

# MINUTES OF MEETING OF RSPO 25<sup>th</sup> BHCV WORKING GROUP

## Minutes for RSPO BHCV WG

Date: 11/09/2014 – 12/09/2014

Start Time: 9.00 am

Venue: Pacific Regency Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

### Attendance

#### Members and Alternates

1. Olivier Tichit (OT, Sipef)\* – Co-chair
2. Anne Rosenbarger (AR, WRI) – Co-chair
3. Dr. Gan Lian Tiong (GLT, Musim Mas)
4. Peter Heng (PH, GAR)\*\*
5. Norazam Abdul Hameed (NAH, FGV)
6. Audrey Lee (AL, Olam)
7. Tang Men Kon (TMK, Sime Darby)
8. Lee Swee Yin (LSY, Sime Darby)
9. Michal Zrust (MZ, ZSL)
10. John Payne (JP, BORA)
11. Dwi Muhtaman (DM, Remark Asia)\*\*\*
12. Henry Barlow (HB, Independent)
13. Glen Reynolds (GR, SEARRP)
14. Simon Siburat (SiS, Wilmar)
15. Ginny Ng (GN, Wilmar)
16. Adam Harrison (AH, WWF International)
17. Melissa Yeoh (MY, WWFM)\*\*\*
18. Cecep Saepulloh (CS, Remark Asia)
19. Harjinder Kler (HK, Hutan)
20. Lanash Thand (LT, SEPA)
21. Cahyo Nugroko (CN, FFI)
22. Surin Sukswan (SS, HCVRN)

#### Invitees

23. Abdul Aziz (AA, Keresia)
24. Khairul Azizan Alias (KAA, Keresia)
25. Kumaran (KN, Keresia)

#### With Apologies

-

#### RSPO Advisors

Holly Barclay (HoB, Monash University)

#### Secretariat Staff

Salahudin Yaacob (SY)

Oi Soo Chin (OSC)

Dillon Sarim (DS)

\* Attended only on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014 (am)

\*\* Attended only on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> (AM) September 2014

\*\*\* Only attended on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014

#### Agenda

1. Opening Meeting by Co-chair
2. Compensation Cases Presentation – Musim Mas
3. Compensation Cases Presentation – Keresia
4. Presentation on Riparian Management Guidelines
5. Update on HCV ALS and Q&A
6. Update and Presentation on Simplified HCV Toolkit for Smallholder

- 7. Update on INA HCV TF
- 8. Formation of sub-group to work on proposed tasks
- 9. Discussion on NPP and LUC Requirement
- 10. Discussion on BHCV Workplan
- 11. AOB

Item	Description	Point Person
<p><b>1.0</b></p> <p><b>1.1</b></p> <p><b>1.1.1</b></p> <p><b>1.2</b></p> <p><b>1.2.1</b></p> <p><b>1.3</b></p> <p><b>1.3.1</b></p>	<p><b><i>Opening Meeting by Co-chair</i></b></p> <p><b><u>Opening meeting</u></b> AR opened the meeting by welcoming RSPO BHCV WG members and participants. She asked new members to introduce themselves to the working group. She then briefly presented the agenda of the meeting.</p> <p><b><u>Approval of Minutes of previous meeting</u></b> The members reviewed and approved the previous meeting notes.</p> <p><b><u>Action point</u></b> To upload approved meeting notes/minutes on to the RSPO website.</p>	<p>OSC</p>
<p><b>2.0</b></p> <p><b>2.0.1</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b></p> <p><b>2.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Presentation of compensation cases – Musim Mas</u></b> Musim Mas voluntary entered compensation process and GLT presented the LUC analyses to the WG. Therefore Musim Mas officially began the compensation process and a compensation panel was assigned to the company.</p> <p>Assigned Panel: OLAM, SIME DARBY, WWF Malaysia, HUTAN</p> <p><b><u>Recommendations</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GLT suggested adding another table for ‘nett liability’ in the LUC template.</li> <li>2) When assessing commercial and non-commercial clearing, a member can overlay existing plantation map with clearing map.</li> <li>3) To develop guidance on how to assess commercial and non-commercial clearing.</li> <li>4) To standardise monitoring/measuring remediation progress (habitat quality vs number of species: which is the best indicator for forest health/regeneration).</li> <li>5) Company should consult with experts before finalising compensation proposal to determine whether the proposal is feasible and yield conservation benefits.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Action Points</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To email WG’s recommendations to GLT.</li> <li>2) To send all LUC data to the assigned panellist.</li> </ol>	<p>RSPO RSPO</p>

Item	Description	Point Person
	3) To provide guidance on remediation using HoB's report as reference.	RSPO
<p><b>3.0</b> <b>3.0.1</b></p> <p><b>3.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Presentation of compensation cases – Sungai Kubud by Keres</u></b> AA presented Keres's Sungai Kubud compensation case to the working group.</p> <p>Assigned Panel: WILMAR, OLAM, BORA, SEPA</p> <p>See <b>Annex 2</b> for presentation slides.</p> <p><b><u>Action point</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Keres to conduct LUC analysis and submit it to the CTF for review</li> <li>2) To send the latest LUC reporting checklist to Keres.</li> <li>3) To summarise action points for Keres's compensation case and provide next steps.</li> <li>4) A status update document on the existing cases including the list of panellist of each cases and documentation of skype calls to be available in google doc and shared with the working group.</li> <li>5) To send the available information (if any) to the assigned compensation panellist.</li> </ol>	<p>Keres</p> <p>DS</p> <p>DS</p> <p>DS</p> <p>DS</p>
<p><b>4.0</b> <b>4.0.1</b></p> <p><b>4.1</b></p> <p><b>4.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Presentation on Riparian Management Guidelines</u></b></p> <p>HoB apologised for the delay in sharing the Riparian Management Guidelines document to the BHCV WG. She proceeded with presentation on riparian management guidelines. See <b>Annex 3</b> for presentation.</p> <p><b><u>Recommendations</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The WG should not standardise everything as different situation needs to be solved with different agronomic practices.</li> <li>2) Suggestion to develop a standardised water management plan for members.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Action Point</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Members to provide comments on the guidelines document by 25 Sept.</li> <li>2) To extract action points of the meetings and make it available in google doc format to be shared with the working group.</li> <li>3) To include auditors as audiences of riparian guidelines to ensure that they are aware and informed of the subject.</li> </ol>	<p>CTF members</p> <p>RSPO</p> <p>RSPO</p>

Item	Description	Point Person
	4) To provide checklist on adequacy of a riparian reserve and communicate it to the auditors. 5) To organise training for auditors on subjects related to riparian reserves.	HoB & RSPO  RSPO
5.0 5.0.1   5.1          5.2	<p><b><u>Update on HCV ALS and Q&amp;A</u></b>            SS introduced the HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme on behalf of HCV RN to TF members. This was followed by Q&amp;A session to clarify details of the scheme. He then informed members on the information sharing session, which will be held on 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> October in Bogor and Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p><b><u>Recommendations</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The HCV RN should come up with a supporting letter to the company ensuring confidentiality of the information.</li> </ol> <p>On concerns related to whether companies can conduct HCV assessment internally in the revised MYNI;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The first option would be to insert “by qualified/licensed assessors” into the guidance on internal HCV assessment for existing plantation. The second option would be to allow HCV assessment to be done internally by the company’s assessor and the reports to be reviewed by a HCV ALS assessor.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Action Point</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The HCV RN to look at the number of times applicants are allowed to apply for a provisional license.</li> </ol>	SS
6.0 6.0.1   6.1	<p><b><u>Update on the HCV Assessment for Smallholders – A simple, unified Approach</u></b>            SS presented the HCV assessment approach for smallholders on behalf of HCV RN. See <b>Annex 4</b> for presentation.</p> <p><b><u>Decision &amp; recommendation</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The BHCV agreed to support the concept and to give it more time for exploration.</li> <li>2) To coordinate and provide regular update to Smallholders Working Group (SHWG) to seek support from both groups.</li> </ol>	
7.0 7.0.1	<p><b><u>Update on INA HCV TF</u></b>            RK provided update on the last INA HCV TF meeting (17<sup>th</sup> July 2014) in Jakarta. RK informed members that the meeting managed to involved new Indonesian members and existing members. The legal review document was presented to the members. OSC informed members that the INA HCV TF will be retired as it has fulfilled its Terms of</p>	

Item	Description	Point Person
	Reference (TOR). A sub-group comprising members of the INA HCV TF will be formed to implement the proposed action plan.	
<p><b>8.0</b> <b>8.0.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Formation of sub-group to work on proposed tasks</u></b> OSC presented the list of proposed tasks and members who had volunteered to work on the tasks. See <b>Annex 5</b> for list of tasks and members involved in each task.</p>	
<p><b>9.0</b> <b>9.0.1</b>  <b>9.0.2</b>  <b>9.0.3</b>  <b>9.1</b>  <b>9.2</b></p>	<p><b><u>Discussion on New Planting Procedures (NPP) and LUC Analysis Requirement</u></b> The revised P&amp;C requires a LUC analysis to be submitted together with HCV assessment report. However, the new requirement has not been incorporated into the existing NPP. AH requested the WG to provide recommendation to the Board on the way forward to incorporate new changes in the P&amp;C into the NPP.</p> <p>The WG agreed that the new requirements should be incorporated into the NPP, and this can be done by revising the NPP document. Members also recommended that a check list on LUC guidance should be developed specifically for the new requirement and it should be done in coordination with ERWG.</p> <p>SiS suggested that the revision of NPP document should be done according to the current formal process in the RSPO. SiS commented that any attempt to revise the NPP document without going through the proper process should be avoided.</p> <p><b><u>Recommendation</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The WG recommended that a full review exercise be undertaken to revise the NPP document.</li> <li>2. LUC guidance should be developed in coordination with ERWG and a checklist should be developed to guide auditors.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Action:</u></b> Existing LUC checklist for compensation procedures to be circulated to the BHCVWG for comments.</p>	<p>AR</p>
<p><b>10.0</b> <b>10.0.1</b></p>	<p><b><u>Discussion on BHCV Workplan</u></b> MZ presented the five themes of the proposed BHCV Workplan. The themes were ranked based on priority. The workplan was proposed in January 2014 and approved at the April 2014 meeting. The budget allocated for each theme has been approved by the Board. See <b>Annex 6</b> for details of workplan.</p>	

Item	Description	Point Person
	<p><b><u>Recommendations:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The WG suggested that the workplan be published on the RSPO website for public comment. A combination approach, which includes external inputs from public and internal inputs from the WG, should be adopted.</li> <li>2. The WG agreed that there is a need to support HCV assessors in Africa. AL suggested that HCV RN to check the status of the HCV toolkits drafts for the African countries</li> <li>3. GN suggested that a small team be setup to work on the workplan before discussing it at the WG level. FFI, Wilmar, Olam, SEARRP, HCV RN &amp; ZSL volunteered for the task.</li> <li>4. For plantation management theme, GR and MZ will be working together to check on activities already in the SAFE projects to avoid repetition of research/study.</li> <li>5. GN suggested Theme 4 to be renamed as Monitoring as this theme focuses on monitoring of both environmental and social values.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>11.0</b></p> <p><b>11.0.1</b></p>	<p><b><i>Closing meeting</i></b></p> <p>Next meeting will be held for three days on the 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, and 28<sup>th</sup> of November in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia. AH suggested to confirm the dates again via email.</p>	

## Annex 1: Attendance Sheet



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

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### 25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of RSPO BHCVWG 11<sup>th</sup>- 12<sup>th</sup> September 2014 Pacific Regency Suites Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

No.	Name	Organisation	Signature 11/9/2014	Signature 12/9/2014
1.	Anne Rosenberg	WRI		
2.	Daniel Tichit	SIFOP		
3.	Richard Kan	GAR		
4.	Peter Han	GAR		am only
5.	Chen Reinds	SENERP		
6.	HENRY BARLOW	Southdene		
7.	Andrey Lee	OLAM		
8.	Ginny Ng	WILMAR MPOB		
9.	Tang Men Kon	Sime Darby		
10.	Ice Swee Yin	Sime Darby		
11.	GAN LIAN Tidah	MUSH MUD		
12.	SIMON SUBUKAT	MPOB		
13.	CECEP SAEPULLOH	Remark ASIG		
14.	MELISSA YEOH	WWF M'sia		
15.	Hariswan Kera	HUTAN-KOOP		
16.	Lanash Thacker	SEPA		
17.	MICHAEL BRUST	ZSC		
18.	John Payne	BORA		
19.	ADAM HARRISON	WWF Int.		



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

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No.	Name	Organisation	Signature 11/9/2014	Signature 12/9/2014
20.	Cahyo Nugroho	IFI		
21.	Suria Suliswan	HCVRN/Proforest		
22.				
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ANNEX 2

# KERESA PLANTATIONS SDN BHD



**RH IBA & RH LAWAI COMMUNITY LAND  
PROJECT/NATIVE CUSTOMARY RIGHT LAND  
(SARAWAK)**



# HISTORY



- **KERESA PLANTATIONS SDN BHD** is a local bumiputra company with about 18 years of experience in oil palm plantation.
- Before convert to oil palm plantation, Keresa was planted with rattan(1,500 hectares).
- Land title, 6,023 hectares and 5,346.90 hectares planted with oil palm, Lavang Land District, Bintulu, started operation in 1996.
- **KERESA MILL SDN BHD, located in** an area of 32.63 hectares, started operation in April 2007, designed throughput is 45 metric tonnes/hr, expandable up to 60 metric tonnes/hr.
- Both mill & plantation are ISCC certified, obtained certificate in September 17, 2012.



# CERTIFICATION



Both plantation & mill are RSPO & ISCC Certified.

1. Keresia Mill & Plantations obtained RSPO Certification, October 21, 2010

2. 1<sup>st</sup> independent smallholders certified under RSPO P&C in 2011 under Keresia Smallholders Group Scheme. As at 2014, there are six long houses been certified, one of them is Rh Iba.

3. ISCC EU Certification, September 17, 2012

:: Tr. Majang



# KERESA SMALLHOLDERS GROUP SCHEME



- Long houses under KSGS, certified are Rh Majang, Rh Anchai, Rh Iba, Rh Ballrully, Rh Lichong and Rh Ambak.
  
- Benefits:-
  - a. Agrochemical Assistance Scheme
  - b. Agronomic advisory
  - c. Transportation of FFB(farm to Keresas Mill)
  - d. Oil palm seedlings Assistance Scheme
  - e. Training on FFB quality control(by external/internal party)
  - f. Road maintenance

**KERESA PLANTATIONS SDN BHD**  
Wholly owned by  
Rajang Wood Sdn Bhd

Leased State Land  
Jan 1981 – Jan 2080  
(6,023 Ha)

Sujan Estate  
(3,078.08 ha)

Jiba Estate  
(2,268.82ha)

Sg. Kubud Estate  
(Native Customary  
Right Land/  
2,958.20ha)

# Top Management/Keresas Plantations/Sg. Kubud Estate



# Native Customary Right Land/ SG. KUBUD ESTATE

- In 2012, Keresas has invested by renting a piece of land approximately 2,958.20 ha (based on perimeter survey) from local community (Rh Iba & Rh Lawai) next to our plantation.



:: [Penghulu Chali](#)

# Chronology of NCR Project with Rh. Iba & Rh Lawai



- Tr William Ajan (former Tuai Rumah) requested Keresa Plantations Sdn Bhd to develop the land which is claimed as NCR Land.
- First dialogue arranged between Rh. William Ajan and Keresa Plantations Sdn Bhd on **2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2010** at Parkcity Everly Hotel, Bintulu, in presence of *anakbiak* of Rh. William and Keresa representatives.
- Second dialogue conducted on **29<sup>th</sup> July, 2011**, discussing on agreement in term of payment/rental offered by Keresa with orang kampung.
- Third dialogue conducted on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2011 with Tr. Iba (replaced Tr. William Ajan) and anakbiak. This dialogue discussed about the latest revision of agreement.
- **Independent consultation(Wild Asia) with Rh Iba on proposed Land Lease Agreement conducted in September & October 2011.**



- Ground breaking Ceremony of NCR Project at Rh. Iba was held on **30<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.**
- **Preparation for EIA TOR started in September 2011.**



- Short meeting was held on **3<sup>rd</sup> November 2011** between Rh. Iba , Keresas, and external surveyor where discussing on measuring and pegging of the perimeter boundary.
- Ground truthing conducted by NREB officers and EIA consultants, November 2011.
- On **3<sup>rd</sup> December 2011**, one meeting was held at Li Hua Hotel to review the agreement with all anakbiak of Rh. Iba together with the lawyer and Keresas representatives.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> December 2011**, Rh. Iba people and Keresas met and discussed regarding the supplementary agreement.
- The signing of Supplementary Agreement was on **14<sup>th</sup> December 2011**, where 13 people were signed at Bintulu Town and 21 people were signed the agreement at Rh. Iba.

- Soil, water and social study conducted by Chemsain Konsultant for EIA report on December 22-24, 2011.



- Follow-up consultation by independent social consultant with Rh Iba on proposed NCR Land Lease Agreement in February 16-17, 2012.

- Scoping Meeting with NREB together with EIA consultant, February 10, 2012. TOR for EIA study was acceptable and EIA consultant proceed with EIA study and to incorporate all relevant issues.

- Keresa constructed accessibility to the project area, June 2012.

- Land clearing started for nursery in April 2012, hectarage of NCR land: 1,700 hectares(about 87 hectares of shallow peat).

- Final EIA Report was produced NREB, June 2012.

- Follow up Consultation with long house communities dated 29 August 2012.

- Planting started on January 2013.



- Handing over of another piece of land comprised of peat area, approximately 734 hectares, Mac 02, 2013.
- Keresia constructed road to Rh Iba and other CSR project.
- September 2013, lead auditor commented that this NCR Land project must have HCV/SEIA Assessment.
- In October Keresia representatives met RSPO Secretary General and Biodiversity Manager in KL.
- Keresia engaged to do HCV/SEIA Assessment by independent consultant in December 2013.

# Community projects organized by Keresia at Rh. Iba & Rh Lawai



- Gravel road to Rh Iba
- Ten units of water tank for rain water harvesting
- Repainting chapel
- Constructed and levelling area for vehicle parking
- Quarterly Medical Check-Up
- Oil palm seedling assistance scheme
- Fertilizer assistance scheme
- Provide gravel for road repair
- Monetary contribution for Gawai & New Year celebration
- Monetary contribution for any funeral at long house



Celebrating Gawai Festival with local at Rh. Iba



Poor condition of old timber road from Rh Iba to Keresia Plantations



Current condition of timber road from Rh Iba to Keresia Plantations(17km)



Earth works on-going, to construct road and parking area in front of Rh Iba.

Repair works and repainting of chapel, Rh Iba.





Quarterly Health Screening conducted in Rh Iba by registered Medical Assistant & team from Keresia Plantations.





Indoor & Outdoor Training conducted by Safety & Health Officer and TQM Manager for local/smallholders, Rh Iba



Contribution and donation for needy family or person from the long house



Under Keresia Smallholders Group Scheme, transportation provide for member to delivery FFB from their farm to Keresia Mill at reasonable price.

# Future community projects plan for Rh. Iba & Rh Lawai (Q4 2014 – 2015)



- Help local natives to clear idling land and provide oil palm seedlings at subsidized price for extension of them own oil palm garden.
- Provide incentives for school children from the long house to excel in their education and those who manage to pursue tertiary study.
- Conduct site clearing and assist them to purchase building materials for new long house(old long house current too old).
- Provide monthly agricultural advisory to improve their smallholdings production.
- Proposed to purchase desktop for school children to improve their education at long house.
- Provide quarterly health screening for all residents and encourage/assist them for further treatment for critical illness.

:: Penghulu Chali

# Findings from consultation, follow-up consultation with Rh. Iba



- All villagers are in favour of leasing out part of their NCR land, currently not being cultivated. Leasing it out would at least assure them of some regular income.
- A major in favour of the proposed lease, is prospect of having access to a road which Keresha has indicated to construct and maintain when it develops oil palm plantation. Road give access to mill, nearby township as well increase significantly social and economic opportunities.
- All villagers happy with amended agreement and looking forward to its implementation. They were excited over the prospects of being able to use road to transport FFB from their land holdings to Keresha mill.

# Findings from consultation, follow-up consultation with Rh. Iba



- They requested that during land clearing process, residents be informed in advance when are in the vicinity of their respective cultivated lands(temuda) was about to be cleared, so owners of temuda those of neighbouring temuda would have time to be present and agree upon boundaries of their respective temuda.
- All area surrendered and developed by Keresas was temuda that belong to Rh Iba.



# Findings from EIA Report



- NCR land has been logged over several times since 1996, devoid of any quality timber. Ground cover appears not be heavily disturbed and usual accompaniment of pandans, sedges, gingers and stemless palms.
- No indications of swamp forest and wet patches are basically ephemeral ponds or swamps resulting from blockage of water courses.
- Shifting cultivation  
Pioneer vegetation dominated these former sites of shifting agriculture with regrowth of mainly pioneer species. These sites appeared to have been cultivated almost 8-10 years ago.

# Water Management in peat swamp area



Construction of bund for Water Management in Selakai division (shallow peat)



# Findings from EIA Report



- **Topography**

Project site is largely of flat areas with elevation rising to only 20m at certain parts. Hilly terrain is observed on the southeast of project area.

- **Soil**

Predominantly of mineral soil with only small patches of organic soil. In general, mineral soil are suitable for oil palm cultivation. The less well-drained Anderson and Mukah soils need to be drained. If cultivation takes places on these soils, water management of peat soils is very important for successful oil palm cultivation.

There is no area of significant value to the local people of the project area.

# Findings from SEIA/HCV Assessment



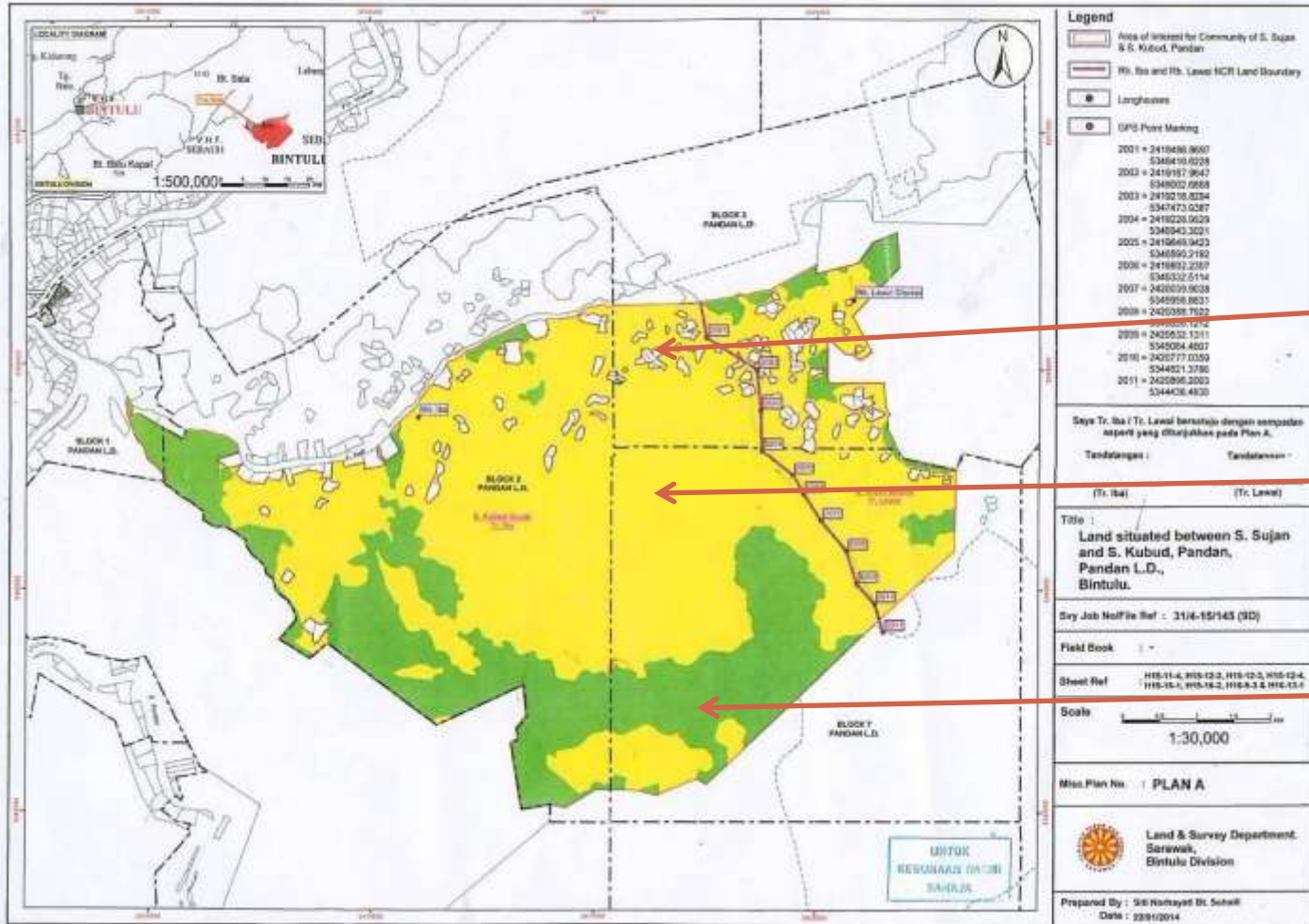
- The long house communities are not forest dependent for basic subsistence and needs.
- The long house communities are not using forest for their cultural and religious activities.
- There is no HCV area except for HCV 4.2 (Buffer zones along gazetted river). Vegetation been preserved along the gazetted rivers are intact with varying width and quality in oil palm block.

# Findings from LUCC Analysis



- Sg Kubud Estate is community land, where local has cleared(Non commercial) for their own subsistence(LUC Analysis from 2004 – 2011).
- From Land & Survey Department, map showed it is NCR Land(before 1958), additional claim of NCR Land(after 1958) and evident of Crown Land given by colonial for local subsistence.
- It is a repeated logged over area, most of it dominated by belukar(secondary forest), shifting cultivation area.
- Initially, the area has been cleared by local(non commercial), for them to plant oil palm, rubber and fruit trees.

# Native Customary Right Land



Crown Land

NCR Land claimed (before 1958)

Additional NCR Land claimed (after 1958)

# Type of land cover on NCR Land (Rh Iba & Rh Lawai)

- Type of land cover before development:-  
Secondary forest, Oil palm trees, Rubber trees, Temuda, Fruit trees & Crown Land.

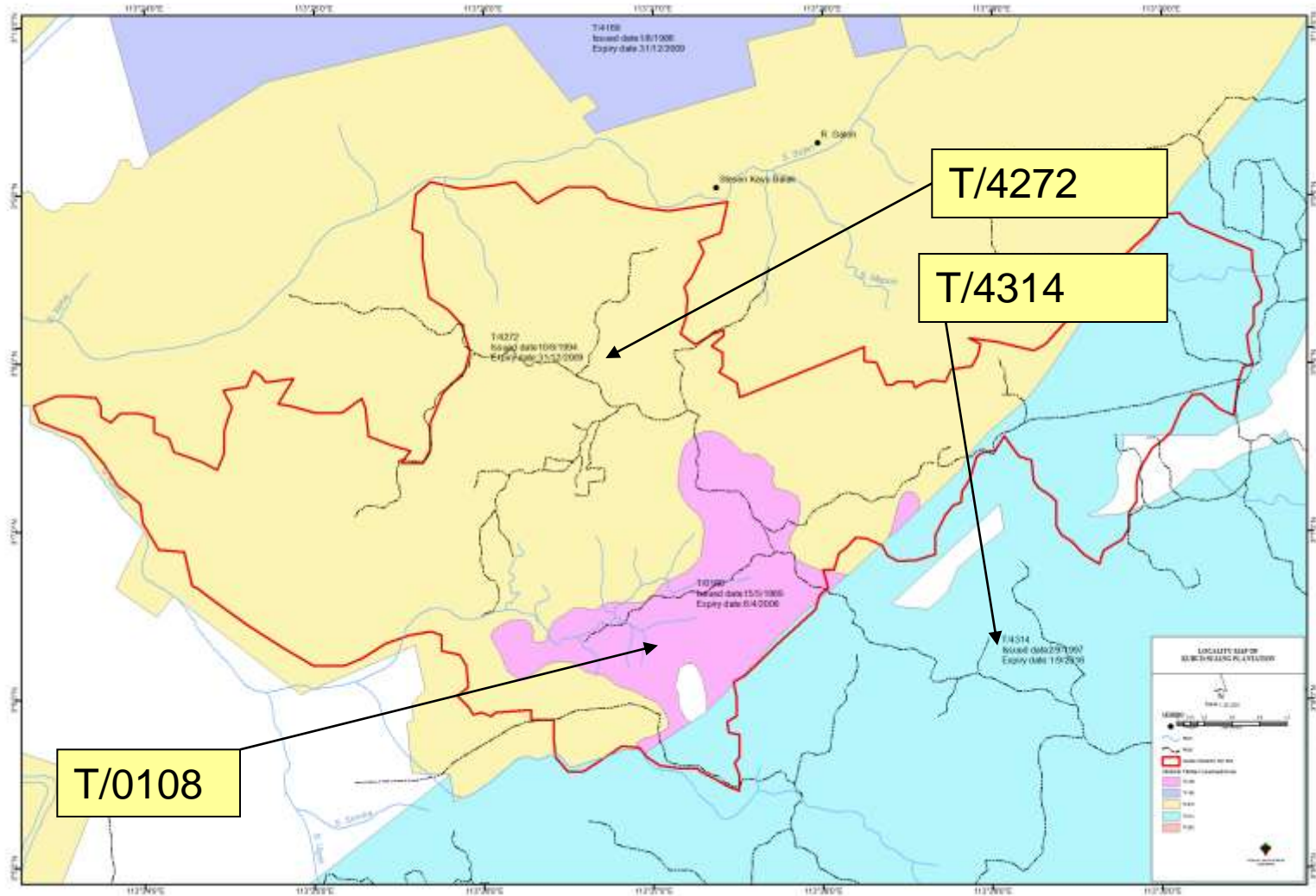




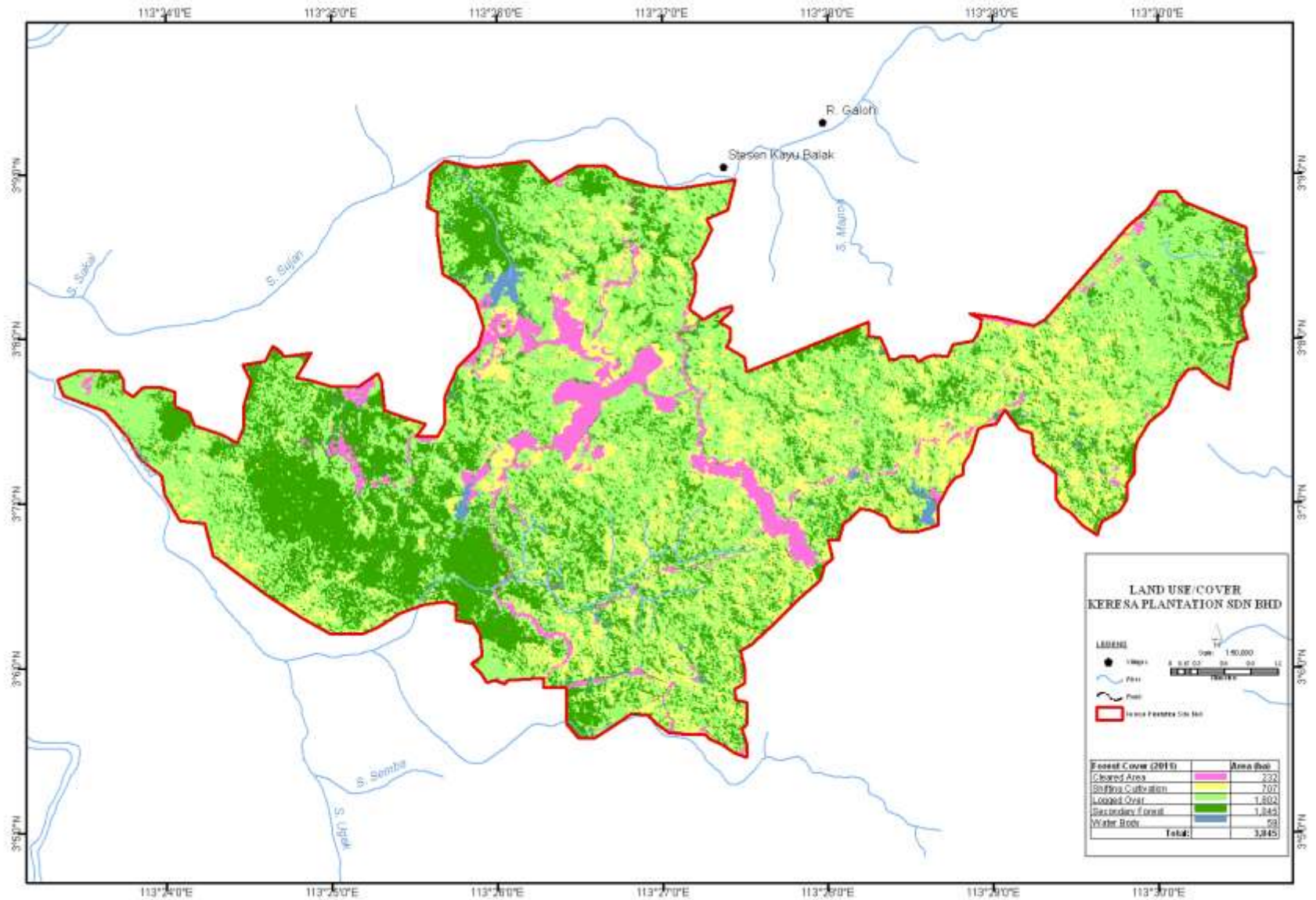
# Type of land cover on NCR Land (Rh Iba & Rh Lawai)



**Historic Timber Concession Map** -Based on the landscape context report earlier, land area of Sungai Kubud Estate mainly originated from shifting cultivation and logged over area.

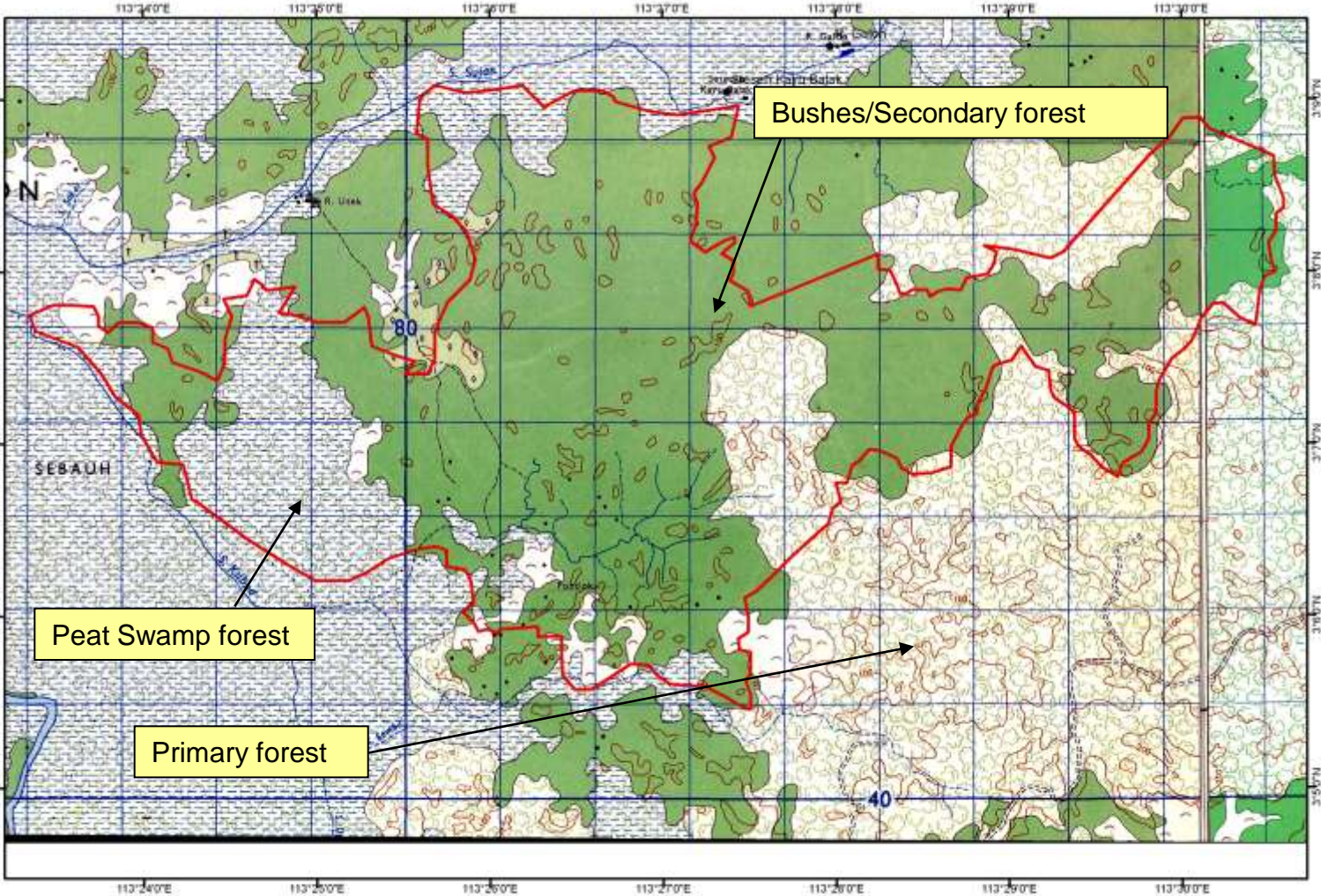


# Land Use Cover 2011





# Forest cover information based on map T735(sheet 3/113/14) dated 1973





# Conclusion



Based on early social consultations by independent consultants and EIA Report:-

- It is a Native Customary Right Land belongs to Rh Iba and Rh Lawai.
- There is no significant HCV areas in the project site (refer to independent consultation reports by Joseph Paul/Wild Asia and EIA report).
- The project is based on renting basis for 30 years.
- All land owners in favour of the project, where they agreed to release and renting their land (refer to Joseph Paul report).
  
- SEIA/HCV and LUCC Analysis proved:-
- From Land & Survey Department, map showed it is NCR Land (before 1958), additional claim of NCR Land (after 1958) and evident of Crown Land given by colonial for local subsistence (refer to Josephine Wong, LUCC report).

# Conclusion



- It is a repeated logged over area, most of it dominated by belukar(secondary forest), shifting cultivation area(refer to Josephine Wong, LUCC report).
- Initially, the area has been cleared by local(non commercial), for them to plant oil palm, rubber and fruit trees(refer to Josephine Wong, LUCC report).
- Finally, after FPIC, HCV Assessment and Land Use Change Cover Analysis, it is clearly showed that there is no HCV areas has been converted to oil palm plantation and there is no liability in this case.
- *Keresa Plantations Sdn Bhd is the first local Sarawak RSPO certified company. If we had such intentions to grab land or develop any land then convert to oil palm plantation without concerning social, environment issue, Keresa won't becomes RSPO member and certified for RSPO/ISCC certification.*



# Signing Ceremony



Rh. Iba



Rh. Lawai

# PLANTING CEREMONY PHASE 1

2<sup>nd</sup> OCTOBER 2012



# PLANTING CEREMONY PHASE 2 (1<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 2013)

1<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER 2013







1. [Letter to Ministry Department of Land and Survey](#)
2. Letter from Rh. Iba to Ministry Department of Land and Survey
  - a) [Letter 1](#) , [Letter 2](#) , [Letter 3](#)
3. Letter from Rh. Lawai to Ministry Department of Land and Survey
  - a) [Letter 1](#) , [Letter 2](#)
4. [Letter of Approval to Develop NCR Land from Penghulu Chali](#)
5. [Letter of Approval to Develop NCR Land from Tr. Iba](#)



THANK YOU ~

**ANNEX 3**

## RSPO Guidance document for management of riparian reserves

Holly Barclay  
holly.barclay@monash.edu

**Aims**

To develop guidance on riparian management and conservation for RSPO.

The guidance shall justify the need for set asides, describe how to management riparian areas effectively at the estate level, it should also include information on restoration and long terms monitoring of riparian habitat.

Target audiences for this guidance are senior managers involved in the management of oil palm companies, estate managers and workers on site.

**Discussion topics:**

1. Document length/level of detail
2. Directing people to useful sources of information for their particular region – ‘Riparian management’ page on RSPO website?
3. RSPO guidance on reserve widths – time for a review?
4. Guidance on use of non-native species
5. Guidance on slope determination
6. Photos

**1. Document length**

106 pages

Introduction	9 pages
Riparian reserve layout and design	9 pages
Establishing reserves in new plantations	8 pages
<b>Establishing riparian reserves in existing plantations or in new plantations on degraded land</b>	<b>40 pages!</b>
Monitoring	14 pages
Key messages	3 pages
Appendix 1	1 page
Appendix 2 Relevant RSPO P&Cs	3 pages
Appendix 3 Growing your own seedlings	6 pages
Appendix 4 - Possible indicator groups to monitor biodiversity in riparian habitats	3 pages

#### ESTABLISHING RIPARIAN RESERVES IN EXISTING PLANTATIONS OR IN NEW PLANTATIONS ON DEGRADED LANDS

- (1) ASSESSING THE HABITAT OF RIPARIAN RESERVES
- (2) DEVELOPING A MANAGEMENT PLAN
- (3) RESTORING RIPARIAN HABITATS - Natural regeneration and assisted (= accelerated) natural regeneration, Replanting, Selecting species for replanting
- (4) ACQUIRING SEEDLINGS FOR REPLANTING - Planting densities, When to carry out replanting, Seedling supplies
- (5) SITE PREPARATION - Managing areas which have been planted with oil palm, Soil amelioration, Weed clearance
- (6) PLANTING
- (7) SITE MAINTENANCE - Weed clearance, Fertiliser application, Wildlife damage, Monitoring
- (8) CASE STUDY: MUSIM MAS - RESTORING RIPARIAN RESERVES ON AN ESTABLISHED PLANTATION

#### 2. Helping managers find further (local) information

Various online documents are referred to in the manual which are only of local relevance (some in local languages). As web links may change it would be great if we had somewhere to store this extra information → a webpage on the RSPO site (or somewhere else relatively permanent)?

It would be really fantastic to keep any 'extra information' here – companies (or NGOs) could also upload regional case studies for others to use – sharing best practices with other companies?

Could also put up some examples of "Monitoring" datasheets?

#### 3. RSPO guidance on reserve widths

All permanent watercourses, wetlands and water bodies shall have naturally occurring local vegetation on both (all) banks. Minimum riparian reserve widths should be determined as follows:

River width (m)	Width of reserve (m)
1-5	5
5-10	10
10-20	20
20-40	40
40-50	50
>50	100
All other permanent water bodies	100

#### 4. Guidance on use of non-native species

Generally tried to emphasise use of native species, esp. for replanting.

For water quality protection – some evidence that dense grasses can help remove sediments etc. Often species recommended for this purpose are non-native. Thoughts?

5. Guidance on determining slope

Do we need to specify methods for determining slope → streams adjacent to steep slopes may need more protection.

6. I am still looking for more photos – feel free to contact me if you think you can help (particularly looking for photos showing intact riparian habitats and clearly labelled riparian boundaries).

[holly.barclay@monash.edu](mailto:holly.barclay@monash.edu)

**ANNEX 4**

**HCV** RESOURCE NETWORK

**HCV and Smallholders**  
- a simple, unified approach

BHCV WG meeting, KL September 11-12, 2014

www.hcvrnetwork.org



### The problem

- HCV assessments require significant skills and resources
- Barrier to certification for smallholders without access to substantial external support



### Options

- a) Normal HCV assessments with field verification of potential values
  - HCVRN Guidance on identification, management and monitoring of HCVs
- b) Simplified HCV assessments with smallholder questionnaire verification of potential values :
  - Draft methodology by Conservation International commissioned by the RSPO Smallholder WG currently being field tested
- c) Simplified HCV assessments assuming values are present without verification:
  - Draft 'Precautionary Practices' developed by HCVRN-SHARP



### Smallholder risk

- Low HCV risk:
  - 1) "Saturated" agriculture / plantation landscapes without suitable lands for further expansion
  - 2) Expansion into heavily modified/degraded lands – "brown fields"
- High HCV risk:
  - expansion into areas of natural vegetation – "green fields"



### Smallholder capacity

- High capacity:
  - 1) 'Shareholder' smallholders – lands tended by company / mill
  - 2) Smallholder groups (PLASMA etc.) with substantial support from company / mill / cooperative group managers
- Low capacity:
  - 1) (Most) self-organised, independent smallholders
  - 2) Non-organised, independent smallholders



### 'Best' options depend on capacity and risk

- a) High capacity and high risk:
  - Normal HCV assessments
- b) Low capacity and high risk:
  - Simplified assessments with smallholder questionnaire verification (CI)
- c) Low capacity and low risk:
  - Precautionary Practices



### Draft single, unified approach

- 1) Assess landscape context and risk level
- 2) Identify *potential* HCVs
- 3) Chose means of verification depending on capacity and risk:
  - a) Normal;   b) CI;   c) PP
- 5) Assess threats
- 6) Identify management responses
- 7) Design monitoring based on capacity and risk combining smallholder self-assessment and mill spot checks



### Defining low risk, modified landscapes

(excerpt from Daemeter's presentation 25 Jul 2014)

- Objective: Evaluating potential presence of HCVs 1-3, with special emphasis on identifying low risk highly modified landscapes where HCVs 1-3 are unlikely
- Need to have a simpler working definition tailored to potential presence of HCVs 1-3 that:
  - (a) can be widely applied using freely available data
  - (b) requires moderate level of GIS expertise
  - (c) can be refined, made more sophisticated over time as more data are brought on line.
- Part 1 - Provide overview on existing approaches to define degraded, highly modified landscapes
- Part 2 - Put forward candidate definitions and recommend tools that can be used (or will be needed) to operationalise effectively
- Part 3 – Proposed framework for identifying low risk, modified landscapes where precautionary management practices can be applied

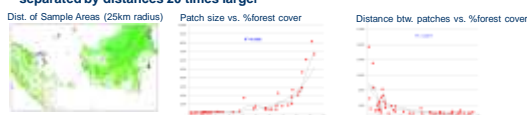




## Defining low risk, modified landscapes (cont.)

Part 1: Forest cover based definitions of "highly modified landscape" - Interim observations:

- **50% forest cover represents a transition point** patches
- Deforestation beyond the **30% threshold** is associated with **accelerated elimination of patches**
- In areas with **<30% forest cover**, forest patches are on **average ~30 times smaller and separated by distances 20 times larger**



Part 2 – Toward measuring 'land cover stability' in a landscape

- In a **Saturated Landscape** where **both** current forest cover and recent forest loss are low:
  - Where **forest loss is more recent**, the potential **presence of HCVs 1-3 is higher**
  - Where **rates of forest loss are high**, or **low but clearly increasing**, such areas should be considered **"at risk"** for HCVs 1-3 since losses are on-going and accelerating
- Key Question - Can we develop an informative metric and analytical framework using freely available data to quantify recent rates of forest loss?



## PP step by step

- Assume that identified *potential* HCVs are present without further field verification
- Assess threats to these values
- Select (and if necessary adapt) measures from set of precautionary practices to minimise or mitigate threats
- Design monitoring to verify that smallholders implement measures
- Train smallholders in using the practices and to self-verify the implementation
- Monitor smallholder implementation through spot checks by group managers



## Draft Precautionary Practices – Low risk

1. Do not clear natural forest to expand cultivation of oil palm.
2. Do not drain wetlands or peat areas not already planted with oil palm.
3. Do not expand cultivation of oil palm in grassland or shrub outside old pasture and other deforested and very degraded areas.
4. Do not hunt, kill or collect RTE species identified as potentially present in the landscape, and do not trap or poison animals in forms that may affect such species.
5. Do not block or interfere with mobility of wild animals beyond fencing of livestock and recognised human-wildlife conflict resolution measures.



## Draft Precautionary Practices – Low risk (cont.)

6. Close to rivers and water bodies: do not use pesticides or fertilisers and maintain constant vegetation cover.
7. Do not release sewage into rivers and water bodies.
8. Maintain constant vegetation cover on steep slopes.
9. Do not use fire to clear land and do not burn agricultural residues.
10. Respect others' regulated customary use of the land, and obtain consent from other legitimate users prior to any expansion of oil palm cultivation.



## Our Dilemma

- Further field testing require company involvement
- Companies only get involved in things 'endorsed' by RSPO
- We're not asking for that but we would welcome an explicit *'looks promising – please proceed'* message from the WG on the following:
  1. Unified approach
  2. Percautionary practices as part of the unified approach

Please give us thumbs up!



Thank you

[www.hcvnetwork.org](http://www.hcvnetwork.org)



**CTF/BHCVWG Sub-group tasks.**

#	Tasks	Sub-group	Reviewer
1	To update FAQ based on received from outreach program.	RSPO	CTF
2	To prepare follow-up action points based on feedback from outreach program	RSPO	CTF
3	Create/investigate secure FTP sites for submission of LUC data.	RSPO	
4	To revise TOR for LUC reviewer	Anne	CTF
5	To revise TOR for compensation proposal evaluator	Adam & RSPO	CTF
6	Prepare text to clarify what cases can be sent from the Complaints panel	Adam, Olivier, Henry, Sabarinah	CTF
7	Compensation procedures/flowchart – to add a sentence/statement for complainant to provide inputs on compensation proposal	Norazam, Lanash & Audrey	CTF
8	To send warning letters to non-submitters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certified grower</li> <li>- Non-certified grower</li> <li>- Smallholders</li> </ul> Deadline to submit disclosure is Oct 2014.  To get statement from BoG on cut-off dates	RSPO & co-chairs  Adam	-
9	For smallholders, check with CB whether it is low or high risk area. Provide capacity? Get boundary shapefiles. (WRI to assist with LUC)	RSPO	-
10	RT12 presentation – Progress of disclosure & LUC, push on LUC, flowchart & timeline	Anne	Tang, Olivier, Glen, Peter and Anders
11	RT12 presentation – How to compensate; clear distinction between compensation & remediation. Provide examples of each compensation plan based on 4 criteria.	Audrey-John,	Olivier, Anne, Peter
12	Flowchart to connect supporting documents. Should follow ISO system.	Felda	CTF
13	World café planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to get Carrie (BBOP) to be involved</li> <li>-assign CTF members to each table</li> <li>-topics</li> </ul>	Michal and Cahyo Anne, Peter, Olivier, Tang, Glen	CTF

14	Remediation guidance (follow-up action plan) - Panel to extract lessons learned from proposal - Engage growers for BMPs for fragile soil.	RSPO-Consultant	Glen, Dr. Gan & CTF
15	To revisit format for Compensation proposal/plan for fine-tuning	Adam & Anders	Dr. Gan Michal Ginny
16	MPOA study: To reply to MPOA	RSPO & co-chair	-
17	Priority guidance for conservation projects	Glen, John, Cahyo, Jen, Haji	Michal
18	Riparian - comments	CTF	-
19	BMP for steep slopes and water management	KIV	KIV
20	Compensation panel update	RSPO	CTF
21	Auditor checklist & guidance workshop for riparian areas	Holly, Anders, Dwi	Michal, Hutan.
22	HCV smallholder toolkit – field test	Anders	BHCVWG
23	LUC reporting requirement & checklist for NPP -Auditor checklist step in coordination with ERWG - Review of LUC guidance and supporting documents -Make sure all LUC requirement & guidance for ERWG&BHCVWG are in alignment  *Anne will circulate current doc to the BHCVWG.	Anne, Dr. Gan, Audrey, Olivier, Faisal	Michael (IFC)

Note: Sub-groups are developed and assigned to each task proposed at CTF/BHCVWG meetings. Members of the sub-group will need to coordinate among themselves to complete the tasks and provide update to CTF/BHCVWG members. Substantive members may appoint their staff/colleagues (other than nominated alternates) to be involved in sub-group activities, however substantive members must take full responsibilities of their appointed representatives' actions.

## Annex 6: BHCVWG Workplan for July 2014 to June 2015

### Theme 1: HCV Assessment and audit

- Review of the **HCV assessment procedures and reporting template**
- **HCV assessor licensing scheme** (review of standards, timelines, update)
- Simplified assessment for non-affiliated **smallholders**
- **HCV Assessor training**
- **HCV Toolkit for oil palm sector**
- Review of the **auditor assessment** conducted for the RSPO

### Theme 2: HCV in Africa

- **Review** of HCV issues in Africa
- **HCV awareness and training**
- Benefits and pitfalls of the standard **HCV approach in Africa**
- Encapsulating **landscape approaches** in African palm oil development

### Theme 3: HCV Management

- **Review** of current HCV management issues, gaps and failings
- **Riparian zones and remediation** – how best to set aside riparian zones, how to manage, restore and remediate. This includes encroachment, non-compliance with P&C and what is the root of this non-compliance (e.g. communication of practices).
- **Management of illegal activities** in set asides
- **Function of fragments** of natural vegetation (related to size, isolation and the above function of plantations in the landscape matrix) – decisions of what fragments need management activities, which can be considered a priority and which can be considered as something that can be let go. Realistic size of fragments and how to manage them.

### Theme 4: Environmental Monitoring

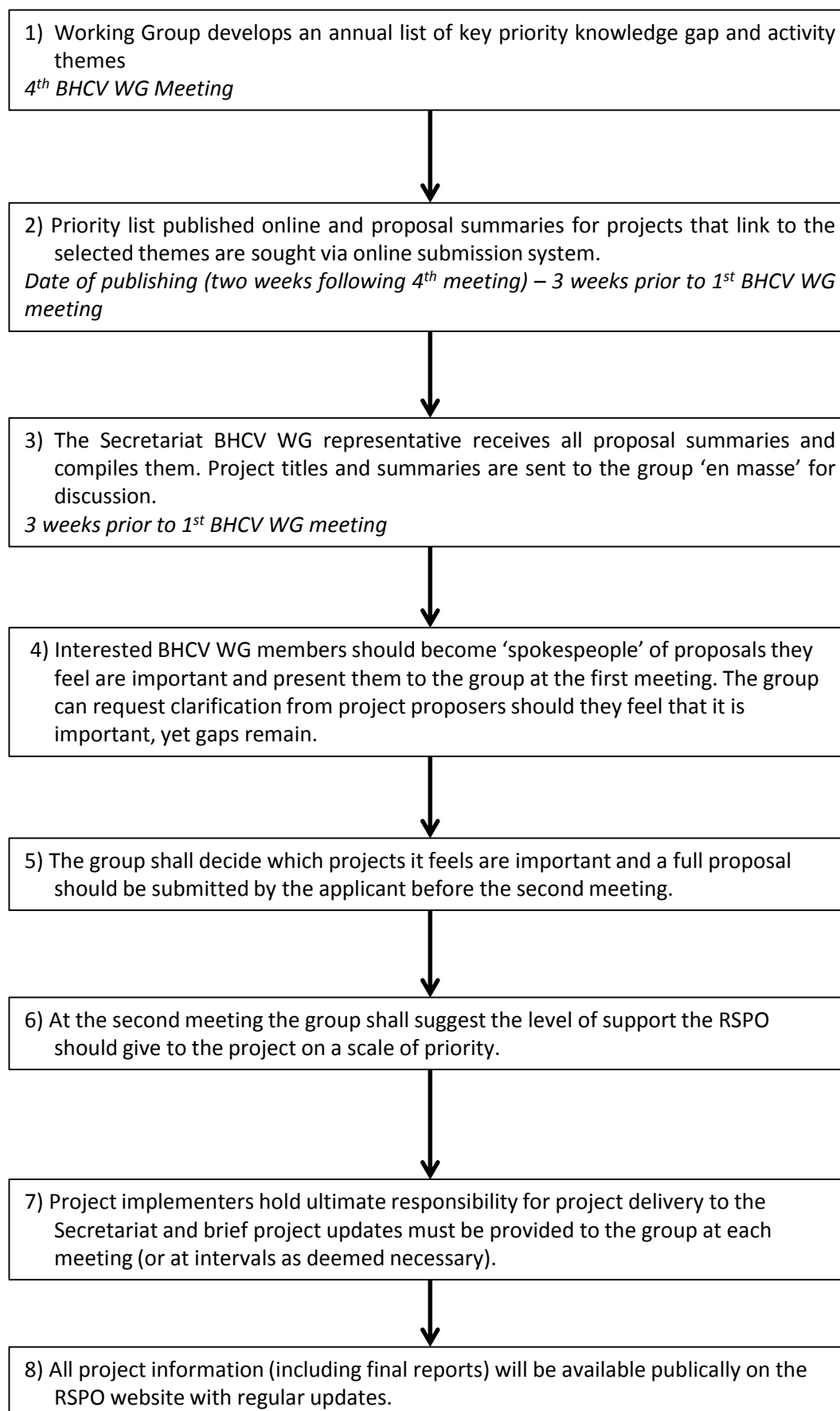
- Monitoring of **social values**
- Development of a **reporting framework** for the RSPO certification standard on environmental performance.

### Theme 5: Plantation management

- To what extent do plantations function as natural habitats within the **landscape matrix** as buffer zones and/or as corridors.
- Alternative **plantation management schemes** for combined improved environmental benefit functions with production

Note: Highlighted in yellow indicates activities undertaken by HCVRN and funds have been allocated. Budget allocated for the theme does not include both activities.

# Annex 6



## BHCV Workplan Flow

STEP	TITLE	DETAIL	TIMELINE
1	Priority List Development	<p>Working Group develops an annual list of key priority knowledge gap and activity themes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A general call for priority themes is sent to the RSPO membership and made publically available on RSPO website.</li> <li>b. Any stakeholder is allowed to suggest a theme for inclusion.</li> <li>c. The Secretariat representative for the BHCV WG compiles and sends a list of submitted priorities to the BHCV WG at least one month prior to the 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG meeting.</li> <li>d. At 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG meeting, members select and decide on priority topics.</li> <li>e. No limit exists on the number of themes or topics on which the group wishes to source proposals each year, however each presented theme will be classified in priority by the BHCV WG – 1st priority (urgently required), 2nd priority (required, however not urgent), 3rd priority (non-essential importance), 4th (of no interest to the group).</li> <li>f. The BHCV WG shall decide the level of support that the RSPO should provide in line with the level of project priority*</li> <li>g. The process of consensus is applied in selecting priority themes.</li> </ol> <p><i>* Decision required</i></p>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG Meeting (3 months)</p> <p><b>We are able to move forward with this:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic list has been developed.</li> <li>• Prioritization and budget allocation has been conducted and approved by the RSPO.</li> <li>• One issue to be decided: <i>Do we wish to have more detail in the outputs?</i></li> </ul>
2	Proposals Sought	<p>The list, together with priority classifications, shall be made publically available on the RSPO website two weeks following the conclusion of the 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG meeting. Proposed project titles and summaries are sought.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p><b>ACTION: Publish list</b></p> <p><b>DECISION:</b></p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are allocated costs to be published?</li> <li>• Do we need to develop a summary template? (e.g. limit to one page)</li> <li>• Where should this list be published and how can this be promoted?</li> </ul>
3	Proposals Received	The Secretariat representative for the BHCV WG receives and compiles all received proposal summaries. Project titles and summaries are sent to the group 'en masse' for discussion.	<p>3 weeks prior to 1<sup>st</sup> BHCV WG meeting</p> <p>This can be moved forward as an agenda point for the 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG Meeting.</p> <p>DECISION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal template to be developed?</li> <li>• Who is to be responsible for receiving and compiling the summaries?</li> </ul>
4	Proposal Summaries Discussed	BHCV WG members become 'spokespeople' of proposal summaries which they believe to be of importance and present these to the group.	1 <sup>st</sup> BHCV WG meeting

		<p>The Working Group decides which projects it feels are important and request a full proposal (in a standardised template*) to be submitted by the applicant before the second meeting. The Working Group ‘spokespeople’ become the point of contact for the applicants.</p> <p><i>* To be developed</i></p>	<p>This can be moved forward as an agenda point for the 4<sup>th</sup> BHCV WG Meeting.</p> <p><b>DECISION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BHCV WG members submitting a proposal – is there a conflict of interest? How will decisions on such proposals be made?</li> <li>• Standardised template to be developed.</li> </ul>
5	Proposals Decided	<p>‘Spokespeople’ or applicants themselves present a detailed proposal to the Working Group. WG decides whether a proposal is to be recommended to the RSPO Secretariat together with recommendations on the level of support it should be provided according to its priority level.</p> <p>The Working Group can request further clarification from project proposers should they feel gaps remain.</p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> BHCV WG meeting</p> <p>Can be moved to 1<sup>st</sup> BHCV WG meeting.</p>
6	Implementation stage	<p>Project implementers hold ultimate responsibility for project delivery to the Secretariat and brief project update are provided to the Working Group at each meeting (or at intervals as deemed necessary).</p>	Ongoing
7	Information dissemination	<p>All project information (including final reports) will be available publically on the RSPO website with regular updates.</p>	Ongoing

8	BMP Integration and Impact	To be decided	Ongoing
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