

MINUTES OF MEETING OF RSPO 28th RSPO BHCVWG MEETING

Date: 7th May 2015 Start Time: 9.00 am

Venue: Aloft Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Attendance:

Members and	l Alternates
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Anne Rosenbarger (AR, WRI)

Audrey Lee Mei Fong (ALMF, OLAM)

Dwi Muhtaman (DwM, Remark Asia)

Elizabeth Clarke (EC, ZSL)

Leoni Lawrence (LL, ZSL)

Gan Lian Tiong (GLT, MM)

Ginny Ng Siew Ling (GN, WILMAR)

Harjinder Kler (HK, HUTAN)

John Payne (JP, BORA)

Tang Men Kon (TMK, SIME)

Lee Swee Yin (LSY, SIME)

Marcus Colchester (MC, FPP)

NorAzam Abd Hameed (NaH, FGV)

Olivier Tichit (OT, SIPEF)

Richard Kan (RK, GAR)

Michal Zrust (MZ, Daemeter)

Paulina Villalpando (PV, HCVRN)

Lanash Tanda (LT, SEPA)

Tania Firdausy (TF, WRI)

Faisal Parish (FP, GEC)*

RSPO Advisors

Secretariat Staff

Oi Soo Chin (OSC, RSPO)

Dillon Sarim (DS, RSPO)

Francisco Naranjo (FN, RSPO)

Melissa Chin YK (MCYK, RSPOP)*

Absent with Apologies

Henry Barlow (HB, Independent)

Glen Reynolds (GR, SEARRP)

Peter Heng (PH, GAR)

Sophie Persey (SP, REA)

*Invited and attended only one discussion session.



AGENDA

1.0 Opening meeting	3
2.0 Update on Budget	3
3.0 Results of BHCVWG Work Plan, concept notes and budgeting	3
4.0 Update on HCV ALS	2
5.0 Simplified HCV toolkit for smallholders update	2
6.0 HCV toolkit for oil palm sector	2
7.0 LUC analysis for NPP and potential collaboration with Emission Reduction Working Group (ERWG)	2
8.0 Assigning compensation panel	5
11.0 Closing meeting	c



Item	Description	Point Person
1.0 1.0.1	1.0 Opening meeting OT opened the 28 th BHCVWG meeting by welcoming members and participants.	
1.1 1.1.1	Approval of previous minutes OSC presented the minutes and sought comments from members. The minutes were then endorsed by the BHCVWG members and OSC informed members that it will be uploaded on the RSPO website.	
1.2	Action points: 1. To upload minutes onto the website.	OSC
2.0 2.0.1	2.0 Update on Budget OSC presented the spending for BHCVWG for financial year July 2014 to June 2015.	
3.0 3.0.1	3.0 Results of BHCVWG Work Plan, concept notes and budgeting OSC presented the voting results for the BHCVWG Work Plan and informed members that the next step would be to allocate budgets to proposed projects. MZ suggested proposed projects be uploaded on to the RSPO website for 30 days and request interested parties to send in their concept notes. GN commented it is important to identify the objectives and outcomes of the projects before posting it on the website to avoid concept notes received will not be all over the place.	1.35.00mins 2.06.00 tea break
3.0.2	GN also suggested a panel be set up to evaluate concept notes and proposals. OT replied that the co-chairs and Secretariat will be evaluating concept notes and proposals. ALMF suggested co-chairs to help the Secretariat propose budget for each projects.	
3.1	 Action points: GN to develop output for proposed projects. Secretariat to post proposed projects on RSPO website for tender. Co-chairs to help with propose budget for projects. 	GN OSC OT/AR



Item	Description	Point Person
4.0 4.0.1	4.0 Update on HCV ALS PV provided updates on the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (Annex 2) to members. To date, there are a total of 56 provisional licensed assessors under the scheme. PV also reported current activities undertaken by the HCVRN.	2.22.11mins reconvene
5.0 5.0.1	5.0 Simplified HCV toolkit for smallholders update PV provided updates on HCV toolkit for smallholders (Annex 3) to members.	
6.0 6.0.1	6.0 HCV toolkit for oil palm sector Members of the BHCVWG were divided into 2 groups to brainstorm ideas for developing HCV toolkit for palm oil sector. The session was led by PV from HCVRN. The key issues and the framework identified were sent to HCVRN for consideration.	
7.0 7.0.1	7.0 LUC analysis for NPP and potential collaboration with Emission Reduction Working Group (ERWG) The co-chair of ERWG (FP) and MCYL, RSPO GHG manager were invited to the meeting to provide information on what the ERWG has been doing that could be relevant to the BHCVWG. FP explained that the meeting could help avoid divergence issues in both WGs when developing procedures. It was also aimed at avoiding duplication of procedures. See Annex 4 for presentation from FP. AR also shared information on LUC guidance with representatives from ERWG.	3.33.00 mins Lunch break Reconvene at 5.40.08mins
7.0.2	FP informed the BHCVWG that ERWG is considering organising a one day workshop to discuss about compensation resources and how to give additional incentives for growers to keep and maintain HCS areas beyond legal requirements. He suggested to have this meeting back to back with the next BCHVWG meeting.	
7.0.3	AR asked for volunteers to work with ERWG in planning and preparation of the workshop. DL suggested inviting members from SHWG to be involved in planning the workshop. MZ, DL, OT, ALMF from BHCVWG volunteered to be involved in planning the workshop.	
7.1	Action point: 1. MZ, DL, OT, ALMF to assist in planning the workshop.	MZ, DL, OT & ALMF



Item	Description	Point Person
8.0 8.0.1	8.0 Assigning compensation panel OSC presented the list of incomplete compensation panels to the TF. Members were reminded to declare Conflict of Interest (CoI). AR asked members if having a non-commercial relationship with companies such as signing of MoU was considered as CoI. Members said it was.	
8.0.2	OT informed the TF that members of the BoG cannot serve on the compensation panel and clarified that alternate members of the BoG may serve on a compensation panel on their own choice. These alternate members would need to recuse themselves from any discussion at Board meeting when there is discussion regarding members of their respective compensation panel.	
8.0.3	There was no objection on whether a member of a compensation panel of a compensation case could serve as complaints panel for the same company involved in complaints. Any decision made for compensation case with the above condition should also be valid.	
8.0.4	AR suggested to assign the panels offline after checking CoI for members.	
8.1	Action points: 1. Secretariat to assign compensation panel offline and circulate to members.	DS
9.0	9.0 Update on riparian management and contract for additional work	
9.0.1	OSC presented the contract for additional work to members. The TF approved the contract.	
10.0 10.0.1	10.0 Update on INA HCV TF OSC informed members that both English and Bahasa version of the legal review documents was available in March 2015. She also updated members that Desi from RILO office has met with relevant government agencies for advice. The next step will be to organize a growers' workshop.	
11.0	11.0 Closing meeting OT closed the meeting by thanking members for their participation. Meeting reconvenes August 6 th , 2015.	



ANNEX 1

Attendance sheet 28th RSPO BHCVWG Meeting 7th May 2015 Aloft Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

#	Name	Organisation	Signature (7/5)
1.	HARTINDER KLER	HUTAN	Hules
	-Giorna Na	witwar	The.
3	MARWED GLOHESTER	FRP	heme
4	Michael Brady	IFC	Misky
٤,	Tang Men Kon	Sine Darby Plantation	7-10
6.	Andray Lee	OLAM	mile
7	Tavia P. FIRdaus	WRI	Air
8.	Lee Swee Pin.	Sine Darby Plantation	Saujo
9	MORATAM ABOUT HAMED	FW	
10-	MEUSSA YEOH B.C	WWFMY	My.
10.	ELIZABETY CURKE	2SC	alle
	FRANCUS WARMED	2580	ML
13	Pauling Villalpanno	HCV EN	Jayry.
14	John Payne	воря	an
15	Lanash thanda	SEPA	Janost
16	Rychard Kan	yme	Three
17	MICHAL ZRUST	DAEMETER	65
18	OTTOHIT	SITES	-8-
19	Anne Rosenbarger	WRI	NA
20	Leonie Lanrence	ZSL	cerrie

³ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (CHE-111.720.599)

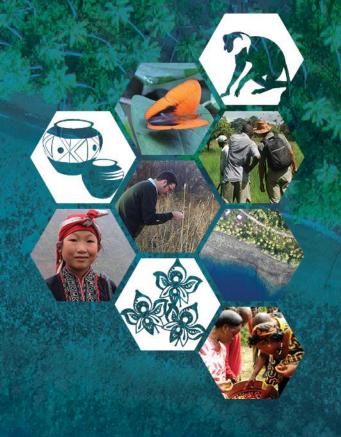
RSPO





HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme

RSPO BHCV Working Group Kuala Lumpur, May 6th, 2015









About the HCV Resource Network

- Member-based organisation founded in 2006, governed by a Steering Group from 2006-2014
- 27 members (since early 2014), 2 supporters
- Governed by a Management Committee
 - Daemeter Consulting
 - Forest Peoples Programme
 - Forest Stewardship Council
 - Mondi
 - Olam International
 - WWF International







What is the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme?

A scheme to license <u>lead</u> HCV assessors so that they can:

- conduct high-quality HCV assessments
- plan & budget better
- deliver concise & clear reports & public summaries

Useful to:

- Companies aiming for certification
- Companies with HCV commitments in their policies
- Other users of HCV



www.hcvnetwork.org/als







Why was it created?

- Variability in quality of assessment processes no stakeholder consultations, costly, misidentification / omission of HCVs
- Inadequate reporting lengthy, poor quality maps, old data - not useful for companies
- No standardized procedures for assessors to follow regardless of commodity or scheme
- No monitoring of assessors to prevent substandard work
- No platform for support & peer to peer learning





Licensing process: 3 phases/filters

Application

- 3 HCV assessment experiences (as lead or team member)
- Language, academic & professional qualifications, training*

Provisional

- To keep licence: 3 chances to submit at least 2 HCV assessment reports that comply with ALS norms
- All reports are considered **Tier 1** (peer review is required by default)

Full

- To keep licence: all HCV assessment reports need to comply with ALS norms
- Any **major** can result in licence revocation
- Reports can be categorized as Tier 1 (high risk, peer review) or Tier 2 (low risk)





Key assumptions

- Reports are a proxy to evaluate assessor compliance with ALS norms (field verification was not financially viable)
- Tier rating as a safeguard for high risk scenarios, peer review procedure designed to identify errors on time
- Report submitted is the final version and should be the same that the company & certification scheme receive





How is quality maintained?

Quality Manager

- Reviews applications (procedure)
- Coordinates peer reviewers and Quality Panel members

Quality Panel

- Evaluate reports and public summaries (procedure)
- Provide assessors with feedback for improvement

Peer Reviewers

 Review quality of assessment report before it is submitted to ALS (procedure)





Current activities

- Make it work better with RSPO NPP requirements reporting
- Discipline specialist register
- Webinars, info sessions, online training sessions
- HCV Assessor Training Courses by registered orgs increase availability of assessors in Africa and Latin America
- Engagement with other cert. schemes
- Keeping track of feedback from users & stakeholders
- Maintenance & improvement of web platform
- Further strengthen peer review system





Status (31st of March)

- Online accounts 145
- Applications received 65
- Applications rejected 7
- Applications on hold 2
- Provisional licences 56
- Full licences 0
- Registered training orgs 7
- Peer reviewers 20
- QP members 6





HCV for Smallholders approach

RSPO BHCV Working Group Kuala Lumpur, May 6th, 2015









Background

 Project developed by the HCVRN Secretariat and SHARP partnership to:



- Address the issue of HCV assessments in smallholder contexts
- How can smallholders carry out HCV assessments in a cost-effective/high quality way?
- RSPO SHWG endorsed the approach for field testing
 - Task force was formed to coordinate field testing





Next steps (1)

- Finding appropriate low risk sites for tests:
 - Indonesia first test but it was high risk because of proximity to national park
 - Being considered: Honduras, Ghana, Tanzania
- Fine-tune risk indicators: when should the SH approach can be used? When would a normal HCV assessment be needed?
 - WRI data use to help with this process





Next steps (2)

- Develop more guidance on:
 - Risk indicators
 - Smallholder stakeholder mapping
 - How to define supply base
 - Who should group manager be
- More updates by the end of May
- Jun-Aug: field testing
- Feedback of results by the end of Sep.

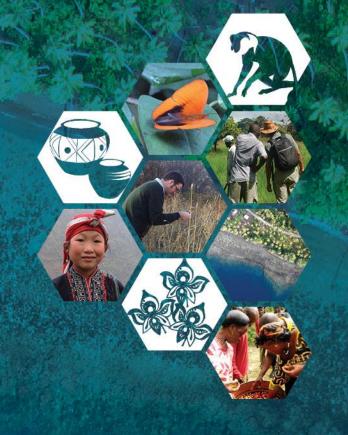
Questions: <u>anders@hcvnetwork.org</u> or <u>veronique@proforest.net</u>







RSPO BHCV Working Group Kuala Lumpur, May 6th, 2015









What already exists:

- ALS templates & guidance
- Common Guidance for HCV Identification & older toolkits
 - National Interpretations (some countries / some outdated)
- Common Guidance for HCV Management and Monitoring
- Last meeting, the RSPO BHCV suggested creation of <u>HCV oil</u> <u>palm-specific guidance</u>







What is needed? What is the process?

Come up with ideas on:

 Process: Propose a process to draft this guidance so that it is global and user-friendly

be creative! e.g. who could the HCVRN interview? Any volunteers?

 Content: Propose content/key issues that could/should be addressed by this guidance.

Think globally - palm not only grows in Malaysia or Indonesia!





Considerations

- ALL HCVs 1-6 social recommendations too!
- Applicable GLOBALLY
- What is NOT currently addressed by existing guidance?
 What is needed?
- Case studies? What should we feature?
- Lessons learned from growers & what do your people need in the field?
- How can we prevent mistakes in Latin America and Africa?
 We are on time!
- SMALLHOLDERS oil palm in Latin America & Africa is largely grown by smallholders - capacity



Thank you!

secretariat@hcvnetwork.org



ANNEX 4

Potential alignment of ERWG and BHCVWG procedures

For discussion with BHCVWG

Kuala Lumpur

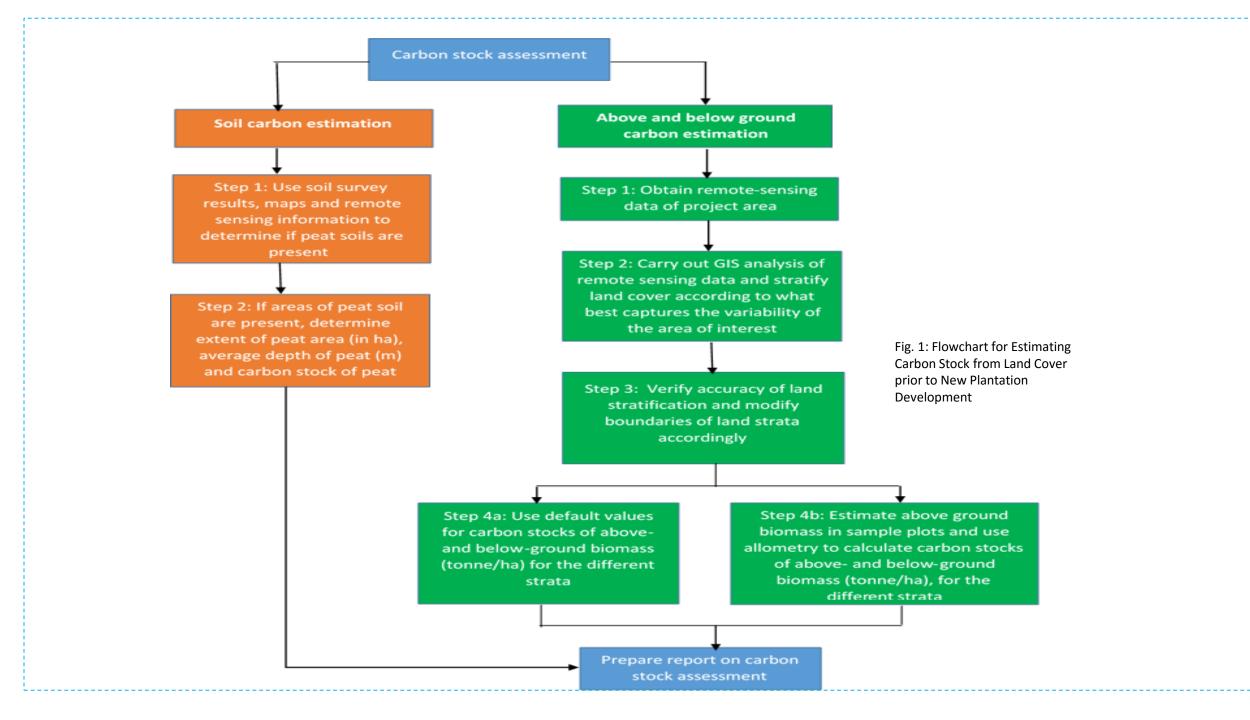
7th May 2015





Issues

- RSPO requires assessment of potential GHG emissions from new developments to be submitted to RSPO/ERWG at time of submission of NPP Report.
- Assessment of Carbon stocks and potential GHG emissions can be linked to HCV and soil assessments.
- ERWG is looking at alignment options with High Carbon Stock Study by Manifesto Group and High Carbon Stock Approach Tool Kit.
- Are their any conflicts/overlaps between ERWG and BHCVWG procedures?
- How can ERWG and BHCVWG procedures be better aligned (if useful/needed)



Above and below ground biomass estimation prior to development

Step 1: Obtain remote-sensing data of project area

- Growers have the options to use currently available Landsat satellite imageries.
- Depending on the size of the proposed new planting area and availability of data and maps it may be necessary to procure higher resolution remote sensing data.
- Growers may also use LiDAR (or equivalent technology using very high resolution imagery) to estimate carbon stocks.





Step 2: Carry out GIS analysis of remote sensing data and stratify land cover

• In the case of comparing the pre-development and after-development carbon stock and GHG emissions, different stratifications may be required to achieve optimal accuracy of the estimates of net GHG emissions or removals. This will include the stratification of the current aboveground land cover type (e.g. grassland, shrubland, intact forest, oil palm, rubber, food crops, etc.).

 Land cover stratification in this step should be done based on what best captures the variability in land cover of the area proposed for new planting.





Step 3: Verification of land cover stratification

 Objective: To verify the accuracy of land cover stratification (based on remote sensing data)

Gather and review relevant information on biophysical characteristics of the proposed new planting area including existing available ground survey data (e.g. Participative survey data and HCV data)

If available information is insufficient to verify land cover stratification, then prepare base maps for ground-truthing incorporating proposed location of sampling plots

Conduct groundtruthing to verify accuracy of land cover stratification After review of existing information and/or ground-truthing, review land cover stratification and modify accordingly





Step 4: Providing estimates of carbon stocks of aboveand below- ground biomass (tonne/ha) for the different strata

- There are 2 options that can be used by growers to estimate the carbon stock values once the land cover stratification has been completed.
 - 1. Usage of default values
 - 2. Estimation via sample plots
- This procedure is not meant to be prescriptive and therefore the ultimate decision on which option to use lies with the grower. It should be noted that the default values in PalmGHG tend to be conservative i.e. showing the higher end of the range of stocks. Growers are encouraged to use more site-specific data for better accuracy.

Step 4a: Use default values for carbon stocks of aboveand below- ground biomass (tonne/ha) for the different strata

• Once the land cover stratification is finalised after ground-truthing or usage of existing available ground survey data (e.g. Participative survey data and HCV data) (Step 3), readily available default values may be used to estimate the associated carbon stock in the identified strata. The default values chosen should be the default values in PalmGHG or if not justified from peer reviewed sources and are as region specific as possible. Justification and referencing should be provided on the choice of default values used.





Step 4b: Estimate above ground biomass in sample plots and use allometry to calculate carbon stocks of above-and below- ground biomass (tonne/ha), for the different strata

Determine the number, location and design of sampling plots within the different land cover strata Carry out field measurements of aboveground biomass (tree dbh) in sample plots Calculate above-ground and below-ground (root) biomass for each strata

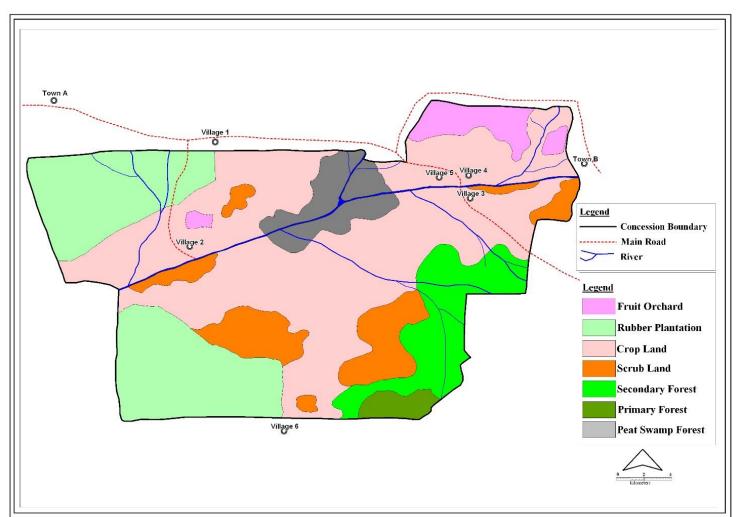


Calculate the carbon stock (tC/ha) for each stratum





Preparation of carbon stock map

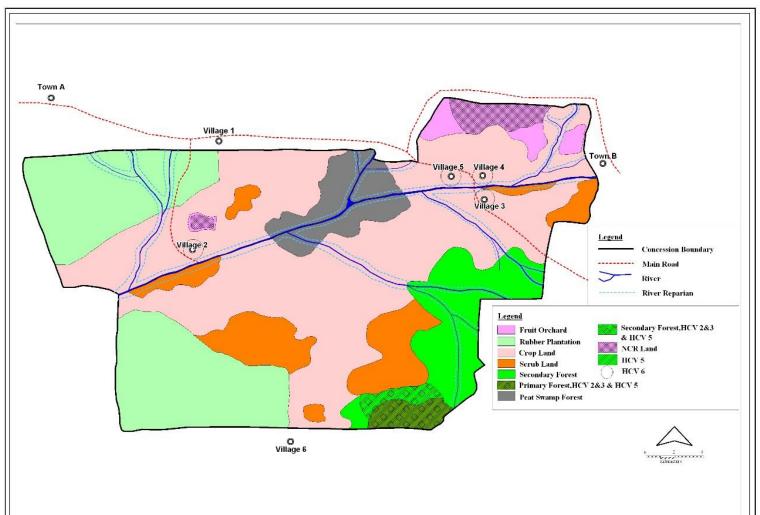


Vegetation type (on mineral soil otherwise specified)	Area (ha)	Assessed carbon above- and below-
		ground
		vegetation
		stocks
		(tC/ha)
Fruit Orchard	33	70
Rubber Plantation	201	62
Crop land	550	8.5
Scrub land	56	46
Secondary Forest	91	128
Primary Forest	19	268
Swamp forest (on	39	128
peat soil)		
Settlements	11	0
Total concession		1000 ha
area		





Spatial map integrating results from carbon stock assessment, HCV assessment and community assessment



	Area (ha)
HCV 2,3 & 5	50
Riparian zone	12
HCV 6 and village settlements	11
NCR (native customary right) land	25
Total	98



