

HCVF--China

Target group

- *FSC demonstration pilots*
- *Experts in universities/research institutes*
- *Government agencies*

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Approach

- *Introduce it as a tool for land use planning and biodiversity conservation – can be managed*
- *Training and technical assistance to forest managers for FSC*
- *Capacity building and awareness raising workshops for government agencies*
- *Experience sharing among FMUs and provinces*
- *Toolkit translation and case reports compilation*
- *Incorporate into government policies*

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Process

- *Conduct HCVF analysis of NEC*
- *Introduce to government agencies in charge*
- *Training to key people*
- *Develop provincial criteria/guideline*
- *Provide technical support to FMUs for FSC*
- *Ensure HCVF identification results are incorporated in forest management planning*
- *Share experience among FMUs*
- *Replicate success in NEC to southwest of China*
- *Include it in government policies*

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Achievements

- Government's acceptance
- FMU's capacity in stakeholder consultation and mapping
- Networking of HCVF experts and FMUs
- Toolkit translation and cases compilation
- Introduction to non-commercial forest areas

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Success

1. Not limited to FSC certification
2. Emphasis on its role of a tool in land use planning which can contribute to the government
3. Emphasis on stakeholder consultation
4. Emphasis on possible management in HCVF areas
5. Internationally adopted concept

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Lessons learnt

1. Don't intend to replace existing mechanisms
2. Don't limit it to FSC certification
3. Don't seek for unified interpretation of criteria across the country

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Problems

- Lack of global mapping of HCVF 2 (landscape)
- Disparity in criteria used by different countries (China NEC and Russian FE)
- Lack of capacity in certification bodies to assess the quality
- Management of HCVFs and monitoring
- Global exchange of experience and criteria discussion

Thank you!