

MINUTES OF MEETING OF RSPO
39th RSPO BHCVWG MEETING

Date: 12 November 2018

Start time: 9.00 am

Venue: Magellan Sutera Harbour Resort, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Attendance:

<p><u>Members and Alternates</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anne Rosenbarger (WRI) 2. Benjamin Loh (WWF) 3. Cahyo Nugroho (FFI) 4. Dr. Gan Lian Tiong (Musim Mas) 5. Ginny Ng (Wilmar) 6. Harjinder Kler (Hutan) 7. Laila Wilfred (OLAM) 8. Lim Sian Choo (Bumitama) 9. Lee Swee Yin (Sime Darby Plantations - SDP) 10. Marcus Colchester (FPP) 11. Michael Guindon (ZSL) 12. Olivier Tichit (SIPEF) 13. Richard Kan (GAR) 14. Tahirah Mohamed (WWF) 15. Tang Men Kon (Sime Darby Plantations - SDP) <p><u>Absent with Apologies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audrey Lee (Olam) 2. Azmariah Muhamed (FGV) 3. Gotz Martin (GAR) 4. Lanash Thanda (SEPA) 5. Martin Mach (Bumitama) 6. Michelle Desilets (Orangutan Land Trust) 7. Norazam bin Abdul Hameed (FGV) 8. Tn. Syed Mahdhar bin Syed Hussain (FGV) 9. Michael Brady (IFC) 	<p><u>RSPO Secretariat</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khing Su Li
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No	Description	Action points	Progress
1.0	<p>Opening Remarks The co-chairs welcomed everyone to the 39th BHCVWG meeting. Delegates were asked to make a round of introductions as there were new attendees in the room i.e. Michael Guindon replacing Izabela Delabre (ZSL) and Tahirah Mohamed as the alternate for WWF.</p> <p>It was also acknowledged that several members of the BHCVWG would only be present during specific discussions. This was due to clashes with other working group/task force meetings that was held concurrently at the RT16 (2018).</p>		
2.0	<p>Review & endorsement of the 38th BHCVWG meeting minutes A few items from the meeting minutes of the 38th meeting was discussed.</p> <p>i. RaCP for ISH A progress update on the RaCP for ISH was requested. KSL replied that the literature review for potential compensation pathways for the RaCP for ISH has not been completed. Baseline information of types of vegetation cleared were only being actively collated this year as many groups of ISH have only submitted information this year.</p> <p>FPP made a note that the draft Smallholder (SH) Standard has a broader definition on smallholders, which may result in higher risk and degree of environmental issues. It was highlighted that 40% deforestations are caused by SH, therefore the classification of SHs in the Smallholder Standard is crucial in ensuring that potential loopholes are not exploited by medium-sized operators who do not qualify as true SHs. One case in point is a small grower who has an operations size of 2 ha but has separate farm plots (e.g. 10) of varying sizes. The definition of smallholders would need to also be conscientious of trans-migrants who have obtained legal rights, and the transfer to negotiated customary rights from local communities to land buyers.</p> <p>Related to the issue non-compliant land clearance, a point was raised in the meeting to emphasize the need for effective outreach to potential new members in order to reduce the risk of clearing prior to RSPO membership. The considerations of the case scenarios to be extended to medium growers and where growers are creating cooperatives. A consensus was reached to established a small group with the SHIG to look into this in more detail. BHCVWG to flag up and help develop the guidance and/or process.</p> <p>ii. Social remediation guidelines consultancy AidEnvironment has conducted desktop study to shortlist 4 case studies and dialogues with a few members of the BHCVWG to understand the context and expectations of outputs better. More updates to be provided later in the meeting.</p> <p>iii. NPP for smallholders and endorsement of simplified assessment tools RSPO Secretariat to share the access to the RSPO HCV app tool to BHCVWG.</p> <p>There being no further discussion, the meeting minutes of the 38th BHCVWG was endorsed.</p>	<p>RSPO Secretariat to complete the literature review and resume the discussions of the RaCP for ISH.</p> <p>BHCVWG to work with SHIG in the development of the Smallholder Standard.</p>	<p>RSPO Secretariat to come up with a draft by Jan 2019. The review to consider implications of the broader definition on SH and impacts on biodiversity.</p>
3.0	<p>BHCVWG membership</p> <p>i. Membership updates Harjinder Kler (HUTAN) has been elected by the NGO caucus to serve as the NGO co-chair with Ginny Ng (Wilmar).</p>		

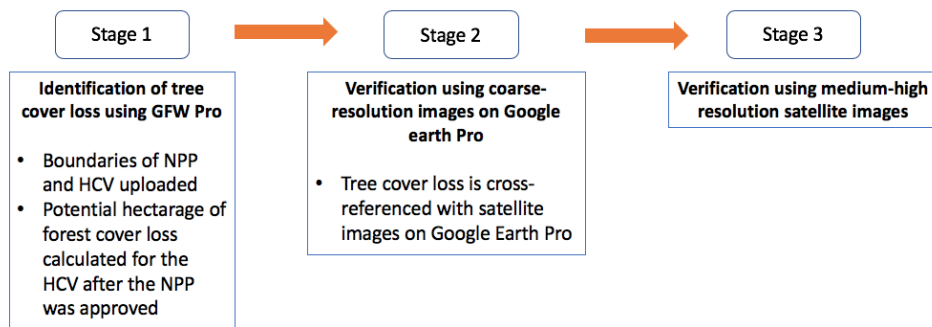
	<p>Musim Mas has been officially registered as Processors & Traders (P&T) and would be taking the seat of P&T at the BHCVWG. Bumitama has been elected by the IGC (Indonesian Grower Caucus) to take up the Musim Mas' seat as Indonesian grower.</p> <p>The RSPO Secretariat informed the BHCVWG that Nestle has expressed interest to participate in a WG. The co-chairs requested the RSPO Secretariat to discuss with the CGM caucus for nomination and election of representation at the BHCVWG. The RSPO Secretariat was also requested to discuss with IFC on nominating an alternate to participate in the meetings.</p> <p>Vacancies of seats as of June 2018: a) ENGO = 1 seat b) CGM = 1 seat c) Grower = LatAm (1 seat)</p> <p>A suggestion to bring in another social NGO especially from Africa was put forward. Some members highlighted the difficulties faced in the past in identifying social NGOs who had the commitment and technical expertise. However, should there be social NGOs who were interested to take up a seat in the BHCVWG, the WG can certainly consider opening up a seat.</p> <p>ii. ToR for BHCVWG A clarification was made on the scope and expectation of BHCVWG's oversight and activities once the RSPO P&C (2018) is adopted, especially on the no-deforestation component and the adoption of the HCS component that will have implications for land use planning, NPP and HCVRN.</p> <p>The co-chairs highlighted that it was still premature to revise the ToR as the RSPO P&C (2018) has yet to be adopted at the time of the meeting. A meeting in January 2019 would be convened to discuss the scope of BHCVWG work further and establish timelines and outputs. The ToR would be revised following that discussion.</p>	<p>RSPO Secretariat to confirm by Q1 2019 (soonest possible if earlier) on the representative from LatAm, to initiate discussion with talk to the CGM caucus, and confirm the alternate representative from IFC.</p> <p>RSPO Secretariat to send a Doodle Poll for dates and venue for January 2019 meeting.</p>	<p>Michael Brady from IFC has resigned and Conrad Eddie Savy has been appointed as IFC's focal point for biodiversity.</p>
4.0	<p><u>HCV Identification, Management and Monitoring</u></p> <p>i. Securing HCV areas where there are community claims The BHCVWG asked for the update of the case where there were community claims on HCV areas. The RSPO Secretariat updated that based on the request of the community on 45 ha area, the independent field verification found that the initial HCV assessment was flawed i.e. blanket approach in demarcating the area as HCV based on spatial imagery and inadequate community consultation on-site. There is very limited site evidence on the other hand to support the demarcation of HCV in that specific area.</p> <p>FPP reiterated that social issues continue to be a challenge in maintaining the integrity and intactness of HCV areas, as documented in the HCV Management and Monitoring study 2017. FPP requested for clarification on the status to commission the second phase of the HCV Management & Monitoring to develop the Guidance on the Management and Monitoring of HCVMA, including options for community M&M and/or community co-management and participatory monitor. The co-chairs replied that there has been a major budget cut in the activity proposed and that the RSPO Secretariat would be tasked to work on prioritising the findings from HCV phase 1 to work on the scope by Dec 2018. The RSPO Secretariat would work together with the co-chairs to come up with a draft outline.</p> <p>ii. Simplified guide to riparian management</p>		

	<p>The draft A5 field booklet on the simplified riparian guidelines was presented to the BCHVWG. The necessary revisions highlighted during the last meeting have been made. A printed copy of the revised draft was circulated. There were minor edits suggested but consensus was reached that once the edits have been addressed, the RSPO Secretariat can proceed with the publications and outreach of the simplified guide. Translations are also needed.</p>		
5.0	<p>RSPO P&C (2018)</p> <p>The RSPO P&C (2018) final draft was endorsed by the RSPO BoG on 12 October 2018 for the adoption by the RSPO General Assembly. The revision process has undergone two 60-day public consultations, 17 physical consultation workshops in 10 countries and 6 physical TF meetings.</p> <p>A separate standard for Independent Smallholders is currently being developed to be ratified by November 2019.</p> <p>Major changes to the RSPO P&C (2018) included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring to align with the RSPO Theory of Change • Shared responsibility • No deforestation <p>The No deforestation (Criterion 7.12) states that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Land clearing does not cause deforestation or damage any area required to protect or enhance High Conservation Values (HCVs) or High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest. HCVs and HCS forests in the managed area are identified and protected or enhanced.</i></p> <p>The criterion 7.12 integrates requirements for the identification, maintenance and enhancement of High Conservation Values (HCV) and High Carbon Stock forests, and the previous Criteria 5.2 (existing plantings) and 7.3 (new plantings).</p> <p>The HCSA toolkit and the HCV-HCSA Assessment Manual will be used to identify areas of high carbon stock forest in fragmented landscapes. The HCSA toolkit also considers and safeguards local food security in expansion plans. Adapted procedures will be developed to support the sustainable development of palm oil in High Forest Cover countries. In specified HFC countries, there may be an exception for local communities to conduct limited oil palm development, and eligible 'legacy' cases will be reviewed for limited development on an exceptional basis.</p> <p>An RSPO-HCSA Joint Steering Committee would be constituted to oversee the development of the HFC procedures in high forest cover countries.</p> <p>Beyond the development of the HCS methodology, the list of other work related to the RSPO P&C (2018) and Criterion 7.12 that may fall under the mandate of BHCVWG was discussed. The work outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on wider landscapes considerations and engagement with stakeholders and neighbouring communities • RaCP / LUCA to accommodate HCV-HCS considerations. HCS forests would need to be included in the vegetation coefficients including the baseline years. procedures uses vegetation cover as proxies for HCV. Note: Dr Gan , emission reduction group. 7.8 GHG calculation, in the ghg procedure,, some default value can incl hcs • ICLUP. There is currently no guidance for HCSA yet and therefore, guidelines need to be developed. Note: GHG already has a land use plan 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholders guidelines and definitions <p>Scope of RSPO P&C (2018) work beyond the mandate of BHCVWG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Criterion 7.12 • Capacity needs of the HCV-ALS for combined HCV-HCS assessment. <p>Once adopted, the RSPO P&C (2018) will have a one-year grace period for its implementation, and full implementation is by November 2019.</p>		
6.0	<p><u>Social liability and remediation</u></p> <p>i. Social remediation study</p> <p>Aidenvironment has been commissioned to help formulate guidelines for social remediation and compensation with regards to RSPO’s procedure for members that have cleared land without prior HCV assessments. Fenneke Brascamp presented updates of the project.</p> <p>The study was initiated in July 2018 and covers 4 main items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desktop analysis of social liabilities (documents) 2. Interviews with stakeholders 3. Case studies 4. Development of global guidance for social remediation <p>Aidenvironment highlighted that the challenge was to conduct retrospective assessment e.g. methodology and value attribution. Aidenvironment reviewed the list of growers with disclosed net social liability on the basis of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical coverage (e.g. companies growing palm oil in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Colombia, Sierra Leone, etc.) • Severity of non-compliance (e.g. RSPO membership status, number of hectares cleared, time of occurrence of clearing, complaint or disclosure, single or multiple clearings) • Type of social HCV loss and corresponding social impact (e.g. loss of critical environmental services, basic needs, and/or cultural identity) • Assess whether growers are involved in RSPO’s Dispute Settlement Facility (e.g. check list of disputes) • Procedures followed (if any) by the company (e.g. stakeholder consultation, informing affected communities, participatory mapping, community meetings, FPIC, documentation of land acquisition process) • Identification of remediation measures followed (if any) by the non-compliant company (e.g. restoring, substitution, financial compensation) <p>The desktop study has shortlisted 4 potential case studies that have reported social liabilities. The case studies are selected from a list of 73 management units with reported or potential social liabilities, which RSPO made available to Aidenvironment.</p> <p>Aidenvironment also updated that they have approached several members of the BHCVWG (FPP and Wilmar) to have a more focused discussion on the context of the consultancy project and the expected outputs.</p> <p>There was a point for clarification if the consultancy project also included guidelines to screen the social liability documents that growers submitted to verify the absence / presence of social liability.</p>		

	<p>The co-chairs clarified that the consultancy project had limited budget and the focus was developing some guidelines for social remediation for growers who already had social liabilities and needed guidelines to initiate or provide direction on how to develop a programme. The development of screening guidelines (i.e. what to check) may come after this project when clearer insights from the ground have been collated.</p> <p>AidEnvironment has already initiated contacting some of the shortlisted companies. They have already contacted GAR and Palmas del Espino. Although Bumitama is not on the shortlist, Bumitama has good cases of social remediation that may be used as reference for sharing lessons learnt.</p> <p>It was stressed that AidEnvironment must be able to have independent discussions with communities and that the communities do not feel pressured by the presence of representatives by the company.</p> <p>ii. Spot checks of companies claiming no social liability</p> <p>The need for review and verification of the social liability documentation was emphasized, particularly on companies that disclosed zero social liability. The RSPO Secretariat responded that while it had attempted to conduct spot-check to validate the disclosure information on new membership application to validate disclosure on non-compliant land clearance, the current capacity at the Compensation Desk does not enable RSPO to conduct this on a regular and proactive approach. Furthermore, the RSPO Secretariat acknowledged that the current capacity at the Compensation Desk does not have enough expertise to review and verify the documentation submitted.</p> <p>A member raised that growers have had to conduct and submit SIA as part of the social liability disclosure process. However, it was pointed out that SIA is not equivalent to, as the assessment focused on the impacts.</p> <p>It was agreed that there is a need to carry out random, spot checks of operations which declared they have no liability for damages to HCVs (mainly HCVs 4, 5 and 6) although non-compliant land clearance had occurred. It was noted that although some companies have admitted social liability, a surprisingly large number of operations where HCV assessments were not carried out claimed to have no social liability at all. Therefore, it was agreed that FPP would work together with SEPA to come out with a draft ToR on how to sample the validity of companies who have disclosed absence of social liability for non-compliant land clearance.</p>	<p>Draft ToR has been prepared.</p>	
7.0	<p>Post-NPP/HCV Monitoring project updates</p> <p>The RSPO Secretariat provided updates on the post-NPP monitoring work that was underway. The work follows the map digitisation project between RSPO, HCVRN, WRI and University of Hawaii with the aim for the RSPO Secretariat to establish an internal monitoring system to determine if HCVs are being managed and monitored effectively.</p> <p>The scope of the work covered NPPs submitted from 2010 to Dec 2016 ($n=178$ NPPs). The post-NPP monitoring work was based on the null hypothesis that if HCV areas are being maintained, canopy cover will be retained (using tree cover as proxy). The presence and extent of the HCV area should not differ from the HCV areas demarcated in the HCV assessment reports.</p>	<p>The RSPO Secretariat to provide results by January 2019.</p>	

The methodology employed is simplified below:



Note: GFW Pro uses the Hansen tree cover dataset. The dataset does not distinguish between the types of vegetation e.g. oil palm, and that tree cover loss does not equal to deforestation.

As of 31 October 2018, the GIS unit at RSPO Secretariat has completed Stage 1 and Stage 2. Preliminary findings indicate that: 1) HCV areas were still present and no degradation have been observed, 2) issues with the HCV assessments e.g. misalignment, highly generalised or smoothed boundaries, presence of cleared area within the HCV areas before NPP was approved, 3) tree cover loss observed on GFW Pro platform (private access account) does not match satellite images on Google Earth i.e. no clearing, and 4) tree cover loss detected on GFW Pro corresponds to clearing detection on Google Earth. There was a regional trend associated with the issues aforementioned.

The RSPO Secretariat would be completing Stage 3 and results to be available by January 2019.

FPP remarked that it this work has been long needed and was positive to see that efforts were underway at the RSPO Secretariat.

8.0 **Legacy HCV cases**

The RSPO Secretariat informed that the Complaints Desk has been managing cases where there is doubt over the adequacy or quality of an HCV assessment conducted prior to land being cleared since November 2005 and where subsequently there may have been damage of HCVs and/or HCVAs. This could include cases of HCVs not identified as part of the HCV assessment but which were encountered and cleared during operations. The HCV assessments in these cases were pre-ALS i.e. before the establishment of ALS. It was worthy to note that in all these cases, the NPP 2010 requirements have been met (e.g. conducted HCV assessment using RSPO-approved HCV assessors and complied with including posting on the RSPO webpage.

The preliminary findings from the post-NPP monitoring work has exhibited a regional trend where RSPO could potentially encounter more issues with questions over the quality of HCV assessments rather than the compliance by growers to RSPO standards / requirements for new planting. Therefore, an organisation framework to address legacy HCV cases is needed.

The BHCVWG requested the RSPO Secretariat to complete the post-NPP monitoring work i.e. Stage 3 and will table this for discussion in January 2019.

It was acknowledged that the issue may pose credibility risks. However, it must be reminded and recognised that RSPO was in growing phase, and new standards should not be retrospectively applied to these cases and/or other potential cases. The cases should be evaluated that the point in terms of the systems and processes that were available and applicable.

A BHCVWG members raised a point of observation that the HCV assessments are initial HCV assessments. These assessments could have been conducted before growers gained full rights to use. The land at this point in time does not necessarily mean that it was under the company's control.

9.0 **RaCP Statistics Updates**

RaCP Statistics (as of 31 October 2018)

i) The NCLC and FCL disaggregated by country

Country	NCLC (Ha)	FCL (Ha)
Brazil	2,750.51	815.53
Cameroon	8,280.97	4,351.05
Colombia	40,915.80	2,534.70
Costa Rica	173.16	2.67
Dominican Republic	7,446.62	74.11
Ecuador	15,579.35	2,952.45
Ghana	6,102.57	684.31
Guatemala	23,085.52	927.09
Honduras	12,593.84	316.63
Indonesia	682,669.74	93,171.56
Malaysia	72,249.37	10,158.43
Mexico	2,694.00	235.70
Nigeria	2,048	8.00
Peru	20,430.90	2,998.04
PNG	6,852.45	798.83
Sao Tome & Principe	1,330.99	483.38
Sierra Leone	234.90	279.44
Grand Total	921,658.50	121,586.24

ii. Status of LUCA reviews

Cumulative total of LUCA marked as 'Pass'	# additional between June to October 2018	% increase (pass)
April 2018, n = 122	13	10.7%
June 2018, n = 135		

iii) The NCLC and the FCL in June and October 2018

Period	NCLC (Ha)	FCL (Ha)
Jun-18	915,442.47	117,844.55
Oct-18	921,658.50	121,586.24

As of 31 October 2018, the total NCLC reported was 921,658.50 ha and the total FCL was 121,586.24 ha (3.2 % increase from June 2018).

In total, 265 LUCAs have been reviewed (cumulatively). Of these, 135 LUCAs have been marked as pass, 13 ongoing LUCA and 117 LUCAs have been returned to companies to provide clarification. A cumulative total of 265 LUCAs have been reviewed. 45 LUCAs are in queue.

The increase in NCLC and FCL were from new membership applications particularly in the LatAm region.

iv) Land clearance by vegetation type and time period

VC	2005 - 2007	2007 - 2009	2010 - 2014	After 9th May 2014	TOTAL
1	16,722.13	9,909.10	15,654.68	435.97	42,690.95
0.7	96,483.29	68,079.58	57,443.73	7,521.03	229,527.63
0.4	24,736.13	38,397.08	30,369.74	1,485.35	94,988.30
0	198,525.56	167,587.48	175,025.94	13,390.04	554,529.02
TOTAL	336,467.11	283,973.24	278,496.63	22,828.93	921,765.96

iv. Status of concept note endorsement

Country	No. of Concept Notes	No. of endorsed Concept Notes
Colombia	5	3
Honduras	4	2
Ecuador	2	2
Ghana	1	1
Guatemala	5	5
Indonesia	18	13
Malaysia	4	3
Sierra Leone	1	1
Grand Total	40	30

The RSPO Secretariat updated the BCVWG that 40 concept notes have been received and have worked with the Compensation Panel for the approval of 30 concept notes. The remaining have been returned to companies for clarification.

v. Status of compensation plan evaluation

Country	No. of Compensation Plan	No. of endorsed Compensation Plan
Colombia	4	2 (conditional)
Ecuador	1	0
Ghana	1	0
Guatemala	1	0
Honduras	1	1
Indonesia	7	3
Malaysia	3	0
Grand Total	18	6

The RSPO Secretariat updated that 18 compensation plans have been submitted. The compensation plans endorsed for Musim Mas and SIPEF have been endorsed during the staged implementation of the Compensation Taskforce. The compensation plans from Colombia were being reviewed at the time of meeting.



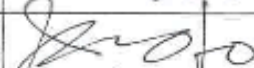




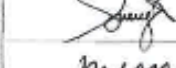
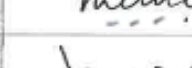
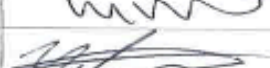

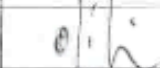

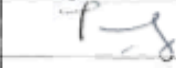
vii) Compensation plan options

Country	Sum of land-land (ha)	Sum of land-dollar (USD)		
Colombia	670.60			
Ecuador	1,956.45			
Ghana		212,500		
Guatemala		2,688,300		
Honduras		171,200		
Indonesia	30,796.25	4,752,785		
Malaysia	180.94	8,097,100		
PNG	798.83			
Sierra Leone	240.02			
Grand Total	34,643.31 ha	USD 15,921,885		

<p>Annex 9: Monitoring Report Template</p>	<p>A rough draft of Annex 9 was reviewed. The subgroup made up of SIPEF, Musim Mas, FFI, RemarkAsia and ZSL to continue developing the draft.</p>	<p>RSPO Secretariat to update the RaCP webpage and tracker.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Streamlining the Remediation and Compensation Procedures</p>	<p>The RSPO Secretariat brought up operational challenges with regards to RaCP. Some of the challenges were:</p>	<p>RSPO Secretariat to continue the discussions.</p>	
<p>i. Lengthy processing time i.e. coordinating processes with external consultants (e.g. LUCA reviewer) and compensation panel ii. Quality of LUCA reviewers and limitations in availability in pool of reviewers iii. Quorum for compensation panels</p>	<p>The recommendations proposed by the RSPO Secretariat were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Secretariat to take up the administrative roles of the Compensation Panel i.e. approving the evaluator at the compensation evaluation stage. 2. The Compensation Panel will continue to provide the quality checking on concept note to ensure credibility of the review. 3. LUCA review (currently done by external consultant) to be done internally by the Secretariat (caveat: GIS specialist). 		
<p>As several of the BHCVWG members were not present during this discussion, the recommendation was to revisit this discussion in January 2019.</p>	<p>A BHCVWG members also raised that an induction package and/or update and refreshment trainings must be undertaken to align the understanding of the RaCP requirements by the compensation plan evaluator. Growers are currently having issues with the evaluation findings and it is consuming much more time to provide clarification and revisions to address the evaluation findings.</p>		
<p>10.0 Compensation Projects</p>	<p>i. Opportunity cost loss for Compensation Projects: Considerations and acceptability</p> <p>One of the compensation panels received a concept note proposing monetary-based compensation by considering the opportunity cost on total revenue of palm oil in the set aside are for conservation to match the FCL.</p> <p>However, as per the RaCP guidance in the options for meeting conservation liability, monetary-based compensation sets out that the company provides funding to a third party for conservation projects or programmes outside the management unit. Thus, the fundamental rule of the monetary-based compensation is that it cannot be zero cash.</p>		

	<p>In the consideration that opportunity cost loss may be permitted to match the FCL, the calculation must be based on projected profits earned over time (also accounting also for fluctuations in commodity prices and reduction of yield due to ageing effects) and not total revenue.</p> <p>Thus, there arises 2 questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can opportunity cost loss on palm oil monetary-based compensation be allowed ? 2. If this option is permitted, what is the cap on allowing the use of opportunity cost loss on palm oil profits (e.g. 25% of the compensation amount, 50% of the compensation amount) ? <p>The decision reached at the as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Opportunity cost loss cannot be zero cash. b) Non-harvesting amounting to opportunity cost loss cannot be considered as monetary-based compensation. c) Conservation set aside area (in-situ) should be considered as land-to-land compensation option, and therefore the grower has to set aside the land area equivalent to the FCL, and implement proper management plan. <p>ii. Potential compensation projects</p> <p>Following this discussion, the RSPO Secretariat presented the slides for 2 projects for the consideration of the BHCVWG for review as potential compensation projects. Clarification questions were raised on the projects. The RSPO Secretariat to revert to the project proponents.</p>		
11.0	<p>Closing remarks</p> <p>The next meeting to be targeted for January 2019.</p> <p>There being no other matters, the co-chairs thanked everyone for the participation.</p>		

**39th RSPO BHCVWG Meeting
12 November 2018
Magellan Sutera Harbour Resort, Kota Kinabalu**

No	Name	Organisation	Signature
1	Anne Rosenbarger	WRI	
2	Benjamin Loh	WWF	
3	Cahyo Nugroho	FFI	
4	Dr. Gan Lian Tong	Musim Mas	
5	Ginny Ng	Wilmar	
6	Harjinder Kler	HUTAN	
7	Laila Wilfred	OLAM	
8	Lee Swee Yin	Sime Darby Plantations	
9	Marcus Colchester	FPP	
10	Martin Mach / Siam Wood	Bumitama	
11	Michael Guindon	ZSL	
12	Michelle Desilets	Orangutan Land Trust	
13	Norazam Abd Hameed	Felda - FGV	
14	Olivier Tichit	SIPEF	
15	Richard Kan	GAR	
16	Tang Meng Kon	Sime Darby Plantations	
17	Tn. Syed Mahdhar Syed Hussain	Felda - FGV	
18	Khing Su Li	RSPO Secretariat	
19	Tahirah Mohamed	WWF (Malaysia)	