



Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

**Report of the 3rd Meeting of the
RSPO Ad Hoc Working Group on High Conservation Values in Indonesia
Progress Review and Coordination Meeting**

Hotel Santika, Botany Square, Bogor, 16th February 2011.

Attendance:

The meeting was attended by the following:

Working Group Members:

Calley Beamish on behalf of Simon Siburat (Wilmar)
Andiko (HuMA)
Cherie Li Tan (WWF - International)
Haryono (WWF - Indonesia)
Norman Jiwan (SawitWatch) – (Co-Chair)
Dr Marcus Colchester (Forest Peoples Programme) (Co-Chair)
Patrick Anderson (Forest Peoples Programme)
Mia Badib (Interpreter)

Apologies were received from the following Working Group members:

Purboyo Guritno (GAPKI)
Daud Dharsono (Sinar Mas)
Derom Bangun (GAPKI)
Ismu Zulfikar (SMART)
Johan Verburg (Oxfam-Novib)
Darrel Webber (Secretary General – RSPO)

Other Working Group Members who did not attend included:

Bambang Dwi Laksono (LonSum)
Dr Erwinsyah (IOPRI)

The expanded meeting was also attended by the following:

Dwi R Muhtaman - Aksenta
Andjar Rafiastanto – Fauna and Flora International
Philip Wells – Daemeter Consulting
Betsy Yaap - Daemeter Consulting
Sophie Persey – Zoological Society of London
Anne Rosenbarger – Sekala
Rauf Prasodjo – WRI/POTICO
Nick Brickle – Wildlife Conservation Society
Herovan Alfin – Wildlife Conservation Society
Craig Furnage – Wildlife Conservation Society
Pak Asril Darussamin – RILO
Desi Kusumadewi – RILO

The meeting was held in English and Bahasa Indonesia. Simultaneous interpretation for the day was provided by Mia Badib and the logistics were arranged by Ms. Vinna Saprina of SawitWatch.

Agenda and Purpose of the Meeting:

After introductions and a note of welcome from the Co-Chair, Norman Jiwan, the agenda (Annex 1) was followed very closely in the meeting.

The Co-Chair, Marcus Colchester, then explained the objectives of the meeting and reminded the participants of the purpose, reasons for and terms of reference of the Working Group. It was explained that the morning session was a meeting of the Working Group but opened to observers, while the afternoon was an expanded meeting to engage with others actively seeking to apply the HCV concept in the oil palm sector in Indonesia. Marcus noted that the work programme of the Working Group had been delayed in 2010 but that the Executive Board of the RSPO had agreed to extend the work.

Review of the Legal Options Paper (Annex 2):

Andiko presented the main findings of the Legal Options study he had carried out. The paper is appended below as Annex 2. A powerpoint is also available.

Andiko's revised analysis deepens but substantiates the conclusions of the 2009 study. HCV is not directly referred to in Indonesian law although some HC Values may be protected by certain pieces of law including the laws relating to EIAs (AMDAL), laws relating to protected areas and certain provisions in the environmental laws.

His study identified the following legal options for securing HCVs within the current framework:

- Companies can argue that by setting aside areas in their *ijin lokasi* as HCV areas, they are not contradicting the terms of their licence by referring to Paragraphs two and three of the Decree of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and the Head of the National Land Agency 2/1999 on *Ijin Lokasi* which requires them to respect the rights and interests of other parties and the public.
- The Environmental Impact laws do not refer directly to HCV areas but protection of HCV areas within HGU can be included in the environmental and social mitigation plans of AMDAL
- Under Article 12 Paragraph 1 subparagraph e. of the PP on HGU (40/1996) companies can argue that they need to set aside areas to prevent natural resource destruction and to preserve the environment
- HCV areas in APL can be secured as set asides by companies or communities as *hutan hak* through a regent's decree.
- HCV 5 and 6 can be recognised as customary rights areas by a decree of the regent or in forest areas as customary forests. There are a few precedents.

However, his study also noted that since the HCV assessment presented at RT7, a new law has been passed, PP No 11/2010 On the Control and Utilization of Neglected Land, which is designed to encourage companies to develop idle lands to which they have been granted rights but which they are not actively developing. This law strengthens the authority of regents to reallocate unused ('neglected') lands in HGU.

The study therefore argues that indeed stronger legal reforms are needed in Indonesia to secure HCVs. One option would be an amendment to the Conservation Law. Laws for the recognition of customary rights are also in consideration which could help to protect HCVs 4, 5 and 6. The simplest solution might be a regulation relating to HGU clarifying that set asides should be allowed within HGU, of the kind already permitted in HTI (timber plantations), to maintain and enhance High Conservation Values.

There was a technical discussion about the exact meaning of paragraph 5 of the 41/1999 Forestry Law and whether it implies that *hutan hak* should be recognised in ungazetted forests or in APL (or could be in both).

It was noted that it was important to use Indonesian terms in new laws. Use of the acronym HCV instead of speaking about *Nilai Konservasi Tinggi* impeded comprehension. A new law relating to transmigration actually uses the words ‘clean and clear’ in English. Such practice does not encourage application of the law.

Review of the Work Plan:

The meeting then reviewed one by one the activities that had been planned at the previous meeting to ascertain what progress has been made. After the legal discussion (see above) action points and a tentative schedule for next steps were then also agreed.

1. Meeting with the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (Amalia and Marcus).

This activity was to be led by Dr. Marcus and Amalia Pramaswari of WWF-Indonesia. Marcus reported that after some delays a letter jointly signed by the Co-Chairs and WWF had been sent by WWF to the Minister and a meeting was being arranged by WWF-Indonesia with the Deputy Minister. WWF-Indonesia had reported that a meeting was planned for after 20th February 2011. Cherie noted that the lack of involvement of Indonesian producers was making it harder for WWF to set up this meeting as the initiative was being seen as an NGO one and was associated in the Minister’s mind with WWF’s other agenda to push for a strong moratorium on the issuance of permits in forests and peatlands which was under discussion in the context of the Norwegian Government’s plans to assist Indonesia to slow deforestation. It was vital that this meeting with the Working Group was seen by the Minister as a high profile multi-stakeholder concern and not just an NGO initiative.

Action agreed: It was agreed that the matter be reported to the RSPO Board and that the RSPO Secretary General and Chair be asked to make an approach to the Minister on behalf of the Working Group.

2. Revising AMDAL (Amalia and Bambang Dwi Laksono)

WWF-Indonesia has established contacts with the Ministry of the Environment and is involved in a working group reviewing the AMDAL procedures. However, a meeting on behalf of the Working Group had not been convened. The Working Group noted that in the light of the new AMDAL law it was all the more important to assess how the new law and RSPO requirements on HCV can relate.

Action agreed: Cherie of WWF will take the lead. She will seek to consolidate the inputs and views of others also working on the AMDAL.

3. Revising spatial planning (Patrick, Norman and Dr Erwinsyah)

Norman reported that there had been two attempts to convene a meeting of the three Working Group members with the Ministry of Public Works. The first meeting had been cancelled at short notice. The second meeting with the Ministry's Spatial Planning and Management Unit (Perencanaan dan Penataan Ruang Nasional) had been very productive. The Ministry admitted that the spatial planning process did not explicitly accommodate HCVs. The planning process had got stuck in a political discussions about how to harmonize top-down and bottom-up planning. Although all provinces were required by law to complete their spatial plans by 2010, to date only 6 provinces had complete their spatial planning, so this made it difficult to come up with consolidated spatial plans at the national level. None of these provinces were major palm oil expansion areas. On the other hand this meant that there was still scope to explore how HCVs could be included into the spatial planning process. The Ministry would be keen to discuss this further with the Working Group.

Action agreed: As suggested by the Ministry, an Inter-Ministerial meeting should be convened to report and discuss all the legal challenges and possibilities identified in the research and discussions. It was agreed that this should come after lessons had been learned from the field visits (see below). Late July/ August were proposed. Norman would lead in coordinating and setting a date for the meeting.

5. Revising Regulations of Agrarian Law (Norman, Andiko and Simon)

Norman reported that members of the HCV WG had met with Dr. Harris Simanjuntak and other senior staff in the National Land Agency's (BPN) Unit on land regularisation. The meeting was likewise very constructive. BPN noted that the fact that HCVs are not identified in spatial planning makes it hard for the land agency to act to regularise such areas. Since the HCV concept has come from a third party initiative (NGOs, market and private businesses), BPN is not authorised to allocate lands for HCVs so long as the concept has not be adopted into national legal framework. Designation of HCV sites should properly be under the authority of the forestry department and environmental ministry. BPN acknowledged that there continue to be disputes and competition between ministries about the areas over which they have jurisdiction.

Action agreed: It was likewise agreed that these issues should now be explored at the Inter-Ministerial meeting in July/August.

6. Securing HCVs released from Ijin Lokasi (Norman, Andiko and Simon)

The legal review had shown that areas outside forests (ie APL land) could be secured as *Hutan hak*. Technically forested areas in APL could revert to the status of forest.

Action agreed: It was likewise agreed that these issues should now be explored at the Inter-Ministerial meeting in July/August.

7. Options for Securing HCVs within HGU: review of Plantations Act (Norman and Dr Erwinsyah)

Norman reported that Members of the Working Group had met with the Ministry of Agriculture's Office of the Directorate of Horticulture Crops. It was noted that the focus of the horticulture directorate is on the improvement and revitalisation of agriculture and plantation lands. The new law on neglected land did make it harder for companies to retain areas in their HGU or *ijin lokasi* as HCV set asides. It would be desirable to explore this matter further in a joint meeting with relevant decision-makers including the Ministry of Agriculture and other line Ministries, with the aim of discussing a proposal to develop a ministry regulation and/or technical regulation that can be implemented immediately. It would be time-consuming and politically challenging to get a legal reform through the legislature (DPR) given the high interests vested in land development.

Action agreed: It was likewise agreed that these issues should now be explored at the Inter-Ministerial meeting in July/August.

8. Options for securing HCVs in HGU as Hutan Hak (Andiko and Sinar Mas)

Andiko noted that his legal review shows that the legislative framework now exists for *hutan hak* to be recognised by a regent's decree.

Action agreed: It was likewise agreed that the option should also be explored at the Inter-Ministerial meeting in July/August. Prior to that, the option should also be explored in discussion with *bupati* during the field visits.

9. Meeting with ISPO to explore compatibilities (Bambang Dwi Laksono)

No action was reported. It was noted that the ISPO proposals were still in the form of a discussion draft. It was reported that the RSPO Secretary General and RILO were carrying out a comparative assessment of the ISPO and RSPO standards to ascertain gaps and compatibilities. Pilot assessments by RSPO accredited CBs were also planned in RSPO member sites to gain a practical understanding of the extent that the two systems are compatible.

Action agreed: Await the results of the RSPO secretariat/RILO assessment and pilots.

10. Securing tax exemptions (Marcus, Norman and Simon)

Marcus noted that the last meeting had agreed that this matter should be explored in the discussions with the *bupati* so this issue was delayed pending the legal assessments and the scheduling of the field visit (below).

Action agreed: Explore the issue in discussions with the *bupati* and *gubernur* during field visit (see below).

11. Local recognition through PERDA (Marcus, Norman, Simon)

The initial assessment, the working group discussions and legal review all show that the *bupati* (regent) has considerable discretion in deciding how to apply the law and whether or not to accept set asides for HCVs. Where *bupati* are indifferent to HCV protection and/or have reasons for insisting on lands being allocated for development, HGUs which include HCV set asides are vulnerable. However, where *bupati* are sympathetic there are options for securing HCVs.

Based on the discussions of the working group and the legal study, the following local level legal options had now been identified as possible ways of securing HCVs either as decrees of the regent or as local legislative acts (PERDA).

- Securing HCV areas in APL designated as Hutan Hak (either held by the company or by the communities as appropriate)
- Securing HCV areas in Kawasan Hutan Negara as Hutan Desa (particularly HCVs 4, 5 and 6)
- Securing HCV 5-6 areas in Kawasan Hutan Negara as Hutan Adat
- Getting tax exemptions for areas of HGU set aside for maintaining and enhancing HCVs

Action agreed: A field visit should be made by the Working Group to the Wilmar site in Kota Waringin Timur followed by a visit to the *bupati* and then a discussion with the governor. It was agreed to explore dates with the *bupati* but after consulting their diaries the Working Group meeting proposed that this field visit be carried out in the week of 16-20 May 2011. Wilmar would contact the *bupati* to ask if the date suited him.

Composition of the Working Group

The Composition of the Working Group was reviewed. It includes producers, a government research body (IOPRI), NGOs and the RSPO Secretariat.

The NGOs are active. There was no need to change the NGO actors.

The RSPO Secretariat had been represented by Jutta Poetz who has since left the secretariat. The Co-Chairs had invited the new Secretary General to attend but he had reluctantly declined owing to pressure of work. Cherie had taken the initiative to invite Pak Asril Darussamin and Desi Kusumadewi from RILO. Marcus thanked them for being involved.

Action agreed: It was agreed that the RILO should continue to engage in future in the Working Group while the RSPO Secretariat determined how it be best represented in future meetings.

It was unclear why IOPRI had not been able to attend this meeting. It was hoped that Dr Erwinsyah would be able to attend future meetings.

It was again affirmed that for the Working Group to function effectively it was vital that it retain a multi-stakeholder character so that the Government officials could see that the issues being addressed were of concern to all RSPO members and not just to NGOs. Disappointment was expressed at the lack of engagement by Indonesian producers.

It was noted that lack of progress on this issue in Indonesia threatens to undermine one of the key purposes of the RSPO which is to divert palm oil expansion away from HCV areas. It was therefore essential that legal means of securing HCVs be found.

Action agreed: The members of the Working Group on the Executive Board would report the concern of the participating members about the lack of involvement by Indonesian producers. A solution should be sought at the Executive Board in discussion with the Indonesian producer members on the EB.

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Afternoon session: Expanded Discussion

The afternoon session included other actors applying the HCV concept in Indonesia. The aim was to share information and promote coordination between the various initiatives relating to HCV in the palm oil sector in Indonesia.

1. Andjar Rafiastanto of Fauna and Flora International made a short presentation accompanied by power point (available) on the efforts being made to secure HCVs in Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan working both with communities and companies, and also with the local government. After mapping HCVs 1-3 FFI was able to persuade the local government to adopt 45% of the zoning into their spatial planning. They are also experimenting with HCV set asides in both logging and oil palm concessions, are experimenting with *hutan hak* with companies and experimenting with securing community lands through an *SK bupati hutan desa*. FFI is also working with a community REDD project as *hutan adat*. It was noted that HCVs are naturally not confined to the limits of concessions boundaries but HCV management relies on company best practice. Transboundary collaborative management is thus required but presents particular challenges. FFI looked forwards to further collaboration
2. Sophie Persey of the Zoological Society of London and Nick Brickle of the Wildlife Conservation Society presented the work being done by both groups under a BACP project to explore means of protecting wildlife values in the palm oil sector in Indonesia. The presentations summarised the findings of two studies one by ZSL on the possibilities of HCV recognition in spatial planning processes in Indonesia (see Annex 3) and the second a legal review of options for securing biodiversity in oil palm areas (Annex 4). Both studies referred extensively to the RSPO P&C on HCVs. The ZSL study had included detailed interviews with CSOs, company personnel and local functionaries to ascertain what they knew about RSPO and HCV. The level of knowledge and comprehension is very poor. The ZSL study also confirmed that there are no regulations to protect HCVs in APL or outside forest nor is there any land use category in spatial planning that can be applied: besides the level of resolution of spatial plans is too crude to capture and map HCV areas in fragmented landscape mosaics. One option the ZSL study explored was reclassifying released lands as ‘forests’.

The WCS study had derived from its work on the wildlife trade and orang utan protection. The idea of the document was that it be a primer summarising the hierarchy of laws that were relevant to the protection of HCVs. The study had

shown that there is considerable contradictions between higher and lower laws and between sector laws. WCS now plans a review of the gaps and contradictions between the different laws. There is some hope that the promised moratorium on permitting in forests and peatlands can allow time for a better process for the protection of HCVs to be worked out.

In discussion it was also noted that Dolly Priatna of ZSL is also working on how AMDAL might be used to better protect HCVs.

There was also a discussion about whether the studies had looked at the full range of HCVs. It was noted that the ZSL and WCS studies had basically focused on HCVs 1, 2 and 3 and had not looked at the legal options for securing HCV 4, 5 and 6. The RSPO standard and the HCVRN Charter on the other hand require assessment and protection of all 6 HCVs. It was explained that ZSL and WCS lack social science expertise.

There was also a discussion about the costs of HCV assessment and management. Costs vary widely so generalisation could be misleading. FFI reported that it was currently doing an analysis of costs.

It was noted that companies were reluctant to retain areas with high human populations and HCVs 4, 5 and 6 in their concessions as the costs of management were high and the risks of communities degrading HCVs also high. It was simpler for companies to exclude such areas in their *ijin lokasi* when they sought to re-define and secure their holdings as smaller HGU. These excluded areas were then at heightened risk of degradation – they ‘get annihilated’, noted one company representative. This emphasised the finding of the previous survey: the RSPO mission to divert the palm oil frontier away from HCVs was not effective if there was not complementary action by the State as companies could not be expected to single-handedly manage HCVs in the wider landscapes beyond their concessions. Nor could they afford to carry responsibility for the degradation of HCVs within their concessions if this was being carried out by other interests (eg communities) over which they had no or limited control.

The challenge of securing HCVs in spatial planning was also discussed. Marcus invited the participants from the WRI/POTICO project to summarise their approach. The POTICO project has sought to map vegetation cover to ascertain which areas are primary forest or not ‘degraded land’. The aim was to discourage clearance. POTICO was also exploring a process of getting companies to release high forest areas back to being classed as forests and provided with alternative degraded area for development. Some land swaps have now been planned but have not yet secured political authorisation. Cherie noted that McKinsey was also developing a ‘degraded land’ database.

There was then a discussion about the risks that notions such as degraded land could facilitate land conversion and land grabbing. History is replete with examples of land being classed as ‘waste land’, ‘empty land’, ‘critical land’, ‘unproductive land’, ‘idle land’, ‘neglected land’, and ‘abandoned land’ which had been used to legitimise the allocation of such lands to new purposes often at the expense of the indigenous peoples. The term ‘degraded lands’ was particularly open to multiple definitions

which led to confusions. It seemed to be generally agreed that this was a dilemma and the solution in part was to emphasise that such general screening not be seen as a substitute for finer grained attention to other issues. HCVs 5 and 6 in particular could only be identified through local level consultations with local communities. The lack of secure community land rights made HCVs 4-6 especially vulnerable.

POTICO had identified some 2.5 m ha of high quality forests in APL but only about 0.5 m ha of this forest could be swapped for nearby degraded areas and then reclassified as forest.

It was asked if the Ad Hoc Working Group was going to address the wider challenge of HCV management at landscape scale. It was noted this was beyond the TORs of the WG.

The highly variable quality and techniques of HCV assessments was also noted. It was queried if the HCV assessment summaries posted on the web as part of the New Plantings Procedure provided enough information to know if HCVs were being attended to adequately or not. This would be a crucial matter for investigation by the New Plantings Procedure review.

3. Cherie Tan of WWF-International, on behalf of Gary Paoli of Daemeter Consulting and recognising the major inputs from Simon Siburat of Wilmar International, explained the new project being funded by the RSPO to further explore the technical challenges to the identification and management of HCVs in palm oil areas in Indonesia. (Power point available). Although there had been some delays in getting the project approved owing to staff changes in the RSPO Secretariat, this project was now underway. The wide ranging study should address the major challenges facing HCV assessment and management.

Participants welcomed the study but noted its ambitious scope. It was noted that HCV Assessments were meant to identify HCVs, make recommendations for management and propose monitoring procedures. The HCV Tool Kit was strong on identification but less clear about management options in circumstances of conversion. Cherie invited participants to volunteer to form an advisory group for the project: Sophie, Patrick, Betsy and Marcus volunteered. It was hoped that the study could work closely with the new HCV Indonesia Network.

4. Dwi Muhtaman of Aksenta then reported in detail (powerpoint available) on the setting up of a new Society (Perkumpulan) called the the Jaringan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi Indonesia. The vision, mission and scope of activities of the new network were described as was the proposed governance structure of the new society. This was likely to come into legal existence with 30 founding members in March. The network would aim to act as a hub of expertise, a quality assurance forum and as a forum where disputes about the application of HCV could be resolved

In discussions it was clarified that the new network (HCVNI) would seek to establish clear links with the global HCVRN and the HCVRN Charter would be made part of the new network's statutes. It was queried whether a network built up of companies

and consultants and other interested parties could effectively avoid conflict of interest when asked to act as a dispute resolution forum about HCV.

Management Challenges:

The Chair then encouraged the final session of the meeting to again brainstorm about some of the management challenges already noted. The following points were noted:

- There is a need to share experiences
- Cross-boundary sharing between companies is difficult owing to commercial rivalry, commercial confidentiality and mistrust
- Companies often found the recommendations of consultants theoretical and impractical.
- Company SOPs should however be evolved and BP SOPs should be shared within the sector
- ZSL was developing a case book of practices which could contribute to the development of guidelines and SOPs in the longer term and a ‘tool box of ideas’ in the short term.
- Sceptical comments were made about the technical capacity of CBs to actually assess the quality of HCV assessments. All that they could be expected to check was that an HCV Assessment had been done and had been implemented. Daemeter has developed a check list for auditors checking HCV assessments.
- In seeking greater connectivity above the concession level it was noted that no data base existed which shows where RSPO member concessions are. RSPO should seek to develop such a cadastre. Such a database could both encourage cross-boundary collaboration in management and allow greater accountability. Ideally in the long term it could also help build up HCV data sets at the landscape level. The new Network could also encourage this and it was noted that WWF’s experience with elephant management in Riau was relevant.

Closure:

In closing the meeting Marcus thanked Mia for her hard work interpreting throughout the day. He thanked SawitWatch, especially Vinna, for the efficient organisation and all the participants for their effective collaboration which had made the meeting very productive. He noted that it was evident that the meeting showed the need for more regular pooling of results between different initiatives and that hopefully the new Indonesia HCV Network would provide a good forum for such. He noted that communications would follow the meeting. The report from the meeting would be circulated, while Working Group members would firm up the projected dates in consultation with government officials.

Annex 1:

Agenda:

The main purposes of the meeting are two-fold:

- Review progress with the work plan agreed at the August 2010 meeting
- Share information with other actors that are actively applying the concept of High Conservation Values in their work in Indonesia.

Morning Session:

This session will be a meeting of the members of the RSPO Ad Hoc Working Group on HCVs in Indonesia but open to invited observers. The main aim is to review the progress made by the Working Group and plan next steps.

- 9.00 am Co-Chairs: Welcome and introductions
- 9.15 am Co-Chairs: Summary of purpose of Working Group
- 9.30 am Review progress with work plan agreed in June 2010
- Meeting with the Minister (Amalia and Marcus)
 - (Review of HCV Assessment and Management to be presented in the afternoon (Simon and Cherie))
 - Revising AMDAL (Amalia and Bambang Dwi Laksono)
 - Revising spatial planning (Patrick, Norman and Dr Erwinsyah)
 - Revising Regulations of Agrarian Law (Norman, Andiko and Simon)
 - Securing HCVs released from Ijin Lokasi (Norman, Andiko and Simon)
 - Review of Plantations Act (Norman and Dr Erwinsyah)
 - Options for securing HCVs as Hutan Hak (Andiko and Sinar Mas)
 - Meeting with ISPO to discuss legal compatibilities (Bambang Dwi Laksonon, Norman, Andiko)
- 10.30 am Andiko: presentation of Legal Review and recommendations for action
- 11.00 am Coffee break**
- 11.30 am Next steps with the work plan of the Working Group: agree amended schedule and activities (includes planning field visits)
- 12.00 am Review the composition of the Working Group
- 12.30 am Lunch**

Afternoon session:

This session will include other actors applying the HCV concept in Indonesia. The aim is to share information and promote coordination between the various initiatives relating to HCV in the palm oil sector in Indonesia.

- 1.30 pm Frank Momberg (FFI): HCV in the work of Fauna and Flora International (15 minutes presentation and then questions and answers)
- 2.00 pm Sophie Persey (ZSL) and Dolly Priatna (ZSL): HCV in the work of the Zoological Society of London and Wildlife Conservation Society (15 minutes presentation and then questions and answers)
- 2.30 pm General discussion: legal and policy options for securing HCVs in relation to palm oil concessions in Indonesia. (This will also allow all participants to make comments in relation to the Ad Hoc Working Group).
- 3.30 pm Coffee break**
- 4.00 pm Cherie Tan (WWF) and Philip Wells (Daemeter Consulting): HCV Assessment and Management Review Project – presentation and discussion (15 minutes presentation and then questions and answers)
- 4.30 pm Dwi Muhtaman (Aksenta): Setting up the Jaringan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi Indonesia: purpose and prospects (15 minutes presentation and then questions and answers)
- 5.00 pm General discussion: Management challenges for conserving or enhancing HCVs in relation to the palm oil sector in Indonesia
- 6.00 pm Close: departures**