Sustainable Palm Oil
Multi-stakeholder Collaboration

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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.
From conflict to collaboration: Multi-stakeholder engagement

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.

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

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
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.

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.

High Density Forest: HK3
Medium Density Forest: HK2

Low Density Forest: HK1
Old Scrub: BT

Young Scrub: BM
Cleared/Open Land: LT

Greenpeace blog

GAR sets the bar high in Indonesian deforestation

Blogpost by Bustar Maitar - June 6, 2012 at 17:04

What seemed unthinkable for some people two years ago is now happening. Golden Agri-Resources (GAR) is leading the way in what could be the starting point for the palm oil industry to phase out deforestation. And instead of hanging banners at its offices, we are collaborating with the company in what is an unprecedented, serious effort towards what GAR describes as a "no deforestation footprint" for palm oil.

Right now, let's take some time to say "great work". It doesn't happen every day that such an unconventional partnership bears fruit. GAR's commitment and their progress so far clearly shows 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

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