



One methodology for No Deforestation – HCS Convergence (HCSA and HCS+), and implications for RSPO & New Plantings GHG Assessments

**Grant Rosoman – Co-Chair, HCS Approach Steering Group
RT14, Bangkok**

Outline

- ❖ HCS Approach and HCS+
- ❖ Announcing HCS Convergence
- ❖ Key element of the converged methodology
- ❖ Implications for RSPO
- ❖ Summary and Next Steps

HCS Approach and HCS Science Study

HCS Approach:

- Began 2011 to practically implement 'No Deforestation' commitments
- Remote sensing and field plots for vegetation stratification, forest patch Decision Tree for conservation and land use planning
- Integrates with FPIC, Participatory mapping, HCV, peat protection

HCS+

- Began 2014 – science study aimed at reducing GHG emissions from PO
- LiDAR mapping AGC, organic soils, carbon neutrality, social requirements, multi-stakeholder land use planning

Convergence focus – achieving No Deforestation - which areas are natural forest and which are degraded land?



Announcing HCS Convergence

- A single HCS methodology has been agreed!
- Combines HCS Approach and HCS+
- Key elements: HCS thresholds via vegetation stratification, use of LiDAR, decision tree for 'Young Regenerating Forest' patches, role of carbon, & robust social requirements
- Working groups to resolve outstanding issues: application of HCS to smallholders & High Forest Cover landscapes, protection of HCS forest
- Ongoing discussion on functional and governance integration with HCV Resource Network

4

Ongoing governance - HCSA Steering Group, & Sime Darby, IOI, KLK and Cargill will apply to join



Finalising the converged HCS methodology via Toolkit v2

- HCSA Toolkit launched in April 2015
- Designed as a practitioners manual on the methodology
- Currently under review, including addressing the convergence elements
- Further trials, then release v2 in early 2017
- Science Advisory Committee including HCS+ scientists



6

HCS Convergence and RSPO

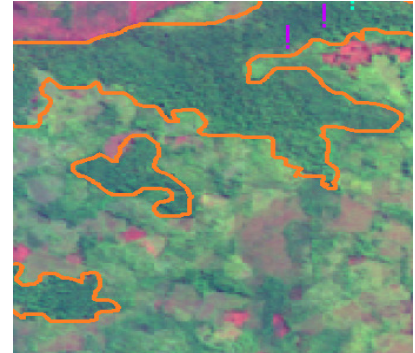
- Practical methodology to define and identify High Carbon Stock forest areas
- Can be incorporated into P&C revision – Principle 7
- Already referred to in RSPO Next
- Can significantly strengthen RSPO GHG Assessment Procedure for New Plantings – esp. Chapter 3 where HCS assessments can replace AGC default values, and Chapter 4 with carbon estimations and land development options

7

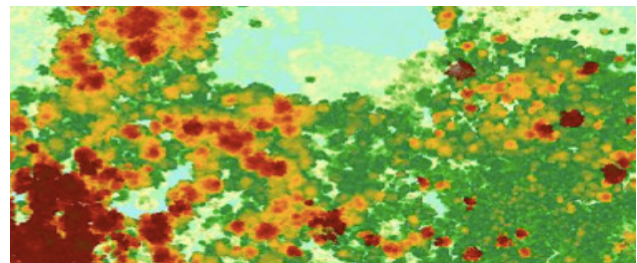
Stratify vegetation for land cover classes – remote sensing



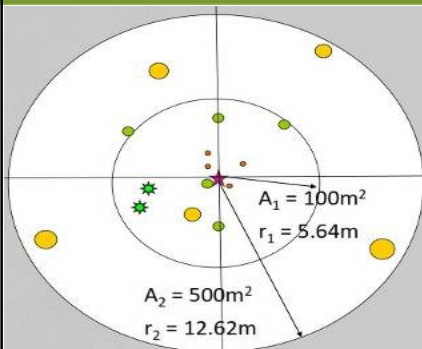
A combined unsupervised and supervised analysis of optical data using visual attributes to provisionally stratify vegetation into 6 classes



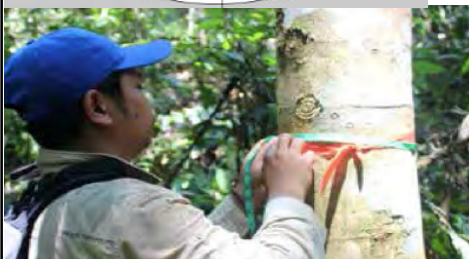
Or, alternatively LiDAR to determine vegetation height



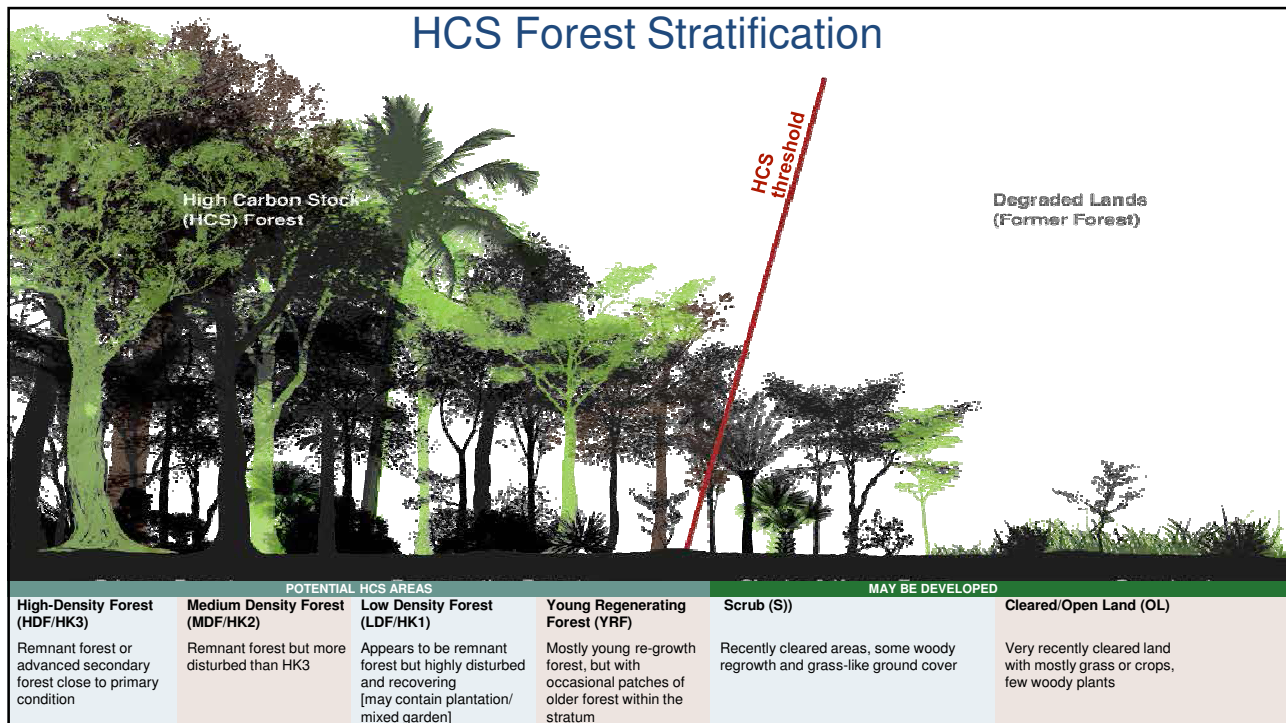
Field plots to gather species, height and DBH data to determine Above Ground Biomass



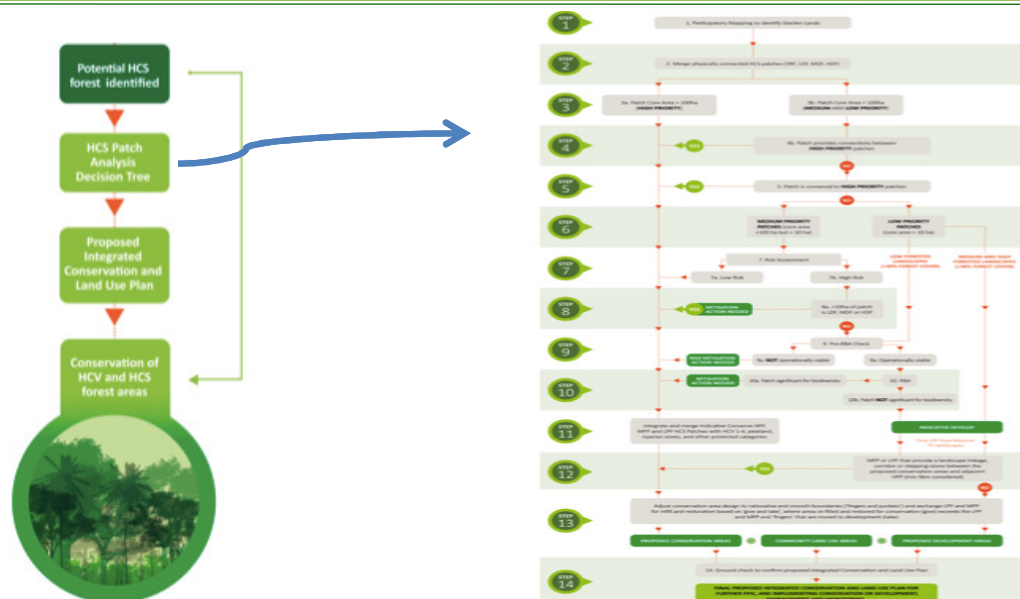
- Community engagement and FPIC process begins to gain consent
- Nested plots measure AGB in trees >5cm DBH
- Carbon estimated using *global* (Chave et al 2014) or locally appropriate allometric
- Alternative plot designs possible

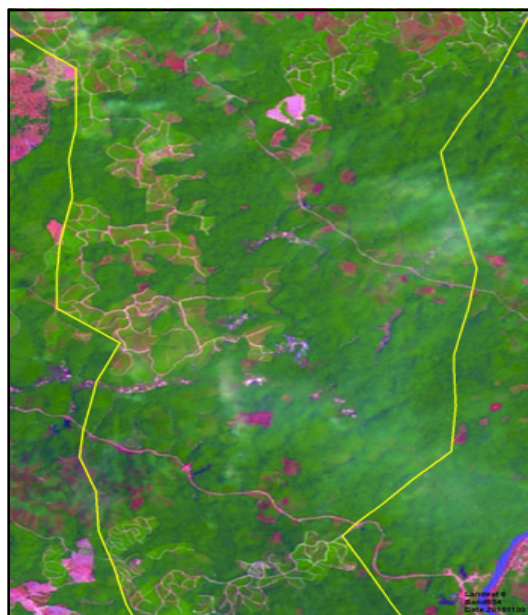


Vegetation Stratification from remote sensing is calibrated with field plot data to map potential HCS forest areas

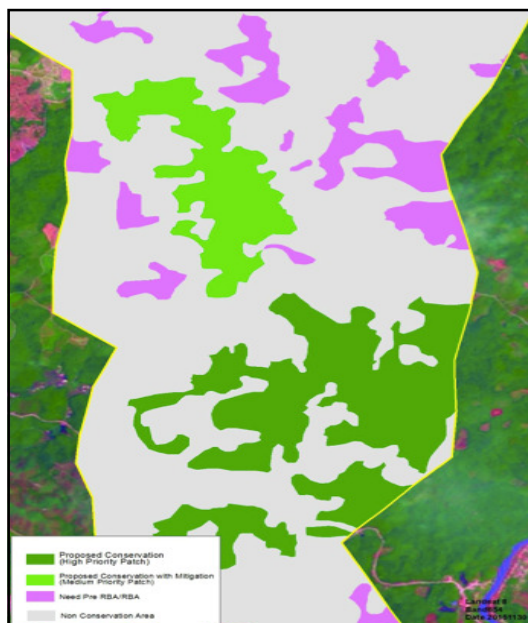
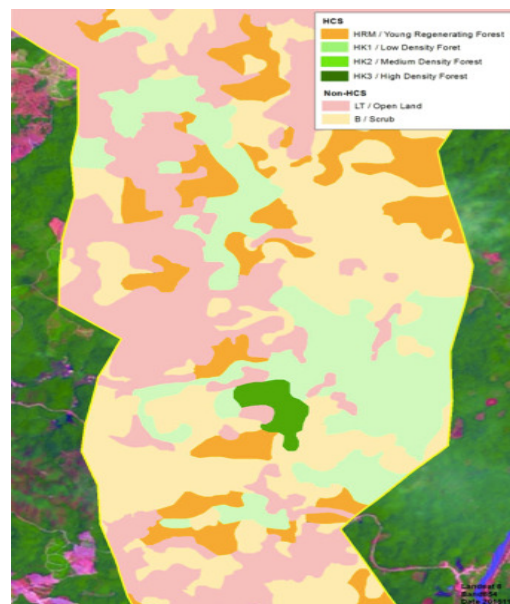


Convergence changes to HCS forest patch decision tree



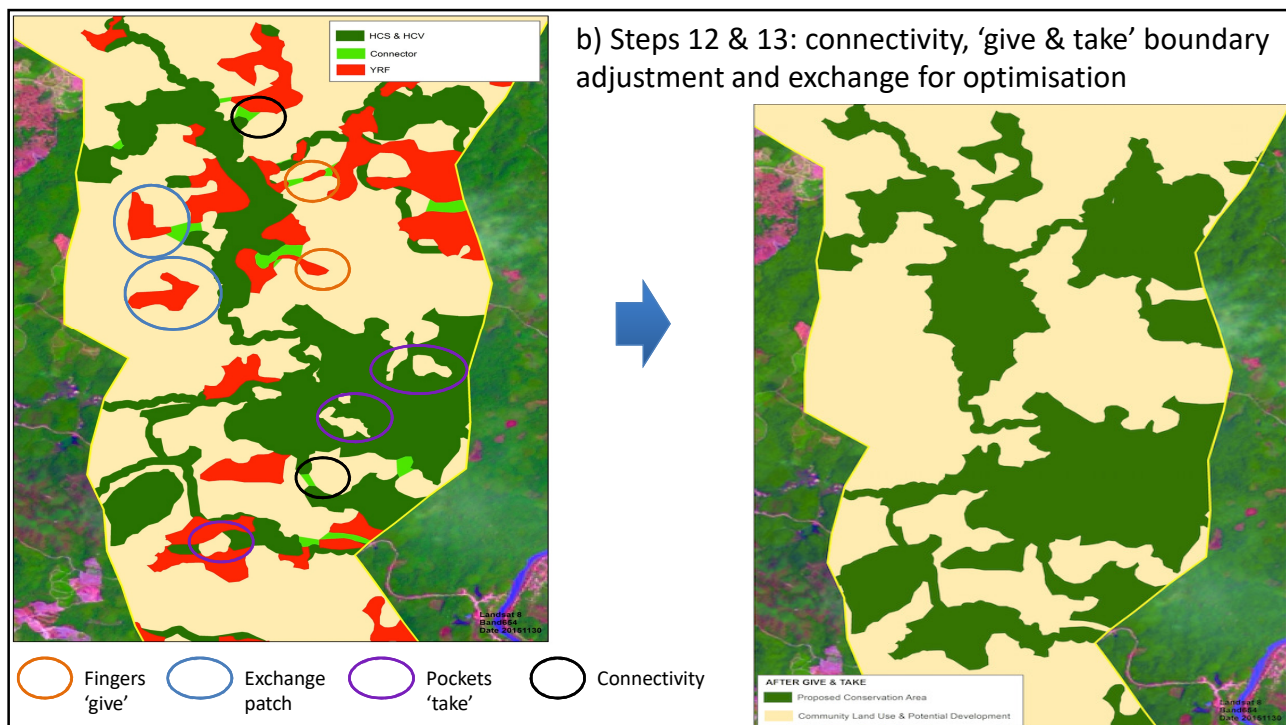


Phase 1: Vegetation Stratification



Phase Two: HCS forest patch analysis Decision Tree – a) patch prioritisation & HCV





Summary and Next Steps

- HCS convergence is a huge step forward for **implementing No Deforestation** – only one methodology
- Can help RSPO by clarifying and supporting parts of Principle 7 and GHG Assessment Procedure for NP
- Ongoing governance of the HCS methodology by HCSA Steering Group - **multi-stakeholder** initiative
- Continued development of HCS for **small farmers**, in **high forest cover** regions, and **forest conservation mechanisms**
- **Integration** discussions with **HCV Resource Network**



Thank you!

For more information:

www.highcarbonstock.org

or queries to: info@highcarbonstock.org