

MINUTES OF MEETING 2nd JA-BHCV SUBGROUP MEETING (VIRTUAL)

Date : 27 July 2022 (Wednesday) 4pm to 6pm (MYT)

<p><u>Attendance:</u></p> <p><u>Subgroup members (JA)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Watts (INOBU) 2. Rob Nicholls (Musim Mas) 3. Lee Kuan Chun (P&G) 4. Sander van den Ende (SIPEF) <p><u>Subgroup members (BHCV)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eleanor Spencer (Zoological Society London) 2. Michelle Desilets (Orangutan Land Trust) <p><u>Absent with Apologies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glyn Davies (WWF Malaysia) 2. Marcus Colchester (FPP) 3. Lim Sian Choo (Bumitama) 4. Khing Su Li (RSPO Secretariat) 	<p><u>RSPO Secretariat</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Javin Tan 2. Daniel Liew <p><u>Speakers</u></p>
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Agenda

Item	Time (MYT)	Duration (minutes)	Agenda	P.I.C
1 - Subgroup admin matters	1600 - 1605	5	1.1 - Opening	
	1605 - 1615	10	1.2 - Acceptance of 1st subgroup meeting minutes	
	1615 - 1620	5	2.1 - Meeting objective	
2 - Subgroup direction setting	1620 - 1640	20	2.2 - Discussion on data sets	
	1640 - 1700	20	2.3 - Discussion on HCV 1-2-3 and HCS	
	1700 - 1730	30	2.4 - Discussion on HCV 4-5-6	
	1730 - 1740	10	2.5 - Discussion on roles of HCVN	
4 - Next steps	1740 - 1750	10	3.1 - Working with HCVN and HCSA	
	1750 - 1800	10	3.2 - Any other business	

<p>2.3 Mapping of HCV 1-2-3</p>	<p>Based on inputs from members, the Secretariat suggested a process where government map is used as first level data, to be later combined with other non-governmental data (RSPO probability map, HCVN / HCSA map etc) and subsequently subject to a peer review / consultation process. The entire 3-step process is properly documented.</p> <p>Subgroup members agreed that the suggested process is acceptable as guiding principles in adopting the maps to be used in JA certification</p> <p>Screening tools can be used for jurisdictional mapping of HCV 1-2-3, but not excluding the needs for detailed mapping if indications of risks are present in the jurisdiction</p> <p>A member added that in addition to identifying potential HCV areas, HCV mapping also looks for potential threat to the HCV areas. The work on detailed assessment should be prioritised based on the HCV areas and its potential threats identified.</p> <p>There being no more comments / inputs, point 2.3 is taken as agreed by the subgroup as the guiding principles for HCV 1-2-3 screening / mapping.</p>	<p>To get HCVN input on quality control process</p> <p>To develop detailed steps for peer review process</p> <p>Please refer to Annex 1 for summary of points agreed</p>
<p>2.4 Mapping of HCV 4-5-6 by JE and government unit</p>	<p>Detailed mapping of HCV 4-5-6 is required. For JA certification purposes, the JE would carry out the mapping for palm oil production areas within its jurisdiction, whereas the government unit would do the same for non-palm oil areas within the jurisdiction.</p> <p>A member brought up the question on how to define / identify oil palm and non-oil palm areas. It is agreed that the differentiation is not always clear cut, but one could differentiate it legally based on government land allocation plan, concession land holding or geographically i.e. areas that are suitable for oil palm planting.</p> <p>It is also pointed out by the Secretariat that for the purpose of RSPO JA certification, the detailed HCV 4-5-6 mapping by JE should focus on palm oil production areas and NOT areas over which RSPO has no authority. This point is in agreement with the comment by a member which states that detailed HCV 4-5-6 mapping should be done on areas where it is needed, instead of trying to cover the entire jurisdiction which would take too long to complete and would render the map irrelevant by the time it is completed.</p>	<p>Please refer to Annex 1 for summary of points agreed</p>

<p>2.5 The roles of HCVN</p>	<p>Some members asked if deforestation would be acceptable by RSPO, outside of the areas committed to conservation by the government and who would decide on the acceptability of such deforestation. The Secretariat responded that such decision, though important, is beyond the scope of this subgroup. The purpose of this subgroup is to identify HCV / HCS areas in the jurisdiction and inform stakeholders where and how development could happen.</p> <p>On the detailed HCV 4-5-6 mapping of non-oil palm areas by the government, the subgroup has decided that since RSPO has no authority over such areas, we should just leave it to the government to deal with HCV 4-5-6 issues through their land use planning, while keeping in touch with them for updates and changes.</p> <p>The roles of HCVN are to provide the screening tools for HCV 1-2-3, to provide guiding principles for HCV 1-2-3 screening and to recognise data sets other than its own, subject to certain data collection guiding principles being met.</p> <p>The Secretariat and a member mentioned that it is important to discuss with HCVN on the function of the integrated HCV-HCSA assessment tool in the context of JA certification. If it would no longer be applicable in JA, what would the solution be.</p>	<p>Please refer to Annex 1 for summary of points agreed</p> <p>The Secretariat to share the HCVN landscape screening tool</p> <p>To include as agenda point for next meeting – integrated HCV-HCSA assessment for JA</p>
<p>3</p> <p>3.1 Hiring of RaCP consultant</p>	<p>The Secretariat planned to hire a RaCP consultant for the study of implications of JA on the existing Remediation and Compensation procedures.</p> <p>The Secretariat agreed with the suggestion by a member that the study should be applied on one of the JA pilots. This is to ensure that the study works on real world scenario. It was suggested that the consultant conducts a LUCA study with the selected pilot but all agreed that this would only be a quick study and would be too early to test out the compensation scheme at jurisdictional level</p> <p>The subgroup agreed with the hiring of RaCP consultant</p> <p>The meeting ended at 5:57 pm Malaysian time.</p>	<p>To discuss with Sabah and Seruyan on possible joint RaCP study</p> <p>The Secretariat to share the ToR for the RaCP consultant</p>

Annex 1

Data sets and jurisdictional HCV mapping - agreements within the JA-BHCV subgroup

Data sets

1. Where available, government data is to be used as the base map
2. The base map is to be complimented by other non-governmental maps like the RSPO probability map, HCVN / HCSA maps
3. The combined map is subsequently subject to peer review or consultation process
4. The entire process is fully documented
5. Data sets that comply with the 4-step process would be accepted for use in JA certification

HCV 1-2-3 mapping

1. Screening tools can be used in jurisdiction for identifying landscape level HCV 1-2-3 areas and their potential threats
2. Detailed mapping of HCV 1-2-3 is still required for areas where breach is likely and / or the potential threat is high

HCV 4-5-6 mapping by JE

1. For JA certification purposes, detailed mapping of HCV 4-5-6 by JE is required for oil palm production areas within the jurisdiction.
2. Differentiation of oil palm and non-oil palm areas needs to be further defined, could be based on legal terms like government land use planning, land holdings of concession or based on suitability for oil palm planting

HCV 4-5-6 mapping of non-oil palm areas

1. RSPO has no authority over non-oil palm areas
2. RSPO should leave the HCV 4-5-6 mapping to the discretion of the government unit of the jurisdiction