Cross comparison of HCVF criteria and the principles found in related certification schemes

HCVF	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	Roundtable for Responsible Soy Production (RTRS)
A multi-stakeholder process to identify and assess high conservation value forests, and maintain, enhance and monitor their values. It requires a precautionary approach to be applied where HCVs are in question.	An organization that sets forest management standards and accredits certification bodies to conduct forest management and chain of custody audits	An association promoting the growth and use of sustainable palm oil through cooperation within the supply chain and open dialogue with stakeholders	The Roundtable promotes the growth and use of responsible soy and provides a forum for developing and promoting principles and criteria for responsible soy production, processing and trading This is still a draft set of the Principles and Criteria that are being field tested (March 2010).
HCV 1: Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of	Principle 1- Compliance with all applicable laws and international treaties	Principle 1: Commitment to transparency	Principle 1: Responsible Business Practices
biodiversity values (e.g. endemism,		Principle 2: Compliance with all	Principle 2: Responsible Labor
endangered species)	Principle 2- Demonstrated and clearly defined long term land	applicable laws and regulations (includes rights to land use, no	Conditions
HCV2: Globally, regionally or nationally significant large	tenure and use rights	infringement of customary rights, implementation of free, prior informed	Principle 3: Respect for Land Rights
landscape level forests.	Principle 3- Recognition and respect of Indigenous peoples'	consent)	Principle 4: Small scale and traditional land use
HCV3: Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or	rights	Principle 3: Commitment to long-term economic and financial viability	Principle 5: Responsible Community
endangered ecosystems.	Principle 4- Maintenance of social and economic well being and rights	Principle 4: Use of appropriate best	Relations
HCV4: Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical	of workers and local communities	practices by growers and millers	Principle 6: Environmental Responsibility
situations (e.g. watershed	Principle 5- Equitable use and	Principle 5: Environmental	
protection, erosion control, carbon sequestration).	sharing benefits from the forests	responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity	Principle 7: Responsible Water management
HCV5: Forest areas fundamental to	Principle 6- Reduction of environmental impact of logging	Principle 6: Responsible consideration	Principle 8: Responsible Soil
meeting basic needs of local	activity	of employees and of individuals	Management

communities (e.g. subsistence,		and communities affected by growers	
health).	Principle 7- Appropriate and	and mills	Principle 9: Crop protection and
	continuously updated		responsible use of agrochemicals
HCV6: Forest areas critical to local	management plans	Principle 7: Responsible development	
communities' traditional cultural		of new plantings	Principle 10: Responsible
identity (areas of cultural,	Principle 8- Appropriate monitoring		establishment of infrastructure and
ecological, economic or religious	and assessment activities to assess	Principle 8: Commitment to continuous	new areas of cultivation
significance identified in	condition of forest	improvement in key areas of activity	
cooperation with such local			
communities	Principle 9- Maintenance of HCVFs		
	Principle 10- Plantations (Best		
	management, and should also		
	complement the management of,		
	reduce pressures on,		
	and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.		
	conservation of natural forests.		