

HCV Mainstreaming in Indonesia: Tropenbos Indonesia's Experience (2004-2017)



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Making knowledge work for forests and people

Tropenbos Indonesia
Bogor, 2019



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Glossary	v
Foreword	vi
Executive Summary	viii
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Objectives and methods	2
2. HCV in Indonesia	3
2.1. HCV evolution	3
2.2. The catalyst of HCV development in Indonesia	9
2.3. HCV identification in Indonesia	11
3. TBI-IP's efforts in mainstreaming HCV	12
3.1. TBI-IP and its strategy for HCV development	12
3.2. Roles of TBI-IP in mainstreaming HCV in Indonesia	14
3.2.1. Achievements and milestones	14
3.2.2. Outcomes and wider impacts	20
4. Lessons learnt and ways forward	27
4.1. Lessons learnt and remaining challenges	27
4.2. Ways forward	29
References	31
Annex 1 - List of key informants	33
Annex 2 – TBI-IP activities related to HCV mainstreaming	34

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Glossary

APL	: Area for Other Purposes -Private Lands
EEA	: Essential Ecosystem Areas
ETFRN	: the European Tropical Forest Research Network
FSC	: Forest Stewardship Council
FORDA	: Forestry Research Development Agency
GMS	: Gemilang Makmur Subur
GPNP	: Gunung Palung National Park
GTPF	: Gunung Tarak Protection Forest
HCV	: High Conservation Value
HCVF	: High Conservation Value Forest
HCVNI	: High Conservation Value Network Indonesia
HCVRN	: High Conservation Value Resource Network
ISPO	: Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil
KAL	: Kayung Agro Lestari
MoA	: Minister of Agriculture
MoEF	: Minister of Environment and Forestry
MUs	: Management Units
RSPO	: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SPPF	: Sungai Putri Peatland Forest
TNC	: The Nature Conservancy
WWF	: World Wide Fund for Nature

Foreword

Since early 2000s, the issue of High Conservation Value (HCV) as part of the principle 9 of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has been widely circulated. The toolkit developed afterwards unfortunately addressed only forest areas which gave another pressure due to the need for HCV implementation in areas beyond forest. Responses to these challenges were made by several organizations that had similar concerns, including Tropenbos Indonesia.

Years later, during the period of 2006-2011 and 2011-2016, HCV mainstreaming became the thematic focus of Tropenbos Indonesia which was reflected in its programme. After the release of "Guidelines for the Identification of High Conservation Values (HCV)" or popularly known as national interpretation "HCV Toolkit 2008", Tropenbos Indonesia developed activities related to HCV mainstreaming which included: training; technical assistance to management units of private companies in HCV identification, assessment and management; and supporting the re-establishment of HCV-Network Indonesia (HCVNI) since the network is very important for HCV stakeholders in Indonesia who hope that it can be the resource center for all relevant issues to HCV.

Even until today, under the Green Livelihood Alliances (GLA) programme that will be running until 2020, HCV still closely bounds to Tropenbos Indonesia activities in Gunung Tarak landscape as the working site of Tropenbos Indonesia. One of the expected outcomes in 2020 is private sector and government use HCV as the key tool for sustainable production investment and regional development. Training, support to private companies to maintain their HCV areas, and support the HCV towards the implementation of Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) are among the activities done by Tropenbos Indonesia toward the outcome.

Having the longstanding roles in mainstreaming HCV, Tropenbos Indonesia through this report tries to record the entire journey and experience from the past 10 years. It is important to assess the impacts of years of continuous HCV investments including achievements in spreading the acceptance of HCV concepts to oil palm, industrial forest plantations and natural forest concessions and in promoting the HCV concepts to various stakeholders. This report also serves as a self-evaluation and lessons learnt for future strategies and activities of Tropenbos Indonesia in relation to HCV. By assessing the effectiveness of past approaches as a basis to validate future strategic position, Tropenbos Indonesia believes that it has stronger foundation to design further roadmap in mainstreaming HCV.

Dr. Edi Purwanto
Director

Executive Summary

High Conservation Values (HCVs) which include biological, ecological, social or cultural values are critically important at the national, regional or global level. HCV concept originated from FSC's Principle 9 (1999) which was based on the need to identify forests as HCVF (High Conservation Value Forest) where social and environmental values were considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance, and to manage them in order to maintain or enhance the values identified.

The concept was then brought more broadly to identification of High Conservation Values (HCV) or High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) beyond forests to other ecosystems including the agricultural lands.

The main objective of this study is to review the development of HCV from the original concept into what have been the most recent practices in Indonesia and the roles of Tropenbos International – Indonesia Programme (TBI-IP) as part of the entire dynamics, specifically in mainstreaming HCV.

In Indonesia, the development and uptakes of HCV concept into implementation experience bottlenecks and delays. It has required huge efforts by different actors and stakeholders for HCV to be fully taken on board for conservation and protection purposes in production landscapes. The entire processes and dynamics of how the HCV concept was developed and mainstreamed in Indonesia demonstrates the catalytic role of the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) and its reinforcements, as RSPO provides formal and globally acknowledged platform for the uptake and application of HCV in the context of oil palm growing.

The role of Tropenbos Indonesia in HCV mainstreaming were very much aligned with the five strategic areas, namely: (1) promoting HCV identification approaches and methods, (2) capacity building through HCV training, (3) technical assistance and consultancy work, (4) facilitation and support to HCV Network Indonesia and advocacy, and (5) influencing policies and practices. Achievements, milestones, outcomes and impacts were documented related to the five strategic areas above and can be summarized as : (a) Publications of HCV Toolkit Indonesia, (b) HCV trainings to a wider range of actors and stakeholders and including training-for-trainers approaches, (3) Landscape Approach for HCV assessments in Kampar district Riau resulting in multistakeholder collaboration, (4) active supports in establishing and re-activating HCVNI , and (5) contribution to critical thinking on the challenges faced by HCV development in Indonesia.

Remaining challenges and gaps to be addressed encompass gaps in scientific justification in HCV assessments, multi-interpretations in many parts of the existing HCV Toolkit, HCV being used only for certification standard and not yet as the needs for conserving ecological and environmental functions and lack of recognition and enforcement from the government affecting low commitments by the actors. These challenges substantially define the ways forward for Tropenbos Indonesia in continuously setting its active roles for the mainstreaming of HCV in Indonesia.

A promising development is that HCV starts to receive recognition from the government by gaining legal status through its incorporation into the Essential Ecosystem Area procedure. In West Kalimantan Province, with the enactment of the Governor Decree No.718 in November 2017, the HCV approach gained legal support as part of the implementation process of the Essential Ecosystem Area. Tropenbos Indonesia was involved in the process in 2017 through some activities such as facilitating KEE meeting at landscape level.

A month earlier on 12 September 2017, a technical guidance on identification of HCV area outside natural reserve area, conservation area, and hunting park was released by the Directorate General of Conservation and Natural Resources and Ecosystem (KSDAE) through regulation No.P5/KSDAE/2017. The regulation was signed by Ir. Wiratno as Director General of KSDAE. At provincial level, support from West Kalimantan government to mainstreaming HCV is very encouraging. It can be seen through the issuance of Governor Decree of West Kalimantan No.6/2018 which clearly adopts HCV principles. It also mentions that land based investment should allocate a minimum of 7% of the concession areas as HCV areas. It even rules the management, protection and punishment to those neglecting/violating the rules on HCV areas.

Following the provincial regulation, result of efforts in mainstreaming HCV was followed up by district level, for instance in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan, where to obtain land based license business, it is mandatory that every company operating in this area have conservation areas and that should be at least 7% of the whole business license area. In a letter circulated to oil palm companies dated 9 August 2018, the District Head of Ketapang requested the submission of documents related to study and assessment of HCV areas done by the companies. Result of the assessment should be verified by a team formed by the governor or the regent, which usually consists of local environmental agency including CSOs, academician, and involving certified assessor or experts.

And the most recent policy which is supportive to the adoption of HCV is the issuance of oil palm moratorium through Presidential Instruction No.8/2018 dated 19 September 2018 about evaluation and delay of oil palm business license and increasing productivity of oil palm plantation, which clearly mentions about HCV. It states that evaluation is required to the development of forest area with HCVF and evaluation should be done to the implementation of protection and/or development of forest with HCVF from being released to oil palm plantation.

At the national level, Tropenbos Indonesia is currently involved and play important roles in two initiatives: 1) Revision on Technical Guidance of HCVA identification led by the Directorate of Ecosystem Essential Areas Management/EEA, Directorate General of Natural Resource Conservation and Ecosystem funded by USAID/BIJAK and TI, and 2) Strengthening forest area planning and management in Kalimantan, i.e., 6 years GEF project administered by UNDP and implemented by Directorate General of Forest Area Planning (Planology) conducted in three provinces: East, Central and West Kalimantan, and has four components: 1) Develop policy and regulations to save HCVF outside state forest (APL) areas; 2) Protect at least 200,000 ha of HCVF in APL areas in 4 selected districts: Ketapang and Sintang Districts (West Kalimantan Province), Kota Waringin Barat District (Centre Kalimantan) and Kutai Timur District (East Kalimantan Province); 3) Develop incentive mechanism to protect HCVF in APL, 4) Develop best practices to manage HCVF in oil-palm plantation.

Identifying HCVF issues in the three provinces is now held as a basis to develop detail workplan for the next 5 years and for this purpose a series of workshops has been organized. As resource and member of the formulation team to develop detail workplan, Tropenbos Indonesia provides contribution to the identification of HCVF/HCVA for the whole Kalimantan areas.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level. All natural habitats possess inherent conservation values, including the presence of rare or endemic species, provision of ecosystem services, sacred sites, or resources harvested by local residents (HCVRN, 2008).

HCV concept originated from FSC's Principle 9 (1999) which was based on the need to identify forests as HCVF (High Conservation Value Forest) where social and environmental values were considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance, and to manage them in order to maintain or enhance the values identified. The HCV methodology is based on six values, covering species diversity (HCV 1), landscape-level ecosystems (HCV 2), rare ecosystems/habitats (HCV 3), critical ecosystem services (HCV 4), community livelihood needs (HCV 5) and cultural values (HCV 6). Generally, HCVs 1-3 are significant in a global context, whilst HCVs 4-6 are more locally relevant. HCVs are values that are of outstanding significance or critically important, at a national, regional or global level.

The concept was then brought more broadly to identification of High Conservation Values (HCV) or High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA) beyond forests to other ecosystems including the agricultural lands.

The development and uptakes of HCV concept into implementation in Indonesia experienced bottlenecks and delays. It required huge efforts by different actors and stakeholders for HCV to be fully taken on board for conservation and protection purposes in production landscapes. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) played major role in bringing HCV concept into implementation, especially for Indonesia's cases, albeit the long and enduring processes. Even after sufficient reinforcements of HCV for its member companies, several studies indicate major challenges and ill-fit implementation on the ground (Colchester et al, 2009; FPP, 2014; van Assen 2010).

However, despite the critics and challenges, the past 10-15 years have witnessed progress that conservation and protection in production landscapes could actually be realised. For Indonesia, different actors and stakeholders have been playing big roles in promoting HCV. Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme (TBI-IP¹) is one among the leading organisations in promoting and mainstreaming HCV concept in Indonesia. For more than 10 years it has contributed to the growth, uptake, recognition and mainstreaming of HCV concept in Indonesia.

1.2. Objectives and Methods

A brief study was conducted with the main objectives of reviewing the development of HCV from the original concept into what have been the most recent practices in Indonesia and the roles of TBI-IP as part of the entire dynamics specifically in HCV mainstreaming in Indonesia.

The report aims to present the findings of the review on 1) chronology of HCV development and the major catalyst of its progress, 2) achievements, outcomes and impacts of TBI-IP efforts in mainstreaming HCV, especially to key beneficiary groups; and 3) lessons learnt on challenges and gaps as the bases for future strategy of HCV projects for TBI-IP.

The presentation of the study broadly follows 'impact pathway' chain in which outputs were identified followed with outcomes and wider impacts.

The survey was done by TBI staff conducted among partners, trainees and other stakeholders who had been engaged in HCV and/or with TBI-IP. The questionnaires were mainly developed to assess HCV trainings and the quality of HCV Toolkit content, and were distributed to the alumni of HCV trainings conducted in 2010 – 2014. The survey was aimed to understand the training impacts for the alumni. Other than the questionnaires, information was gathered from various sources for recent updates on HCV issues. The respondents range from representatives of NGOs, HCV consultants, to staff of private companies – some of which are formerly clients of TBI-IP in identification and assessment of HCV areas in their management units. In addition to primary data collection, an important part of the assessment was also to review past documents and reports produced by TBI-IP and partners.

¹ Since 31 December 2016, TBI-IP has become Indonesian Foundation (Yayasan Tropenbos Indonesia); however, for consistency and practicality, the former name of TBI-IP is largely used throughout this report

2. HCV in Indonesia

2.1. HCV evolution

Introduced in 1999 as the Principle 9 of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standard to certify well managed forests, HCVF was initially designed to help forest managers to improve the social and environmental sustainability of timber and wood production.

The dynamics and processes have brought the HCVF concept into the inclusion of other production systems beyond forest such as grasslands and peat swamp. In addition to that, the concept and principles for identification were also adopted into broader contexts and issues, such as for land-use planning, conservation priority setting and as a provision of numerous agriculture commodity certification schemes (Paoli and Harjanthi, 2011). This development is highly relevant for Indonesia and other developing countries which undergo massive land use development for forestry and agricultural productions.

To summarise the development of HCV concept, Table 1 presents the compilation of the chronological events related to HCV globally and in Indonesia, extracted from various sources.

Table 1. Chronology of HCV concept and adoption (cited from various sources)

Years	Activity	Description
1999	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) introduced HCVF (High Conservation Value Forest).	<p>The HCVF concept was first introduced by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in 1999 when it included HCVFs in one of its requirements for timber companies seeking for forest certification.</p> <p>Principle 9 of FSC reads "Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach." (HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008)</p>

Years	Activity	Description
2003	Proforest developed a global toolkit on identifying, managing and monitoring High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF).	<p>In the early stages of development in 1999, the HCV concept was difficult to apply due to a lack of guidance from the FSC. In response to this problem, in 2003 the UK-based consultancy ProForest published a document called "High Conservation Value Forest: A Global Toolkit". This document provides explanation of the HCV concept and includes practical guidance for how to implement an HCV assessment.</p> <p>This Global Toolkit recommended that national interpretations, or country-specific Toolkits, should be created to provide more detailed guidance for individual countries. (HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008)</p>
2003	Development of the HCV Toolkit for Indonesia	The Toolkit for Indonesia was a 'translation' of the Global HCVF Toolkit for Indonesian context, produced through a series of workshops in Indonesia organised by Rainforest Alliance and ProForest. It was field tested and published as Draft 1 in August of 2003. The Toolkit encompassed components of identification, management and monitoring of HCVF in Indonesia, and was planned for periodic revision and improvement based on the experiences of practitioners, the private sector, government and other stakeholders. (HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008)
2005	Adoption of HCV by RSPO	<p>In 2004, the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) was formed, intended to produce standards and criteria for sustainable palm oil. HCV concept was included as a provision to protect 'forest' from conversion to oil palm plantation, with explicit reference to HCVF and its origins within the FSC standard.</p> <p>In November 2005, the draft RSPO P&C were endorsed by its members for a two-year trial period, including a provision under Principle 7 (New Plantings) that stipulated HCVF areas may not be converted for new plantations. Between November 2005-2007, the RSPO standard was revised on the basis of field trials and multi-stakeholder inputs.</p> <p>Later in November 2007, the revised RSPO standard was endorsed, defining the RSPO P&C for sustainable palm oil that remain in force today. Under the standard, HCV is included in Criterion 5.2 on existing plantations and Criterion 7.3 on new planting. (Paoli and Harjanthi, 2011)</p>
2006	In January 2006 HCV Resource Network (HCVRN) was established	The HCV Resource Network is a charter-based organisation composed of a network of members, including representatives from producer companies, NGOs, research organisations, auditors and other practitioners, who share a mission to conserve outstanding and/or critical environmental and social values, as part of responsible natural resource management. (Brown et al, 2013)
2006	Revision of the Indonesian Toolkit to identify HCV	To accommodate rapidly growing application of HCV outside FSC in Indonesia, in late 2006 a consortium of HCV users in Indonesia set out to revise and update the Toolkit through a public and multi-stakeholder process. Major goals of the update were to make a Toolkit suitable for application in different sectors, to describe the HCV assessment process in greater detail to support the broadest possible range of users, and to make available supporting geospatial and other data in the form of Digital Appendices published together with the Toolkit.

Years	Activity	Description
		The process took 18 months, and in particular it addressed the original gaps by extending its applicability to other sectors other than forest management, and increasing stakeholder participation in the revision process. (HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008)
2008	Release of the revised Toolkit for High Conservation Value Identification Guide in Indonesia	The revised toolkit, finalised in June 2008, serves as a practical guide and setting a standard protocol for the identification of HCVs in Indonesia.
2008	The RSPO P&C came into full effect in Indonesia	In Indonesia, the RSPO P&C came into full effect in early 2008, when the Indonesian National Interpretation of the global RSPO P&C was approved by the RSPO Executive Board (RSPO INA-NIWG 2008). Since then, the HCV concept has been applied for oil palm, with at least 50 (and possibly more) HCV assessments performed by RSPO member producers. (RSPO INA-NIWG, 2008)
2009	RSPO developed a Guidelines on Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Value for Sustainable Palm Oil Production in Indonesia	<p>HCV Toolkit Indonesia (2008) was developed for identification purposes only and is not as detailed guidance on management requirements. This is because it was envisaged that once the identification toolkit was completed, then sector specific guidelines for detailing management and monitoring requirements in oil palm would be developed through a coordinated multi-stakeholder process. To date, however, no detailed guidance for HCV management and monitoring in oil palm has been produced. Assessors must therefore develop their own logic for delineating HCVMA and associated management actions considered adequate to meet management objectives outlined in the Toolkit.</p> <p>To address this, during 2009 and 2010, RSPO members in Indonesia convened a working group called 'the RSPO HCV-NIWG' (HCV National Interpretation Working Group) to develop formal guidelines for HCV management in oil palm. Draft guidelines were completed during 2010 and have undergone a series of field trials to pilot test them, but to date, they remain in Draft form. (HCV-NIWG, 2009)</p>
2010	In 2010, the RSPO introduced the New Planting Procedure (NPP)	<p>The RSPO New Planting Procedure (NPP) was formalized in May 2009, in response to concerns over harmful practices in uncertified areas.</p> <p>The NPP was introduced with the aim to provide a framework for the responsible development of new lands for oil palm.</p> <p>It was approved by the RSPO Board of Governors in September 2009 for implementation from 1st January 2010. (RSPO, 2015b)</p>

Years	Activity	Description
2010	November 2010, the RSPO Board convened an RSPO Ad Hoc Working Group on HCVs in Indonesia	<p>A recent study has shown that RSPO member companies operating in Indonesia are failing to secure HCV areas identified within their concessions because unplanted HCV areas within their concessions are being re-allocated by local officials to other companies for clearance and /or RSPO member companies are routinely handing back HCV areas to government, which lacks any laws and procedures for protecting them. The study showed that without legal and procedural reform, the RSPO standard would be ineffective in protecting HCVs in Indonesia.</p> <p>The working Group was formed with the mandate of exploring possible legal reforms to secure HCV areas through multi-stakeholder engagement. (Colchester et al, 2009)</p>
2010	HCV Assessments for RSPO Certification: Reporting Requirements	<p>This document is an outcome of a workshop jointly organised by RSPO and the HCV Resource Network in 2010, to explore good practice in HCV assessment for oil palm. The participants were RSPO-approved HCV Team Leaders (including members of the HCV Technical Panel). A Working Group of assessors set out recommendations to ensure that RSPO HCV reports are credible and robust, and to help managers to set out Terms of Reference for contracted HCV assessors.</p> <p>This document was finalized in September 2012 by the RSPO's Biodiversity and HCV Working Group. (RSPO, 2012)</p>
2010-2011	The HCV Toolkit has been tested at landscape scale	<p>Tropenbos Indonesia used the tool to assist the Ministry of Forestry (now the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.MoEF) to design landscape based spatial planning in Kampar Peninsula, Riau Province, Sumatra. Research result in peat dome of Kampar Peninsula submitted to the government resulted in Ministerial Decree on determination of KPHP Model Tasik Besar Serkap area in Pelalawan and Siak Districts, Riau Province. The Ministerial Decree No. SK.509/Menhut-II/2010 dated 21 September 2010 covers an area of ± 513,276 ha consists of: HPT ± 2,880 ha, HP ± 491,768 ha and HPK ± 18,848 ha.</p>
2010	Adoption of HCV by RSPO as part of the certification system	<p>As part of the certification system, HCV concept started to be widely spread and recognized in oil palm plantation sector.</p> <p>During the time consultation services for oil palm companies were mushrooming. In between 2010 and 2014 Tropenbos Indonesia also assisted 14 management units of 10 oil palm plantations and 4 industrial wood plantation in identification and management of HCV areas in their production areas.</p> <p>During the period requests from oil palm companies and other sectors were also high for HCV training to equip the companies' personnel with sufficient understanding on HCV issues especially related to certification compliance with RSPO. With such the demand, Tropenbos Indonesia organized regular HCV trainings in Jogjakarta in collaboration with Instiper Jogjakarta and other partners. Trainings were also organized for CSOs and government staff in East Kalimantan (2014) in collaboration with a local NGO, STABIL and for assisted oil palm companies. These trainings were attended by more than sixty oil-palm plantation managers and government staff in East Kalimantan Province. In 2015 the regular training was taken over by HCVNI.</p>

Years	Activity	Description
2011	HCV Network Indonesia (HCV-NI) was launched on 11 April 2011 in Bogor	HCVNI is a non-profit organisation based on membership and legal status of associations. HCVNI members comprise HCV practitioners, both personal and organizational, who make the HCV concept a new tool and become the foundation of hope for natural resource management. There are currently 156 members consisting of 110 individual members and 46 members of the organisation. The stakeholders of this association agree to refer and support the HCV Resource Network (HCV-RN) as part of a global coordination effort in the development and utilisation of HCV concepts.
2013	HCVRN published a practical user manual for general interpretation and identification of HCVs, known as the Common Guidance for HCV Identification	Since the second half of 2012 Proforest had been engaged in a consultative process to develop a practical user manual for the common interpretation and identification of HCVs, known as the "HCV Common Guidance for Identification". This document stemmed from a decision by the HCVRN and FSC to develop updated and common guidance for the interpretation and identification of HCVs globally, for any type of ecosystem, and across all natural resource sectors and standards. It built on past guidance documents produced by Proforest in 2003 and 2008, a paper by Timothy Synnott (based on work carried out in 2011 and 2012 by FSC in partnership with the HCVRN), and on consultation with HCV experts and interested stakeholders. (Brown et al, 2013)
2013	Development of guidance on using remote sensing methodology on HCV compensation proxy approach for RSPO	Tropenbos Indonesia conducted research on land cover change for RSPO for the development of "A Guidance on Using Remote Sensing Methodology on HCV Compensation Proxy Approach". It was later on developed by RSPO to become RSPO Compensation and Remediation Procedures (RaCP).
2013 - 2017	HCV training design, curricula and sillaby are developed.	Tropenbos Indonesia supported the development of HCV training design, curricula and syllabi and strengthening institutional capacity building of HCV training providers including Instiper Jogjakarta, HCVNI, and three Faculties of Forestry (IPB, UGM and UnMul).
2014	HCVRN has now compiled this updated Guidance on management and monitoring of HCV	This guidance is to be used as a companion to the identification guidance.

Years	Activity	Description
2014	Implementation of The RSPO Compensation and Remediation Procedures (RaCP)	<p>In response to the RSPO 7.3 Principles and Criteria that require the construction of new plantations since November 2005 to be preceded by the HCV study, the RSPO has prepared the Compensation and Remediation Procedures (RaCP) as a mechanism to “redeem” non-compliance to enable sustainable palm oil to be realized.</p> <p>The RSPO RaCP was developed by the RSPO Compensation Task Force (CTF) in 2011 to identify potential for loss of primary forest or HCV caused by the development of new plantings. Compensation is required for all land clearing after November 2005 conducted without prior HCV assessment.</p> <p>On March 2014 the Board of Governors of the RSPO accepted the recommendations of the CTF to start a staged implementation of the RaCP. This staged implementation is designed to gather additional information and experiences in order to further refine the finalised procedures.</p> <p>The staged implementation, with an effective start of May 2014, requires all RSPO members who own and/or manage land for oil palm production to comply with all sections of the RaCP. (RSPO, 2015a). Companies are required to disclose any non-compliant land clearance by end of July 2014 and submit a Land Use Change analysis by end of September 2014.</p>
2014	The HCV Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) was launched	<p>The ALS was launched on the 31st of October 2014. It was created by the HCVRN Secretariat with support from the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), WWF, Proforest and more than 50 stakeholders and experts, as a scheme to licence and monitor HCV assessors. Previously, there was no system to monitor HCV assessors, which resulted in variations in the quality of HCV assessments undertaken globally. (HCVRN, 2017).</p>
2015	Formal adoption of ALS requirements in RSPO’s New Planting Procedure (NPP)	<p>January 2015: RSPO New Planting Procedure (NPP) began requiring licensed assessors to lead HCV assessments in all new oil palm plantings larger than 500 ha.</p> <p>November 2015: RSPO requires licensed assessors to lead all HCV assessments for NPP.</p>
2015	Efforts sparked by Tropenbos Indonesia and other CSOs to shift HCV implementation from voluntary to legally binding	<p>In 2015, Ministry of Agrarian and spatial planning (Land National Agency/LNI) issued a Recommendation Letter (Surat Edaran) No. 10/SE/VII/2015 to local authorities (Governor and District Heads) to protect HCV of state forest land which are released to non-forestry landuse (APL) and respect oil-palm companies which allocate HCV in their concession.</p>

Years	Activity	Description
2015	Establishment of Directorate on Essential Ecosystem Management (Bina Pengelolaan Ekosistem Esensial)	Considering official terrestrial protected and protection areas has been fragmented, while spatial biodiversity distribution are often extended beyond official conservation areas, MoEF introduced 'Ecosystem Essential Areas'/EEA, i.e. a protection area outside conservation areas. It is not aimed to change the status of land utilization but maintaining its conservation function. The concept is the same with HCV, but it covers not only private concession areas but also public and community lands. New directorate (Directorate on Bina Pengelolaan Ekosistem Esensial) was established under Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resource and its Ecosystem (MoEF) to mainstream the issue.
2016	Review of the ALS to identify opportunities for improvement	In 2016 RSPO conducted a review and gathered feedback from users on how to improve the ALS.
2017	The issuance of Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resource and its Ecosystem (MoEF) decree (No. P5/KSDAE/SET/KUM.1/9/2017 on HCV Identification.	The decree is fully aligned with Indonesia's HCV Toolkit 2008.
2017	Integration of HCV guideline with High Carbon Stock (HCS) and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)	The guideline is published by HCS Steering Group and the UK Government through the Partnerships for Forests.
2018	The MoEF has adopted the concept of HCV Landscape	The concept of Landscape HCV introduced by Tropenbos Indonesia has been adopted by the Directorate General of Forest Planing (Planology), MoEF in the identification of HCV areas in Convertible Production Forest and non-state forest land and will be used as a basis on the revision of the decree on HCV Identification issued by the DG of Conservation of Natural Resource and its Ecosystem.

2.2. The catalyst of HCV development in Indonesia

The basic principle of HCV concept is that land use development should pay attention to values and functions that need to be conserved be it ecological, environmental or cultural and historical, even though the landscape as a whole has production functions. HCV concept was taken up in 2010 in the certification standard for sustainable oil palm adopted by Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and it experienced a long period of dynamics until it was fully and formally adopted by the association and its member companies.

RSPO is a non-profit association of stakeholders in palm oil industry chains, namely producer, traders, consumer product industries, retailers, banks and investors,

environmental and conservation NGOs, and social NGOs. The principal objective of the association is to develop and implement global standard on sustainable palm oil. It was first formed in 2004. RSPO standardization includes the protection and conservation of HCV areas, which becomes one key indicator for the sustainable palm oil industries. Two criteria within RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) require the identification of HCV, i.e., criteria 5.2 in existing plantation and criteria 7.3 in new plantation.

After HCV being adopted by RSPO as part of the certification system, CSOs and private sector started putting big attention on HCV concept and implementation. However up till now, HCV as a tool to strengthen natural resource governance in production landscape still experience several constraints, among other:

- The HCV areas are often defined half-heartedly by private sector. They are considered as a green business campaign strategy rather than as a true investment into the future of the business.
- Multi-interpretation of HCV among CSOs, there is persistent debate over whether HCV areas should allow ‘land sharing’, i.e. that development activities can be undertaken in a manner that ensures the maintenance of conservation values, or that it must imply ‘land sparing’. i.e. that the HCV areas must be exclusively dedicated to conservation where development is forbidden.
- Government does not respect to HCV areas, HCV allocation by oil-palm company in the concession areas are considered as un-used land. As results, RSPO member companies often fail to secure HCV areas identified within their concessions because unplanted HCV areas within their concessions are being re-allocated by local officials to other companies for clearance.
- HCV areas are mostly discrete, like small islands in the sea of intensive production area, no connection (ecological corridors) among HCVs within and inter management units. This leads to the failed function of HCV as the last resort of landscape-wide conservation initiative. The role of government is required to ensure the connectivity of HCV areas among concession boundary areas.

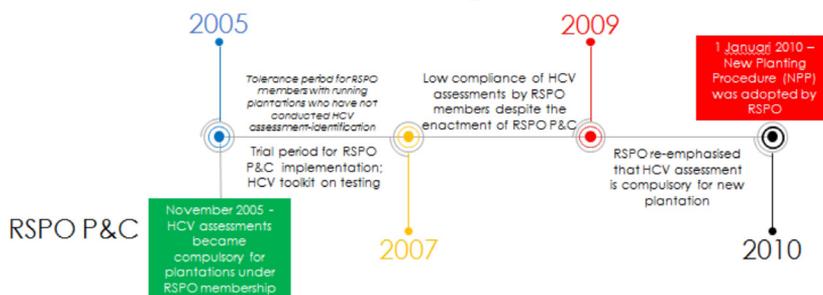


Figure 1. Dynamics and progress of HCV under RSPO Principles and Criteria

Figure 1 summarizes the chronology and dynamics of incorporating HCV as part of RSPO P&C in Indonesia (see also Table 1). As stated in RSPO P&C, it is compulsory

that by November 2005 all members should have assessed and identified HCVs in their plantation areas or areas under their management for the new planting. Unfortunately, after 2 years (2005-2007) the compliance was very low while at the same time the guidelines for HCV assessment and identification was still in trial version with efforts to improve and revise. Tolerance was given during the two-year period to those companies for various reasons, including the fact that it was the period when the P&C were still on trial, the toolkit was as well on trial, the requirements for P&C National Interpretation were still under development and there were not enough qualified experts and assessors.

Post 2007, realizing that the compliance was still very low despite the progress in the written regulation and procedures, RSPO established and reinforced a clear new regulation of New Planting Procedures (NPP) for the establishment of new oil palm plantation areas. This new procedure provides clear guidelines on responsible planting procedures which incorporate aspects of HCVs, HCS (High Carbon Stock), susceptible and marginal lands, and community lands. The ultimate goal of NPP is to assure compliance by the companies on Principle 7 of RSPO P&C. In handling the HCV assessments, RSPO member companies were also requested to ensure they hire qualified and RSPO-certified assessors and follow the existing national guidelines.

The entire processes and dynamics demonstrate that adoption of the HCV concept under RSPO P&C and the reinforcements have become the major catalyst of HCV development in Indonesia, as RSPO provides the formal and globally acknowledged platform for the application of HCV concept. RSPO requires its plantation members to maintain and enhance their HCV areas while ISPO states that HCV areas cannot be cleared and HCV identification is required, although it does not define on the identification procedures clearly.

2.3. HCV identification in Indonesia

Suharto et al (2015 in anonymous, 2017) stated that more than 4.2 million ha of cultivation area has been identified as HCV through various certification schemes. The biggest contribution comes from the forestry sector covering 1,990,856 ha (FSC, 2016 in anonymous, 2017) and oil palm plantation covering 1,545,269 ha (RSPO, 2016 in anonymous, 2017). The schemes require management units to manage identified HCV by implementing best management practices to maintain and even improve the HCV areas according to the principles of biodiversity conservation, environmental service, and economy, social and cultural dimensions of local people.

More recently, more and more stakeholders of various sectors have realized the importance of HCV. More CSOs also adopt the use of HCV concept for Landscape Conservation Planning and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) have started the discussions on HCV as key indicators to identify Essential Ecosystem Areas (EEA).

3. TBI-IP's efforts in mainstreaming HCV

3.1. TBI-IP and its strategy for HCV development

Internally, TBI-IP has gone through different dynamics on its roles in HCV development in Indonesia along with the changes of its leadership (Box 1).

Box 1: TBI-IP leadership dynamics affecting its roles in HCV mainstreaming

Active roles of TBI-IP for HCV mainstreaming have been influenced by the dynamics of its leadership (Program Director). The initiatives on HCV started with Dicky Simorangkir in his tenure (2003-2007), during which TBI-IP became one of the leading organizations for HCV in Indonesia.

Post his tenure, there was a period of setback in TBI-IP involvement, but it was quickly revived under the tenure of Petrus Gunarso (2008-2013). HCV became one of three main project themes under his leadership, i.e mainstreaming landscape approach, mainstreaming HCV and mainstreaming the use of GIS in spatial planning.

The themes continued to carry on during the tenure of Edi Purwanto as Program Director (2014-present) with some adjustments. Edi Purwanto emphasized on developing landscape conservation planning (LCP) as a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of existing HCV identification to improve natural resource governance at management unit and landscape levels, facilitate private sectors to manage their HCV areas together with local community and facilitate the functioning of HCV as ecological corridor and in the initiatives of ecosystem essential areas (EEA).

Throughout 2003-present, in principle, there have been five strategic areas where TBI-IP intervened in mainstreaming HCV, as summarized below:

- 1) *Promoting HCV identification approaches and methods.* The HCV approach and methodology need to be widely spread and understood, therefore Tropenbos promotes the national interpretation of HCV.

- 2) *Capacity building through HCV training.* The trainings are for different stakeholders mainly governments and private sectors.
- 3) *Technical assistance and consultancy work.* The work included assessments, identification, and management recommendation of HCV in plantation management unit areas. The main objective this strategy was to obtain firsthand experience of HCV assessments and identification.
- 4) *Facilitation and support to HCV Network Indonesia and advocacy.* This includes the establishment of the network as well as further facilitation processes.
- 5) *Influencing policies and practices.* This strategy was realized into several approaches from publishing highlights and achievements in a policy-relevant materials to active discussions and engagement with policy makers and practitioners.

Intellectual thinking is important and so is interpretation from the field; research and implementation must go hand in hand. As part of the roadmap to realise the five strategies of TBI-IP relate to HCV, during the period of 2005-2006, various collaborative efforts were initiated with other think-tank organisations on forestry and conservation such as TNC, WWF and CIFOR. The landscapes being put on the table for HCV identification under this collaboration were Paser (Tropenbos), Ketapang (WWF) and Berau (TNC).

In summary, paths of TBI-IP activities in mainstreaming HCV can be seen in the diagram in Figure 2. The achievements are also results of collaboration with other organisations directly or indirectly.

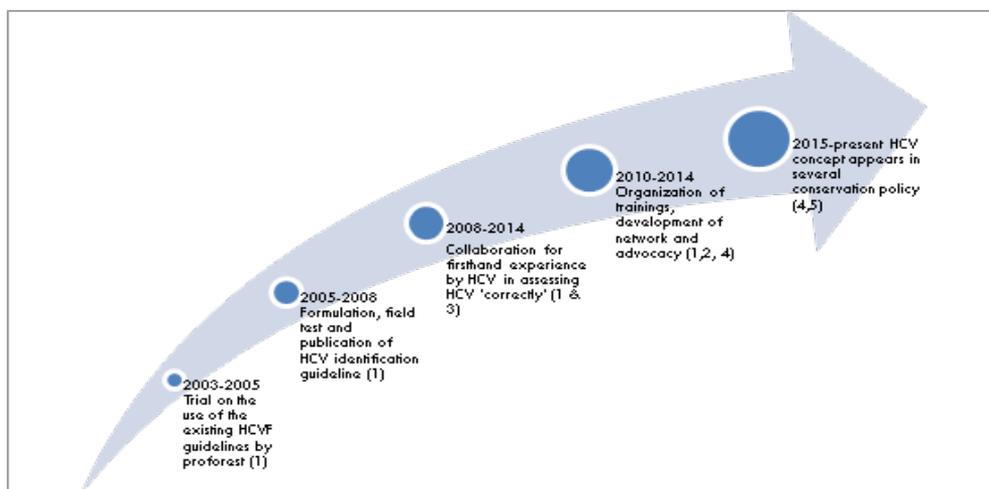


Figure 2. TBI-IP initiatives and involvements with HCV efforts in Indonesia (number in brackets refer to TBI strategic efforts)

3.2. Roles of TBI-IP in mainstreaming HCV in Indonesia

In-depth interviews were done to 15 respondents² mainly as key and knowledgeable informants. Survey analysis was based on 26 respondents who gave their feedbacks on survey questionnaires distributed to alumni of HCV training participants. Among the survey respondents, 16 respondents work for management units of oil palm plantation companies and the rest work for various institutions including government agencies and universities.

3.2.1. Activities and milestones

3.2.1.1. Publication and promotion of HCV Toolkit

In responding to the need for clear guidelines in conducting HCV assessment, the UK-based consultancy ProForest published a document called 'High Conservation Value Forest: A Global Toolkit'. For Indonesia, in 2003 a national interpretation for the Toolkit was first drafted and published as a Draft. As much as it had key roles for HCV in Indonesia, from the perspectives of Indonesia's practices, a number of issues were identified mainly along the following points:

- The guidelines only addressed forest areas
- Criteria that were developed based on international ideas did not match for implementation in Indonesia. There should be adoption to match with Indonesian context of HCV.
- Some pressures appeared to demand implementation of the principles for other sectors beyond forest

TBI-IP took those challenges seriously and was involved actively in the consortium of HCV users to revise and update the Toolkit. The consortium was initially coordinated by Indonesian Resource Institute (IndRI) and Daemeter Consulting, and further consisted of TBI-IP, TNC, WWF, CI, FFI and Rainforest Alliance. The revision was intended to improve the Toolkit on the structure and explanation of HCV concept and methods, clearer definition, terms, stages in HCV identification and responsibilities of parties involved. One special attention was emphasised that the Toolkit should be for broader sectors beyond natural forest management.

The Indonesian interpretation of the guidelines was improved and published by TBI-IP as "*Guidelines for the Identification of High Conservation Values (HCV)*" or commonly called 'HCV Toolkit Indonesia' in 2008 and a year later translated into English. In 2009, it was re-published by TNC with additional information in the annexes. The guideline received comments and was overall well-welcomed by HCV stakeholders. The increasing demand of HCV identification and assessment made it very useful when people needed to do the assessment albeit there were some criticisms on the multiple interpretations in the various parts of HCV Toolkit.

² See list of key informants in Annex 1

On HCV Toolkit content, survey result shows that from the point of view of the training participants, about 96% of respondents had positive perspectives about the content (Figure 3). They believe that the content of the guideline can help them in identification and assessment of HCV areas in field.

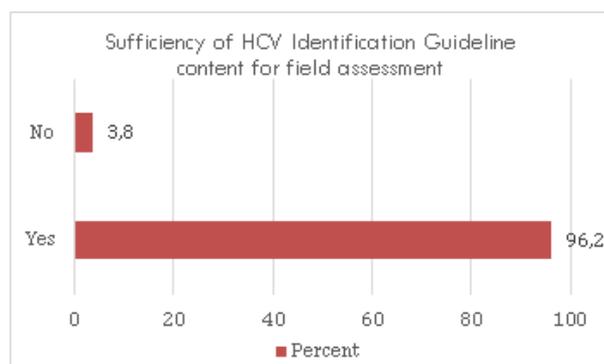


Figure 3. Responses to the survey question: "Is the content of HCV Identification Guideline able to help in doing field assessment?" (n=26 respondents)

Aside from the positive feedbacks on the content, responses from the users included issues that needed to be followed-up post guideline publication. One important input was the needs for field tests on the procedures set up in HCV Toolkit. Another issue as feedback to the guidelines, mainly raised by academics and conservationists, was the absence of landscape assessment prior to assessment in the management unit area.

Collaboration with Indonesia's Forestry Research Development Agency (FORDA) under MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), particularly through FORDA's recognition on HCV Toolkit, marked as a positive interaction with government agencies. In the meantime, the launching of HCV guideline by TBI-IP also attracted NGO partners, academics and also the private sector.

3.2.1.2. Capacity building

After publishing the national interpretation of HCV Toolkit in 2008, TBI-IP started to conduct regular trainings on 'HCV Area Identification and Assessment' to capacitate related stakeholders with adequate knowledge on HCV. Training was also conducted collaboratively e.g. with Instiper Jogjakarta for its students and later on for public with different backgrounds.³ Instiper is the institution where managers of oil palm estates are formed, so it is very important that the students of Instiper possess HCV skills and understanding. Throughout 2010-2014 TBI-IP trained the use of the guidelines and the identification of HCVs to 410 people, including representatives from HCV consultants, certification bodies, academics, government agencies, NGOs, and private sectors.

³ See Annex 3.

At the same time, concerning the implementation of HCV by private sector, TBI-IP also encouraged private companies especially of oil palm plantations and industrial forest plantations to attend HCV training organized by TBI-IP and partners to increase knowledge and capacity of the plantations' management staff. Usually internal training of HCV was also given during technical assistance provided for the companies. Internal training was part of the technical assistance to create internal capacity of the plantation's staff.

Regular trainings were conducted between 2010 and 2014 organized in collaboration with Instiper Yogyakarta, whose core business is in plantation and forestry. The trainings conducted with Instiper had been designed as "Training of Trainers" where participants of the training, who largely included the alumni of the institute, could share received knowledge to other colleagues in their companies.⁴

Related to training arrangement, survey result shows that majority of participants (65%) considered time allocation for the training is insufficient to understand all the training materials (Figure 4).⁵ Many participants thought that more days of training will help them to have a better understanding on the training materials.

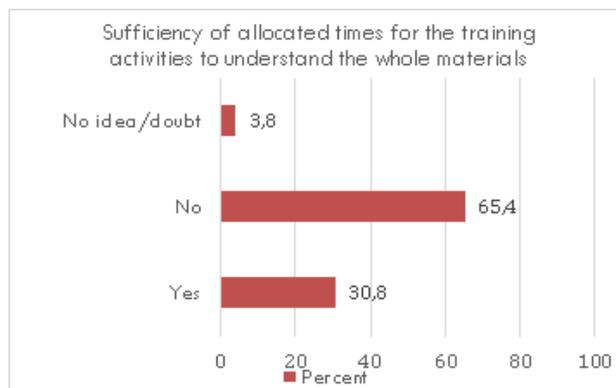


Figure 4. Responses to the survey question: "Do you think allocated time for the training activities sufficient to understand the whole materials?" Based on n=26 respondents

In a policy context, even before the existence of HCV approach, the government had already other policies, regulations and procedures in place for land and water conservation at management unit level.⁶ To increase the government's acceptance,

4 Interview with Kresno D. Santosa, Bogor, 24 March 2017.

5 The question was on (a) way to deliver the material, learning process, learning tools used during the training, and (b) supporting facility.

6 Several policies related to conservation or protected areas: Law No. 5 Year 1990 about conservation of bio natural resources and its ecosystem; President Decree No.32 Year 1990 about management of protected areas; Government Regulation No.7 Year 1990 about Industrial Plantation Forest; Decision Letter of Dirjen PHPA No. 129 Year 1996 about Management Pattern of Natural Reserve Area, Nature Preservation, Hunting Park, and Protection Forest; Government Regulation No.68 Year 1998 about Nature Reserve Area and Nature Preservation Area; Government Regulation No.34 Year 2002 about Forest Governance and formulation of Forest Management Plan; Minister of Forestry regulation No.19/2004 about Management Collaboration of KSA (Kawasan Suaka Alam/Nature Reserve Area) and KPA (Kawasan Pelestarian Alam/Nature Preservation Area); Minister of Forestry regulation No.56/2006 about Zonation Guideline of

TBI-IP tried to synergize and integrate HCV issues in the existing policies. Unfortunately, the HCV nomenclature did not exist in the government regulation.⁷ National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional-BPN), for instance, did not accept the HCV approach implemented in working area of a management unit. Based on anecdotal information, allocated areas for HCV were often considered abandoned as a result of lack of proper management (=utilizing it for planting) of the concession area and the permit could be revoked and given to other parties.

TBI-IP tried to address the situations by socializing HCV approaches and encouraging participation in HCV trainings by government officials. Collaboration was set up in 2014 with STABIL, a local NGO in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, to organize HCV training to government officials in East Kalimantan province. Another collaboration was set up in 2016 with GIZ Forclime (Forest and Climate Change Programme) by bringing along several objectives such as to establish a common understanding on the importance of institutionalising HCV in the government system at management unit level up to national level, to identify gaps of HCV implementation in terms of policy, institutions and human capacity inside and outside forest land and to compile inputs for HCV competence standard for government and FMU (Forest Management Unit) personnel capacity development.

3.2.1.3. Technical assistance and consultancy work

TBI-IP was involved in various technical assistance works with several companies in managing their concession areas that also included providing recommendation over issues beyond technicalities of identifying HCV areas. In its engagements with PT RAPP – APRIL in 2009-2010 (see Box 2) TBI-IP suggested the company to incorporate landscape level assessments prior to elaborating HCV identification at management unit scale. Even though its concession areas covered only parts of the landscape, the company agreed to collaborate in the larger landscape assessments. And despite the high cost, the assessment was considered very useful, and several management decisions were made based on results of the assessment. To date, this is the only HCV assessment that incorporates a landscape approach. Landscape level HCV assessment is considered to be useful for making a comprehensive land use planning at a larger scale while MU level HCV assessment usually leads to identification of isolated 'islands' of HCV areas.

National Park; etc.

⁷ Andiko, 2010, Legal Analysis: Protection of High Conservation Value Area in Oil Palm Plantation in Indonesia. COMPAQ: 12/18/2010.

Box 2. HCVA assessments in Kampar Peninsula, Riau Province

In 2010, TBI-IP used the HCV tool to conduct HCVA assessment and to design landscape based spatial planning in the Kampar Peninsula, Riau Province, in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, on the basis of a request by PT RAPP, the holder of large industrial forest plantation concessions operating in the landscape. The landscape covers 700,000 Ha of peatlands with a long history of extraction and utilisation since 1980's, including selective logging in natural forests, industrial timber plantations and land conversion to oil palm plantations. The purpose of this assessment was to provide guidance to RAPP and other stakeholders on the options for the future management of the landscape.

The core recommendations on land use zoning and water management approach resulting from this HCVA assessment consisted of three major parts: (1) A core area of conservation forest on the peat domes to be protected and covering 30% of the area, (2) a controlled drainage system with canals as part of water management, and (3) buffer zones between plantations and conservation forest where water levels are also managed to follow natural regime (Wetlands International and Tropenbos International, 2016).

Profile of HCV assessments by TBI-IP also included assessments and identification in other types of concession lands. Its involvement with PT REA Kaltim Plantation represented the case of forest conversion to oil palm plantation, while the one with PT Sumalindo in 2006 was the case of secondary forest mixed with primary forest to become industrial forest plantation. TBI-IP helped the companies to assess, identify and manage the remaining HCV areas to improve the ecological balance for the area.

Between 2010 and 2014 alone, TBI-IP provided technical assistance to identify and manage HCV areas to 20 management units consisting of 12 oil palm plantations, and 8 industrial forest plantations, covering 264,173 ha of HCV areas out of 863,243 ha of concession areas.⁸ In the course of 2005-2015 TBI-IP provided technical assistance for HCV assessment and identification to more than 30 management units. TBI-IP received good recognition in providing technical assistance in HCV assessments by a wide range of concession companies, and that was undoubtedly stemmed from its reputation in the capacity building activities with the publication of HCV Toolkit Indonesia that TBI-IP led.

3.2.1.4. Facilitating HCV Network Indonesia (HCVNI)

At global level, High Conservation Value Resources Network (HCVRN) is the coordinating network for all related activities to HCV. HCVRN formulates, reviews, and produces various documents, including related guidelines of HCV to be implemented

⁸ See Annex 2 for details of TBI-IP activities in mainstreaming HCV.

at global level. Until today, HCVRN plays a crucial role in the development of HCV approaches, and brings HCV to various schemes of certification, such as RSPO for oil palm, and also for other commodities such as sugarcane, soy, coffee.⁹

In 2011, a network for Indonesia was set up under the name of High Conservation Value Network Indonesia (HCVNI) or Jaringan Nilai Konservasi Tinggi Indonesia (JNKTI). This consortium was initially supported by TNC, WWF and TBI-IP. This Indonesian network of HCV was expected to become the bridge between Indonesian organisations working on HCV with HCVRN at global level.

TBI-IP together with partners facilitated the establishment of HCVNI. As a forum of organisations and institutions working in relation to HCV in Indonesia, HCVNI was expected to become a repository center for HCV identification and assessment reports, a mediator for any arising conflicts in identification, management and monitoring of HCV, and a bridge to Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) required by HCVRN to be implemented in Indonesia. However, this network was inactive for a while, therefore, in 2014, TBI-IP initiated the general assembly meeting of HCVNI as an entry point to reactivate HCVNI. With the re-activation of the organisation, many parties shared their hopes for a more active role of HCVNI to represent the interests of various stakeholders upon HCV issues in Indonesia. A year later, the network took over the organisation of HCV regular training in Jogjakarta, which had previously been conducted by TBI-IP in collaboration with Instiper. Another expectation was for HCVNI to lead the revision of the Toolkit, which has not been well responded to date.

3.2.1.5. Influencing and opinions for policies and practices

Throughout more than 10 years of HCV growth in Indonesia, TB-IP, in collaboration with its partners, has published some publications as infobrief and policy papers that aimed to reach policy makers, practitioners and public in general (e.g. Purwanto, 2014; Purwanto et.al, 2014; Wetland International and Tropenbos International, 2016). Purwanto (2016) (see Box 3) summarizes the challenges faced by HCV development in Indonesia that was meant to enrich the discussions towards improvements by HCV stakeholders.

⁹ See <https://www.hcvnetwork.org>

Box 3. HCV concept at stake (extract of The Jakarta Post, May 16, 2014)

Amidst the promotion on the importance of taking HCV on board, it has not yet been accepted as beneficial by the commercially oriented concession owners and is simply perceived as strategy for green businesses.

On the ground the corridor concept is needed as opposed to HCV areas identified as patches. Therefore, landscape approach is necessary to be conducted as conservation planning mode prior to the assessment and identification at management unit level. This approach also implies that land sharing for conservation-cum-production is possible at the right scale as opposed to the common norm of land sparing between conservation and production.

Some more challenges were identified and remained as homework to address for HCV communities in Indonesia, encompassing the absence of monitoring on HCV implementation and discrepancies in principles between RSPO and ISPO.

Finally, in order to address the problems and challenges and to avoid free-riders over the concept, collaborative efforts across actors and stakeholders including government bodies, CSOs, NGOs, academics, certification bodies, associations are key.

Other efforts of TBI-IP in contributing to influencing policies and practitioners were done indirectly by participating in the discussions and debates at national and subnational levels and especially by targeting the capacities and skills of actors and stakeholders with HCV Toolkit and HCV trainings. The increased capacities of various stakeholders were expected to influence the development or relevant policies and improvements of practices.

3.2.2. Outcomes and wider impacts

TBI-IP has significantly contributed to a wide range of outcomes to its partners and other stakeholders in the mainstreaming of HCV concept in Indonesia. Wider impacts have as well been recognised following the development and implementation of conservation efforts as part of production landscape.

Outcomes and wider impacts from the strategies are presented and elaborated below:

3.2.2.1. Utilization of HCV Toolkit by actors and stakeholders

The publication of HCV Toolkit (2008) led by TBI-IP and some other organisations proved to be a significant step in providing a technically sound method and elaborate guidance for HCV assessments. Until today, more than 1,000 copies of this publication have been distributed to various institutions and individuals. It has since become the only guideline in HCV assessments and identification in Indonesia and has been

accepted in larger audience as the materials for trainings on HCV assessments. Some of the key utilisation of HCV Toolkit Indonesia by various actors and stakeholders is summarized below:

- a) It has become the main guideline in doing HCV assessment, either for assessors or staff who manage HCV issues at management unit level;
- b) It has become course subject of instiper and additional course subject to the existing course in Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, IPB;
- c) It has become a handout for the HCV assessment of various certification schemes, such as Sustainable Production Forest Management (Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari-PHPL¹⁰), palm oil (RSPO & ISPO), sugarcane (Bonsucro), and soy (RTRS – Roundtable for Responsible Soy)

Survey result shows that 100% respondents agreed that the HCV Toolkit was able to provide good understanding about HCV, including terms/terminology related to HCV.

In addition, majority of respondents (76.9%) agreed the existing HCV Toolkit was able to help them in conducting the assessment and in formulating HCV assessment report of a management unit and in formulating management plans (Figure 5).

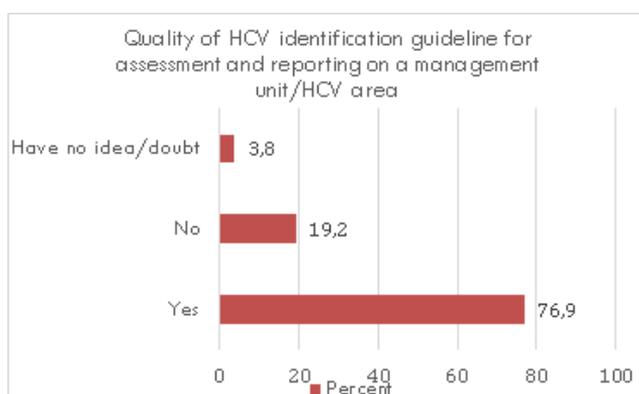


Figure 5. Responses to the survey question: “Is the guideline content able to help in formulating an HCV management plan at management unit level?” Based on n=26 respondents.

3.2.2.2. Improved capacities of actors and stakeholders

Through the various capacity building approaches on HCV assessments and identification, capacities of the various actors who were engaged directly or indirectly in managing productive land uses were improved, as shown by the following outcomes:

- a) The existence of new profession as assessor (and auditor) for HCV;
- b) HCV assessment training organisers such as Daemeter Consulting or Remark Asia emerged as new service providers;
- c) Capacity improvement was not only for training participants but also for course instructors for HCV training, e.g. from academic communities;

¹⁰ There are several certification schemes of PHPL, such as the one developed by FSC and LEI.

d) The increasing number of organisations and their staff that were involved in HCV assessments or in the relevant domains such as certification and advocacy. In some oil palm plantations, certain staff is assigned to be in charge of their HCV areas.

Evidence that HCV training materials could contribute to skill enhancements useful for one’s profession was obtained from the survey. Survey result shows that 54% of respondents responded positively that the use of HCV Toolkit and the participation of HCV assessor training had equipped them to be a professional assessor as a new promising profession (Figure 6). Those 35% still consider that the training was useful but they saw no need for it in their current profession.

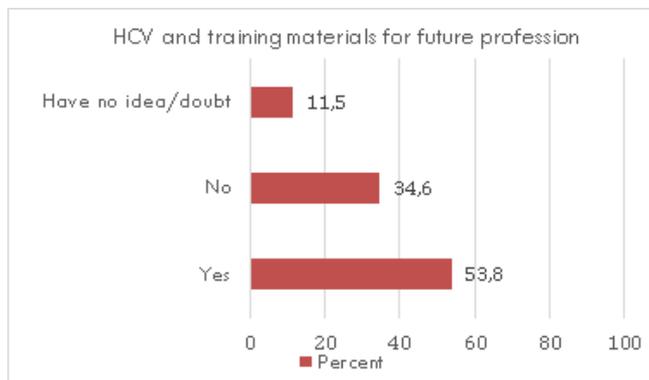


Figure 6. Responses to the survey question: “Is the guideline and the HCV training materials useful for future profession?”. Based on n=26 respondents.

Improved capacity of staff was expected to improve company’s performance, owing to improved knowledge they mastered from the training including on how to identify and gather primary or secondary data.

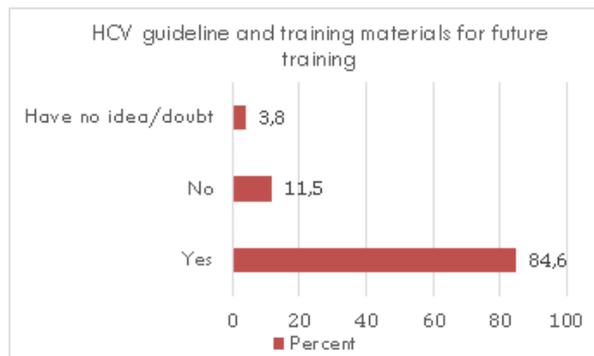


Figure 7. Responses to the survey question: “Can you use the HCV guideline and training to conduct other training activities?”. Based on n=26 respondents.

Survey result shows that participants who participated in the training were optimistic that they could use the HCV guideline and the knowledge and skills they received as trainers for further training activities (Figure 7).

3.2.2.3. Active roles to support HCV network and in HCV advocacy

Related to network development and advocacy, several activities have turned HCVNI to become core center of information for HCV related issues in Indonesia. TBI-IP continued to provide supports in terms of additional funding for HCVNI to be able to function well and perform its different roles. With the active roles of TBI-IP to support HCVNI, HCVNI was fully re-activated in 2014, and the year after, it started conducting HCV trainings in Indonesia (see 3.2.1.4).

TBI-IP also played major roles on the critical thinking over the development of HCV concept and its application in Indonesia. Such perspectives were deemed necessary in order for the concept to be promoted and well accepted by the target actors and stakeholders while at the same time it should also become credible and robust. TBI-IP's perspectives on the challenges faced by HCV in Indonesia (see 3.2.1.5 and Box 3), triggered active discussions in Rimbawan mailing list, among others to establish standardisation on the various aspects of HCV technical assistance and consultancy as well as on the urgency to boost HCVNI performance.

3.2.2.4. Contribution to policies and practices

The increased understanding on the importance to adopt HCV approach was finally marked by the release of several policies related to natural resource conservation in Indonesia.

HCV assessment at landscape scale in Kampar Paninsula conducted by TBI Indonesia (see Box 2) contributed to the formation and establishment of KPHP Model Tasik Besar Serkap area in Pelalawan and Siak Districts, Riau Province through the Ministerial Decree No. SK.509/Menhut-II/2010 dated 21 September 2010. It covers an area of $\pm 513,276$ ha and consisting of: HPT $\pm 2,880$ ha, HP $\pm 491,768$ ha and HPK $\pm 18,848$ ha. This policy has enriched forest management concept implemented in the future, i.e., KPH Model on Restorasi Ekosistem (Forest Management Unit on Ecosystem Restoration)¹¹. A collaborative landscape approach was also established including with APRIL as the major private sector operating in the landscape with its Ecosystem Restoration Concession under Riau Ecosystem Restoration Programme (RER)

Several other policies and regulations relevant for HCV were stipulated in the period of 2011-2015 along with development of Essential Ecosystem Area (EEA) concept (Box 4). Initially, TBI-IP brought up the discussions with offices under Ministry of Environment and Forestry (formerly Ministry of Forestry) to formulate regulations on HCV as part of

¹¹ In the last decade the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has developed forest management concept which is based on FMU. Hariadi Kartodihardjo, Bramasto Nugroho, Haryanto R. Putro. 2011. Pembangunan Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH). Konsep, Peraturan Perundang-undangan, dan Implementasi. Jakarta: Ministry of Forestry.

mandatory approaches. The process faced various challenges and one of the major bottlenecks was the concept of integrating conservation areas in production forest. In addition, there were as well debates on the redundancy due to the various existing regulations and procedures in environmental assessments for plantation forest concessions, such as Environmental Impact Assessments (*Analisa mengenai Dampak Lingkungan – AmDaL*), Macro Spatial Planning for Forest Plantation (*Delineasi Makro, DelMak*), Micro Spatial Planning for Forest Plantation (*Delineasi Mikro – DelMik*).

With the development of EEA concept, the hope for incorporating HCV concept showed more promising progress. A good starting point on the recognition of HCV in EEA discussion was the reference to HCV Toolkit in the regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation about the determination guideline of EEA (Perdirjen KSDAE No. P5/KSDAE/SET/KUM.1/9/2017). A higher number of stakeholders are currently contributing to the discussions and formulation for the policies and practices under EEA concept.

Box 4. Regulations relevant on HCV and the EEA

Government Regulation No.28 year 2011 about Management of Natural Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas was changed into Government Regulation No.108 year 2015, with a paragraph that regulates the protection of nature preservation area and nature reserve area, including the protection activities of essential ecosystem area (EEA). MoEF also joined efforts through the formulation of Regulation draft of Minister of Environment and Forestry about Protection Guideline of Essential Ecosystem Area, which is currently under discussion for finalisation and stipulation. Despite the lack of formal definition, there has been proposed definition of EEA as mosaics of natural, semi-natural or man-made ecosystems and or habitats located outside the formal conservation/protected areas that bear the life-support functions and that can sustain essential ecological processes to optimally support systems and functions in larger landscape.

Trails of the recognition of HCV approach in the national law was demonstrated in the proposed Law on Ecosystem and Biodiversity (Rancangan Undang-Undang Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati dan Ekosistem - RUU KKHE) under the fourth chapter on Ecosystem Protection. Two elements under the Law that are key for HCVs are (a) protection of representativeness, balance, connectivity and stability of ecosystem in a network and (b) establishment of important ecosystems outside the Conservation Area.

Another ministerial decree was issued showcasing the recognition of HCV areas. In 2015 Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning issued a decree No.10/SE/VII/2015 about the permit in HCV area. In this decree the existence of conservation forest with HCV which is located outside forest or within land allocated for other purposes (APL) remains to be protected. Location permit in HCV area should not be released by governor or regent/mayor, and HCV area should be maintained to protect the company from deforestation issue and to prevent any conflict with wildlife.

At the subnational level, in responding to the needs for restoring degraded ecosystems and establishing ecological corridor in the landscape, Ketapang district government in West Kalimantan Province is currently taking bold initiatives by adopting the EEA concept despite the absence of national level regulations and operational guidelines. Led by the Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), a multistakeholder forum was created to develop a roadmap for EEA establishment. One key element of the roadmap and the programs to be developed is the principles of integrating ongoing efforts by government offices, CSOs, NGOs and most importantly the concession companies which largely operate in the landscape. TBI-IP contributed significantly to the efforts through its intensive work at the district by providing advice and recommendations and facilitating the various steps in the processes. TBI-IP study on HCV assessment in Pawan Watershed and Gunung Tarak Landscape (see Box 5) has become a case study and a foundation for recommendations on the initiatives.

Box 5. HCV studies in Gunung Tarak Landscape (GTL), West Kalimantan

Gunung Tarak Landscape (516,000 ha) covers area under two regencies in West Kalimantan Province: Ketapang and Kayong Utara, with the majority being part of Ketapang Regency. It is the downstream area of Pawan watershed (14,170 km²). The landscape experienced rapid land use change starting from early 2000. Until around 1980s it was still largely covered with forest, habitats of a wide variety of flora and fauna such as agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*), orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*), Malayan sunbear (*Helarctos malayanus*), clouded leopard (*Pardofelis diardi*). Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) are listed under Appendix 1 of CITES. Forest was heavily logged in 1990s to supply the global market with tropical timber.

Since early 2000s, oil palm plantations have been extensively developed in the area, covering approximately 143,000 ha or almost 1/3 of the landscape area by 2016. The major forested areas in the landscape mainly are centered in the four large blocks: Gunung Palung National Park/GPNP (108,000 ha, in Kayong Utara Regency), Gunung Tarak Protection Forest/GTPF (24,000 Ha, Ketapang Regency), Sungai Putri Forest Block/SPFB (59,000 Ha, Ketapang Regency) and Pematang Gadung Forest Block/PGFB. Approximately 30% (145,000 ha) of the lands in GTL is with peat thicker than 50 cm and thus mapped as peatland areas (MoA, 2000), which extend along the western parts of the landscape from western parts of of GPNP in the north to the south (SPFB) and southeast in PGFB areas. Until present, various land use development has degraded the peat to various extent.

Studies on HCVs in the landscape (Purwanto et al (2017); HCV Assessment in Gunung Tarak Landscape (unpublished report)) resulted in a number of findings and recommendations:

1. In 2016 HCV areas in the landscape was approximately 320,000 Ha with the largest areas being HCV1 (biodiverse areas) and HCV4 (areas with environmental services).
2. Oil palm concession was developed at the expense of HCV areas, shown by the establishment of oil palm plantations in areas mapped as HCV areas in 2000. There is strong indication that the remaining forest cover inside the concession areas was cleared for plantation development.

3. It is recommended to explore the potentials of ecological corridor to ensure the connectivity across HCV patches in the OPMUs, connecting the remaining forest ecosystems of GPNP, GTPF, and SPFB. Due to degraded forest patches in the landscape, in many parts, development of ecological corridor implies integration with restoration efforts.

3.2.2.5. Summary of outcomes and impacts

Outcomes and indications of wider impacts have been observed related to roles of TBI-IP in the development and mainstreaming of HCV concept in Indonesia. In summary, observed impacts are as follows:

- a) Strengthened capacity of institutions at national, sub-national and management unit level which served as backbone skills for HCV mainstreaming, practices and policy formulation.
- b) The development of a new business activity, i.e. ecosystem restoration. This is a direct result of landscape approach promoted by TBI-IP at RAPP (see Box 2). Issues related to HCV identified by RAPP appeared to be outside the working area of RAPP. It was eventually agreed that the management of Kampar Peninsula landscape should be done by a new business unit, i.e under an ecosystem restoration concession permit.
- c) A new initiative in corridor development concept between HCV areas in a management unit or between management units; an example was demonstrated through GTL case study (see Box 5).
- d) The adoption of HCV concept along with its field test methodology as new lesson subject or additional subject material to the existing 'forest conservation and protection' subjects; as demonstrated by the achievements of HCV capacity building conducted by TBI-IP in collaboration with other organisations such as Instiper and Forest Resource Conservation Department, Faculty of Forestry, IPB.
- e) What about the total area identified and set aside as HCV, to start with? Also an impact (even though questions may arise about the effectiveness of management)

4. Lessons learnt and ways forward

4.1. Lessons learnt and remaining challenges

Throughout its long involvement in HCV development in Indonesia, TBI-IP has played major roles and experienced huge progress. However, it is only fair that upon all the achievements and outcomes, as well as impacts observed in the broader context, attention is given to the lessons learnt and challenges that remain to be addressed.

Unfortunately until today, the guideline's criteria and field review have not been justified by other academic institutions. This could give impact to people's trust on the validity of HCV approach in the future. Academic justification is important due to the unavailability of some information, such as the effectiveness of HCV related policies to preservation of germplasm, the right amount of HCV area and its field condition.

Another identified problem related to lack of academic and scientific background, including for the guideline, was on the the simplification of issues which might actually be more complicated. The limited role of scientist/academics is direct implication of limited representation of academics in HCVNI. In addition to this, various parts of HCV Toolkit were considered to cause multi-interpretations and create debates (see Box 6), which need to be paid attention to and addressed.

And last but not least, during the last 15 years, while efforts to mainstream HCV has been successful, the concept is still often poorly understood by even high level and technical officials within MoEF and other land based ministerial (Ministry of Agriculture/MoA and NLA). It means work still need to continue and the target includes the government bodies in charged of the issuance of related policies that will support the adoption of the HCV concept.

Box 6. Multi-interpretations and misperceptions in HCV Toolkit Indonesia

There are parts in HCV Toolkit Indonesia that have caused multi-interpretation and confusion and require improvement or clarification. Some of the multi-interpretations involve the principles, thus triggering debates among assessors/auditors, while some are more in the practical aspects. Some of the identified issues are: (1) some HCV attributes are considered redundant and can be combined for simplification and reduced number of HCV attributes and (2) HCV identification was originally designed for large forest areas (hundreds of thousand ha) which makes it less applicable for oil palm plantation having smaller size (tens of thousand ha).

Some detailed elements of the Toolkit that cause multi-interpretations are listed in the table below (Siswoyo, personal communication)

HCV	Elements that trigger multi-interpretations
HCV 1	Differences in bufferzone size/width for conservation areas, due to lack of formal references, especially for non-forest plantation concession areas
	Differences in functions of bufferzone i.e. firebreak, greenbelt, species distribution corridor
	Differences in opinions on inclusion or exclusion of non-forested areas established as formal Protection Forest (Hutan Lindung) as HCV areas
	Differences in approaches for species distribution and habitat feasibility assessment; these vary accorss assessors' capacity and knowledge
	Differences in approaches for population viability analyses (since this takes long-term research)
HCV 2	Differences in determining core area of buffer zone, pertinent to forest and non-forest area
	Differences in determining ecotones or contiguous ecosystems
	Differences in determining representativeness of natural species such as the presence of 'top predator'.
HCV 3	Differences in understanding of biophysiographic unit(s) for rare and threatened ecosystems; hence a common approach of using land system (map)
HCV 4	Differences in determining the width of riparian areas of river and spring to be categorized as HCV area
	Differences in inclusion or exclusion of non-forested steep and very steep areas as HCV areas
HCV 5 and6	Differences in determination of unit of analyses and non-standardized methods in respondent selection
	Differences in inclusion or exclusion (into HCV 6) for cultural identity that is not practiced anymore

HCV assessments and identification as guided by the HCV Toolkit lacks landscape or multilevel approach and focuses only in management unit area, such as oil palm plantation areas. Except for the exercise conducted by TBI-IP at Kampar Peninsula, there has been no progress on adoption of landscape approach for HCV assessments. Ongoing discussion on EEA demonstrates initial promising development on the adoption of conservation efforts at the landscape level by which HCV approach can be part of. Therefore, landscape level HCV can be a useful component within EEA assessments.

HCV in Indonesia is still at the stage of assessments and identification being part of certification standard such as RSPO. From the conservation importance perspectives, there is a big gap on the implementation side beyond documents on identified HCVs and areas. This gap also relates to lack of recognition and enforcement from the government, affecting low compliance and commitments by the actors for implementation.

And finally, the big gap for HCV, as similarly for any other conservation efforts, that it has not been accepted as important by actors and stakeholders involved in managing lands for production and commercial purposes. The long-term, and many times distantly indirect, benefits of conserving ecosystems and environment are intangible and considered burdensome. The integration of production and conservation in a true sense is still a challenging paradigm and achievements are still a long way to go.

4.2. Ways forward

In line with the organisation's growth, TBI-IP has been taking an active role in mainstreaming HCV approach in Indonesia. In collaboration with partner organisations, TBI-IP has conducted field review to test various HCV instruments, formulated review guideline, organised training, assisted companies in identification, assessment and management of HCV areas, developed and strengthened networking among HCV stakeholders and policy advocacy for HCV implementation.

Along with the five strategic steps, TBI-IP has been able to justify the knowledge-based HCV mandated by the mission of the organisation as knowledge broker, fund raiser to provide funding for publication of HCV guideline, and provider of capacity building for related stakeholders.

Various work and engagements along with the ongoing discourse of HCV have influenced policies and practices. However, there are issues and gaps that remain and need to be addressed in the future which can be part of TBI-IP's continuous contribution to the HCV mainstreaming in Indonesia: (1) the role in academic justification to criteria and field test guideline has not been replaceable; (2) the organisational capacity of HCVNI is still limited so that its role is not optimum compared to its mandate and TBI-IP may need to continue its roles to actively support and/or assist in broadening the

institutional support base for HCVNI, (3) synthesis of knowledge about HCV should be increased in the future, and as a knowledge-based organisation, TBI-IP can be more active in assuming this role.

Upon responding to those gaps and challenges, TBI-IP will continue to be active in its roles to provide academic justification on HCV identification. Given the widespread of HCV identification consultants, TBI-IP will play role on providing facilitation and technical assistance on HCV management at field level, and making HCV as important tool for improving natural resource management at management unit and landscape level by ensuring its connectivity and for regional spatial planning.

Concerning the growing issues around HCV development in Indonesia, TBI-IP will resume its roles as the leading institution in mainstreaming HCV, mainly in the major areas: to influence scientific justification to various issues related to HCV and to reactivate the HCV networking including for revision and improvements of the Toolkit.

TBI-IP will also take active steps in pushing HCV implementation and management at landscape and management unit levels beyond assessments and identification. Discussions and engagements with relevant government bodies as well as other stakeholders is key and TBI-IP is determined to find the right strategic roles in the entire dynamics and processes.

One key opportunity that is currently undergoing progress towards policies and practices is EEA. HCV approach can potentially be a direct link for the establishments of EEA. Nevertheless, in order for HCV to be more effective in providing inputs for EEA or to be integrated to EEA, the landscape approach or the multiple-scale approach need to be incorporated to the HCV concept including the assessment guidelines. TBI-IP sees this as a great potential and is at the right position to play major roles within the discussions and the interactions with EEA concept, especially considering the long involvement and experience in HCV growth and development.

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Annex 1. List of key informants

List of key informants for in-depth interview (in alphabetical order):

1. Aisyah Sileuw, MSc., President Director, Daemeter Consulting
2. Alan Purbawiyatna, Dr. Ir., former Executive Director, Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia
3. Dian Novarina, MSc., Sustainability Head, RAPP
4. Dicky Simorangkir, Dr., Executive Director of TBI-Indonesia Programme, 2003 – 2007.
5. Dwi Rahmad Muhtaman, MA, President Director, ReMark Asia
6. Edi Purwanto, Dr., Director, Tropenbos Indonesia, 2014 – present
7. Haryanto R. Putro, MS., Lecturer, Faculty of Forestry, Institut Pertanian Bogor
8. I.B.W. Putra, Ir., Head of Environment and Forest Protection Bureau and Kepala Biro Sustainable Forest Management Coordinator, Alas Kusuma Group.
9. Kresno Dwi Santosa, Ir. M.Si., former HCV Coordinator TBI Indonesia, Chairman of HCVNI, 2014 - present
10. Nyoto Santoso, Dr. Ir. M.Sc, Lecturer, Faculty of Forestry, Institut Pertanian Bogor
11. Petrus Gunarso, Dr. Ir. M.Sc., Director, TBI-Indonesia Programme, 2008 – 2013.
12. Rahmad Hermawan, Dr. Ir., Lecturer, Faculty of Forestry, Institut Pertanian Bogor
13. Siman Suwadji, Ir. MP., Ketua Lembaga/Kepala Pusat Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan, Instiper Jogjakarta.
14. Titiek Setyawati, Dr., Researcher, Puskonser, Forest Research and Development Agency, MoEF, and National Project Director Programme Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in South East Asia (RBIS-SEA Indonesia).
15. Yana Suryadinata, Ir., Director, PT Kyara Solusi Indonesia.

Annex 2. TBI-IP activities related to HCV mainstreaming

As a planning tool to help land managers to achieve a rational balance between environmental conservation, social justice and economic development, the concept of High Conservation Value (HCV) has been more widely accepted and implemented in production area nowadays. The benefit in market acceptance due to certification compliance and the assurance of long-term benefit by implementing sustainable practice in their production areas have lured more sectors to take part in the implementation of HCV approach. For palm oil plantation, HCV assessment is a requirement for certification process by Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and for natural forest management (HPH) and pulp plantation, HCV is a requirement for certification process by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

To date, more than 850 management units with a total production area of more than 1,000,000 ha covering natural forest production, pulp plantation and oil palm plantation areas have defined and managed their HCV areas. It is expected that the number will continue to increase in the future along with the raising awareness on the importance of HCV in general business strategy of more sectors. However, efforts are still required to promote HCV to make it well recognized as a key capital towards sustainable business management.

In the past five year-period programme of mainstreaming HCV (2012-2016), TBI-IP has worked on assisting identification and assessment of HCV areas, capacity building of personnel, and institutional strengthening through the following activities:

- Assisting management units in identification and assessment of HCV areas.
- Providing HCV training for people from various backgrounds in collaboration with partner organizations.
- Conducting study at landscape level to see the HCV areas in oil palm plantations and the potential corridors to connect the existing HCV areas.
- Strengthening capacity of institutions such as HCVNI as the national network of HCV practitioners in Indonesia, STABIL (local NGO in Balikpapan) and universities: Instiper, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Gajah Mada University (UGM) and Mulawarman University (Unmul) by providing training design, development of curricula and syllabus, and providing budget for some collaborative activities.

Table A1. Activities related to HCV by TBI-IP

Interventions organized or supported by TBI	Objectives	Outcome description
<p>In 2012-2013 assisting companies in identification and assessment of their HCV areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCVF Re-assessment in Bukit Raya Medusa Forest Management Unit in Darmasraya District, West Sumatera Province • HCV Area Assessment in BW Plantation, oil palm plantation in Central Kalimantan Province • HCVA in-house Training for BW Plantation in East Kalimantan Province <p>In 2014, assisting companies in identification and assessment of their HCV areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT Adindo Hutani Lestari (AHL), forest plantation located in Malinau, North Kalimantan. • PT Industrial Forest Plantation (IFP), located in Kapuas District, Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan • PT Kemilau Indah Nusantara (KIN), oil palm plantation located in Kutai, East Kalimantan. (With this company TBI Indonesia also assisted in Social Impact Assessment) • PT ITCI Hutani Manunggal (forest plantation), located in Penajam Paser Utara District, East Kalimantan <p>In 2014 (end) - 2015, similar assistances given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT Dewata Sawit Nusantara (DSN) to develop work plan and profile of HCV Area Melenyu 4 within the palm oil plantation area in Muara Wahau, East Kutai, East Kalimantan • PT Fajar Surya Swadaya (FSS), a subsidiary of Djarum Group operating in forest plantation, located in Penajam Paser, East Kalimantan. • Barito Pacific Timber Group (in its 3 rubber plantations namely: PT Lestari Asri Jaya and PT Wana Mukti Wisesa in Tebo, Jambi Province, Sumatra and PT Multi Kusuma Cemerlang in Palaran, Samarinda, East Kalimantan Province 	<p>The project was part of TBI Indonesia campaign on the importance of retaining the HCV areas in palm oil plantations to manage the ecological balance in production area.</p> <p>To provide capacity building for the company's staff to gain knowledge on HCV approach and participate in HCV assessment process.</p>	<p>Provincial Forest Service of West Sumatera took action in improving the allowable number of annual cut based on recommendation of the study</p> <p>HCV areas had been identified within the MUs and the companies able to manage the HCV areas based on the management recommendation.</p> <p>Companies' staff had been trained and able to participate in the HCV assessment process in management unit of the company's production areas.</p>
<p>In 2012 TBI Indonesia assisted PT RAPP to develop management plan of HCVF Kampar Ring - as a follow up of HCVF Landscape Assessment in 2010</p>	<p>After being identified and assessed, HCVF areas of RAPP need to be managed in sustainable way. Besides, the Kampar ring's peat land needs to be protected.</p>	<p>RAPP has been equipped with recommendations to develop management plan of their production areas leading to sustainability targets in 2014 implemented through one to one initiative, one ha of plantation – one ha of conservation and protection of natural forests .</p>

Interventions organized or supported by TBI	Objectives	Outcome description
<p>Organized HCV training in collaboration with partners as part of TBI project to increase capacity building of personnel:</p> <p>In 2012, two (2) trainings were organized on “HCV Assessment” for capacity building of practitioners in oil palm plantation and industrial plantation forest, conducted in Jogjakarta in collaboration with Instiper, HCV-NI and ReMark Asia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first training held on 23-27 April 2012, attended by 23 participants. - The second training held on 4-11 November 2012, attended by 61 participants. <p>In 2013, HCV training was organized in collaboration with Instiper Jogjakarta, HCVNI, ReMark Asia, and Wana Aksara foundation. The training was held in Jogjakarta on 7-13 April 2013 attended by 31 participants. The parallel training at similar time with this training was SIA Training that was held on 7-11 April 2013 attended by 15 participants.</p> <p>Another HCV training organized in 2013 was held in Jogjakarta on 23-28 September 2013 in collaboration with Instiper, HCVNI and ReMark Asia attended by 19 participants.</p> <p>In 2014, TBI Indonesia organized HCV trainings as follows: In collaboration with STABIL conducted two trainings in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.</p> <p>First training was on 17-21 February 2014, also supported by Plantation Agency of East Kalimantan, WWF and OWT, targeted for private companies in East Kalimantan, attended by 35 participants.</p> <p>Second training was on 13-16 August 2014, targeted for government staff, representatives of local communities, and local NGOs, supported also by Plantation Agency of East Kalimantan. Number of participants: 23</p> <p>In collaboration with Instiper Jogjakarta and HCVNI organized two regular trainings in Yogyakarta on 21-25 April 2014 attended by 34 participants and on 21-25 September 2014 attended by 24 participants.</p> <p>TBI Indonesia also conducted two in-house trainings: for Synergy Palma Group in East Kalimantan on 14-17 April 2014 attended by 50 participants and for PT Kemilau Indah Nusantara (KIN) in East Kalimantan on 20 June 2014 attended by 30 participants.</p>	<p>The HCV Assessment trainings were aimed to increase staff capacity of private and other sectors and at the same time promote sustainable practice in production areas.</p> <p>The organisation of the trainings was also aimed to strengthen capacity of partner institutions such as HCV Network Indonesia (HCVNI), Instiper, STABIL and universities.</p>	<p>Personnel of private companies, as well as staff of government, NGOs, certification bodies, and other institutions had been trained on HCV assessment and gained knowledge on HCV assessment and other related issues.</p>

Interventions organized or supported by TBI	Objectives	Outcome description
<p>TBI Indonesia supported HCVNI in organizing its general assembly meeting held in Bogor, 26 September 2014</p>	<p>TBI Indonesia supported the re-activation of HCVNI as the national network of HCV practitioners in Indonesia to become the source of HCV information and data center for related stakeholders in Indonesia. It is part of TBI Indonesia project in strengthening capacity of institutions.</p>	<p>Commitment of participants was strengthened in the development of HCVNI as representative organisation for HCV center in Indonesia, and the event successfully appointed new members of executive board and supervisory board to lead the organisation for the period of 2014-2017.</p>
<p>Landscape-level effects of HCV in an agro-commodity landscape in Kalimantan</p>	<p>The initial study was aimed to analyze the gaps between potential and actual HCV in Pawan Watershed (1.2 M Ha), Ketapang, West Kalimantan.</p> <p>Further study is still going on focusing on Gunung Tarak landscape (the downstream part of the landscape, 500,000 Ha), to see the effectiveness of HCV identification and management done by agro-commodity sector for better natural resource management of the management unit and the landscape.</p>	<p>Report of the study called "Analyzing the gaps between potential and actual high conservation value (HCVs) in the Pawan Watershed, Ketapang, West Kalimantan, had been published in European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN) News No.56 year 2014 (page 205 – 211). The study has become a lesson learned document to encourage practitioners of HCV to commit in maintaining their HCV areas and not just identifying the area for the sake of certification compliance. Another report will be released in 2017.</p>
<p>HCVF workshop at Mirah Hotel, Bogor, on 29 September 2016, organized by GIZ Forclime, GIZ Bioclimate, GIZ Gelamai, supported by TBI Indonesia. Participants of the workshop: 41 people.</p> <p>Title of PD presentation: "Past, present and future roles of TBI Indonesia in Mainstreaming HCV".</p>	<p>The workshop is aimed to improve the capacity of government officials on roles and responsibilities in the implementation of HCVF on national, sub-national and FMU levels.</p>	<p>Draft of HCVF competence standard for government and FMU personnel had been developed and provided as recommendations to the Center of Education and Training for Forestry Officials and Directorate of Ecosystem and Essential Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Directorate general of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation has prepared draft on HCV decree.</p>

Interventions organized or supported by TBI	Objectives	Outcome description
<p>Quantifying the Impacts of TBI-Indonesia in mainstreaming the use of HCV (2006-2016) in the form of a publication report.</p>	<p>The objectives of the study are: (a) To assess the impacts of TBI-IP efforts in mainstreaming HCV to key beneficiary groups; (b) To evaluate the effectiveness of past approaches in mainstreaming HCV; (c) Use key evaluation results as a basis to validate Tropenbos Indonesia future strategic position; (d) Develop Policy Brief on roles of HCV as key indicators on Ecosystem Essential Areas (EEA).</p>	<p>Final report and policy brief will be published in July to be disseminated.</p>