



**HCV Resource Network Side Event
UN Climate Change Conference
Bali, December 07**

**"High Conservation Value (HCV) forests
and land use planning for REDD.":**

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Thursday, 06 Dec 2007, 18:00-19:30, Wind Room of the Grand Hyatt, Nusa Dua.

Schedule: Official side event to the Bali Conference:

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Chaired by: Gerhard Dieterle, World Bank		
Presentation title:	Running time (Total 1h 30 mins)	Presenter
Part 1 Introduction to HCV		
Introduction to High Conservation Value Forests	10 mins	Christopher Stewart, HCV RN Secretariat
The HCV Framework and land use planning for REDD	15 mins	Ruth Nussbaum, HCV RN Secretariat
HCVF and standard setting for forest carbon projects	15 mins	Ken Creighton/Martin Walter WWF
Q&A	10 mins	Panel
Part 2 Viewpoints on HCV		
Forest Stewardship Council	5 mins	Nina Haase
Forest Peoples' Programme	5 mins	Joji Cariño
Greenpeace	5 mins	Christoph Thies
International Tropical Timber Organisation	5 mins	Dr Hwan Ok Ma
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	5 mins	James Griffiths
World Wide Fund for Nature	5 mins	Rod Taylor
Q&A	10 mins	Panel

Abstracts for the technical presentations:

Introduction to High Conservation Value Forests

The High Conservation Value (HCV) framework provides a flexible toolkit to identify, map, manage and monitor the critical conservation values present in a forest area (see www.hcvnetwork.org), including species biodiversity, endangered habitats, landscape level ecosystems, ecosystem services, basic needs of forest-dependent communities, and cultural identity values. The



HCV concept originated in FSC forest certification, but is now widely applied in other contexts, including notably in land use planning, in the RSPO principles and criteria for sustainable palm oil production, in responsible investment and purchasing policies, and in conservation advocacy.

The HCV Framework and land use planning for REDD

Sustainable land use planning requires a landscape level approach that integrates environmental and socio-cultural values with economic needs. Project prioritisation for REDD should include consideration of co-benefits such as biodiversity, ecosystem services such as clean water and erosion control, and social and cultural value of the forest. At the level of Forest Management Units or forest set-asides within production landscapes, understanding and managing the full range of conservation values is critical to long-term sustainability, including risk assurance against the loss or degradation of forest carbon assets. Within an adequate safeguard framework, the HCV approach to landscape planning and forest management can be combined with ecosystem carbon asset analysis to help national policy makers, REDD investors and land use managers to identify the multiple ecosystem values, balance cost-benefit decisions of land use options, and control risk within managed landscape units.

HCVF and standard setting for forest carbon projects

The last decade has seen a broad discussion on the role of forest conservation, restoration and afforestation in carbon sequestration, and the mechanisms for recognising and remunerating their climate benefits. A number of approaches are in development for governing carbon offset projects within the framework of the UNFCCC CDM and other voluntary mechanisms. The HCV framework provides a set of universal principles which, combined with reliable carbon verification methodologies, can underpin the social and environmental sustainability goals of emerging standards for the credible and independent evaluation (and subsequent certification) of forest carbon projects.