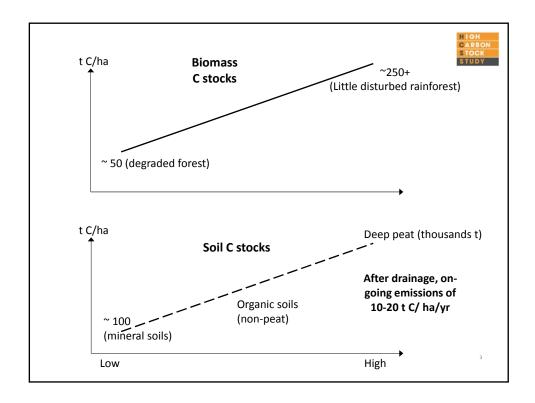




The HCS study will provide:

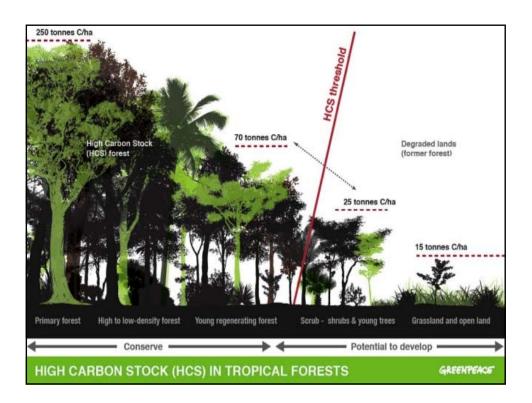
- A definition of HCS forests that is based on potential GHG emissions from biomass and soils; as well as a practical method for identifying and delineating HCS forests on the ground.
- Suggested threshold values for GHG emissions from HCS forests, that take account of the regional socio-economic context in SE Asian and African countries where new oil palm developments are planned.
- Guidance on how to accommodate the rights and livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples when implementing a future HCS approach to land use planning.



The continuum of soil C stocks, and the nature of their disturbance affects future GHG emissions

- Mineral soils less vulnerable
- Organic soils, including peat vulnerable

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GHG emissions resulting from conversion to oil palm should be compared with those without development (as the baseline)

Baseline net GHG emissions could be:

- Zero (e.g. long established farm land)
- Negative (e.g. a C sink in re-growth forest)
- Positive (e.g. degrading peat soil)

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Sustainability Criteria for forests

- Conservation of biodiversity (genetic, species, ecosystems)
- Maintenance of productive capacity
- Maintenance of ecosystem health and vitality
- Protection of soil and water resources
- Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles
- Maintenance of socio-economic benefits
- Legal, institutional and economic frameworks to support sustainable management

How HCS fits into land use planning



National-level Plans

(reflect broad government policies e.g. targets for GHG emissions, forest cover]

Regional-level Plans

(consider regional context, and reflect the regional contribution to national goals)

Concession (estate)-level Plans

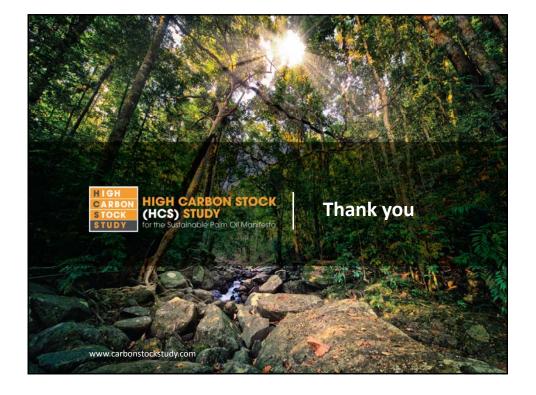
(specify the design and management of plantation estates consistent with sustainability principles)

HCS is just one of several inputs considered, together with other conservation values and socio-economic factors

(The threshold adopted for HCS, will determine the amount of land available for development and thus local socio-economic impacts)

Summary - HCS is only one input into land-use and management planning

- HCS should focus on the potential C emissions resulting from land conversion and management. HCS can be considered as another conservation value
- Together with HCV, HCS is a key input to FPIC
- FPIC is a key negotiation process where local social and economic considerations are considered
- Many stake-holder inputs (including government policies) need to be considered in land use planning



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