

## SAF #3 Report - ANNEX Follow up of previous SAF meetings

Recommendations at SAF #1	Progress made	
<b>1. HCV &amp; HCS MANAGEMENT &amp; PROTECTION</b>		
1. Strengthen communications and engagements with law enforcement, communities and government agencies to address third party clearance.	On going process of dialog with public authorities at local, provincial and national levels. More specifically APP engaged in the TFA Smallholder Task Force addressing this topic (among others).	
2. Develop strategy to strengthen security on corridors / access that poses high risk for illegal activities. Those identified to have been used for illegal activities, need specific strategy.	The new Forest Protection SOP allows identifying areas at risk. The Landscape approach is also the right tool to address the issue of areas that poses high risk for illegal activities.	
3. Strengthen engagement and collaboration with government to address the issue of land mafia and land use overlap.	On going process of dialog with public authorities at local, provincial and national levels.	
4. Develop a strategy to empower and incentivize the communities so they are able to protect natural forest more responsibly.	This is the objective of the IFFS (Integrated Forestry & Farming System) programme to be developed in all 500 communities located in concessions and in a 5 km zone around concessions.	
5. Improve APP's fire management strategy.	A comprehensive Integrated fire management strategy has been developed end of 2015 and implemented since then. First results are encouraging.	
<b>2. PEAT MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES</b>		
6. Develop specific peat management mechanism for areas that are adjacent to conservation areas.	7,000 ha of plantation have been retired in peat areas in Riau and in South Sumatra, neighbouring Berbak-Sembilang national park. This will be used as a showcase to further explore peat restoration strategy. Perimeter canal blocking, resulting in rewetting peat area in the buffer zone, is also a good protection for neighbouring conservation area.	
7. Optimize water level to conserve peatland and develop programs for alternatives species.	Detailed peat mapping based on LIDAR conducted in 2015 on 4,5 million ha (far beyond APP's concessions). Various R&D initiatives have been developed on alternative species. This is a long term plan to carefully identify what would be the best options ISFMP tacking into account peatland area to be restored or rehabilitated Design of canal blocking and 5000 dams built in perimeter canals of all plantations on peat. New LIDAR campaign end of 2016 to assess the impact of dams on water level. Landscape level engagement through Belantara, which include program to implement canal	
8. Collaborate with local communities to implement canal blockings		
9. Assess peatland to identify areas for rehabilitation and rezoning		

	blocking in the community area outside of the concessions with the community	
10. Anticipate and develop plans to assess dry season to avoid peatland fires	Included in the Integrated Fire Management Strategy in synergy with the IFFS programme.	
<b>3. SOCIAL ISSUES AND CONFLICTS RESOLUTION</b>		
11. Ensure that relevant staffs have the required capacity to be able to conduct proper negotiation with communities.	Trainings have been developed on all concessions and deployment continues.	
12. Ensure community receives complete information and proper advice during negotiation. Monitoring by independent observer is encouraged.	Conflict resolution has involved, when necessary, local mediators or facilitators (NGOs) and observer from MoFE. TFT has been tasked with reviewing process and conducting due diligence to assess progress made in conflict resolution. Results announced by APP were only marginally adjusted after this review.	
13. APP should provide progress updates on its action plan related to improving their contractors and sub-contractors' staff rights and welfare.	Progresses are reported in the last APP sustainability report 2015.	
<b>4. COMMITMENT FOR FOREST PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION</b>		
14. APP should engage the government to facilitate Master plan socialization to ensure it is understood and accepted by all stakeholders. This Master plan will be the guideline for stakeholder conservation program	The Master Plan development has been with the involvement of and in consultation with landscape level stakeholders. The Master plan has also been shared with local and national authorities and is now the basis of discussion with stakeholders willing to engage in a given landscape management.	
15. APP should ensure that the landscape conservation initiatives are aligned with the program of Directorates of Essential Ecosystem Management of the Ministry on Environment and Forestry.	There are continuous exchanges between APP/Belantara Foundation and MoEF to ensure consistency of approach.	
16. Government's Forest Management Unit (KPH) program is a suitable platform for landscape conservation initiatives and should be integrated in the 1 million ha conservation program.	APP has started to collaborate with KPH in S. Sumatra through the Belantara Foundation. More collaboration to be developed with other KPHs.	



management, corruption, etc.)		
7. Connect more with local government in sharing information on peatland in order to further progress policy recommendations at national level.	On going process after APP offered to share data from LIDAR survey.	
8. Address peat management issue through existing platforms like Fire Free Alliance and/or standards such as SVLK, HCS, PHPL, IFCC, PEFC, FSC, HCS in order for these standard to better integrate the challenges of sustainable management of peat.	Work in progress	
9. Working with the community to change conflict into positive collaboration through the Integrated Forestry and Farming System, and when possible transferring community to mineral soil, instead of peat soil.	Work in progress, even if the option of relocating communities to mineral soils has not been open yet. Such a plan requires a lot of preparation work and discussions, first and foremost with concerned communities (through FPIC mechanism).	