

RSPO

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

ROUNDTABLE MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL



Global Vision | Regional Action
2015 to 2020



HCS+ and HCS Approach: Linkages with the RSPO Process

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RSPO and HCS

- RSPO P&C 2013 make clear reference to minimising GHG emission and avoiding HCS areas.
- RSPO Emission Reduction Working Group established in November 2013
- Criterion 5.6 requires Monitoring and reduction of GHG from existing operations
- Criterion 7.8 requires that new plantations avoid HCS areas and focus on LCS area including grasslands and degraded forest on mineral soil as well as agriculture lands.

Other key criteria

- Criterion 4.3/4 – BMP inc water management in existing OPP on peat
- Criterion 5.6 Plans to reduce greenhouse gases, are developed, implemented and monitored.
- Criterion 7.3 No conversion of HCVAs since Nov 2005
- Criterion 7.4 Minimising development on peat (generic default max 100ha/plantation development)
- Criterion 7.7 Zero burning

Progress with GHG work of RSPO

- RSPO PalmGHG Tool issued in 2013
- RSPO GHG Assessment procedure issued December 2014
- Formal Reporting on GHG monitoring under 5.6 from 2015
- Formal submission of GHG assessment for New Plantings from January 2015 – submitted at time of NPP report submission

Progress with GHG work of RSPO (2)

- **C 5.6** As of end October 2015
 - **Received 106 submissions** using PalmGHG V2.1.1
 - 4 companies made submissions using own calculator/tool
- After cross checking with list of audited mills, almost 100% submission of GHG emission reports to Secretariat when audits against P&C 2013 were implemented
- **C7.8** Since the 1st January 2015 C7.8 reporting must accompany RSPO New Plantings Procedure (NPP) submission
- **14 submissions received** (from 4 different companies).
- Majority of submissions are from Indonesia

Methods used

- Above and below ground

Conducted by internal team Estimation based on default values	10 submissions
Conducted by external team Estimation based on sampling plots	4 submissions

All submissions used Landsat images except for one submission which used Alos Palsar

- Soil carbon (peat)

No peat present	9 submissions
Estimation of peat carbon based on default equation	5 submissions

Common mistakes/oversight in reports received

- Confusion with LUC analysis (required only for HCV)
- Maps are not well explained
- Poor description of the vegetation strata and corresponding carbon stock
- For ongoing development, emissions from proposed new development are not clearly differentiated from existing operations
- Lack of scenario testing and mapping overlay (integrated map showing results of HCV assessment, SEIA and carbon stock assessment)
- Scenarios poorly explained and scenario choice not well justified
- Unclear if the carbon stock assessment resulted in additional areas outside of identified HCV areas that will be set aside and the plantation plan/design

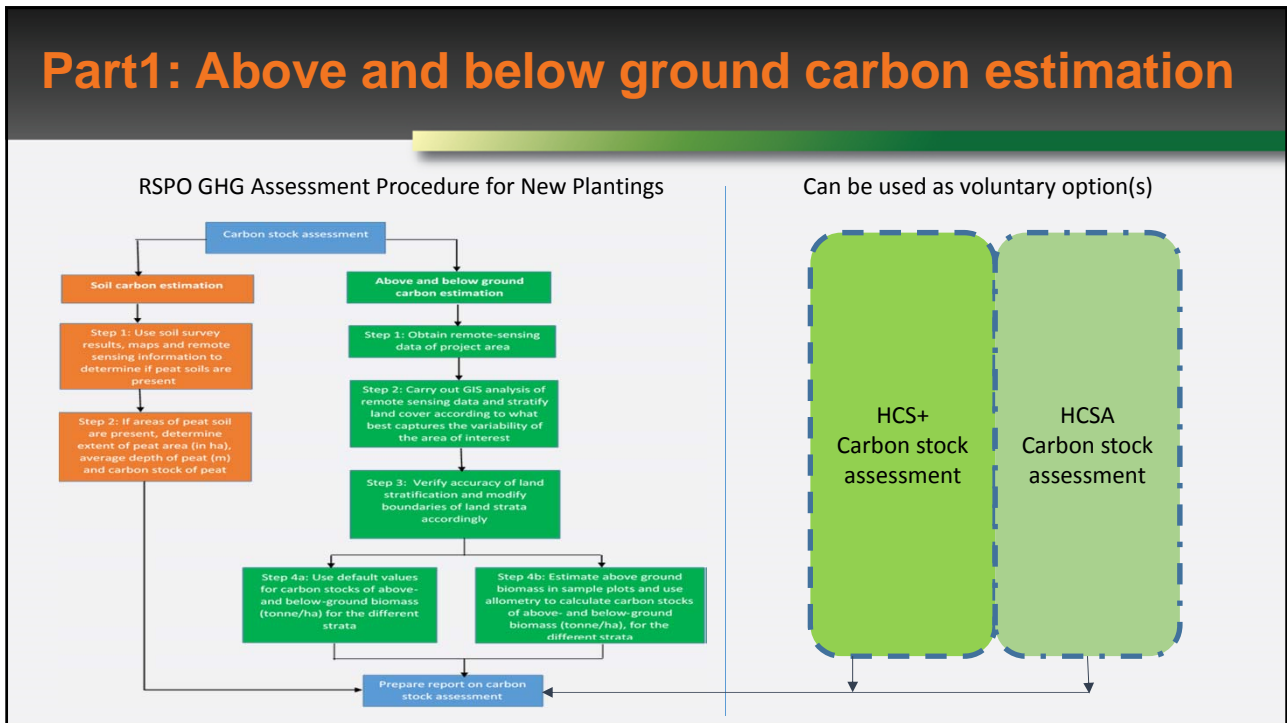
Next Steps agreed by ERWG

- Schedule meeting(s) with the main assessors to highlight reporting requirements
- Minor corrections/updates including expanded list of carbon stock defaults
- Prepare an FAQ for C7.8 (available in English, B. Indonesia, Spanish and French) by end of 2015
- Translate GHG Assessment Procedure (B. Indonesia, Spanish and French)
- More guidance on reporting in new update of GHG Assessment Procedure for New Plantings. Update is scheduled to be completed by mid 2016

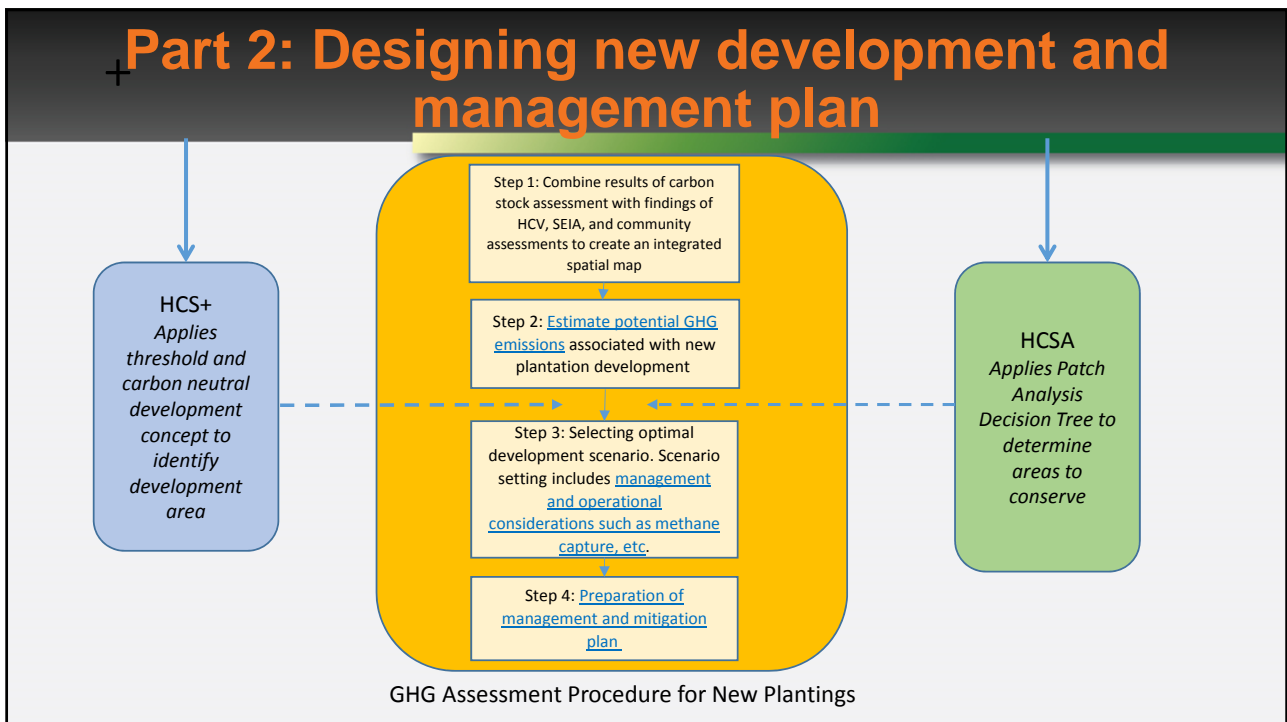
Linkage between HCS+ and HCSA and RSPO process

- Several members of the RSPO have committed to HCS+ and HCSA processes
- HCS+ and HCSA Process teams had a recent meeting to explore options for convergence
- SPOM (HCS+) Group has proposed possible linkage to RSPO processes
- Possible linkages discussed by RSPO ERWG on 13-14 November 2015
- Areas of synergy and linkage were identified and ongoing dialogue on convergence will take place.

Part 1: Above and below ground carbon estimation



+ Part 2: Designing new development and management plan



HCS+ with indicative additional steps in the GHG Assessment Procedure.

RSPO member companies that wish to follow the HCS+ Methodology would:

- a) Apply the methods described by HCS+ to map and estimate the above ground carbon and soil carbon and prepare a map of land cover with carbon stock.
- b) Apply the 75tC/ha carbon stock thresh-hold and plan for carbon neutral development as per the HCS+ recommendations to determine the area for development
- c) Follow RSPO GHG Procedure/Palm GHG to
 - i. predict GHG emissions related to mill operations
 - ii. prepare a management and mitigation plan including emission reduction measures;
 - iii. Set up a monitoring process (Using LIDAR/other tools)

HCSA with indicative additional steps in the GHG Assessment Procedure.

RSPO member companies that wish to follow the HCS+ Methodology would:

- a) Apply the methods described by HCSA toolkit to map out potential HCS forest. (Note HCSA does not have a soil carbon estimation process due strict “NO PEAT” commitment. Any company choosing this option must also commit to “NO PEAT” development).
- b) Develop a plan based on decisions on where to proceed with development and where to maintain/conservate as set aside areas
- c) Follow RSPO GHG Procedure/Palm GHG to
 - i. predict GHG emissions related to both the plantation and mill operations
 - ii. prepare a management and mitigation plan including emission reduction measures;
 - iii. Set up a monitoring process

Updating of RSPO GHG Assessment procedure

- The GHG Assessment Procedure for New Plantings will be updated before the end of the implementation period (31 Dec 2016) to enable public reporting from Jan 1 2017. Target date for completion and release would be mid 2016.
- In the updated version, the interim acceptance of HCS+ and HCSA (on any converged combination) as option(s) that can be adopted to comply with parts of the Procedure.
- However additional portions of the Procedure that are not in HCS+/HCSA will still apply.

Future areas of joint development

- Convergence of approaches
- Pilots/trials
- Landscape wide remote sensing – LIDAR and satellite imaging
- Smallholder System development
- Jurisdictional/landscape approaches – Go/No Go area maps
- Best practice documentation
- Development of incentives for maintaining HCS areas (eg BD and CC funding and support from supply chain)