



CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

CSPO

FORUM 2019

20 FEBRUARY 2019

SANDAKAN, SABAH

PROGRAM BOOK

PROGRAMME

- 8.30 a.m.** Registration & Light Refreshment
- 9.00 a.m.** Opening speech by YB Deputy Minister of Primary Industries
- 9.30 a.m.** Paper 1 – MSPO implementation in Sabah by EMPA
- 10.00 a.m.** Paper 2 – Roles and Responsibilities of Private Sector for Smallholders Support (Sawit Kinabalu Sdn Bhd)
- 10.30 a.m.** Coffee Break
- 11.00 a.m.** Paper 3 – Progress and Strategies for Smallholder Certification by MPOB
- 11.30 a.m.** Paper 4 – Experience in Human Wildlife Mitigation Measures in The Oil Palm Landscape (Sabah Softwoods Berhad)
- 12.00 p.m.** Panel Discussion Moving Forward with MSPO Timeline of 2019
Panelists: MPOB, MPOCC, WWF, N.Y.Hiew Holdings Sdn Bhd
- 1.00 p.m.** Closing Remarks and lunch

PAPER 1

MSPO IMPLEMENTATION IN SABAH

Anthony John Wong
East Malaysia Planters' Association (EMPA)

Abstract

The East Malaysia Planters' Association (EMPA) was formed on 26 October 1889 in Sandakan, Sabah. Its objective is to represent, protect and advance the plantation interests in East Malaysia for its members. It has 180 members presently with estates ranging in size from publicly listed companies to small holders; the majority of members are small to medium size estates. Prior to year 2015, members focused on RSPO and ISCC certification because of the European market. When the Malaysian Government announced the mandatory implementation of MSPO in May 2017, EMPA marshalled its efforts towards MSPO. To speed up the implementation, strategies and plans were made, i.e. Engagement with MPOCC and MPOB and other relevant government agencies; awareness programme through forums, workshops, seminars and field trips for members and non-members in Sandakan, Lahad Datu, Tawau, Keningau, and Kota Kinabalu. In 2018, EMPA organised training course on MSPO Part 3 (Plantations) for its members to be ready for audit. Besides, EMPA has also organized forums, seminars, and field trips on MSPO Part 4 (Palm Oil Mills) for members and non-members, and also MSPO SCCS on 17 January 2019. Way forward, EMPA will try to maximise its members for MSPO Certification.

PAPER 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE SECTOR FOR SMALLHOLDERS SUPPORT

Nazlan Mohamad
Sawit Kinabalu Sdn Bhd

Abstract

MSPO certification can be a complicated exercise, requiring funding, training, and guidance. Hence, as the biggest Sabah's GLC oil palm producer, Sawit Kinabalu Group has kick off a pilot project to help smallholders and mediumholders in Sabah to be certified under the MSPO Certification. The pilot project will be first introduced in the West Coast of Sabah (Kudat and Beaufort) and will be introduced in other regions based on demand. The goal is mainly to improve the management practices, oil palm yields and FFB quality towards achieving better oil extraction rates and FFB prices. The ultimate goal is not only focusing on getting every member to be certified by end 2019, but most importantly to sustain the certification by acknowledging that sustainability certification has a positive benefit in their activities to improve their livelihoods.

PAPER 3

PROGRESS AND STRATEGIES FOR SMALLHOLDER CERTIFICATION

Mohd Shahrin Rahami
Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)

Abstract

According to MPOB data and reports from various government agencies who manage smallholder' farms; the number of smallholders including independent and organised smallholders as of 31st December 2018 are 484,837 with the total area of 1,662,416 ha. From that figure, 214,025.42 ha (12.9%) were certified with MSPO. As announced by the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI), the mandatory implementation of MSPO certification will begin 1st January 2020. That means the balance of 87.1% smallholders will have to be certified within a year. MPOB as the government agency that is responsible to assist smallholders in implementing MSPO should have a good strategy to bring all smallholders on board for MSPO certification. For independent smallholders, clusterization strategy is being implemented by MPOB. Ninety-one out of 162 (56.17%) Sustainable Palm Oil Clusters (SPOCs) covering 250, 299 independent smallholders around Malaysia were certified with MSPO. However, the number of independent smallholders joining the SPOC was not at par. These independent smallholders are now being prepared by MPOB' MSPO officers for the documentation and preliminary verification using the MSPO form provided by MPOB. Having passed all of the preliminary processes, they will be joining the SPOC during surveillance and special audit conducted by appointed Certification Bodies. For organised smallholders, SALCRA and PKEINPk has completed 100% of their certification. Other agencies such as FELDA, FELCRA, RISDA, SLDB and KESEDAR will make progress on the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2019 as they are now taking the necessary steps for MSPO certification. More effort should be done to achieve the target and for that reason, collaboration from industry player especially millers and dealers are crucial. Smallholders also need to come forward and be registered with MSPO certification through MPOB considering that the mandatory timeline is approaching soon.

PAPER 4

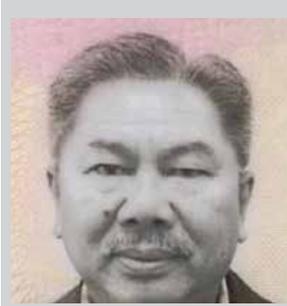
EXPERIENCE IN HUMAN WILDLIFE MITIGATION MEASURES IN THE PALM OIL LANDSCAPE

Ram Nathan
Sabah Softwoods Berhad

Abstract

In Sabah, a combination of factors favours human-wildlife conflict (HWC). This includes increased loss of natural habitat, obstructions to elephant movements, and crops that are attractive to elephants causing a great concern to plantations and communities. Human-elephant conflict (HEC) is defined as “any interaction between humans and elephants that results in negative impacts on human social, economic or cultural life, on the conservation of elephants populations, or on the environment.” Elephants have been sighted in Sabah Softwoods Berhad (SSB) plantations since year 2000 and today, HEC is in the form of crop raiding. HEC and mitigation measures for short term and long term management includes translocation, canon blast, trenches, removing barriers for elephants movements, widening bottlenecks, restoring riparian corridors, electric fences, and establishment of wildlife corridors. Electric fence around the newly oil palm planted areas and establishment of wildlife corridor reduced crop damage quite effectively. During the year 2004-2018, crops damage data in-terms of cost has shown a significant decline in damages after the electric fences were installed and the establishment of wildlife corridor. The primary objective of the wildlife corridor is to connect the forest reserves of Ulu Segama (242,884 ha) and Ulu Kalumpang (51,118 ha) so that wildlife (and plants through animal dispersal) can move between them. Hence, the SSB corridor is necessary to alleviate the risk of animal extinction. The wildlife corridor covers 1,067 ha over a distance of 13.89 km with widths ranging between 400m-800m. Economic value of tree plantations of 1,067 ha and 80 ha oil palm area excised out for wildlife corridors has an economic values of RM20 million and 4.5 million respectively, if cultivated commercially. Mitigation measures can be very costly but addressing these responsibly with commitment will reduce the incidence of HWC in the longer term. Like the words of wisdom of a famous person “You must be the change you wish to see in the world”. In Sabah Softwoods Berhad, “We make the change and we give back to the People and Planet”.

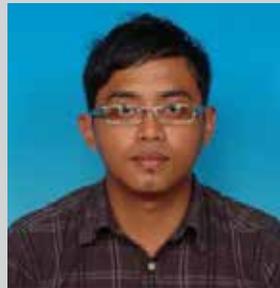
PANELLISTS



DOMINIC DAMBUL
Moderator



CHEW JIT SENG
MPOCC



MOHD SHAHRIN RAHAMI
MPOB



Dr. GLYN DAVIES
WWF MALAYSIA



ALFRED YEE
N.Y. HIEW HOLDINGS

certifiying **Malaysian Palm Oil** for the world

MALAYSIAN PALM OIL CERTIFICATION COUNCIL (MPOCC)

15th Floor, Bangunan Getah Asli (Menara)

148, Jalan Ampang,

50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603 2181 0192

Fax: +603 2131 0167

www.mpocc.org.my



@mpoccmas



@msposcheme



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