Rehabilitation and Reconciliation: Opportunities and benefits for smallholders

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In joint effort, presented by:
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• Smallholder perceptions and RSPO
• Rehabilitation process
• Reconciliation process
• Opportunities and Challenges
Smallholder perceptions and RSPO

- Papua New Guinean Smallholders play an important role in the production of Sustainable Palm Oil
- NBPOL is working with associated smallholder towards sustainable production
- The model of associated smallholders was designed based on review of responsibilities and independence status
Smallholder perceptions and RSPO

Smallholder Palm Oil Organisations and LPC

**O.P.R.A.**
Oil Palm Research Association

**O.P.I.C.**
Oil Palm Industry Corporation

**P.O.P.A.**
Palm Oil Producers Association
Smallholder perceptions and RSPO

- Smallholders want to understand the aims and objectives of RSPO implementation?
- Which institutes will be able to guide the implementation?
- What can RSPO certification bring for smallholders?
  - Support, training and awareness are the main drivers
  - This is compounded by mixed performance of the involved government body in rural service delivery
Rehabilitation process

- Kula group, NBPOL Higaturu Oil Palms took over existing estate in the Oro province in June 2010

- 5706 Small holders covering 14225 ha

- Average yield from all productive small holders is 11 mt per ha

- Smallholders blocks unproductive due to dispute or have been abandoned as result of destroyed roads by cyclone Guba
Rehabilitation process
Rehabilitation process

Challenges faced:
- Road access
- Replant requirement of 5000 ha
- No fertilizer application
- Upkeep
- Disputes on blocks
Rehabilitation process

Proposal:

• Discuss with smallholders the option of management guidance

• Employ the village youth, train and help with addressing disputes in the areas by empowering the village communities by training and implementation of GAP

• Clean up the blocks, rehabilitate and replant where necessary
Rehabilitation process

- Crop will be harvested and weighed separately from each block to ensure that the growers are paid out correctly.
- Set up strategic points to enable growers to deliver crop
- Introduce tractors to the more remote areas to collect crop and deliver to the buying points
- Yield increase to improve incomes for the growers
Rehabilitation process
Rehabilitation process

Trial months / tonnes increased

- 115.53
- 105.46

- FFB Prod
  Oct-09 to
  July-10 (84
  Rehab)
Rehabilitation process
Reconciliation process

- 1973- 2000 Solomon Islands Plantations Ltd in operation; NBPOL GPPOL
- Total = 6,500 ha
- 10% Smallholders crop 289 individual blocks
Reconciliation process

- Late 1999–June 2003: Ethnic tension, the plantation estates were destroyed and abandoned

- April 2005: GPPOL commenced operations in Solomon Islands. Joint venture partners NBPOL (80%) and Guadalcanal Plains Resource Development Association (20%) (Landowner Association)

- 19 May 2006: Production commenced after reconstruction of existing mill (25 tonne/hr)
Reconciliation process

- Different setup in the Solomon
- Cultural diversity at local and national level
- Ethnic Tension and long memories
- Landowners Association is vital if effective – dealing with one body and provides a buffer and ensures participation
Reconciliation process

Program focus:
• Involve the women, never underestimate the strength and the power of the women
• Understand the family and cultural structure
• Local argument can become a company problem
• Respect needs to be established
• Adjusted Company personnel attitude
Reconciliation process

• Work with the youth and young adults

• Local ownership in Company and smallholders

• Develop local and regional businesses, support the local business houses. If they don't exist, find that budding entrepreneur.
Reconciliation process

• Local training – financial management, first aid, literacy

• Discuss perceptions and find balanced approach

• Formalised grievance procedure, audited

• Join community gatherings, courses, church, meetings

• Engaged RAMSI and supported community
Opportunities and Challenges

Political, Environmental, Social and Technical

- Generic Standard - National Interpretation - Regional differences
- Communities / smallholders - companies not governments
- Driving force should be Good Agricultural Practices
- HCV, carbon stocks vs livelihoods
- Economic development – rural poverty - FPIC
- Health and Education
- Remote locations - poor infrastructure
Thank you

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