

MINUTES OF MEETING

Independent Smallholder – No Deforestation Task Force (IS-NDTF) – 5th Meeting

Time : 1930- 2130 (MYT)

Date : Wednesday, 18 November 2020

Venue : ZOOM Conference Call

Attendees:

Name	Initial	Organisation	Representation Category
1. Henriette Walz	HW	Rainforest Alliance	SNGO – Substantive (Co-Chair)
2. Daniel Uricoechea	DU	Oilsum Group	Smallholder (LATAM) (Co-Chair)
3. Paula den Hartog	PH	Rainforest Alliance	SNGO – Alternate
4. Lesly Vera Gonzales	LV	Solidaridad Network	SNGO– Substantive
5. J. Cyrus Saygbe	CS	Solidaridad Network	Smallholder (Africa)
6. Angga Prathama Putra	APP	WWF	ENGO
7. Burhanuddin Ismail	BI	Bunge Loders Croklaan	P&T
8. Rob Nicholls	RN	PT. Musim Mas	P&T
9. Olivia Scholtz	OS	HCVRN	Technical Expert
10. Sheun Su Sin	SSS	HCSA	Technical Expert
11. Happy Devyanto	HD	SPKS (Representing HCSA)	Technical Expert
12. Ashwin Selvaraj	AS	RSPO Secretariat	
13. Krishna Jeyabalan	KJ	RSPO Secretariat	
14. Tamanjong Victor Yuh	TV	RSPO Secretariat	
15. Diego Pierrend	DP	RSPO Secretariat	

Absent with apologies:

Name	Initial	Organisation	Representation Category
1. Dani Rahadian Hidayat	DH	FORTASBI	Smallholder (Indonesia)
2. Chrissy Durkin	CD	Rainforest Connection	ENGO
3. Amir Afham	AA	RSPO Secretariat	
4. Nizar Wicaksono	NW	RSPO Secretariat	

Agenda:

Time	Item no	
7:30 – 7:40 pm	1.0	Introductions
7:40 – 7:45 pm	1.1	Adoption of Minutes of Meeting
7:45 – 8:00 pm	2.0	Final Guiding Principles
8:00 – 8:15 pm	3.0	Reflections on Draft Proposal by RSPO Secretariat
8:15 – 8:35 pm 8:35 – 9:20 pm	4.0	Draft Proposal - Simplified Combined HCV-HCS Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Plantings – Further discussion Implications of elements within the process

9:20 – 9:30 pm	5.0	AOB
9.30 pm		Meeting adjourned

Updates on Action Points from last meeting:

No.	Action Point	Status
1	Additional amendments to the Guiding Principles 1,2 and 4 based on feedback. To be presented in the next meeting (4 th IS-NDTF Meeting).	Amendments accepted. Additional changes were proposed in this meeting (5 th IS-NDTF Meeting)
2	The process for Existing planting will be updated to reflect the discussion points.	Existing Planting process flow has been updated.

No.	Description	Action Points (PIC)	Progress / Remarks
1.0 Introduction			
	<p>The co-chair (DU) welcomed all attending members and technical experts.</p> <p>The agenda was presented.</p>		
1.1	<p>Adoption of Minutes of Meeting</p> <p>It was requested for more time for some members to read through the minutes due to delayed receiving of documents from a technical glitch.</p> <p>It was noted that the discussion on the FPIC matters was not highlighted in the earlier section of the minutes. It is only present under the AOB section where the scope of the development was clarified.</p>	<p>Task force members to inform of any changes required during the next meeting.</p> <p>Minutes to be updated with the discussion on the FPIC element.</p>	
2.0 Final Guiding Principles			

<p>The final guiding principles was presented with highlights on the sections with amendments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core Sustainability Requirements Are Maintained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach must ensure an adequate level of rigor and not compromise compliance with core sustainability requirements, such as those expressed in Principle 4 (Protect, conserve and enhance ecosystems and the environment) of the RSPO ISH Standard. The approach shall also address potential risks as well as safeguards. 2. The Assessment Process Is Tailored For an ISH Group Member / GM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the cost and complexity of the existing Integrated HCV-HCSA Assessment through the development of an approach that is tailored to the ISH context. It should be feasible in all contexts globally and work offline. 3. Independently Carried out by ISH Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach should allow for an ISH GM or Member to use it without prior extensive technical knowledge on HCV and HCS as per the methodology employed by the Simplified HCV Approach. • An ISH GM or Member may be required to consult for additional material from RSPO. In high risk cases, an assessment by an external technical expert may be required. 4. Aligned with smallholder strategy (inclusive, step-wise) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach should be aligned with the RSPO smallholder strategy and the Independent Smallholder Standard aimed at smallholder inclusion and a stepwise approach towards full compliance. <p>No further amendments were proposed and the Guiding Principles are considered final and adopted.</p>		
<p>3.0 Reflections on Draft Proposal by RSPO Secretariat</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there aspects of the process from the draft proposal that should be considered as crucial and as something that should not be removed at any cost? 2. Are there aspects of the process from the draft proposal that should be re-examined? For relevance? <p>The topic of FPIC that was brought up during the Minutes adoption was revisited. Elaboration on this matter included a suggestion to clarify the process in terms of where the FPIC element falls in as an overarching element.</p> <p>An Expert Group (Task Force) on Simplified FPIC is overseeing the development of the process for a Simplified FPIC Approach. The interaction between the Simplified FPIC and the Simplified combined HCV-HCS approach should be documented for the purpose of ensuring ISHs understand and know when the process intersects.</p>		

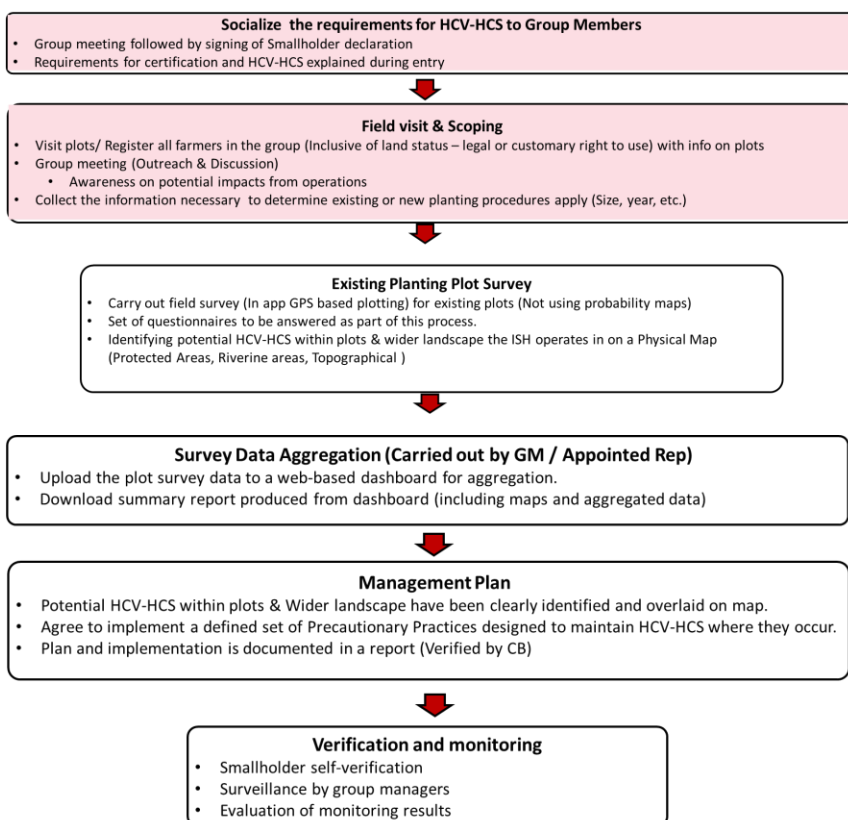
A separate one pager was proposed to be created to define this interaction.

A note should be added to the flowchart to clarify the FPIC process is being addressed.

4.0 Draft Proposal - Simplified Combined HCV-HCS Approach

The proposal from the RSPO Secretariat for a Simplified Combined HCV-HCS Approach was presented to highlight the amendments proposed by the task force members from the 4th IS-NDTF meeting.

Existing Planting



Discussion on the proposal by The RSPO Secretariat:

- Is the process flow practical ?
- Are there any specific sections that will be beneficial for an ISH Group ?
- Are there any specific sections of the process that may pose a challenge to an ISH Group ?

- If a section is highlighted in Q3, are there any potential solutions to be proposed ?

Key Answers Highlighted:

- It would be practical to use the mobile based app from the beginning to avoid multiple field visits that consumes time and ultimately may discourage the users. Familiarity with the app will also be an added benefit of using the app in the beginning.
- Awareness on potential impacts from operations – Should ideally include awareness on values before the impacts.
- Potential benefits of including awareness on potential impacts and values in the Socializing stage (Simpler form and might need a facilitator)
- It is important to train members within the group to aid the socialising process withing sub groups.

Highlight on Implications of elements within the process:

1. Who should be responsible for raising awareness as this will require some form of technical capacity ?

- Based on field experience, partnerships (NGOs or Buyers) should be established as expecting the group manager to solely carry out this process is not feasible, especially in larger groups.

2. Should wider landscape be considered as survey is done at a plot level for existing planting ?

3. What are the implication of including the wider landscape ? Is there a possibility for plots to be clustered at a village or district level ?

- Socialisation on wider landscape should be included in awareness raising. A minimum level of raising awareness should be defined (i.e: A minimum of topics covered). (Related to Q1)
- Looking at individual plot in isolation is not feasible when considering wider landscape. Survey needs to be beyond plot level.
- It will be challenging to carry out a survey at the wider landscape as the individual farmers are the ones complying to the requirements of the standard.
- Using the wider landscape should ideally be done at the village/community level to get a community level agreement on how these areas (i.e forest patches) can or cannot be used and the impacts of using it for production on the wider community.
- Having a buffer of roughly 2 km around the plots can become too technical. A cluster at a village level would be ideal.
- Example of how it should be carried out: Surveys are carried out at plot level. The wider landscape is looked at from the

	<p>village level at a buffer of 1-2 km. This is the area that the ISH Group should ideally pay attention to including the impacts of oil palm production on the buffer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of an ISH group having to maintain or enhance areas outside the jurisdiction, compliance should be looked at the plot level (what the ISH is responsible for). CB should verify what is carried out at the plot level (the ISH Group). The broader lanscape should be invovled in the scoping but activities and management plan should only focus on the activities carried by ISH Group members. • Are of Interest (AOI) is referring to the physical scope of areas where ISHs and associated community (if appropriate) have an interest over and with thus be involved in the process, and it will be different depending on situations (i.e. areas the ISHs and community might have customary rights/mandate to manage area, individual lands/communal lands that ISH is part of, social/cultural). AOI is different than the manageable area by unit management. However, all ISH lands must be included in the process (not just farm plots) to mitigate risk of leakage. <p>Members of the IS-NDTF will be looking at more details and inputs on the wider landscape inclusion and this item will be revisited on the next meeting.</p> <p>4. Should the use of probability map be considered for existing plots ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of probability map can aid in identifying potential HCVs as well as HCS in the wider landscape. • In theory groups with existing plantations wont be on high risk areas (identified by the Probability maps) as a high risk identificatin is defined by intact blocks of forest. • If the probability maps area used, it should be for informing the group and not for the requirement of additional measures. • It can be used to look at the proximity of ISH groups to high risk areas. Information will be useful in understanding specific values of forested areas. This can be used to contexulise outreach and awareness raising. Additional requirement should not be required, but for the purpose of informing. • It should be clear that the probability map is only used for provision of information (contextualisation and awareness raising) and not for compliance. 		
<p>5.0 AOB</p>			
	<p>It was proposed for future meetings to leverage the use of polls and etc for showing agreement for proposal to ease the process of gathering feedbacks.</p>		

Meeting Adjourned

End of minutes