

Module One

HCV Approach and Definition

Day 1: 09.00 – 10.00 am

Instructor: RSPO-Approved Assessor; TP Expert

Email:

Phone:

Overview

The HCV concept was initially developed for the FSC forest certification but it has been adopted by RSPO as well as various other commodity sustainability standards. It has also been adopted for non-certification uses including land use planning, conservation advocacy and designing responsible purchasing and investment policies (governmental, commercial and institutional).

Goals

Participants should understand:

- The origin and history of HCV concepts
- Links between RSPO, FSC and other schemes, and common understanding and use of HCV concept
- Governance of the HCV approach: Rules and tools (M&M will be covered in more detail in module 5)
- Concepts of HCV, HCVA and HCVMA
- Building blocks of HCV processes and importance of stakeholders' consultation during identification, management and monitoring.
- Importance of toolkits and guidance as the practical reference tools for assessment
- Difference between HCV interpretation (same for all schemes) and appropriate management (different between forestry and agriculture)

Evaluation

None

References

This module refers to:


- New Principles and Criteria of FSC
- RSPO's Principles and Criteria
- Global HCV Toolkit
- National Interpretation of Global Toolkit
- Good Practice for HCV Assessment

Delivery method

- Presentation and brainstorming/ questions and answers


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HCV APPROACH and DEFINITIONS


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Introduction

“High Conservation Value” approach conceived for forestry context by FSC:

- All forests are valuable ...
- But some are more valuable than others
- Need safeguards for exceptional cases





- But defining **exceptional** is difficult...
- Especially in the context of sustainable management of resources
- Green credentials of standards including FSC depends heavily on an effective way to integrate conservation measures with production objectives



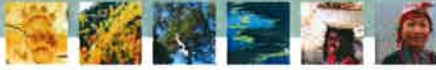
Defining conservation priorities

Historical approaches to this

- Greenpeace: old growth/intact/Ancient forests
- FSC: “primary & well-developed secondary”
- Priority ecoregions, Hotspots, IBAs etc.

But many difficulties:

- Definitions not clear
- Forests defined NOT always exceptional
- Conflicts between use/conservation
- Lack of guidance



Evolution of HCV concept

Original FSC Principle 9, Sept 1994:

“Primary forests, well-developed secondary forests and sites of major environmental, social or cultural significance shall be conserved.”



1999 Revision: FSC introduces HCVF

- P 9: “Management activities in HCVFs shall **maintain or enhance** the **conservation attributes** that define [them]” (...)
- Change of emphasis:
 - conservation of exceptional **values** (HCVs)
- HCVF approach does not rule out forestry operations in primary, pristine, old growth forests, but requires **precaution, consultation, monitoring**



The newly approved FSC standard (13/2/2012)

P9: "The Organization shall maintain and/or enhance high conservation values through applying the precautionary approach."

- Drops the HCV **Forest**
- Lists 6 HCVs as per HCV toolkits (previously 4)
- Recognises other HCV ecosystems
- Other minor changes to criteria

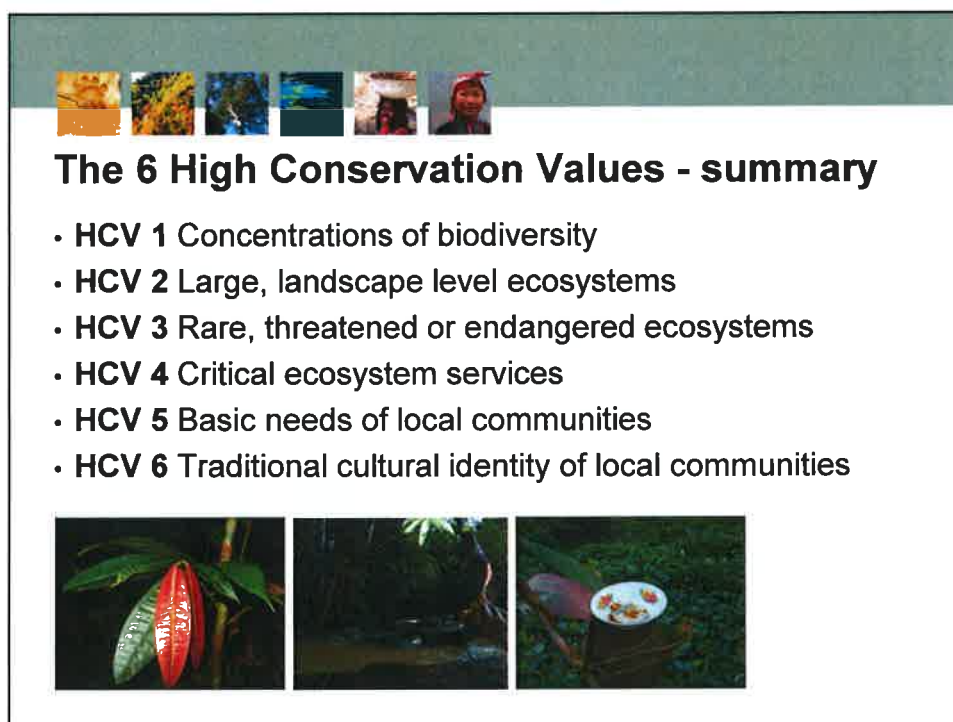
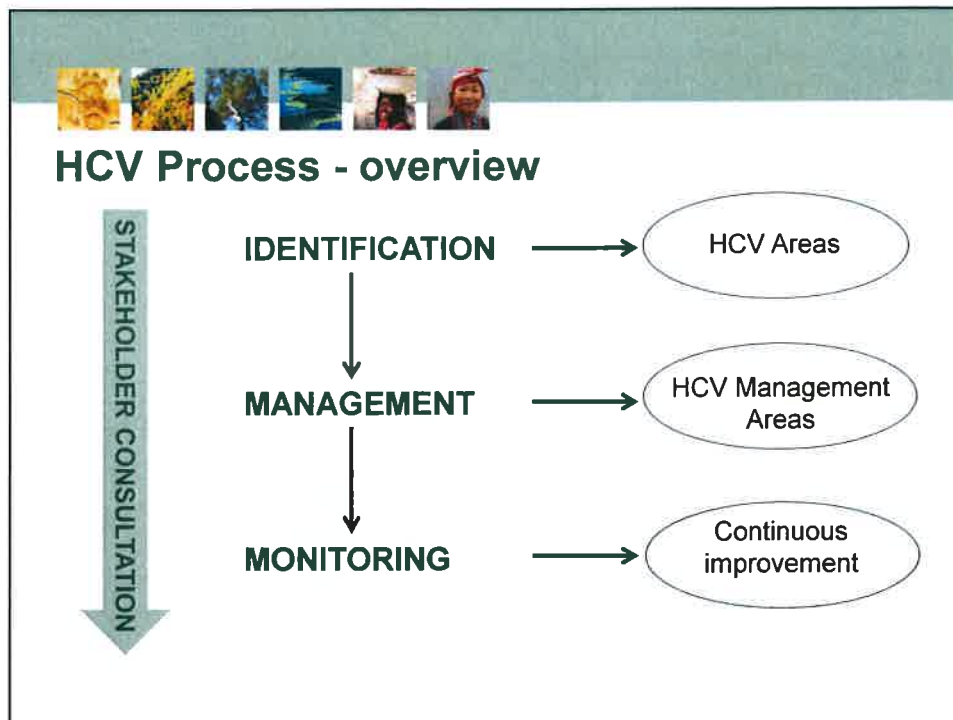
NB: P 6 also significantly strengthened

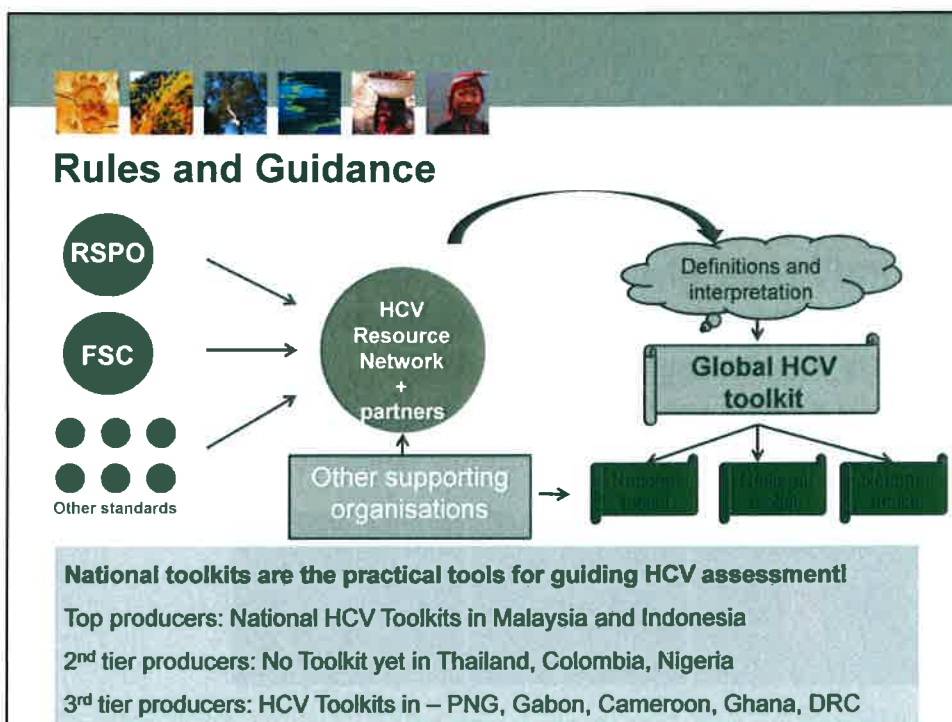
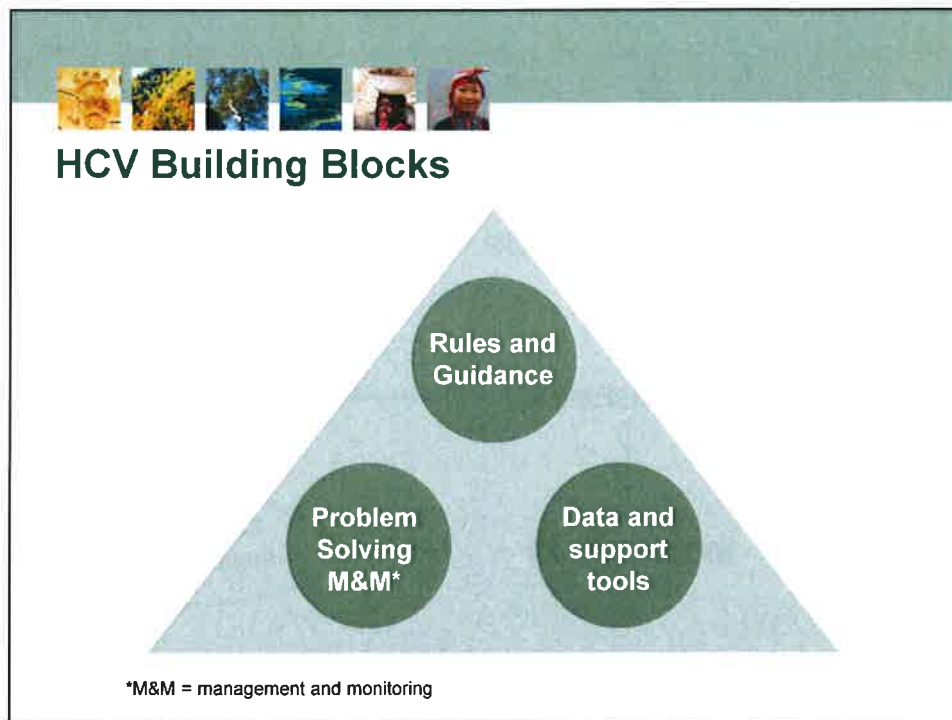


Operational definitions

- **High Conservation Value (HCV)** – a biological, ecological, social or cultural value of **outstanding significance or critical importance at the national, regional or global scale.**
- **HCV Forest or Area** - An area which possesses one or more HCV attributes (1+ of the 6 values) and
- **HCV Management Area** - The area that needs to be appropriately managed to maintain or enhance HCVs









HCV Toolkit for Indonesia

- Revised 2007-08
- Public & transparent process
- Defines key terms
- Rights & responsibilities
- Stages in the process
 - consultation & peer review
- Generic for all sectors

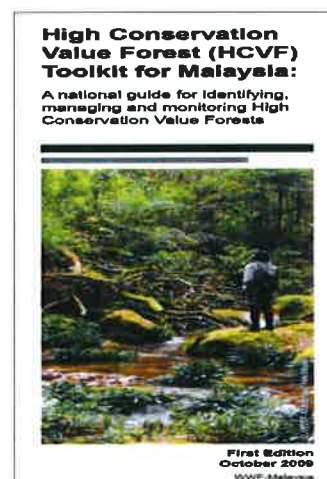
Does not define management and monitoring responsibilities



HCVF Toolkit for Malaysia

- Published in 2009
- Public & transparent process
- Defines key terms
- Addressed mainly to forestry sector

Does not define management and monitoring responsibilities for palm





Rules and Guidance

- Peer reviews
- Good Practice Guidance documents
- New Planting Procedures (RPSO process)
- HCV practitioner accreditation/recognition (RPSO NPP system)
- Regional Partner to the HCV RN



Rules and Guidance

Moving forward

1. National Toolkits
2. National guidelines for HCV management & monitoring
3. Public disclosure of reports & maps
4. Training (practitioners & auditors)



Data and Support Tools

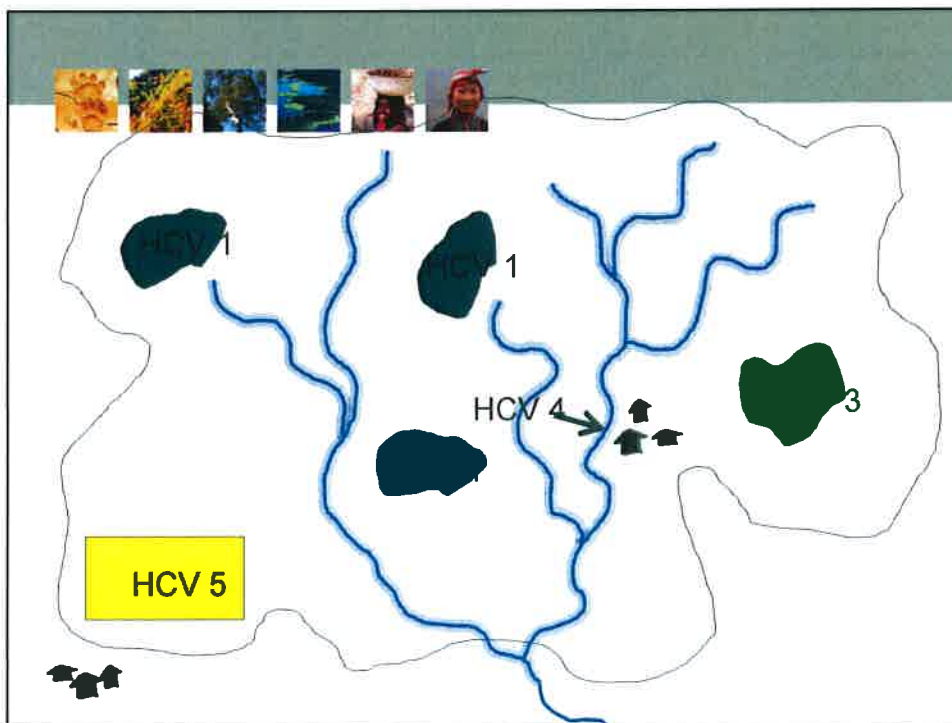
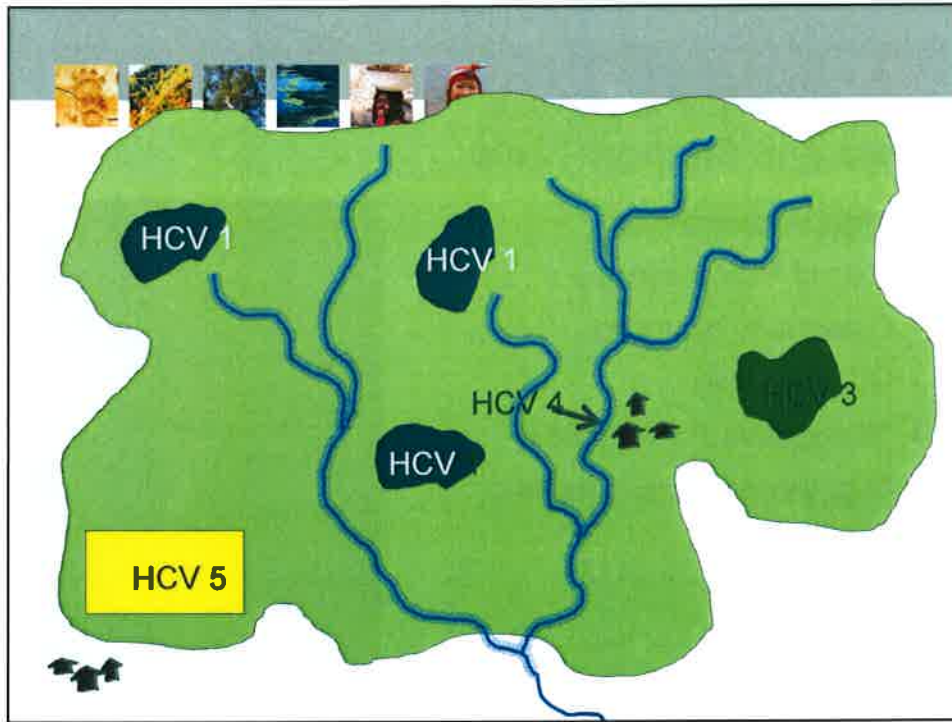
Digital Appendices

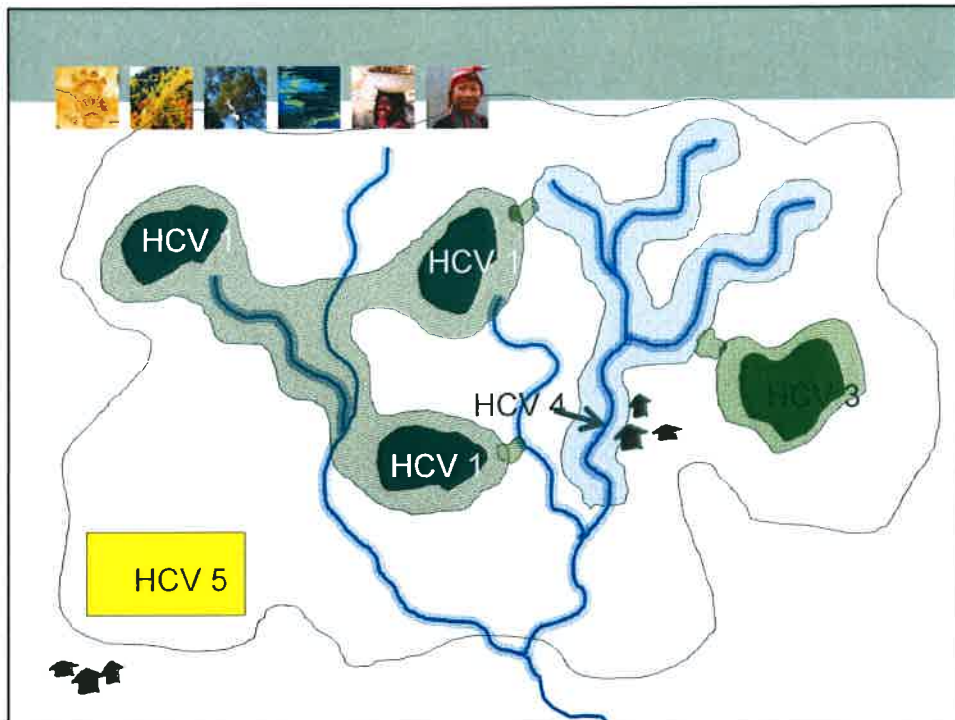
- Lists of HCV 1 species
- Case study examples
- GIS resources
- 'Ecosystem Proxy' maps
- Suggested reporting formats



Use of HCV in Forestry vs. Agriculture

- Fundamental difference is in **extractive management vs. conversion**
- Very important that *interpretation* of critical values (HCVs) follows the same rules for forestry and agriculture
 - Otherwise landscape neighbours will follow different rules
 - Potentially confusing for assessors, auditors and managers
 - Could be disastrous for all users of HCV
- Assessment *methods* may be different (bigger impact = more risk = more intensive effort)
- **Management** will be very different for forestry and agriculture – each sector needs its own guidance





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Module Two

HCV requirements in the RSPO Standard and New Plantings Procedures

Day 1: 10.00 – 11.00 am

Instructor: RSPO-Approved Assessor; TP Expert

Email:

Phone:

Overview

RSPO Principles and Criteria are the global guidelines for producing sustainable palm oil. These guidelines consist of 8 principles with 40 Criteria. There are two criteria which directly require HCV assessment within the Principles and Criteria. The New Planting Procedures also require HCV assessment prior to the oil palm plantation development, with specific reporting requirements.

This module is a reminder of the RSPO HCV requirements and overview of steps for good practice in HCV assessment. Note that the identification steps for each HCV are treated in much more detail in later modules.

Goals

Participants should understand:

- HCV in the RSPO Principles and Criteria
- Requirements of the RSPO New Plantings Procedures
- 6 steps of the assessment process with emphasis on the preparation and planning steps

Regional/national adaption of course materials

This module should not need regional adaption though trainers may insert regionally specific examples for illustrating the assessment process.

Evaluation

Group Assignment to discuss HCV assessment in RSPO setting.




References

This module refers to:

- RSPO's Principles and Criteria
- RSPO New Planting Procedures
- HCV Toolkits
- Good Practice Guidance for HCV assessments

Delivery method


- Presentation



HCV requirements in the RSPO Standard and New Plantings Procedures

Good practice for HCV assessments

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RSPO Principles and Criteria

- 8 Principles and 40 Criteria
- *“RSPO is committed to the conservation of primary forests and high conservation values within the context of sustainably managed landscape”* (RSPO website 2012)
- HCV is a critical component of RSPO P&C



RSPO Principles and Criteria

1. Commitment to Transparency
2. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
3. Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability
4. Use of appropriate best practices by growers and millers
5. **Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity (HCV: see P 5.2)**
6. Responsible consideration of employees and individuals and communities affected by growers and mills
7. **Responsible development of new plantings (HCV: see P7.1, 7.3)**
8. Commitment to continuous improvement in key areas of activity



Criterion 5.2

*"The status of rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species and **high conservation value** habitats, if any, that exist in the plantation that could be affected by plantation or mill management, shall be identified and their conservation taken into account in management plans and operations"*

- Applies to all existing and new plantations
 - Obligation to identify:
 - Protected areas that are affected
 - Conservation status and needs of RTE species
 - 'HCV habitats'
 - Take steps to protect RTE species and HCV habitats



Criterion 7.1

*"A comprehensive and **participatory independent social and environmental impact assessment** is undertaken prior to establishing new plantings or operations, or expanding existing ones, and the results incorporated into planning, management and operations".*

- **Must be independent and participatory**
- According to New Plantings Procedure, *must include*:
 - all primary forest
 - any area required to maintain or enhance one of more High Conservation Values (i.e. HCVs and HCV MAs)
 - all areas of peat soils
 - local peoples' lands

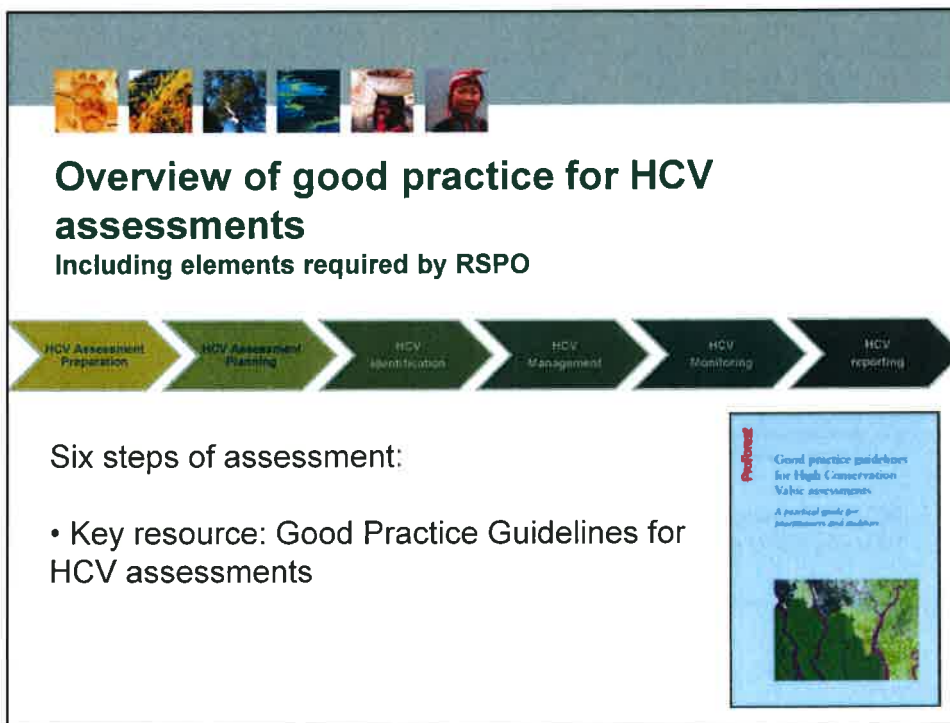
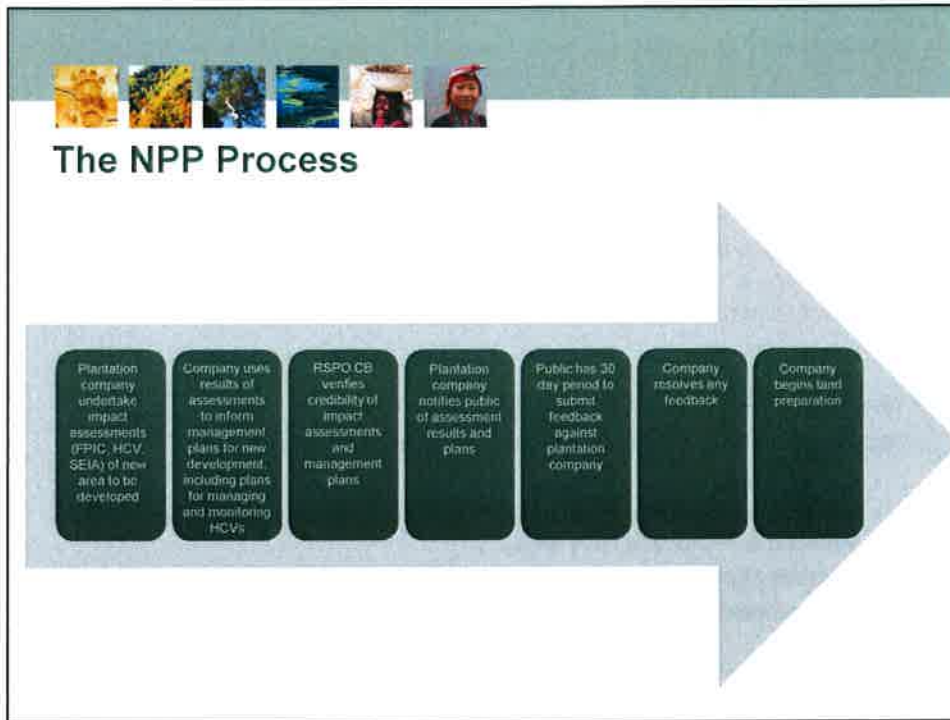


Criterion 7.3

"New plantings since November 2005 have not replaced primary forest or any area required to maintain or enhance one or more high conservation values"

- An HCV assessment, including stakeholder consultation, is conducted prior to any conversion.
- Land preparation dates must be recorded
 - No clearance of HCV areas after Nov 2005.
 - In some cases (e.g. Indonesia), HCV land cleared after 2005 may be subject to a compensation process – see RSPO NI
- HCV assessment may be part of ESIA (P7.1) and must be independent and participatory
- HCV and RSPO guidance on HCV assessment report template* (see Module 6)

* <http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/HCV%20assessments%20for%20RSPO%20certification%20d1.docx>



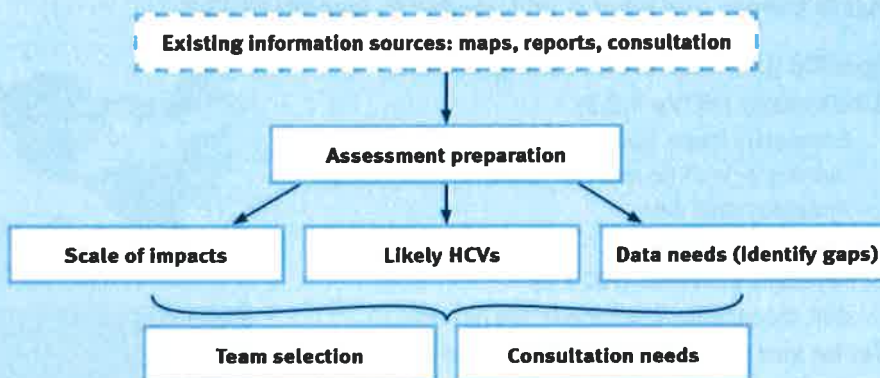


HCV assessment preparation

Objective: To provide a basic understanding of the conservation significance of the area at multiple scales and the likely impacts and scale of the proposed operations and to decide on the resources needed to carry out a credible HCV assessment



Preparation



Source: Good Practice Guidelines for HCV Assessments



Outputs of Preparation

- **Output 1: Team selection**
 - Skills and experience required to identify HCVs and assess management requirements
- **Output 2: Consultation needs**
 - Who needs to be consulted and how the consultation will be carried out



Preparation: data needs

What is known, and what is still needed to identify HCVs?

- **Specific guidance on HCVs** (e.g. toolkits)
- **Biodiversity (HCVs 1,2,3)**
 - Ecosystem maps, forest inventories
 - Species data (RTE species: IUCN, CITES, red lists)
 - Protected area data
 - Landscape context
- **Ecosystem services (HCV 4)**
 - Soil, topography, watersheds, fire hazard
- **Social and cultural data (HCV 5 and 6)**
 - Settlement maps and community data
 - Socio-cultural data, social impact assessments
- **Impact and scale of operations**





Preparation: team requirements

What skills & experience are needed to assess all HCVs?

- Team qualifications:
 - Social, biological/ecological, mapping, forest/land use management expertise
 - Appropriate experience (e.g. local knowledge, language ability, cultural background?)
- Good understanding of HCV process
- Internal or external team?
 - Credibility must be maintained
 - Consider scale and impact of operations




Preparation: consultation needs

Objectives:




- Gather information on the social and environmental situation of the assessment area
- Identify HCVs and refine HCV location and status
- Eliminate gaps in data, where information is held by stakeholders
- Provide information on potential negative impacts of operations on HCVs
- Identify possible approaches for avoiding, mitigating or compensating for negative impacts of the operations
- Identify possible threats to HCVs
- Discuss potential management options
- Avoid or reduce potential conflicts from operations
- Increase social license in difficult situations
- Ensure transparency and credibility of assessment





Preparation: Risk Assessment

- Known risks and challenges:
 - Scale and impact of operation
 - Land cover, type and quality
 - Social factor
 - Presence and % of forest, peat, etc
 - Company history in the region
- High- risk assignments = more experienced assessors, greater value for peer review

Output 1: HCV Assessor Teams

For RSPO New Plantings:

- HCV assessment team *must* be independent (P 7.1)
- Team Leader must be from RSPO-approved list
- Discipline specialists preferably from approved list

For existing plantations:

- Suitably qualified internal team *may* be sufficient (depending on scale and impact)



Output 1: Team Skills requirements

- Sufficient skills and experience to:
 - Assess the potentially present HCVs
 - Communicate appropriately with a range of stakeholders
 - Understand operational capabilities and limitations of the land management system
- Guidance jointly provided by RSPO/HCV Network (Assessor qualifications, v 1.3.1.)*:
 - Team Leaders
 - Discipline specialists

• [* http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/comment-consultation/HCV-Resource-Network-guidance-on-HCV-assessor-qualifications-for-RSPO-V1.3.1.pdf](http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/comment-consultation/HCV-Resource-Network-guidance-on-HCV-assessor-qualifications-for-RSPO-V1.3.1.pdf)

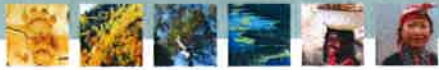


Output 1: Team skills

Suggested team skills and experience (depends on scale and impact of the plantation):

Existing Plantation	+	New Planting
- Team Leader		- Environment services
- Biodiversity		- Landscape ecologist
- Social and Culture		
- Spatial Analyst/GIS		

- Consider where expertise on plantation management will come from: external (e.g. consultant) or internal (company representative)



Output 1: Assessor Team issues

- **External Team (Hired experts/ consultants)**
 - No Conflict of Interest (need RSPO Guideline)
 - Local experts for HCV5 and HCV 6
- **Internal Team (Company)**
 - Valuable information source on company and context
 - Trained in HCV assessment with relevant knowledge and experience
 - May be required to assist an external expert team
 - Responsible for HCV management and monitoring



Output 2: consultation needs

- Identify stakeholders
- Intensity of consultation
- Consultation methods
- Consultation timing

Type of Stakeholders:

- Local stakeholders
- Experts
- Wider (e.g. regional/ national stakeholders)

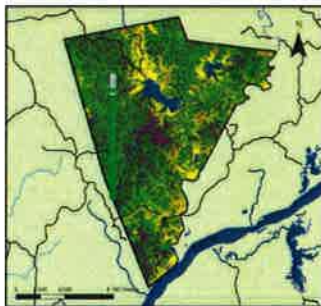



Planning

- Ensure all logistical arrangements are in place
- Particularly important for external teams
 - Timing (time needed and time of year)
 - Permits, contracts etc.
 - Transport and access
 - Key resources (maps, GPS, reports, equipment...)
 - Written field data collection/verification methods
 - Consultation planning



Identification





Reporting: HCV RN guidance

1. Status of the report
2. Executive Summary
3. Introduction and public summary
4. Scope of the report
5. HCV Methodology
6. Landscape Context
7. HCVs identified
8. Management and monitoring requirements
9. Conclusions/Synthesis
10. Annexes



Peer Review

- Improves HCV assessment reports
- Identifies weaknesses
- Risk mitigation

- Issue : Is it an obligation or not?
 - Best practice (include in ToRs) *especially for new plantings*
 - Currently not compulsory

- Guidance: HCV Resource Network peer-review checklist*

* <http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/hcv-network-governance/Guidance%20on%20HCV%20assessment%20reviews%20-%20Version%202.1-%20updated%20September%202010.doc>

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Module Three

HCV 1 - 4 Identification

Day 1: 11.00am – 12.30pm

Instructor: RSPO-Approved Assessor; TP Expert

Email:

Phone:

Overview

The module discusses the processes of HCV1 - 4 identification, challenges and techniques. These HCVs are related to biodiversity and environmental services.

This is a long module with many possible technical issues raised by trainees. The trainer **MUST** be familiar with a range of biodiversity assessment and landscape evaluation techniques.

The trainer should emphasise that habitat and ecosystem classification is the first task of the biodiversity assessment; specific assessment of key species depends on the presence of suitable habitat within the species range. Landscape configuration must be a basis for concession scale decision making (see also Module 5).

Examples are given for landscape scale assessment in Indonesia. If the trainer prefers, he may insert good regional or national examples of a landscape scale approach which enjoys the support of multiple stakeholders in his/her region (examples include CARPE landscape zoning in Central Africa, or PROBIO and RTRS-generated maps in Brazil).

Goals

Participants understand:

- The interpretation and technical assessment of HCV1-4.
- Central importance of landscape configuration and habitat evaluation
- Need for HCV assessment to fit into an appropriate national conservation framework.

Regional/national adaption of course materials

This module will need some regional adaption. Trainers should insert slides on specific National Interpretations for each of the 4 HCVs and nationally/regionally specific examples for illustrating the assessment process.

However, examples of HCVs from other countries should be retained either to demonstrate consistency of approach in different settings, or compare and contrast alternative approaches.

Evaluation

Group Assignment for identifying HCV1 - 4, combined with Module 4.

References


This module refers to:

- RSPO's Principles and Criteria
- Global HCV Toolkit
- National Interpretation of Global Toolkit
- National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria
- Good Practice Guidance for HCV Assessment
- Practical Toolkit for identifying and monitoring biodiversity within oil palm landscapes

Delivery method

- Presentation, brainstorming and case studies


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HCV 1 - 4 Interpretation and Assessment

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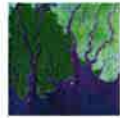


The Six High Conservation Values (I)

-  • **Biodiversity**
HCV1 - Significant concentrations of biodiversity values (RTE species, endemics, migratory etc.).
-  • **Landscapes**
HCV2 – Large, landscape level forests/areas where most species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
-  • **Ecosystems**
HCV3 - Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.



The Six High Conservation Values (II)



- **Ecosystem services**
HCV4 - Basic ecosystem services in critical situations.



- **Livelihoods**
HCV 5 - Basic needs of local communities.



- **Cultural identity**
HCV6 - Local communities' traditional cultural identity



HCV 1: Biodiversity

- Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values*.
 - 1.1 Protected areas
 - 1.2 Concentrations of threatened or endangered species
 - 1.3 Concentrations of endemic species
 - 1.4 Seasonal concentrations of species

**NB – subcategories 1.2 and 1.3 are not the same in Indonesia Toolkit: 1.2 CR species and 1.3 RTE species*





HCV 1.1 protected areas

- Interpretation: What are the **relevant categories of protected areas**?
 - Nationally designated protected areas (e.g. national parks, nature reserves, special water catchment reserves, etc.)
 - Internationally recognised conservation zones: Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, etc.
 - Don't assume that concession zoning has taken these into account!
Always CHECK
- Buffer Zones: is there national legislation? Is it clear?
- What is the **FUNCTION** of protected area, is it **supported** by palm oil concession e.g.
 - Shared ecosystems
 - Shared watersheds
 - 'Corridor' function



HCV 1.2: RTE species

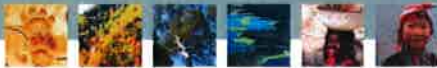
- Interpretation: What is the national approach for a **concentration of RTE species**?
 - Always based on IUCN red lists and protected species lists
 - Presence of CR endangered species nearly always HCV (even isolated individuals) except in very special circumstances
 - Presence of significant populations of EN/VU species populations
 - Presence of multiple RTE species





HCV 1.3: endemic species

- Interpretation: What is the national approach for a **concentration of endemic species**?
 - Frame of reference – endemic to one island? One country? One biogeographic region?
 - How important is this population in the wider context?
 - E.g. Okoume tree (*Aukoumea klaineana*) is endemic to Gabon, BUT very common and dominant in many forest types – not currently HCV
 - Narrow restricted range species may be especially vulnerable
 - If in doubt, apply precautionary principle!



HCV 1.3

- Example: HCV 1.3 definition from Malaysia HCV Toolkit

HCV 1.3 Endemism

Any forest containing endemic species as identified by FRIM, MNS, SFC, Forestry Departments and published literature, particularly in high concentrations or highly restricted distribution, can be considered HCV 1.3.

Identification of HCV 1.3

Task	Data sources & requirements
Determine if forest area contains endemic species of flora or fauna.	<p>List of endemic tree & mammal species (Appendix 2, attached), published guides[©], reports, peer-reviewed journals, current expert opinion.</p> <p>PM: Ng <i>et al.</i> (1990), Flora of Peninsular Malaysia Online (www.fbc.frim.gov.my/gettingstarted.asp), Checklist of Birds of Malaysia (MNS), PERHILITAN, Forest Departments.</p> <p>Sabah: Soepadmo <i>et al.</i> (2006), FRC, Wildlife Department.</p> <p>Sarawak: Soepadmo <i>et al.</i> (2006), Forest Department, SFC.</p>



HCV 1.2 and 1.3 assessment

- **Indirect assessment (background research):**
 - Presence of suitable habitat within the distribution range
 - Proxy indicators (e.g. HCV 3 ecosystem likely has HCV 1.2/HCV 1.3)
 - Historical records of presence
 - Expert opinion – consult PRIOR to field studies
- **Direct (field surveys):**
 - Key species assessment (any CR or national flagship/priority conservation species)
 - Important groups (large mammals, birds)
 - Indicator species for valuable (HCV 3) habitat (especially birds)
- **The assessment should permit *comparison* between this site and other sites of national importance (answer the question: is it HCV in the national or regional context)**



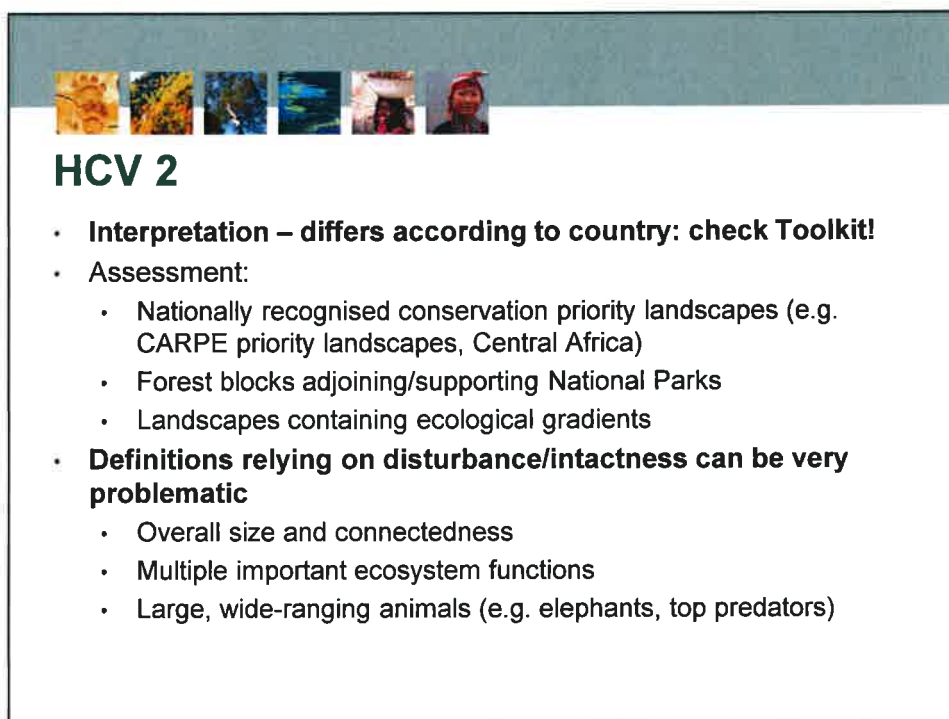
HCV 1.4: temporal concentrations

- **Interpretation: what are the likely types of HCV 1.4?**
 - Bird migration staging points ESPECIALLY wetlands
 - Roosting and nesting sites (e.g. forest areas or caves)
 - Mammal concentrations: e.g. salt licks and forest clearings
 - Rivers and streams: fish spawning often overlooked
- **Assessment:**
 - Direct and indirect as for HCV 1.2/HCV 1.3
 - NB: may require seasonal visit for verification!!!



HCV 2: Landscapes

Large landscape level ecosystems, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.



HCV 2

- **Interpretation – differs according to country: check Toolkit!**
- **Assessment:**
 - Nationally recognised conservation priority landscapes (e.g. CARPE priority landscapes, Central Africa)
 - Forest blocks adjoining/supporting National Parks
 - Landscapes containing ecological gradients
- **Definitions relying on disturbance/intactness can be very problematic**
 - Overall size and connectedness
 - Multiple important ecosystem functions
 - Large, wide-ranging animals (e.g. elephants, top predators)



Important conservation landscapes: Malaysia (forest complexes and linkages)

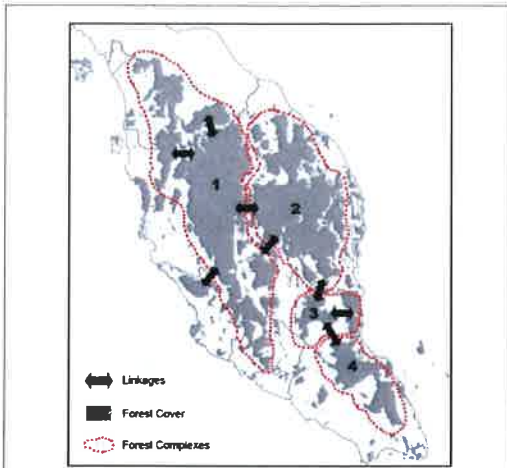
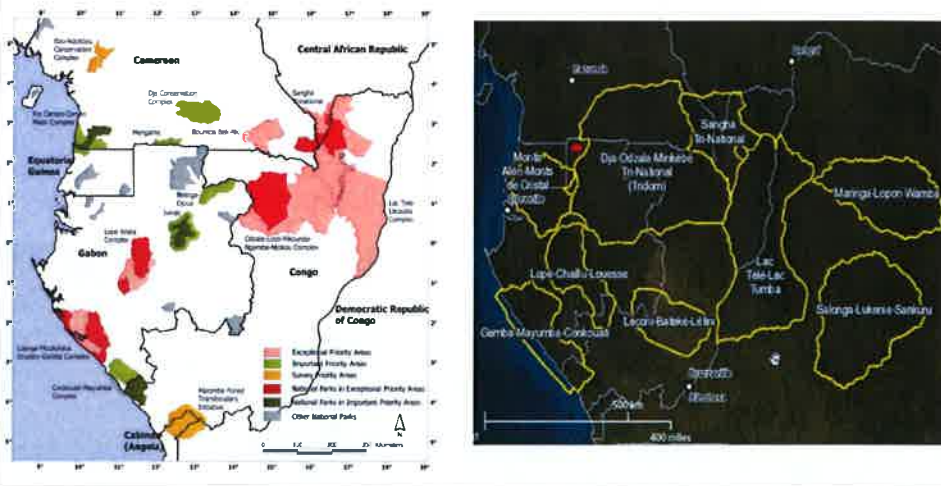


Figure 4. Forest Complexes and Linkages identified by the National Physical Plan (DTCP, 2005: 5-38)



Important conservation landscapes: Congo Basin (Ape conservation priorities (WWF), CARPE landscapes)





Assessment of HCV 2

- HCV 2 landscape mapping often large scale, coarse resolution
- Is the map sufficient for concession-scale decisions?
- Why has the landscape been described as important?
 - Overall size and diversity
 - Defining attributes (land cover, function, species...)
 - Disturbance/ fragmentation
- How important is the concession in the landscape?
- Does the concession actually contain or contribute to these attributes?
- Can these attributes be verified in the field?



HCV 3: Ecosystems

Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems



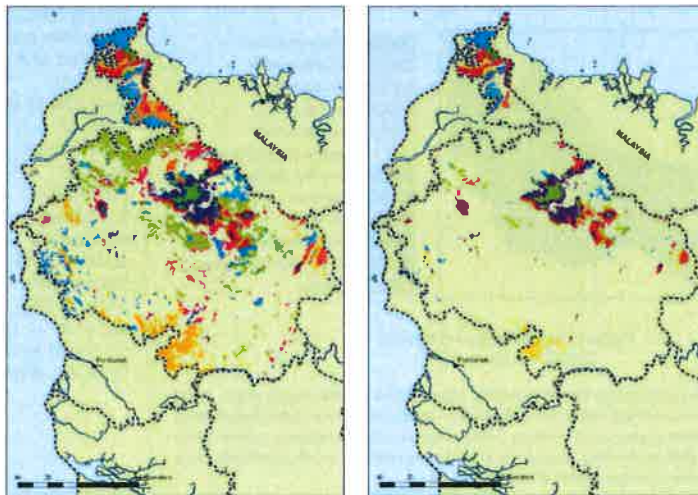


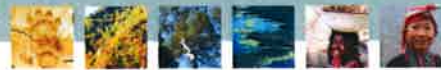
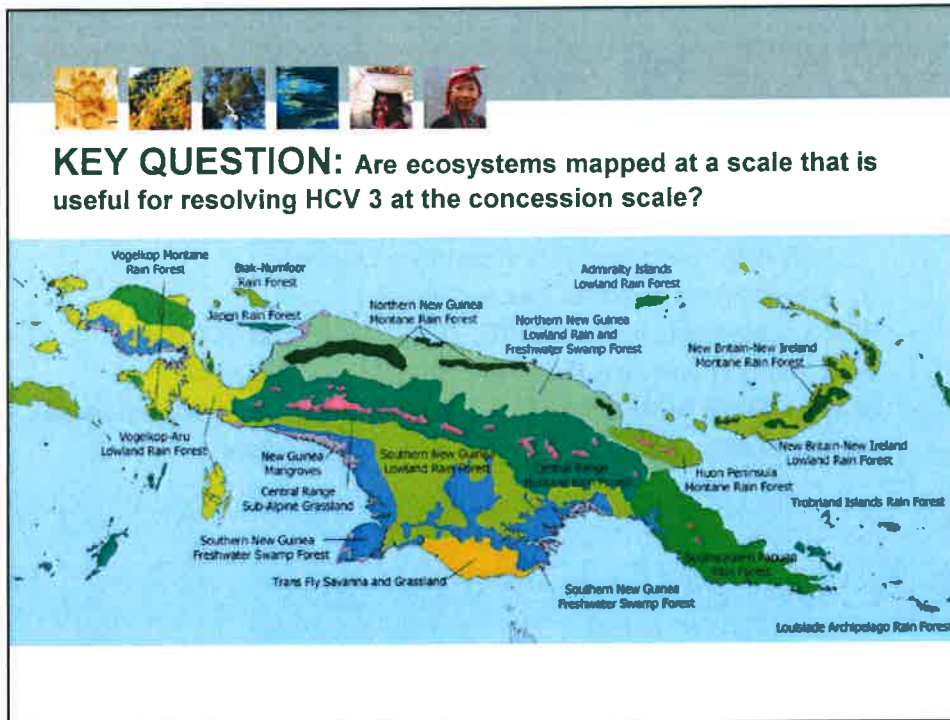
HCV 3

- Interpretations generally based on two types of data:
 - Nationally recognised lists of priority ecosystems
 - Assessments of habitat loss and threat
- HCV 3 ecosystems may be RARE, THREATENED, or BOTH!
- Ecosystems should be recognisable formations at site scale
- DON'T FORGET FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS... downstream as well.
- Assessors may need to do their own threat/loss analysis



HCV 3

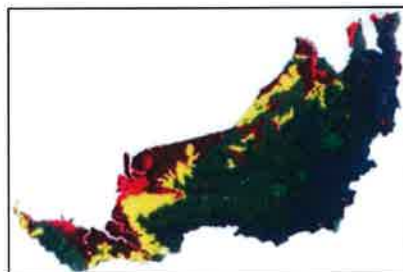




KEY QUESTION: Are ecosystems mapped at a scale that is useful for resolving HCV 3 at the concession scale?



Appendix 8. Forest type classifications and assessments in Sarawak.



- Coastal organic plains
- Inland organic plains
- Saline clay plains
- Lower river zone
- Upper riverine zone
- Undulating hilly sedimentary
- Igneous hilly mountainous
- Mountainous
- Dissected karst
- Steep mountainous sedimentary
- Steep very high mountainous
- Freshwater

Figure 1. Ecological zones in Sarawak
Source: FAO (Anon., 2004)

Note: Ecological zones correspond to natural vegetation: organic plains (coastal organic plains, inland organic plains) – peat swamp forest, marsh; saline clay plains – mangroves and mud-flats; riverine zones (lower riverine zone, upper riverine zone) – riverine forest; steep very high mountainous – alpine forest; other zones (undulating hilly sedimentary, igneous hilly mountainous, mountainous, dissected karst, steep mountainous sedimentary) – various classes of dry inland forest.

Malaysia HCV 3: "any forest area that contains an ecosystem type identified as a priority for protection by the National Conservation Strategy, PERHILITAN Ecosystem Assessment report, Forestry Departments FRIM, or SFC, and or is confirmed as such by expert opinion"



HCV 3 – Malaysia interpretation

Table 1: NCS Priority Habitats.

Forest Type	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Perak	Perlis	Pulau Pinang	Selangor	Terengganu	Kuala Lumpur	Sabah	Sarawak
Extreme lowland	1		1	1	1	2	1					1	1	2
Lowland dipterocarp	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hill dipterocarp	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3		3	3
Upper dipterocarp	2	2	2		2	2	2		2	2			2	2
Montane oak	2	2	2		2	2	2			2	2		2	2
Montane edicaceous	2	2	2		2	2	2			2	2		2	2
Heath	2			1		2	2	2				1		1
Limestone	2	1	2			2	1	1		2	2		2	2
Ultrabasic						3								3
Quartz ridge						3				1				
River (montane)	3	3	3		2	3	3			3	3		3	3
River (sarsce)	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3		3	3
River (meram)	2	2	2		1	2					2		2	2
River (rasau)	3	3	2			3	3			1	2		3	3
Freshwater swamp	1					2	1				2		1	1
Peat swamp	2					1	1			1	2		2	1
Mangrove	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	3		3	3
Nipah	3	3	3			3	3			3	3		3	3
Scrub	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3
Lake		2				1			2				2	2

1=Highest priority; 2=Medium priority; 3=Least priority
 Source: EPU (1993: III 156 Table 7.1).



HCV 4: Ecosystem services

Areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations.

- 4.1 Areas critical to water catchments
- 4.2 Areas critical to erosion control
- 4.3 Natural barriers to destructive fire





HCV 4

- Interpretation: often based on **legal water catchment priority areas** and good forest management guidelines.
 - What are the legal obligations? *These are minimum requirements!*
 - Who or what benefits from critical services?
 - Local people
 - Nationally important infrastructure
 - Other HCVs!
 - Is this benefit on a continuous basis (drinking water) or “crisis” basis (landslide control)?
- If no-one or nothing derives critical benefits = not HCV 4



HCV 4 and riparian buffers

- RSPO position on Riparian Buffers often a source of confusion
- RSPO allows riparian areas to be restored before or at time of replanting: can be 20+ years!
- HCV Assessors sometimes say all river edges are HCV 4.1 – even though sometimes bare or planted to waterside.
 - Not always a sensible approach
 - Does not help managers to prioritise restoration
- Assessors should take structured approach. ***First, legal requirements must be met.***
- HCV 4 designation for riparian areas:
 - Who depends on these rivers (villages, fisheries)?
 - Are there important wetlands/habitats downstream?
 - What are risks for pollution?
 - What is connectivity function of riparian areas?



Key resources on the HCV Network website

- National Toolkits – these are REQUIRED READING prior to assessment!
- **Good practice guidelines for High Conservation Value assessments: A practical guide for practitioners and auditors** 2008, Proforest. Available in English, Bahasa Indonesia, and Portuguese
- **Practical Toolkit for identifying and monitoring biodiversity within oil palm landscapes**, 2011, Zoological Society of London: Version 1



Data and Support Tools

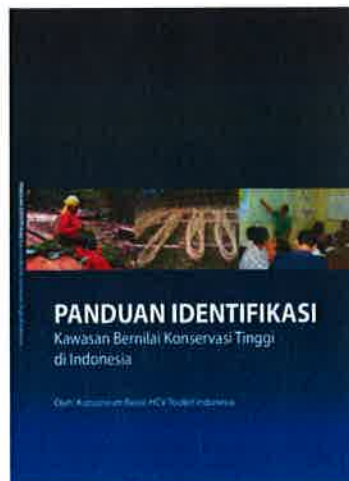
- Ecosystem maps
 - Why are they so important?
-
- Usually biodiversity assessment begins with ecosystem and habitat assessment.
 - No conservation effective without habitat conservation



Data and Support Tools – Indonesia example

Digital appendices

- Lists of HCV 1 species
- Case study examples
- GIS resources
- 'Ecosystem Proxy' maps
- Suggested reporting formats



HCV 3 – Indonesia interpretation

Rare or Endangered Ecosystems

Definitions

- **Endangered ecosystem** - ecosystem that has declined by 50% compared to past extent or will decline by 75% given current land use planning
- **Rare ecosystem** - historical extent covers <1%

NOTE: HCV 3 analysis is contextualized

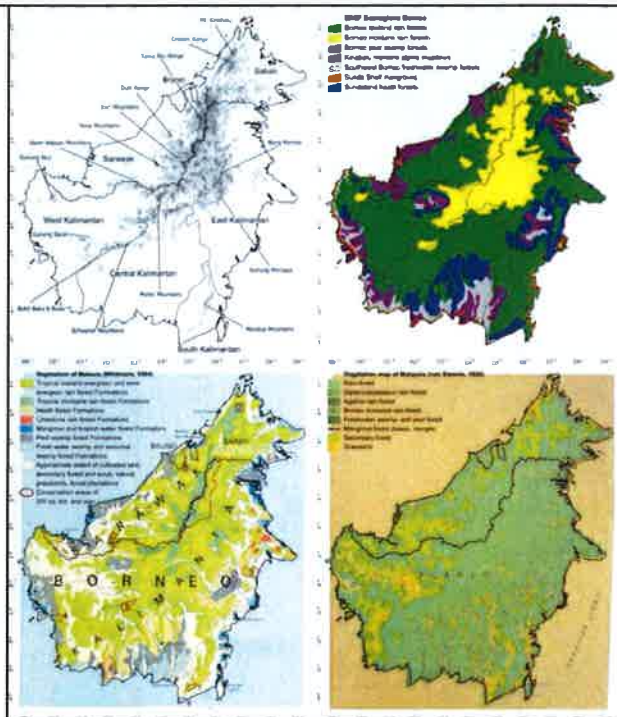
Examples in following slides:

Landscape mapping of HCV 2 and 3 across East Kalimantan

The Nature Conservancy and Daemeter Consulting

Ecosystem maps from literature

- Spatial resolution too coarse
- Incomplete national coverage using standard methods



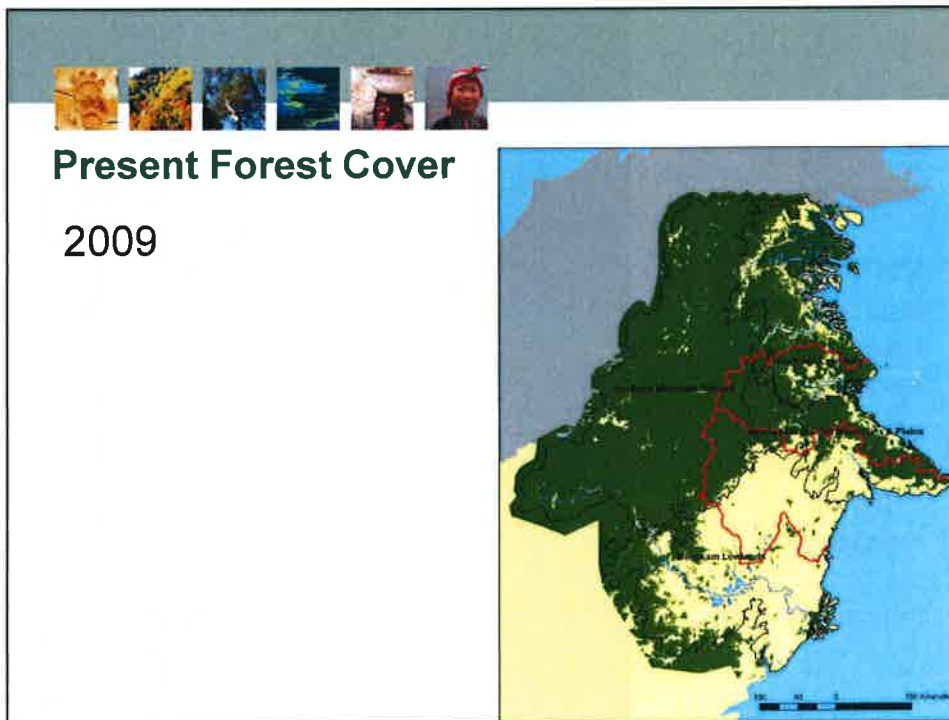
Ecosystem mapping

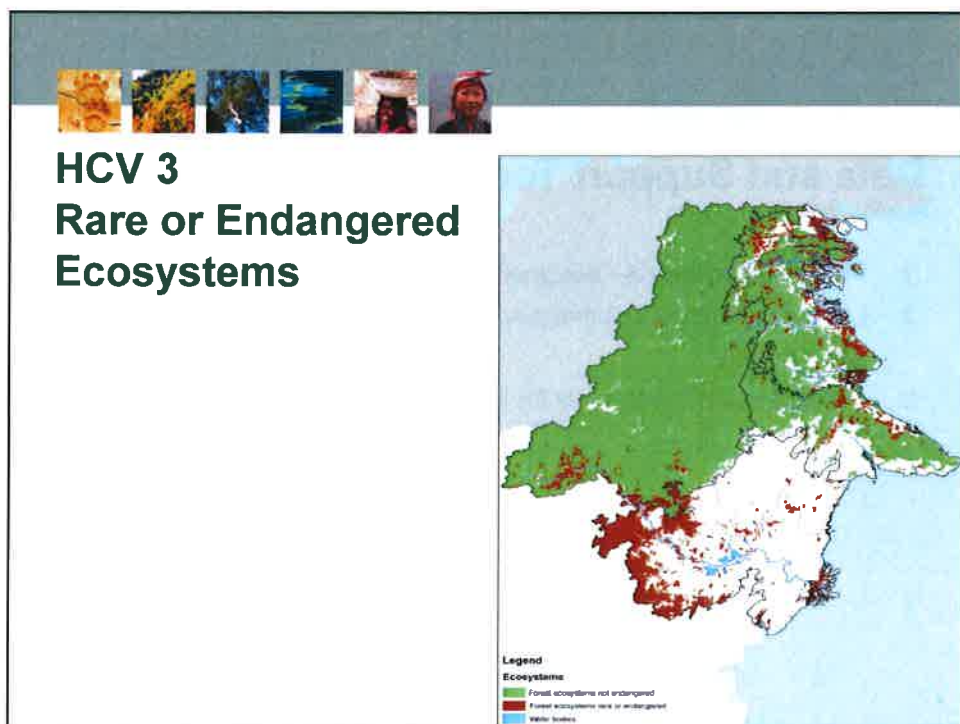
RePPPProT land systems

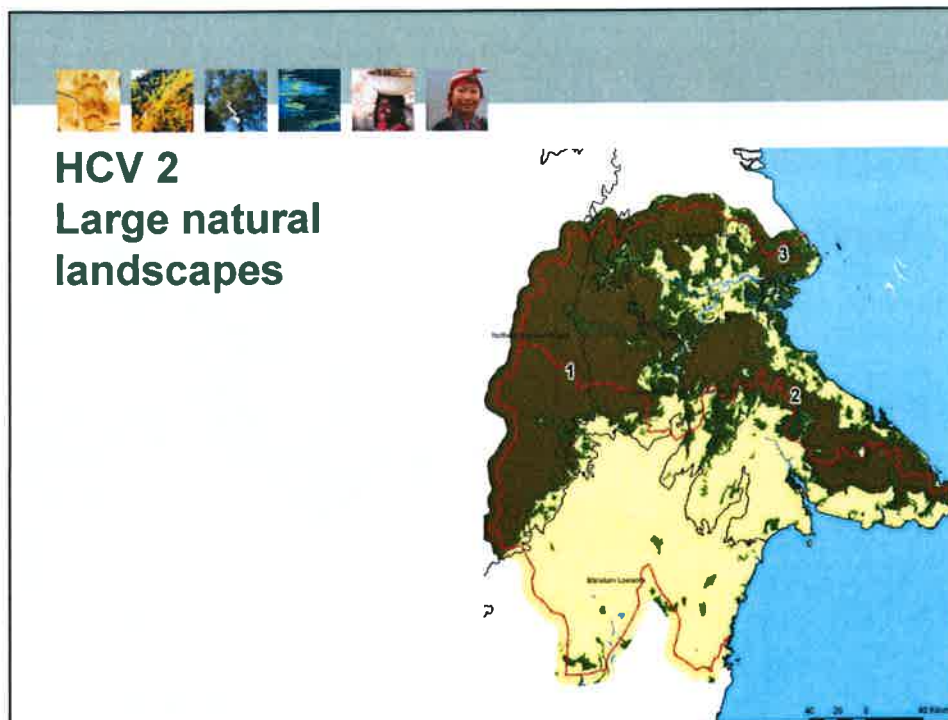
- geology
- soils
- drainage
- terrain form
- rainfall
- vegetation

Indonesia wide









HCV 2
Large natural
landscapes



Data and Support Tools

moving forward

1. Population viability & 'designer landscapes'
2. Landscape HCV 2 & 3 mapping needs to be done more widely and adopted
3. Develop user friendly tools for 'local' HCV monitoring

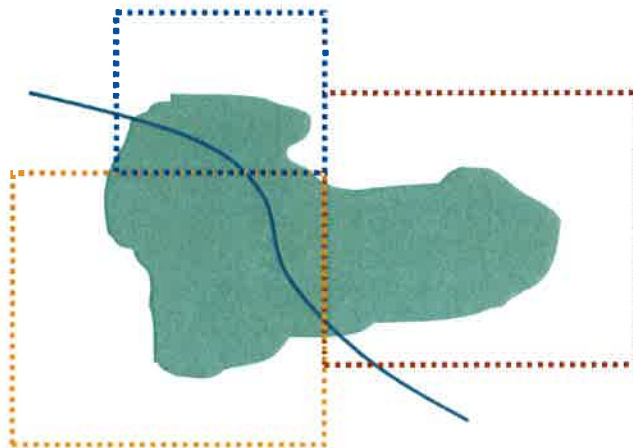


Innovative Problem Solving

- Cross-boundary management
- Landscape HCV & land use planning
- Integrating HCV 5 & 6 with FPIC



Cross-boundary management



• Typical palm concession = 6000 -20000 ha

• Not enough for effective conservation

• Several estates can collaborate for better outcomes

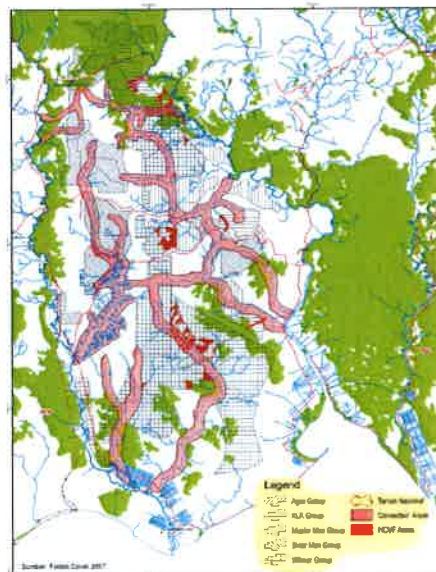


Cross-boundary management




Cross-boundary management

Central Kalimantan vision
Facilitated by WWF Indonesia





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Thank you

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The slide features a dark green header with the HCV logo and text. Below the header is a horizontal strip of six small square images, identical to the one in the map slide above. The main body of the slide is a light blue-grey color with the text 'Thank you' in a bold, dark font. At the bottom left, the website address 'www.hcvnetwork.org' is displayed.

Module Four

HCV 5 - 6 Identification

Day 1: 2.00pm – 3.00pm

Instructor: RSPO-Approved Assessor; TP Expert

Email:

Phone:

Overview

The module discusses the processes of HCV5 - 6 identification, techniques and techniques. These HCVs are related to social, economy and cultural values and are both very dynamic and very region-specific. The trainer MUST have experience of socioeconomic evaluation, anthropological studies or participatory mapping and conflict resolution in order to deliver this module.

The decision on whether HCV5-6 is present depends on the engagement with local communities.

Goals

Participants should understand:

- Global and national interpretation of HCV 5 and 6
- Various good practice techniques for HCV5-6 identification, including the consultative portion and validation of results by communities.
- Analysis of HCV5 data before they come to the decision re. presence or absence of HCV5.
- Importance of participatory mapping and the difference between indicative assessments (appropriate for HCV) and definitive mapping (appropriate for FPIC process and social contracts)

Regional/national adaption of course materials

This module will benefit from some regional adaption. Trainers should insert slides on specific National Interpretations for HCV 5 and 6 and nationally/regionally specific examples for illustrating the assessment process. Cultural issues in local assessments (such as participation of women, cultural taboos, specific cultural challenges in local contexts) can be highlighted

Examples of HCVs from other countries may be retained either to demonstrate consistency of approach in different settings, or compare and contrast alternative approaches.

Evaluation

Group Assignment for identifying HCV5 - 6, combined with Module 3.


References

This module refers to:


- RSPO's Principles and Criteria
- Global Toolkit of HCV
- National Interpretation of Global Toolkit
- National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria
- Good Practices of HCV Assessment

Delivery method

- Presentation, brainstorming and case studies




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HCV5-6: APPROACH and METHODS

www.hcvnetwork.org



Objectives: HCV 5 assessment

- To identify sites or resources which are essential for local people to meet their basic needs, either:
 - directly (subsistence consumption of forest products)
 - indirectly (selling forest products for cash to meet basic needs).
- **Basic needs include:** food, water, timber for construction and equipment, fuel wood, medicines and fodder and limited cash for purchasing these basic needs ('domestic economy').



Objectives: HCV 6 assessment

- To identify sites, ecosystems or resources which are critical to the traditional cultural identity of local community or indigenous peoples
- NB: revision of FSC principles (2012) also adds "sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance"



Pre-assessment and full assessment

- Remember 6 steps of HCV process



- For HCV 5 and 6, pre-assessment will help define team and plan full assessment
- Local people need adequate notice of full assessment process



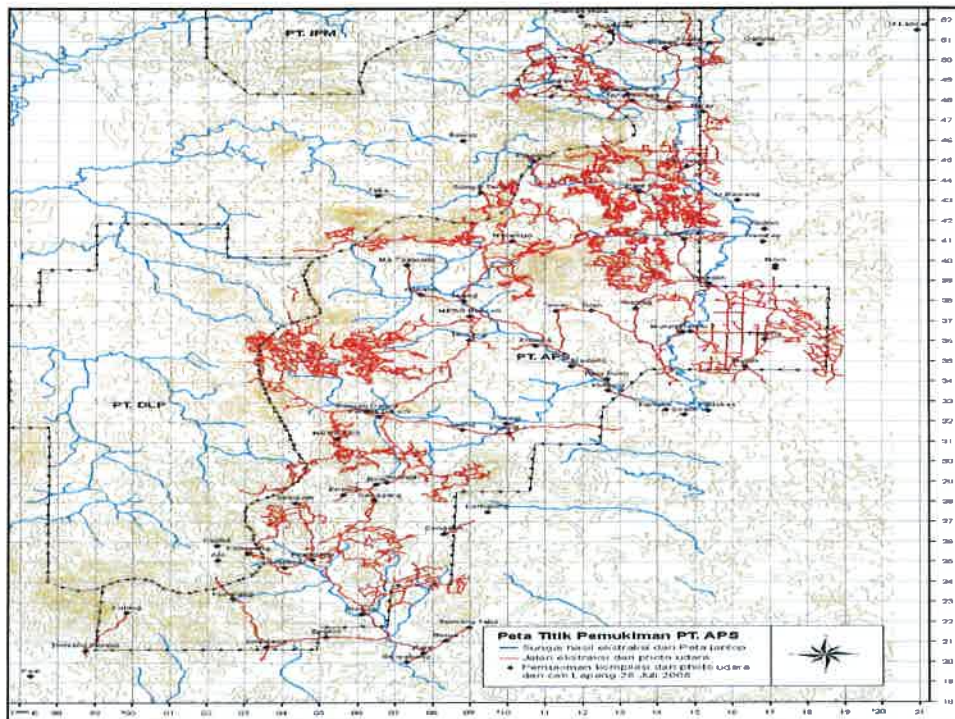
Data expected in preparation/pre-assessment

Secondary information on:

- Existence of communities around the assessed area
- Communities interaction with natural forest resources or ecosystems
- Basic socioeconomic and demographic data
- Existence of alternatives to meet the basic needs
- Patterns cultural use of natural ecosystems and resources

Sources:

- Maps of human settlement and community data
- Any social studies conducted by company, research institutions, NGOs and others
- Any social impact assessments available for the assessed area
- NGO projects and current campaigns by the communities or those happening in the region
- Cultural data or information from museum or cultural departments or bodies





Full Assessment

Planning

- Designing survey
- Setting up a team
- Sending announcement letter to the officials of villages (at least a week before the team arrives)

Primary data collection

- Socio-economic and demographic survey
- Household and village interviews
- Participatory mapping and validation of maps produced

Analysis

- Decisions on dependence/ importance of resources and sites, including feedback from populations
- Clarity on mapping: preliminary (indicative) or definitive (FPIC process)



Primary data collection:

- Interview at the household level
- Specific efforts for women and disadvantaged community members
- Focus group discussions
- Field verification and participatory mapping





Some FGDs and household interviews



Examples of basic needs:

- Carbohydrate
 - Protein (fish and meat)
 - Vitamins and minerals (fruit and vegetable)
 - Timber for construction material and equipment for livelihood
 - Fuel wood
 - Water
 - Medicines
 - Fodder
 - Limited income for purchasing basic needs
-
- **Assess dependence to prioritise most important resources (e.g. basic needs vs. commercial enterprise)**



Defining dependence

- **Example of methods from Indonesia:**
 - 100%, if all needs are met by a single resource → extremely important, with a score of 4
 - 50%-99%, if most needs are met by a single resource and few by others → very important, with a score of 3
 - 25-49%, if needs are met by several resources, each below 50% → important with a score of 2
 - 10-24%, if needs are met from many sources → minor important, with a score of 1
 - 0-9%, if needs are not met by natural forests or other natural ecosystems → unimportant, with a score of 0



Defining dependence: ten seed approach

- Perception of dependence on basic resources may be different for different people
- Need a simple way to define it
- Ten seed approach is a simple voting game which makes % decisions explicit
- Can be 'played' with different households or as a group
- Cumulative results give accurate perception of needs





Other analysis tools:

- **Assessment of alternative resources**
- Is there any other natural forests or ecosystems which become important resources to meet basic needs?
- If not met by natural forests/ecosystems, are there any alternatives?
- Is the alternative available all year long, accessible?
- Is the alternative free of charge or must it be purchased?
- If purchased, are the local communities able to afford it?
- Is there a changing trend of dependence on this resource?



Other analysis tools

Evaluating sustainable forest uses compatible with managing other HCVs

- How long has the resource been used by the local communities?
- Is the forest use tied to a growing market?
- Do the local communities believe that they still can use it in future at the current level of extraction?
- Has the resource availability been decreasing lately? For what reason?
- Do most of communities feel concerned about the above trend or just a small minority?
- Is the use of resource threatening other HCVs, such as endangered species?
- Do communities hope, plan or wish to change this trend?



Note on basic needs and agriculture

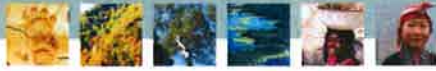
- Agriculture is often a source of basic needs
- *Must be included in overall analysis*
- HCV assessors have not been consistent in assessing peoples' agricultural land (some say HCV5, some not)
- HCV 5 *normally* addresses resources from **natural or 'traditionally managed' ecosystems** (e.g. forests)
 - HCV 5 is not normally the 'right' tool for agriculture
- Agricultural lands better addressed through:
 - Legal and traditional land use and access rights
 - FPIC



Cultural Needs assessment

Examples of cultural needs:

- Zonation based on certain cultural rules in land uses (e.g. "tembawang" or managed agro-forestry systems, protected forests)
- Archaeological sites (temples, old village sites, etc)
- Sites for local communities' rituals sacred places
- Biological resources needed to fill cultural needs (e.g. totem animals, magic and religious plants etc.)



Indicative mapping of HCV5 & HCV6 locations

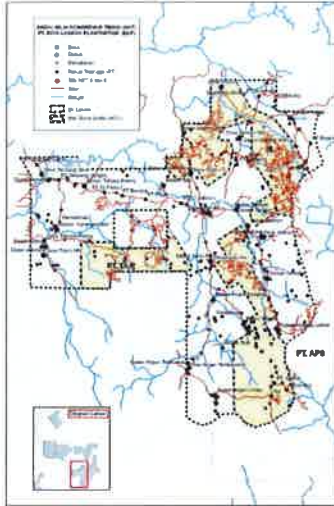


Taking GPS points of HCV5 & HCV6 locations



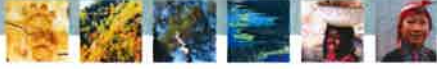


Example of HCV5 & HCV6 map (indicative)






Public Consultations





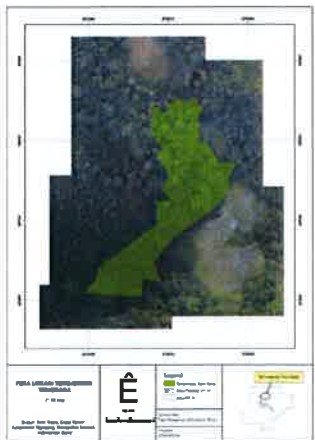


Definitive mapping

- Is definitive mapping included in the ToR of HCV assessors?
 - Be clear about what the HCV5 and 6 maps mean
 - Does there need to be a follow up process?
- Definitive mapping should be an outcome of an **FPIC process**
- Must be participatory and documented

Definitive Mapping: participatory approach



Some challenges

- **Establishing trust:** local communities may not consider HCV assessors to be independent of the company,
 - especially in case of previous land/social conflicts
- **Neutrality:** as an independent assessor you must not take sides or raise unrealistic expectations
- **Ensuring sufficient time:** People must be given time to understand what you are asking and doing
- **Validation:** Communities must have an opportunity to review what you are saying about them
- **Engagement:** management of HCV5 and HCV6 depends on the result of community participation in assessment and decision making process
 - Engagement is an **active process**
 - Poor assessments result in poor outcomes.

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Day 2: 9.00am – 10.00am

Instructor: RSPO-Approved
Assessor; TP Expert

Email:

Phone:

Module Five

HCV Management and Monitoring

Overview

The whole point of HCV assessment is to determine appropriate management. This module considers the steps towards developing HCV management procedures, starting with sufficient knowledge of the location and status of each HCV. The module presents one possible route towards risk assessment and prioritisation of actions. HCV management prescriptions are mainly based on the spatial preservation of suitable natural ecosystems providing habitat for various species, and a continuous flow of goods and services to local communities. The module presents the principles of spatial design for biodiversity, building on Module 1 & 3 (landscape context), and special issues for managing social HCVs. The module also presents a brief introduction to HCV monitoring principles.

Goals

Participants should understand and be able to discuss:

- How to develop effective management and monitoring protocols, including who should play a part in decision-making.
- What internal and external threats are faced by the HCVs, and how to prioritise threat management actions
- Spatial planning principles for concession design especially for biodiversity protection
- Consultation and FPIC requirements for managing HCV 5 and 6
- Basics of HCV monitoring

Regional/national adaption of course materials

This module will benefit from some regional adaption. Trainers may insert nationally/regionally specific examples of good practice in management e.g. spatial design of conservation areas, riparian protection, buffer zone demarcation, good agricultural practice within plantations and partnerships with local communities for maintaining and monitoring habitats and ecosystem services.

Evaluation

A case study of HCV assessment report to be discussed by participants for formulating the appropriate management and monitoring options for maintaining or enhancing HCVs.

References

This module refers to:


- RSPO's Principles and Criteria
- Global Toolkit of HCV
- National Interpretation of Global Toolkit
- National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria
- Good Practices of HCV Assessment

Delivery method

- Presentation, brainstorming and case studies


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HCV Management and Monitoring

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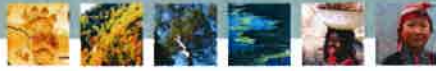


HCV Process

Identification
↓
Management →
↓
Monitoring

Key Tasks

- Define management objectives
- Set management targets
- Identify and rank major threats to HCVs
- Evaluate management activities to reduce threats
- Obtain key stakeholder inputs for proposed management
- Delineate the HCVMA and required management
- Implement and monitor



Each HCV is different

- Different HCVs reflect different conservation priorities
- This influences
 - The area that must be managed
 - The form of acceptable management



HCV Management

1. Define conservation objectives

Value		Specific objectives
HCV 1	Presence of a breeding population of (VU) Black Colobus Monkey <i>Colobus satanas</i>	Protect suitable habitat to maintain or enhance Colobus population
HCV 3	Limestone forest outcrops	Protection of all limestone forest from human use or damage (including quarrying, road building and fire)
HCV 4	Forests critical to local people's water supply	Ensure that local population has permanent access to clean water from HCV 4 water catchment.

MAIN GOAL: Turn HCV assessment into management objectives



HCV Management

2. Set conservation targets

Value		Management targets
HCV 1	Presence of a large breeding population of (VU) Black Colobus Monkey <i>Colobus satanas</i>	In total 3,000 ha of suitable habitat across the 20,000 ha concession is set aside and connected.
HCV 3	Limestone forest outcrops	All limestone forests mapped and given 50m buffer areas .
HCV 4	Forests critical to local people's water supply	Water at stream outlet meets water quality standards on 90% of tests within 2 years of implementation.

MAIN GOAL: Turn HCV assessment into management objectives



HCV Management

3. Threat analysis



MAIN GOAL: Determine threats to HCVs from palm operations and external sources



HCV Management

3. Threat analysis of HCVs

Threats to Colobus monkey population				
Threat	Intensity	Urgency	Area	Priority
Subsistence hunting	2	2	2	8
Commercial hunting	3	4	3	36
Forest fires	4	1	5	20
Village land clearance	5	3	1	15
Company land clearance	5	5	3	75

MAIN GOAL: Determine and rank threats to HCVs from palm operations and external sources



HCV Management

4. Management options to mitigate threats



MAIN GOAL: Evaluate range of management options to mitigate threats and to maintain HCVs, remembering Precautionary Principle



HCV Management

5. Stakeholder inputs on proposed management

Preliminary management recommendations are presented and feedback is obtained from...

- Local Communities
- Government and NGOs
- Company staff & officials
- External peer review
- NOTE: Can be done at the same time as consultation for HCV identification



MAIN GOAL: Obtain feedback on proposed management options



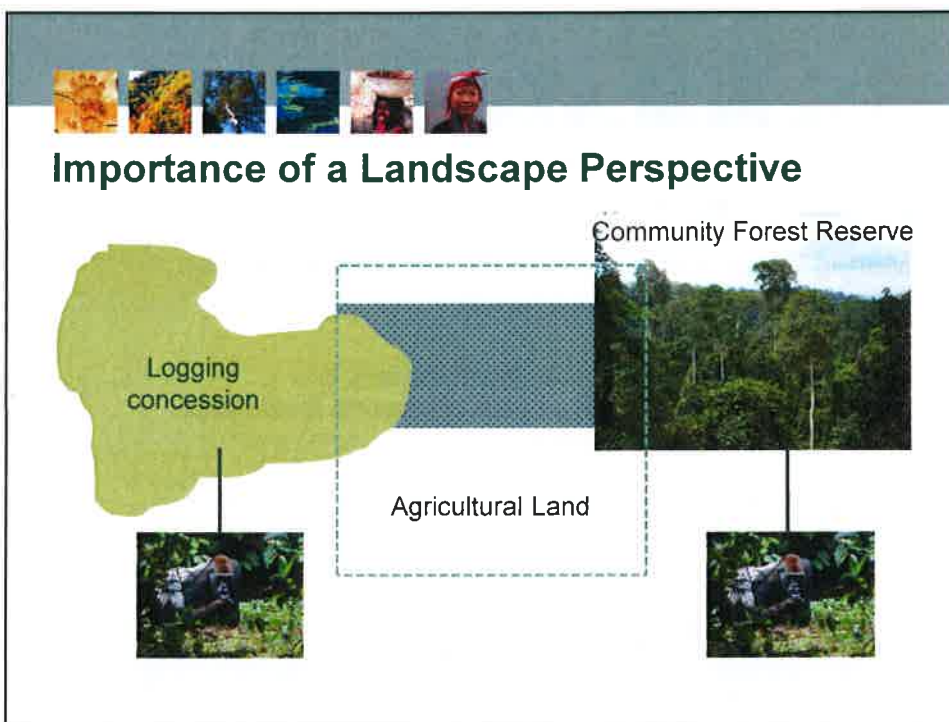
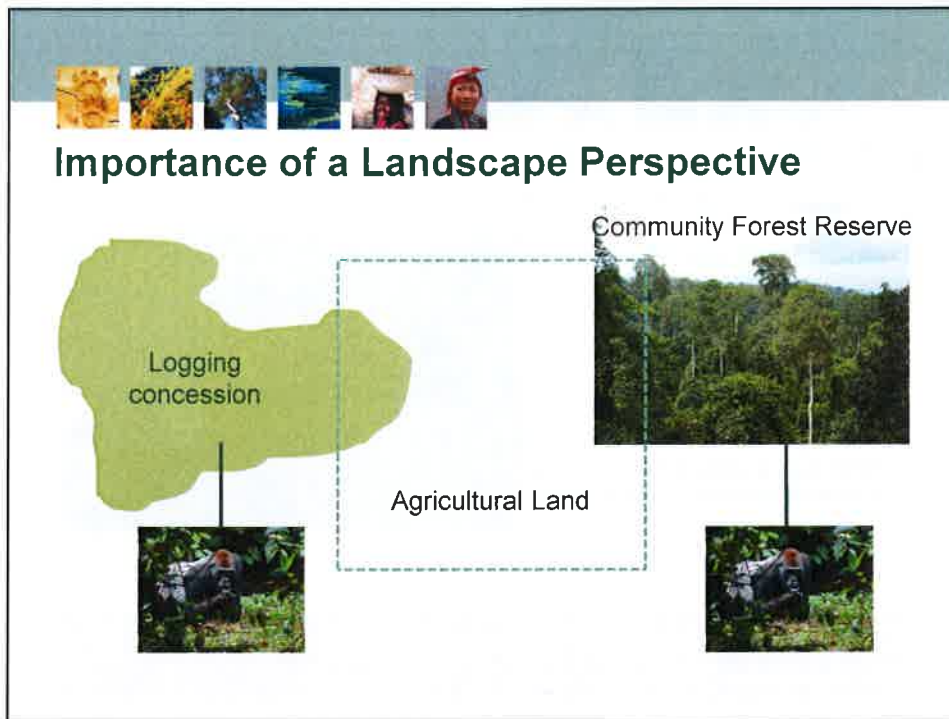
HCV Management

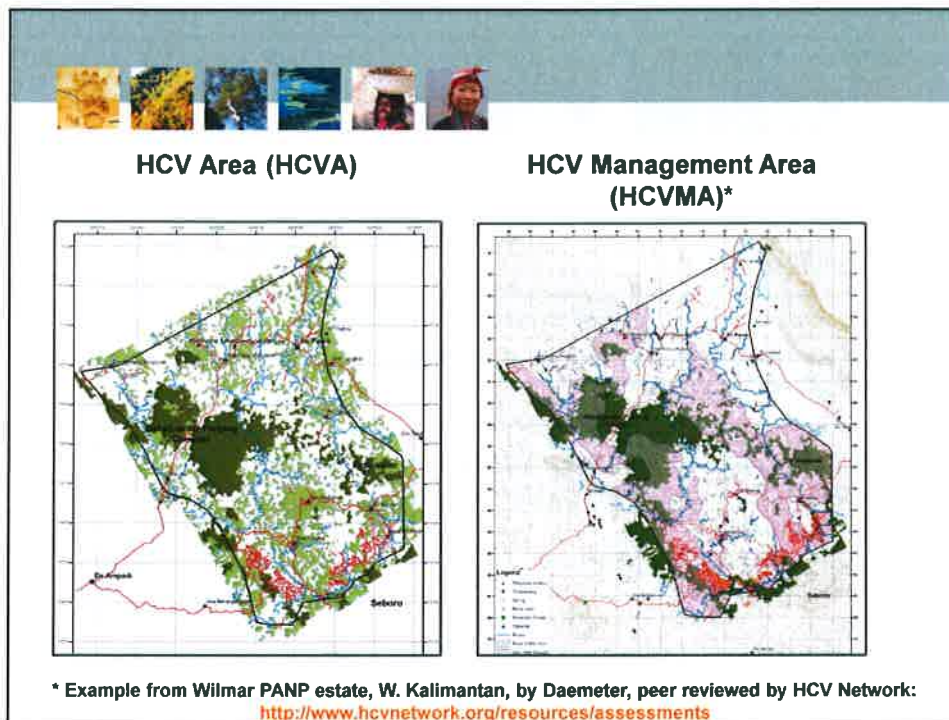
6. Finalize HCVMA and required activities

Management recommendations are finalized and compiled in a final written report:

- Made available in full for public (best practice), or
- Summaries are provided in a format appropriate for the target audience (see NPP requirements)
- If maps or management SOPs are not finalised (see ToRs for assignment), then a process must be set out to reach main goal

MAIN GOAL: Map and describe HCV Management Areas, associated management activities and responsibility





Biodiversity management – 5 spatial design principles

- 1. Maintain and create large core conservation areas, with structurally complex patches of native vegetation**
 - For a given total set-aside area, few large blocks are better than many small blocks
- 2. Maintain or restore the structural complexity of the matrix***
 - Can include different-aged plantings, roadside vegetation, mill environment and effluent treatment areas, community use areas, low-intensity farming, well-planted residential/recreational areas, even golf courses!
- 3. Create buffers around sensitive areas (wetlands, HCV 3...)**
 - Need to be *functionally* wide enough, may be multi-use.
- 4. Maintain or create broad corridors and stepping stones between core areas**
 - Use existing features and riparian buffers. Includes thinking about road layout!
- 5. Maintain or restore landscape heterogeneity, and capture environmental gradients**
 - Where a choice exists, also include a variety of habitats/gradients in the HCV MAs

* The matrix is the managed or non-natural part of the landscape, including agriculture, human use



Biodiversity management – 3 process-based principles

6. Manage palm operations to minimise internal threats to specific HCVs

- Land clearance protocols, road and bridge building and maintenance, chemical usage (spraying , fertiliser) and waste management

7. Use participatory methods and partnerships to minimize specific external threats

- E.g. hunting, illegal land clearance, pollution

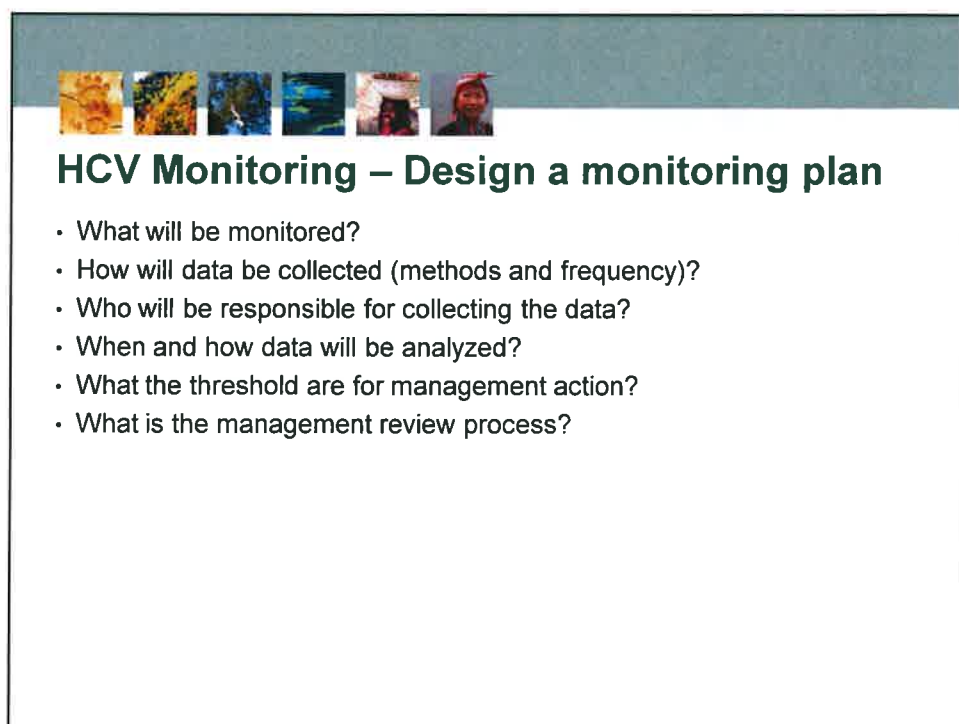
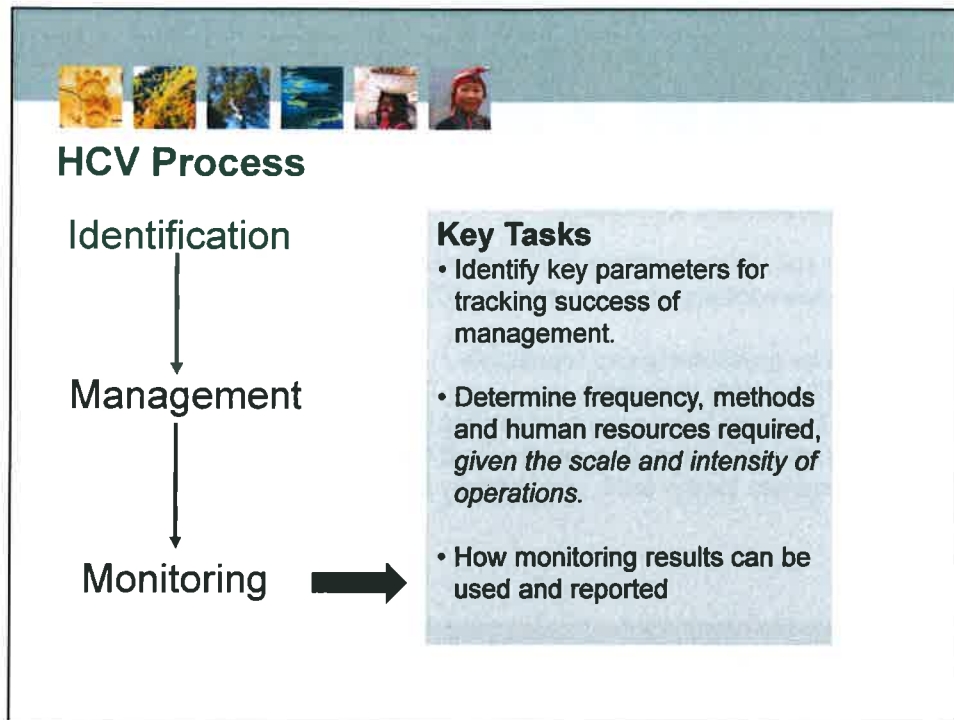
8. Establish specific management and monitoring plans for species or groups of particular concern

- E.g. Great apes
- Valuable fruiting and NTFP trees
- Key fishery resources
- etc.

© Stora Enso. New Generation Plantations

Key reading:
Practical Handbook for Conserving High Conservation Value Species and Habitats within oil palm landscapes,
 ZSL December 2011: Version 1

Managing Biodiversity in the Landscape: Guideline for Planners, Decision Makers & Practitioners. Publication from Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment (NRE), Government of Malaysia (2009)





HCV Monitoring

1. Key parameters to monitor

Identify specific parameters can be measured to evaluate the success of management activities to maintain HCVs present in the landscape

- Must be measurable and repeatable
- Must be clearly described
- Can be linked to management targets (the HCV itself) or to specific threats (e.g. hunting and habitat loss)
- Appropriate for the scale and intensity of threat

MAIN GOAL: Identify measurable parameters that relate to HCVs



HCV Monitoring

2. Frequency, methods and human resource required

Determine the frequency, preferred methods and human resources required to conduct effective monitoring to evaluate success of HCV management

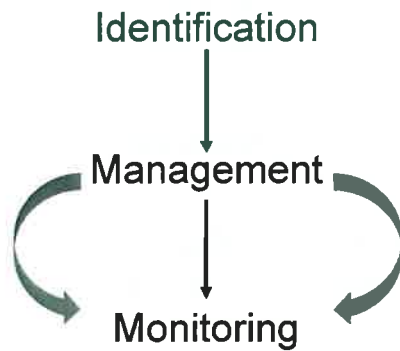
- Frequency must be adequate to detect change
- But methods must be feasible from a cost, human resources and operational point of view
- Involvement of outside experts versus company staff versus local community members

MAIN GOAL: Determine practical and sufficient monitoring regime



HCV Monitoring

3. Use and reporting of results



MAIN GOAL: Describe how monitoring results can be used 'adaptively' to improve management if HCVs begin to decline



Note on HCV5 and HCV6 Management and Monitoring

- HCV5 and HCV6 require understanding of local language, tradition and life
 - The management and monitoring of HCV 5&6 should involve the local communities
- The management and monitoring of these values can be done if the area boundaries are well defined
 - need for definitive mapping (see FPIC process)



Note on HCV5 and HCV6 Management and Monitoring

- Guarantee that the local people have sufficient time to digest information on preparing the management and monitoring plans.
- The plans should take into account the local people's aspirations.
- This has something to do with the quality of discussion, negotiation and decision making.



Note on HCV5 and HCV6 Management and Monitoring

- The communication methods should be developed using their language
- The local communities should be involved in every process of consultation and agreement with any decision through **FPIC processes**.



Examples of Management Recommendations

Village name	Location of HCV5 or HCV6	Values represented	Management recommendations
Tanjung Padang	Hutan Tanjung	Timber and Protein	Coordinating with villagers to agree with management decisions for supplying timber (selective cutting or collaboration for alternative supply?) and meat (managed hunting, no hunting for protected or endangered species)
	Makam Sekoyan	Cultural and religious aspects	This area should set aside from operational activities.



Monitoring the HCV5 and HCV6: an example

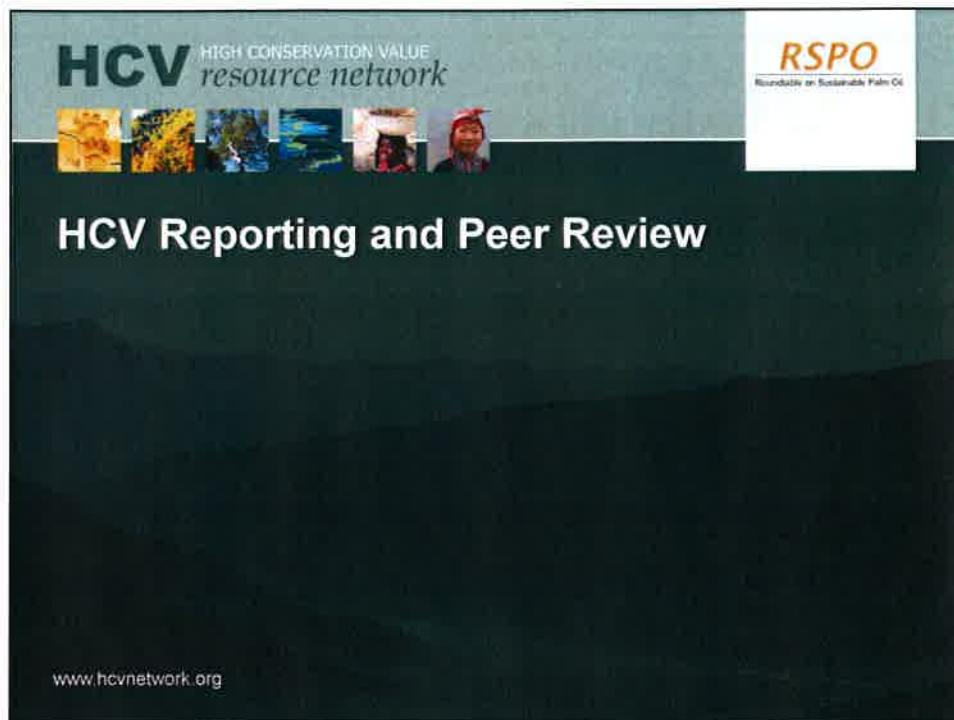
Name of Location	Value	Size	What to monitor	Frequency of monitoring	Who
Hutan Tanjung	Fruit and timber	20 ha	Deforestation rate, number of people harvesting timber and fruit, volume of timber harvested, etc.	Once a year	Team consisting of company and community reps

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Thank you

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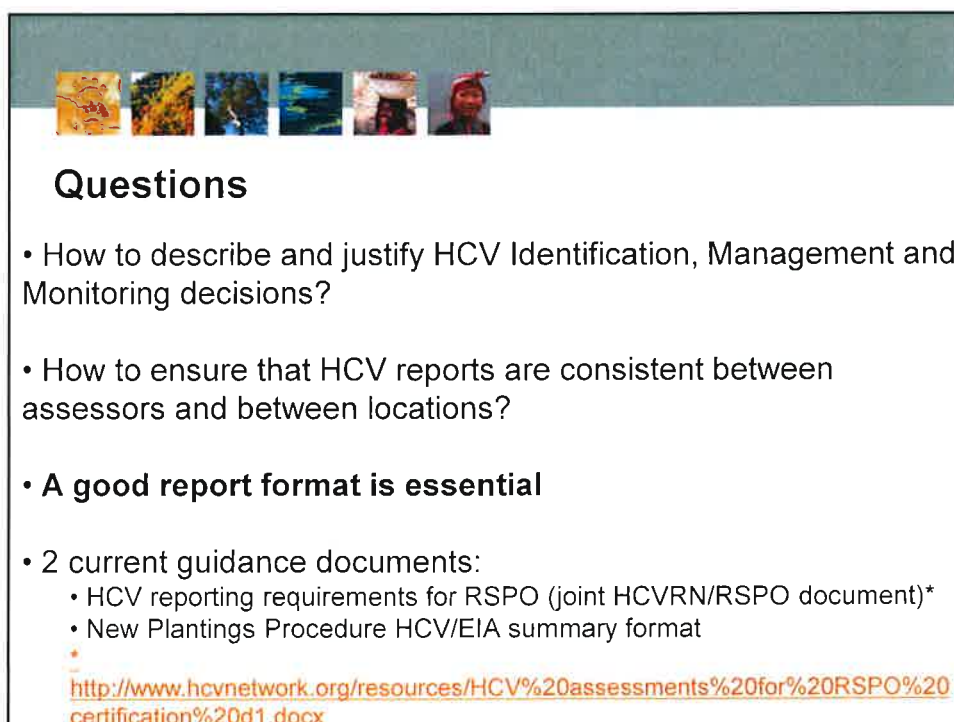
The slide features a header with the HCV logo (High Conservation Value resource network) on the left and the RSPO logo (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) on the right. Below the logos is a horizontal strip of six small images: a map, a forest, a river, a landscape, a person, and a person in a hat. The main title 'HCV Reporting and Peer Review' is centered in white text on a dark background. The website address 'www.hcvnetwork.org' is located at the bottom left.

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RSPO
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

HCV Reporting and Peer Review

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The slide contains a horizontal strip of six small images at the top, identical to the ones in the first slide. Below this strip, the word 'Questions' is written in bold. There are four bullet points: the first two are general questions about HCV identification and consistency; the third is a bolded statement that a good report format is essential; the fourth is a list of two current guidance documents, with the first being a joint HCVRN/RSPO document and the second being a new plantings procedure format. A URL is provided at the bottom.

Questions

- How to describe and justify HCV Identification, Management and Monitoring decisions?
- How to ensure that HCV reports are consistent between assessors and between locations?
- **A good report format is essential**
- 2 current guidance documents:
 - HCV reporting requirements for RSPO (joint HCVRN/RSPO document)*
 - New Plantings Procedure HCV/EIA summary format

<http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/HCV%20assessments%20for%20RSPO%20certification%20d1.docx>



HCV RN guidance: contents of HCV report:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status of the report 2. Executive Summary/ 3. Introduction and public summary 4. Scope of the report 5. HCV Methodology 6. Landscape Context 7. HCVs identified 8. Management and monitoring requirements 9. Conclusions/Synthesis 10. Annexes | } | <p>Introductory and/or public domain</p> |
| | } | <p>Full report – may be public domain (especially after Peer Review)</p> |



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Scope

- Does the report cover:
 - Pre-assessment (i.e. a scoping study) or a full assessment?
 - Draft (including version number and date) or final report?
 - Partial assessment or complete assessment?
 - If the assessment does not cover all six HCVs, it is a partial assessment



Executive Summary

- Section aimed at decision-makers. Must be short and clear.
- Key findings of the report:
 - Summary table of HCVs found in the assessment area
 - HCV-related maps
 - Extent and overview (e.g. table) of management recommendations/prescriptions
 - Should include the 4 elements required by NPP (i.e. primary forest, HCV MA, peat land, Local people's land)



Introduction / public summary

- Reminder of RSPO requirements for HCV assessment
- Summary introduction to the six HCVs and local references (e.g. HCV toolkit version)
- Background information on the assessment context, scope, land use manager and scale of the operations
- Summary of methods and consultations
- Summary table of HCV status and extent
- Brief descriptions and key maps of the HCV Areas
- Key maps of HCV Management Areas and an overview of the management options identified in order to maintain or enhance HCVs.



NPP SEAI/ HCV summary

- Executive Summary PLUS
- Essential elements of full report
- Compatible with HCV RN headings (*Introduction and public summary* section, previous slide)
- Requires sign-off by assessors, company and auditors

RSPO

RSPO NEW PLANTING PROCEDURES

Format for Summary Report of SEIA and HCV assessments

- 1. Executive Summary**
As mentioned in the document on "RSPO Detailed Process Flow for New Plantings Procedures" the summary must include reporting of the identification of
 - all primary forest
 - any area required to maintain or enhance one or more High Conservation Values (HCVs)
 - all areas of peat soils
 - local peoples' lands
- 2. Scope of the SEIA and HCV Assessments:**
Organizational information and contact persons
List of Legal documents, regulatory permits and property deeds related to the areas assessed
Location maps - both at landscape level and property level
Area of new plantings and time-plan for new plantings
- 3. Assessment process and procedures**
Assessors and their credentials
Assessment methods (Data sources, data collection, dates, programme, places visited)
Stakeholder consultation (stakeholders contacted, consultation notices and dates)
List of Legal, regulatory and other guidance referenced.
- 4a. Summary of assessment findings (for SEI assessments)**
Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impacts to country, region and local communities.
Summary of key findings in respect of socio-economic impacts in respect of emergent communities (workers, suppliers, etc.)
Issues raised by stakeholders and assessors consensus on each issue.
- 4b. Summary of assessment findings (for HCV assessments)**
Overall HCV identification and proposed measures to maintain and enhance those identified
Documentation showing the Obtained Free, Prior and Informed Consent of any indigenous peoples affected by the development of the concessions (part of RSPO requirements)
Data sources and quality
Which HCV toolkits employed
Decisions on HCV status and related mapping
- 5. Internal responsibility**
Formal signing off by assessors and company
Statement of acceptance of responsibility for assessments.

Latest revision: 12th May 2010.

Page 1 of 1



Scope

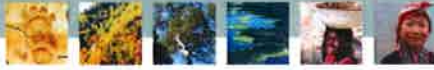
- Who has commissioned the report and purpose
- Objective of the report: Identification of HCVs, *and/or* management and monitoring guidance or recommendations, *or* full management plan.
- Description of the concession (location, area, summary of land zoning and use rights)
- New or existing plantation (application of RSPO P5.3 or P7.3, or both).
- Status of plantation development (extent and dates of clearing, if any).



HCV methodology

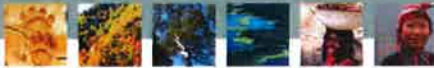
For each HCV:

- Primary and secondary data sources
- Data collection methods
- Dates and periods of fieldwork
- Stakeholder consultation processes including a list of stakeholders contacted, and responses



Landscape context

- Description of the wider context for HCV assessment and decision-making for each of:
 - Biodiversity values (e.g. boundaries of assessment landscape, biogeographic zone, known features of biodiversity concern, major ecosystems, land cover, biophysical data, etc...)
 - Ecosystem services (e.g. topography, hydrology, soil types and erosion risk, etc...)
 - Social and cultural values (names & locations of settlements, population and ethnicity, socio-economic context etc...)



HCVs identified

- Clear description and decision on HCV presence or absence*
- For HCV presence, there should be description on location, distribution and status
- All issues raised during consultation process should be noted



Management and monitoring requirements


- Management objectives and measures for each HCV
- Taking into account landscape context, threat assessment and management
- Clear record of consultation process
- Use of maps is recommended wherever appropriate
- A summary section may be helpful to overlay different HCV MAs and tabulate management actions.



Annexes

May contain e.g.

- References to data used
- Qualifications of HCV teams and reviewers
- Detailed methods
- Large scale maps
- Long tables of data
- Detailed record of stakeholder consultation
- Summary of peer review report




Peer Review

- Improves HCV assessment reports
- Identifies weaknesses
- **Risk mitigation**

- Issue : Is it an obligation or not?
 - Best practice (include in ToRs) *especially for new plantings*
 - Currently not compulsory
- **HCV Resource Network peer-review checklist***

* <http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/hcv-network-governance/Guidance%20on%20HCV%20assessment%20reviews%20-%20Version%202.1-%20updated%20September%202010.doc>

Description of document content:	Issues identified		
C1. Executive summary of the document			
Overall - Executive summary	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C2. Scope of the assessment			
Overall - Scope	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C3. Wider landscape context and significance of the assessed area			
Overall - Landscape context	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C4. HCV assessment process including consultation process			
Overall - HCV assessment process	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
4.1. Composition and qualifications of assessment team	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
4.2. Data sources and data collection methodologies	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
4.3. Consultation processes	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C5. Identification, location and status of each HCV			
Overall - HCV identification	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
5.1. Addressing all six HCVs	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
5.2. Data quality	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
5.3. Reference to HCV toolkits	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
5.4. Decision on HCV status	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
5.5. Mapping decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C6. Management of HCVs			
Overall - HCV management	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
6.1. Assessment of threats or risks to each HCV	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
6.2. Are HCV management plans adequate?	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
6.3. Protection of HCVs from conversion	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor
C7. Monitoring of HCVs			
Overall - HCV monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
7.1. Are monitoring plans clearly described?	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
7.2. Are monitoring plans adequate?	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
7.3. Are there plans for a regular review of data?	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
C8. Responsible management of other conservation values			
Overall - responsible management	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor
8.1. Conversion of non-HCV ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor
8.2. Responsible management of other values	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor



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