

Annex 1: Pre-evaluation - basic information for peer reviews of HCV assessments.

The basic information needed prior to agreeing a peer review for HCV assessment reports has been developed into a standard form, below.

All organisations requesting a TP Peer Review will be required to submit this form to the HCV Resource Network Secretariat, www.hcvnetwork.org

1. Organisation requesting peer review

Name	WWF-Malaysia
Address	7 th Floor, Bangunan Binamas, Lot 138, Section 54, Jalan Padungan, 93100 Kuching Sarawak, Malaysia.
Contact details	Cynthia Chin, Senior Programme Officer (HCVFs) Email: cchin@wwf.org.my Tel: +60 82 247 420/ +60 82 257 420 Fax: +60 82 241 531
Relationship with assessed organisation (e.g. Environmental Manager of Company, consultant undertaking HCV assessment)	WWF-Malaysia's interest lies in third party field-testing and implementation of the HCVF Toolkit in the three different regions of the country (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak). Also as part of its support towards the implementation of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), it provides technical advice and support to the HCVF assessment team.

2. Organisation assessed (if different from above)

Name	Sabah Forest Industries Sdn Bhd (SFI)
Address	SFI, No. 10, Jalan Jeti, SFI Complex, W.D.T. No. 31, 89859 Sipitang, Sabah, Malaysia.
Contact details (if relevant)	Mr Wayne Wooff General Manager Email: WayneW@sfisb.com.my

3. Information about the area under assessment

In order to identify the appropriate category of peer review (see Annex 2 for more information on peer review categories) and the most appropriate peer review team, please provide basic information on the assessment area below.

Country and location within country (e.g. state, province or district)	Sipitang, Sabah, Malaysia
Type(s) of ecosystem within and around assessment area (e.g. natural forest, wetlands, grasslands, marine areas)	Tropical natural forest - mixed dipterocarp forest (MDF), montane forests (both logged and unlogged) and forest plantations within area and similar including agricultural lands in surrounding areas.
Size and configuration of area under assessment (e.g. one block of 10,000 ha, 100 blocks of 10 - 1000 ha)	Five (5) compartments totalling 14,750 ha, out of 276,293ha of Forest Reserves and 11,845ha of titled land (owned by SFI)
Type of ownership (e.g. private land, long-term concession on state land, community land)	Long-term timber licences on Forest Reserves and titled land owned by SFI
Description of planned use (e.g. natural forest management, mining, plantation, agriculture)	Natural forest management and establishment and maintenance of plantations
Will planned use involve any conversion of natural ecosystems (intact or degraded) to other uses? Please provide information on the purpose and area of any conversion (e.g. conversion of 10,000 ha of degraded natural forest to agriculture).	171,471ha of the SFI area is managed in accordance with its Industrial Tree Plantation (ITP) Licence. Of this, 46,000 ha have been planted mainly with <i>Acacia mangium</i> , and <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> and smaller areas of other exotic plantation species. It is planned to convert approximately 60,000 ha of secondary forest to forest plantations
How long is the document and what form will it be provided in (electronic, web-based etc)	Text and figures- 136 pages, with additional 30 pages of photos, totalling 166 pages, as PDF file.
Which HCVs were found to be present?	All six.

4. Information on basic safeguards

Outside of the context of certification, certain basic safeguards need to be in place to support the use of the HCV process as a tool for ensuring that critical values are maintained. The HCV Resource Network only accepts assessments for peer review where confirmation is provided that the required safeguards are in place.

Do all current and planned activities meet applicable legal requirements?	Yes
Are there any unresolved issues or disputes relating to legal or customary tenure or use rights? If so is there an adequate process in place to resolve the issues?	There are some land claims by villagers to the State Government, the decisions of which are still pending. One of the recommended mitigating measures is to have clear ground demarcation of current legal boundaries (ie, between state/village land and SFI areas) to resolve issues and prevent future conflicts.