stakeholders must work together:
  - Local communities Multi-stakeholder collaboration to find solutions to convince local communities on value of conservation.
  - Government Support to establish and implement land swap process.
  - Industry Support of key industry players.





# Thank you





