High Conservation Value Industrial Forest Plantation Assessment Report

Public Summary

PT. KALIMANTAN SUBUR PERMAI

13.276Ha.

Kubu Raya, Landak, and Sanggau Regencies

West Kalimantan Province

September – December 2013

This Public Summary is prepared within the framework of APP's Forest Conservation Policy and the information contained is the result of a full HCV assessment

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Time frame of HCV Assessment

The assessment is conducted on June 2013 – August 2013

1.2 Reference

No	Reference
1	National HCV Toolkit
2	*The High Conservation Value Forest Toolkit, Edition 1, December 2003*

1.3 Project Development Status

PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai is one of APP supplier which has been operating since 2010, according to the FCP there will be no natural forest wood cut and clearance by PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai after January 31, 2013.

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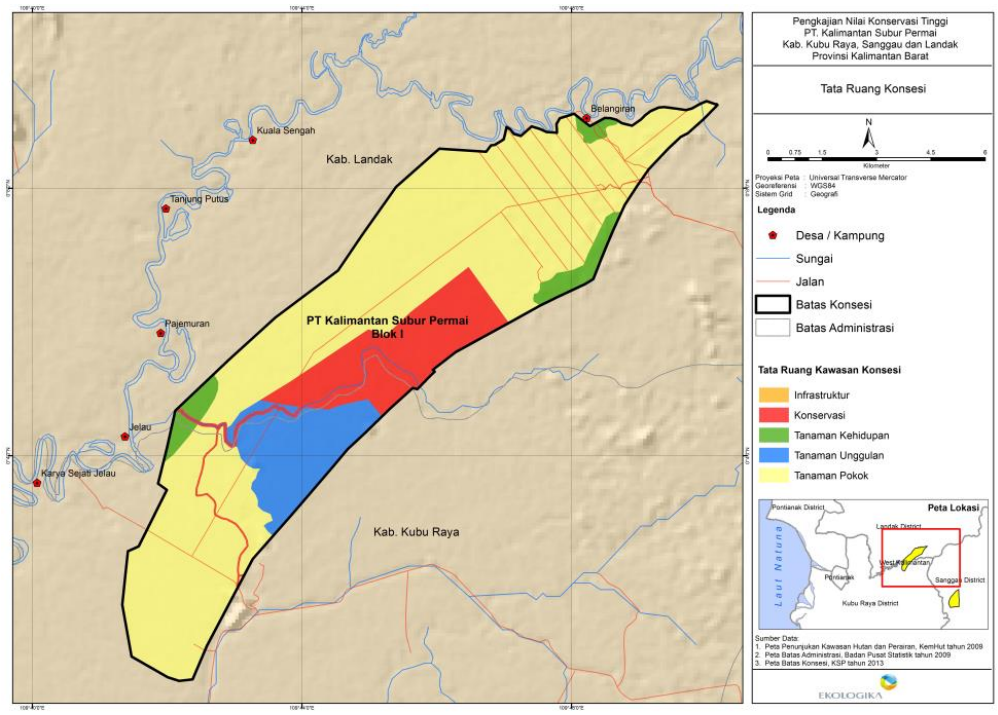
1.4 Area Description

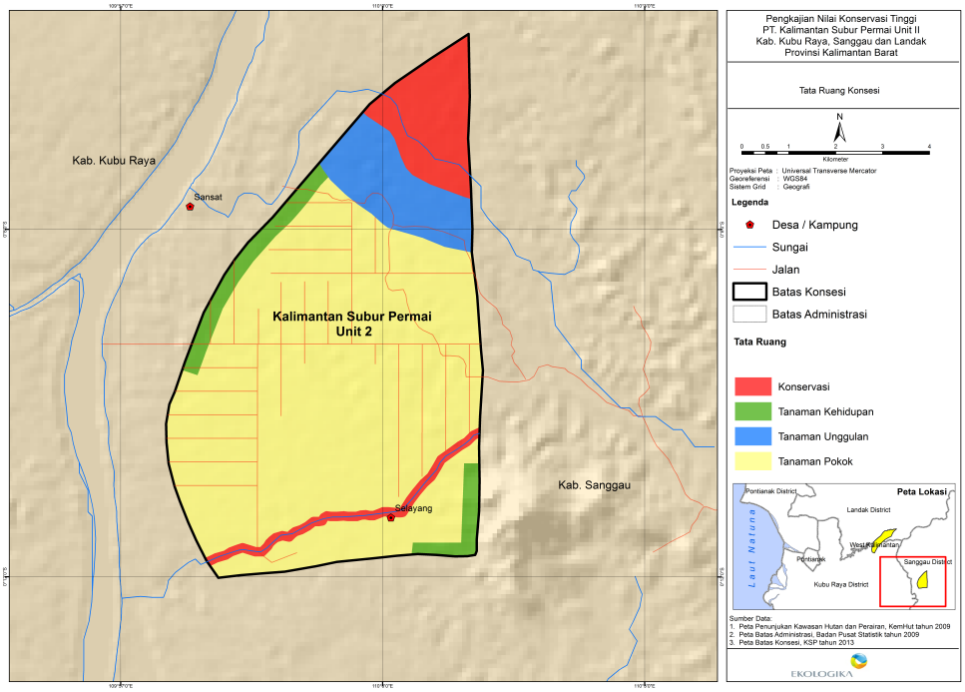
The assessment was conducted on the Industrial Forest Plantation owned by PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai. PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai (PT.KSP) is licensed to develop Industrial Forest plantation (HTI) through Commercial Timber Forest Products Utilization Permit/Industrial Forest plantation (IUPHHK-HTI) No. SK.332/ Menhut-II/2007, dated 17 September 2007, for an area of± 13.270 Ha in West Kalimantan Province. The permission of working plan for Commercial Timber Forest Product Utilization HTI within forest plantation is granted for 10 years period 2008 – 2017, the Minister of Forestry/Director General of Forest Production Development c.q.Director general of Forest Plantation Development No. SK.305/VI-BPHT/2008 dated 3 September 2008. PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai (KSP) is one of the suppliers of Asian Pulp and Paper (APP) located in Kubu Raya, Landak dan Sanggau, regencies, West Kalimantan Province.

Adiministratively, the concession area of IUPHHK-HT KSP Block I is located in Sungai Ambawang Sub-district, Kuala Mandor B Sub-district (Kubu Raya Regency), NgabangSub-district (Landak Regency), West Kalimantan Province. Villages around the concession area of IUPHHK-HT KSP Block I are Teluk Bakung village in Sungai Ambawang Sub-district,

Kuala Mandor A village Kuala Mandor B Sub-district, and Pak Mayamvillage NgabangSub-district.



Spatial Plan Map of KSP Unit I Concession Area



Spatial Plan Map of KSP Unit II Concession Area

2 METHODS

2.1 Primary Data Collection

With the limited social data, socio-economic studies was also conducted on selected villlage to represent the concession. Personal information and HCV related or participatory research experiences with communities, of each team members are recorded in Appendix 2.

The primary data used are available in separate reports on:

- The vegetation within KSP concession
- Mammals within KSPconcession
- Birds within KSP concession
- Reptiles and Amphibians within KSP concession
- Socio-economic and cultural condition within and around KSP concession

Management and monitoring recommendations suggested in this report served as the basis of management and monitoring recommendations used in this assessment.

Field topography verification. To assess the accuracy of topographic conditions described in secondary DEM, general field observations are conducted throughout whole KSP concessions. KSP concessions are generally undulating to sloping with dominantly lowland forest ecosystems.

Vegetation Survey. HCV assessment of vegetation in KSP concession was conducted by using descriptive method; with one km line-transect in areas representing each ecosystem types.

Amphibians and Reptiles. Herpetofauna diversity research was conducted by using active techniques, including Visual Encounter Survey (VES) modified with transect, Surveys at breeding sites and Road Cruising (Hayer et al., 1994; Kusrini, 2009). Morning observations were carried out from 06.00 to 09.00, while afternoon and evening observations were from 15.30 from 21.00. One km line-transects was set up in several habitat types.

Birds.Abundance survey of birdtypes was conducted by using cruising methods with Sorensen-Dice indexto analyse the data, to identify the similarity of birds' flocks in each habitat type. Elaboration of the method, the survey area and the results are given in the separated avifaunareport.

Mammals. This research applied line-transect and cruising technique. Mammals are observed by slowly cruising along 1 km of transect line in each forest types and recording all of the spotted mammals species. The observations were carried out in the morning (05:30 – 09:00), afternoon (15:00 – 18:00) and evening (19:00 – 22:00).

Social and cultural. The social and cultural scope of High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments falls to the criteria HCV 5 (basic needs of local communities) and 6 (cultural identityand local community's bond with the area). Landscape methods was employed in the assessment, thus it carried in villages within and around the concession area.

Sample determination is based on the following criteria:

1. The village is within the concession area.

2. The village is located around the area in a very close proximity to the concession and potentially, directly or indirectly, affected by the company's operations.
3. The villageis located around the concession area based on watershed (DAS).

Selected villages around the area was to examine the questions of whether natural resources from the concession and the forest areas are crucial to the fulfillment of basic needs of local communities, irreplaceable, do the community make use of natural resources in the concession area sustainably? And does loss/damage of some parts or all of the natural resources due to company's operations affect the community livelihood?

Data Mining Method uses data collected from Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and semi-structured Interviews. To ensure participation in the process of data mining, representatives and community groups (village authority, religious figures, youth, and marginal group) were involved in the FGD. The purpose is collecting information on resources of each areas (settlement, hamlet, village) garnered from local community's knowledge, which is resourceful for HCV 4 assement and sosio-economic HCV 5, and HCV 6.

Location and delineation of High Conservation Value (HCV) 5 and HCV 6 are identified by observation, while GPS coordinates are input to set High Conservation Value(HCV) Area. The locations are then accurately presented in spatial maps.

2.2 Schedule

No	Activity	Date
1	Pre Assessment	
2	Reporting	
3	Stake Holder Consultation	04 July 2013
4	Assessment	
5	Post assessment	10 – 11 February 2014
6	Reporting	
7	Public Consultation	5 – 6 June 2014
8	Peer Review	April 2014
9	Final Report	

3 ASSESSMENT TEAM

Neville Kemp MSc (Technical Advisor of Ecology)

Profession	:	Director of PT Ekologika Consultants, Natural Resource Management Consultant
Expertise	:	Biodiversity survey, Community Development, Forest Ecology and Management. He is an ecologist, forestry expert and ornithologist
Field Experience	:	Worked in conservation areas and community development at Indonesia and Vietnam for more than 17 years and known as an expert in the field of Biodiversity Survey, especially identifying avifauna species in Indonesia. Currently he is the Director of PT EKologika Consultants – a consulting company that provides Natural Resource Management Service and survey services in High Conservation Value assessment for companies in timber, palm oil plantation and FSC standard. He is also a member of High Conservation Value Network Indonesia.

Ninil Riyati Miftahul Jannah (Technical Advisor of Socio-economic and Cultural)

Profession	:	Community Development Specialist
Expertise	:	More than 10 years of working experience in various fields, including community development, conservation, environmental education and informal education for adults. Recently, her expertise is shifted to disaster risk reduction field and organizing communities to preparedness against disaster using participatory approach.
Field Experience	:	Since earthquake disaster hit Yogya in May 27th 2006, Ninil had helped many communities to rebuild and strengthen their source of income through participatory approach. Founded “Perkumpulan Lingkar” in 2008 and continuously working with communities to implement programs related to natural resources and disaster risk reduction.

Imam Sulistyo (Team Leader, and Sociocultural)

Profession	:	Social Technical Lead, PT. Ekologika Consultants
Expertise	:	Biodiversity Survey, Community development, Stakeholders Engagement.
Field Experience	:	Imam started his professional career in community development field and natural resource management since 2001. More than 10

years of experience conducting biology surveys, social studies and community engagement and development. Possess good knowledge in facilitating and building relationship with communities, government, and other stakeholders.

Didik Raharyono (Mammals; Tiger Specialist)

Profession	:	Consultants
Expertise	:	As a Tiger Specialist
Field Experience	:	he had 9 years tiger related programs experiences such as: Innovating Conservation, Jogjakarta's Wildlife Rescue Center, Large Carnivores Monitoring as Forest Ecosystem Controller (PEH) of Volcanic National Parks in Jember and Jogjakarta. He was a Camera trap Operator for FFI Indonesia program in Nusakambangan. Didik was also involved in a number of researches (11 researches between 2009 – 2012) in the field of large carnivore, leopard, Javan tiger, and mammals.

Burhan Tjaturadi, MSc (Tim Ekologi-Herpet)

Profession	:	Natural Resource Management Consultant
Expertise	:	Biodiversity Survey, especially herpetofauna taxon (Reptillian and Amphibian).
Field Experience	:	Worked in conservation field in Papua for more than 11 years and known as expert in biodiversity survey, especially herpetofauna identification in Indonesia. Other than that, he was also active in Turtle Breeding studies in a NGO located at Yogyakarta. Currently he served as Biodiversity Officer in PT. Ekologika Consultants – a consultant company that provides Natural Resource Management Service and surveying services which provides High Conservation Value measurement for timber company, palm oil plantation and Industrial Forest, including several companies which had FCS certification standard.

Fernando Togar Manurung, MP. (Ekologi Kehutanan dan Flora)

Profession	:	Lecturer at Faculty of Forestry, Tanjung Pura University.
Expertise	:	Wildlife researcher, forest ecology, tropical silviculture

Field Experience	:	He had 23 conservation program experiences in West Kalimantan and known as biodiversity expert especially forest ecology. Knowns as tropical forest and peat expert, he also knows as ecolabelling assessor. Had research in flora of tropical forest silvculter

Agusti Randi S.Hut (Plant Ecology Team)

Profession	:	Konsultan Flora
Expertise	:	Biodiversity Survey, especially Flora.
Field Experience	:	Since 2010 had done various biodiversity research with several institute such as FFI and WWF at several conservation and private companies in West Kalimantan for HCV purpose and others. Vegetation accessor for HCV studies activity for PT. ATP, PT. DTK and PT. KSP at West Kalimantan; PT. SBA, PT. BAP, and PT. BMH at OKI-South Sumatra; PT. RIA, PT. MSK, PT. BDL, PT. RUJ, PT. SGP and PT. BKM at Riau (all private companies are company with forest industry that supplies APP)

Fahrudin Surahmat, S.P. (Avifauna)

Profession	:	Avifauna Researcher
Expertise	:	Biodiversity survey, especially birds taxa
Field Experience	:	Actively participated in biodiversity research in various National Park and Wildlife Reserve since college, such as Mount Halimun-Salak National Park, Mount Gede Pangrango National Park, Ujung Kulon National Park, Cikepuh Wildlife Reserve, Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve. Actively involved in monitoring predatory bird migration, avifauna survey for CIkalang Christmas (*Fregata andrewsi*) in Jakarta bay, environmental monitoring and environmental related to Eagle reintroduction and birds marking. He is still an active volunteer of Suaka Elang, HarimauKita, and Burung Nusantara. Researcher is also part of Indonesia Bird Banding Scheme; group of avifauna researcher affiliated with LIPI which is actively marking bird. Aves assessor for HCV studies for PT. ATP, PT. DTK, and PT. KSP at West Kalimantan, PT. RIA, PT. MSK, PT. BDL, PT. RUJ, PT. SGP, and PT. BKM in Riau. (all companies are industrial forestry companies listed as APP supplier)

Sandy Chakradata (GIS)

Profession	:	GIS Consultant
Expertise	:	Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing
Field Experience	:	Since 2008 had done several Mapping activities with Government Institute (Designing Masterplan, GIS Application) and Private Companies and NGO such as Chevron, PT. Beka Intitama.

Aris Bahariyono, S.Si. (Tim Sosial)

Profession	:	Independent Consultant in Environment and Socio-Economical and Cultural fields
Expertise	:	Proffesional and having more than 20 year of experience working on the issue of capacity developing for civilian organization, and government on the issue of reducting poverty; Living Environment and Conservation; Natural Resource Management; Gender Equality and Fairness; Social Movement; Conflict Transformation and Peace Building; Developing relation with government, NGO, and private sector. Active in several institute: Indonesian NGO Council, Pontianak Institute for Kalimantan Studies, Klub Indonesia Hijau Regional Pontianak, CRID-Centre for Research and Inter-Religious Dialogue (Dept. Info & Development, PBHI-Perhimpunan Bantuan Hukum dan HAM Indonesia Wilayah Kalbar (Advocation Program), LHI-Lestari Hutan Indonesia (Social and Culture Research Development and Operational Department), Tiara Pilar Kreasi Environmental Consulting.
Field Experience	:	HCV-High Conservation Value, Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL); Problem Solving For Better Health; Natural Resources Economy Valuation; Strengthening South East Asia Civil Society's Advocacy on the Asian Development Bank; BCC-Behaviour Change Communication; PHC-Primary Health Care and CO-Community Organizer; Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA); Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline; Internal Training within the context of Integration Program; IDPs Phase Out Program Introductory Training; Conflict Transformation and Peace Building; Peace Education and Conflict Resolution; Peace Building Technical Commission CRS - South East Asia Pacific Regional Office; International Symposium and Workshop on Tropical Peatland Carbon-Climate-Human Interactions-Carbon Pools, Fire, Mitigation, Restoration and Wise Use; International Workshop on "Wildfire and Carbon Management in Peat Forest - Central Kalimantan.

Adi Nugroho, ST. (Tim Sosial)

Profession	:	Independent Consultant in Environment and Socio-Economical and Cultural fields
Expertise	:	Community Organizing, Community Development, Risk disaster management, Climate change adaptation
Field Experience	:	Had 18 years experiences in NGO as facilitator for government and community (local, regional and national). Had some research such as Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA, Rapid Rural Appraisal-RRA, Appreciate Participatory Planning and Action-APPA and Participatory Action Research-PAR and also etnographi.

4 RESULT

4.1 HCV Result

HCV	Definition	Present	Potential	Absent
1	Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	1.1 1.2 1.3		1.4
2	Large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.	2.2., 2.3		2.1
3	Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.	3		
4	Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.	4.1, 4.3		4.2
5	Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.	5		
6	Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.	6		

HCV	Sub HCV	Definition	Present
1.	1.1	Areas/sites that have or give Biodiversity Supporting Function for Protected and/or Conservation Areas.	Peat area with more than 3 m depth, company protected area, riverbank of Lida River
	1.2	Endangered species.	*Critically endangered is Callagur borneoensis* (painted terrapin) of reptile, 6endangered species*Anisoptera curtisii* Dyer, *Dipterocarpus globosus* Vesque,*Dryobalanops keithii* Symington, *Hopea cf. mengerawan* Miq., *Shorea cf. bullata* Ashtondan*Shorea cf. pallidifolia* Ashton
	1.3	Areas that contain habitat for viable	5 mammals species are listed under

		population of endangered restricted range or protected species	vulnerable (VU) (*Callosciurus adamsi, Niviventer cremoriventer, Nycticebus coucang, Rusa unicolor, Sus barbatus*)and 1 species as endangered (EN) (*Hylobates albibarbis*). 2 species of bird listed as vulnearble (VU) in IUCN, 8 species are in CITES appendix II, 17 species of birds are protected by Indonesian government. 8 species of reptileand amphibians. and 38 species of plants.
	1.4	Areas that contain habitat of temporary use by species or congregations of species	Codot cave is important habitat type supporting bats and *codot* (fruit bats)
2	2.1	Large Natural Landscapes with capacity to maintain natural ecological processes and dynamics	None
	2.2	Areas that contain two or more contiguous ecosystems	Ecotone area between peat and dipterocarp forest on the metamorphic rocks
	2.3	Areas that contain representative populations of most naturally occurring species	Biodiversity proxy (above mentioned Orangutan and eagle) in every secondary forest and industrial forest plantation in the concession.
3		Areas with endangered or nearly extinct ecosystem.	Rare and threatened proxy ecosystem, peat, dipterocarp in Metamorphic rock, Riparian, mangrove,salt water swamp.
4	4.1	Important areas or ecosystem that function as water supply and flood control for community that resides in downstream areas.	*Riparian forest*and wetland along the banks of Kualan river on the northern part of concession area
	4.3	Areas that function as natural barriers to prevent forest or field fire.	Buffer 100m forest, industrial forest plantation (HTI)
5		Areas with Important Functions to fulfill Local community's basic needs.	a. Forest area to fulfill as staple food resource. b. Land requirements to fulfill plantation area requirements. c. Wild animals to fulfill source of protein. d. Fruits and vegetables (vitamin) e. Fuel (Wood) f. Clean Water g. Animal feed h. Construction Material (House, Boat, utensils) i. Medicines j. Source of income from natural resources (rubber and resin)

6		Areas with Important Functions as Traditional Cultural Identity of Local Communities.	10 sacred springs and protected customary forest in the area asound concession and natural forest. There are also 10 culturally important species

4.2 Public Consultation Result

Implementation:

Date 04 July 2013

Venue

List of Participants of Public Consultations:

No.	Institution/organization	Contact Person	address
1	West Kalimantan Province		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan	Setyo Haryani	Jln Sultan Abdurahman, Pontianak
b.	Dinas Perkebunan	Evi Silalahi	Jln Pangeran Cinata, Pontianak
c.	Dinas Pertanian	Didik Winarno	Jln Alianyang no 17, Pontianak
d.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan	Ridwansyah	Jln Sultan Saharja, Pontianak
e.	Bappeda	Suratman	Jln A. Yani, Pontianak
f.	BPLH/BLH	Etty Septia Sari	Jln Affandi Arani Jalur 2, Pontianak
g.	Badan Pertanahan Nasional	Kiswandi	Jn Sutan Syahrir, Pontianak
h.	BKSDA	Desy S	Jln A. Yani, Pontianak
i.	BP2HP Wilayah III	Sarpinah Saragih	Jl. A Yani no 121 Pontianak
j.	BPKH Wilayah III	Sapar Sirani	Jl. A Yani no 121 Pontianak
k.	UPTD Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan/Manggala Agni	Bambang	Jln Sultan Abdurahman, Pontianak
l.	BPDAS	Juni Frans	Jl. A Yani no 121 Pontianak
2	Regencies		

A.	Landak		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan dan perkebunan	Indra Juwisa	Ngabang
b.	Dinas Pertanian		
d.	Bappeda		
e.	BPLH / BLHD	TA Suharnoto	Ngabang
B.	Kubu R		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan dan perkebunan	Elizabeth	Jln Sungai Raya, Sungai Raya
b.	Dinas Pertanian	Awaluddin	Jln Sungai Raya, Sungai Raya
c.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan		
d.	Bappeda	Zulkifli	Jln Arteri Supadio, Sungai Raya
e.	BPLH / BLHD	Hendri	Jln Sungai Raya, Sungai Raya
C.	Ketapang		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan	Nugroho W Sistanto	Jln M. Thohir Ketapang
b.	Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Peternakan		
c.	Dinas Perkebunan	L. Sikat Gudag	Jln MT Haryono no 41 Ketapang
d.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan		
e.	Bappeda	Sabarudin	Jln Jend. Sudirman Ketapang
f.	BPLH / BLHD	Sita	Jln HOS. Cokroaminoto Ketapang
D.	Kayong Utara		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan dan perkebunan	Sutopo	Jln Sukadana, Sukadana
b.	Dinas Pertanian	Rudy Rustaman	
c.	Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan	H. Matjuni	
d.	Bappeda	Tommy DJ	Jln Bhayangkara, Sukadana

e.	BPLH / BLHD	Syaifullah	
E.	Sanggau		
a.	Dinas Kehutanan dan perkebunan	Abdul Haris	Jln Kom Yos Sudarso 32 Sanggau
b.	Dinas Pertanian, Perikanan dan Kelautan	Nur Affandi	
d.	Bappeda	Yuliono	Jln Jend. Sudirman 9 Sanggau
e.	BPLH / BLHD		Jln RE Martadinata no 14-16 Sanggau
3	NGOs		
a.	Walhi		Jl. M. Husni Thamrin Pontianak
b.	TARAS Forest Watch	Syaman	
c.	Indonesia Forest & Climate Support Project (IFACS)		
d.	Center for Wetlands People and Biodiversity (UNTAN)	Gusti Zakaria Ansyari	Kompleks Fakultas Pertanian Untan, Jln M. Isya
e.	WWF	Khairul Huda	Jln Karna Sosial, Pontianak
f.	Jaringan Pemantau Independen Kehutanan Kalbar (JPIK)	Muhammad Syamsuri	
g	AMAN Kalbar	Viktor	Jl. Budi Utomo, Kompleks Ruko No. 03 Siantan Hulu, Pontianak UTARA
h.	Forum Komunikasi Daerah Kalbar		Jl. Budi Utomo, Pontianak
i.	People Resource Conservation Foundation Indonesia (PRCF)	Darma Wahyudi	Komplesk Mitra Isama 6
j.	Lembaga Gemawan	Mursydi Hidayat	Kompleks Kelapa Hijau 18 Pontianak
k.	Sawit Watch	Nico	Jln M. Husni Thamrin
l.	Titian	Ian Hilman	Jl. Sungai Raya Dalam, Kompl. Sejahtera I No. 7-8B, Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat

m.	JKPP Kalbar		Jl. Gusti Situt Mahmud Gg. Selat Karimata II no. 7-8
n.	Institut Dayakologi	Paternus	Jl.Budi Utomo, Komp. Bumi Indah Khatulistiwa Blok B5, No.4 Pontianak 78241
o.	Lembaga Bela Banua Talino (LBBT)	T. Erny	Jl. Budi Utomo, Komp.Bumi Indah , Khatulistiwa Blok A.5, No.4 Pontianak 78241
p.	Program Pemberdayaan Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan (PPSHK) Kalbar		Jl. Budi Utomo, Komp. Bumi Indah Khatulistiwa Blok A.3, No.5 Pontianak 78241
q.	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia		Jl. Nusa Indah I Blok B No. 58 Pontianak
r.	Cassia Lestari	Sesep Zainudin	Jl. Sultan Syarir Gg. Widodo, No. 22 pontianak 78121
s.	Yayasan Palung	Nur Asiri	Ketapang
t.	Flora Fauna Indonesia	Budiyanto	Jln KH. Mansyur no 7, Ketapang
u.	International Animal Rescue (IAR)	Isnaini Nurdin	Ketapang
v.	Sabda Alam		Ketapang
w.	Forum Peduli Ketapang		Ketapang
x.	Kathulistiwa Kota Kita	Lutfi Faurusal Hasan	Ketapang
y.	Komunitas Burung Ketapang	Abdurahman	Ketapang
z.	Relawan Pemantau Hutan Kalimantan	Able	Ketapang
i.	TFT	Devis R	Jakarta
ii	Green Peace	Taufik Hidayat	Jakarta
4	Neighbouring Companies		
a.	PT. Mayangkara Tanaman Industri (HTI)	AGW Suntamaya	Desa Sansat
b.	PT. Wana Subur Lestari (HTI)	Triyanta	Desa Sansat
c.	PT. KUTJ (Tambang bauksit)		Desa Labai Hilir

d.	PT. Maya Wana Persada (sawit)		Desa Sansat
e.	PT Surya Agro Parma (Sawit)	Fredi Haryanto	Jln Trans no 68 Sanggau
f.	PT. Bumi Raya Utama Industri Logam (Tambang Bauksit)	Evi / Joshua	Jln Sungai Raya, Kubu Raya
g.	PT. Sanmas Mega Abadi (Tambang Bauksit)	Putra Jaya	
5	University		
a.	Fakultas Kehutanan UNTAN	Gusti Hardiansyah	Jl. M Isya Kompleks Untan Pontianak
6	Expert/observer		
a.	Ir. Erianto	Ahli RIL Fakultas Kehutanan Untan	Jl. M Isya Kompleks Untan Pontianak
b.	Gusti Zakaria Ansyari	Ahli Gambut Fakultas Pertanian Untan	Jl. M Isya Kompleks Untan Pontianak
c.	Ganjar Oki	sosek Fahut Untan	Jl. M Isya Kompleks Untan Pontianak

PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULT – *POST ASSESSMENT*

Consultation Recap, 10-11 February 2014

Pontianak – West Kalimantan

Group-HCV-1

	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Conservation Value Area on forest management unit (forest management unit (UMH)) or on the surrounding landscape?	Riverbank area are not in subject for any land clearing actions. Protection peat area with more than 3m in depth.	1. Private companies are subjected to establish biodiversity area 2. Informing the mapping of biodiversity area 3. Providing literature

			about protected species that contains species data and relevant pictures 4. Providing data of trees that provide fruits for protected animal feeding purpose in researched area. 5. Providing clear data regarding protected species, data have to be authentic with in-site condition.
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?	Riverbank, peat areas	Water springs Peat areas Mangrove
Threats towardHCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)	Effects from area conversion activity done by local community or by private companies. Production activity that use canal path.	Scarcity of local plants that are high in economical values.
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?	Riverbank area and peat areas.	Providing wider separate area for protection purpose.
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?	Riverbank area are not in subject for any land clearing actions. Peat area protection that have more than 3m depth.	1. Make recommendations that can be done by the company 2. Protection are is in the radius of Sesumpit Hill water springs area (Belangiran)
Monitoring Recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?	Conservation activity in riverbank area and including managing riverbank area.	Involving local community in monitoring (monitoring task force)

Group-HCV-2

	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Value Conservation Area on forest management unit (UMH) or on the	Ecotones	There are needs of mapping ecotone locations and elaborating it in report description.

	surrounding landscape?		
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?		
Threats toward HCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)		
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?		
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?		
Monitoring Recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?		

Group-HCV-3

	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Conservation Value Area on forest management unit (UMH) or on the surrounding landscape?		
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?		
Threats toward HCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)		
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?		
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?		
Monitoring Recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?		

Group-HCV-4

	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Conservation Value Area on forest management unit	River around private companies area and primary canal.	1. Additional information in the document. 2. Threats identification toward impacts

	(UMH) or on the surrounding landscape?		associated with community's water springs.
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?	Rumbia river, Mendawa Linda River, Kerawang River, Guntung Kerawang river, Kualan Guntung river, Cabang Keruing, Bulan, and primary channel (PT DTK), Belnsai river, Sekucing River, Kenatu river, Kende river, Titiurat river, Gemprai river (PT ATP) and Sansat river and Selayang river in KSP.	
Threats toward HCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)	Company acitivites that polluting water, such as usage of pesticide and chemical fertilizer.	
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?		
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?		Implementing land and water management in correspondence with land characteristic to prevent flood.
Monitoring recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?		Engaging community and other parties in preventing, counter measuring, or monitoring forest and field fire in concession area. Establihing community fire awareness program (Masyarakat Peduli Api)

Group-HCV-5

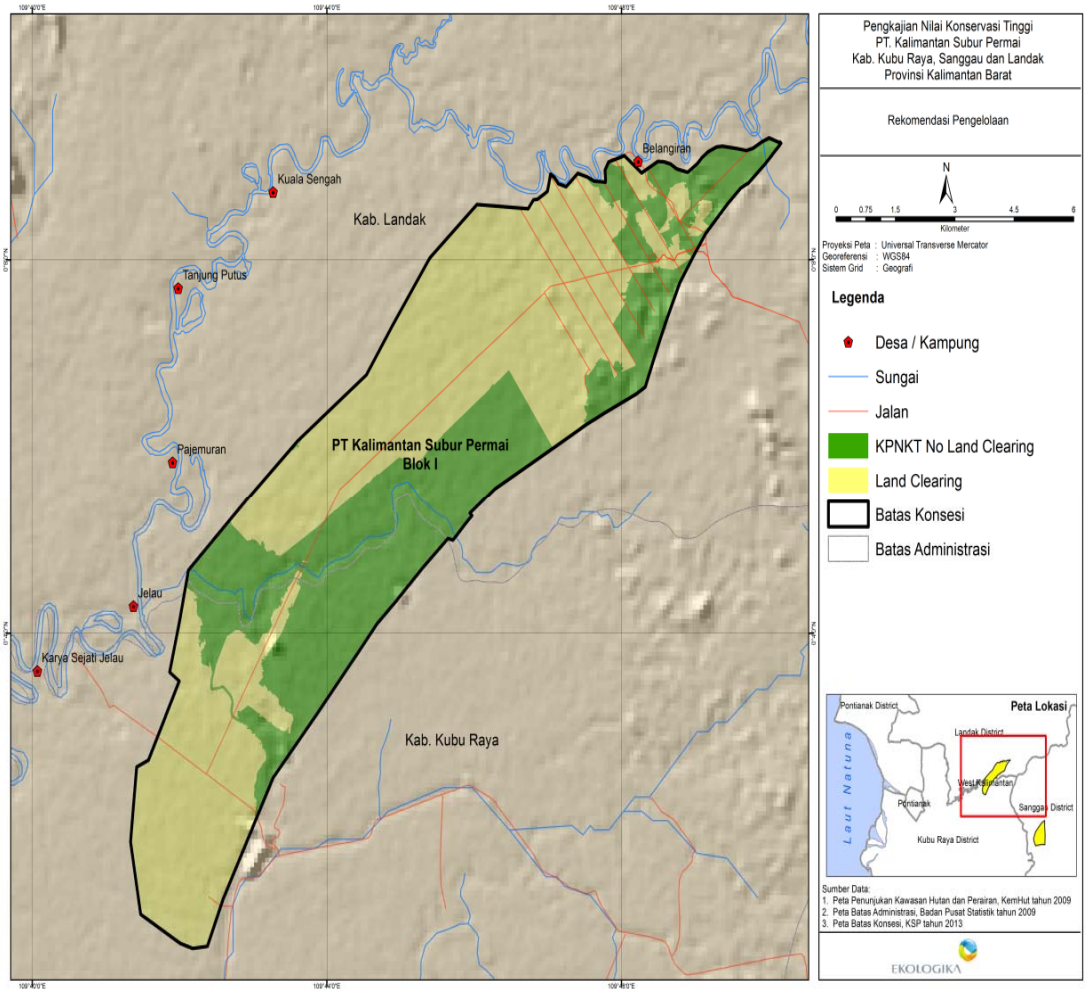
	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Conservation Value Area on forest management unit (UMH) or on the surrounding	Honey Trees	It is important to map points where honey trees existed and protecting honey bees' feed (nectar)

	landscape?		
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?		
Threats toward HCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)		
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?		
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?		
Monitoring Recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?		Need to engage with local community in process of maintenance and monitoring

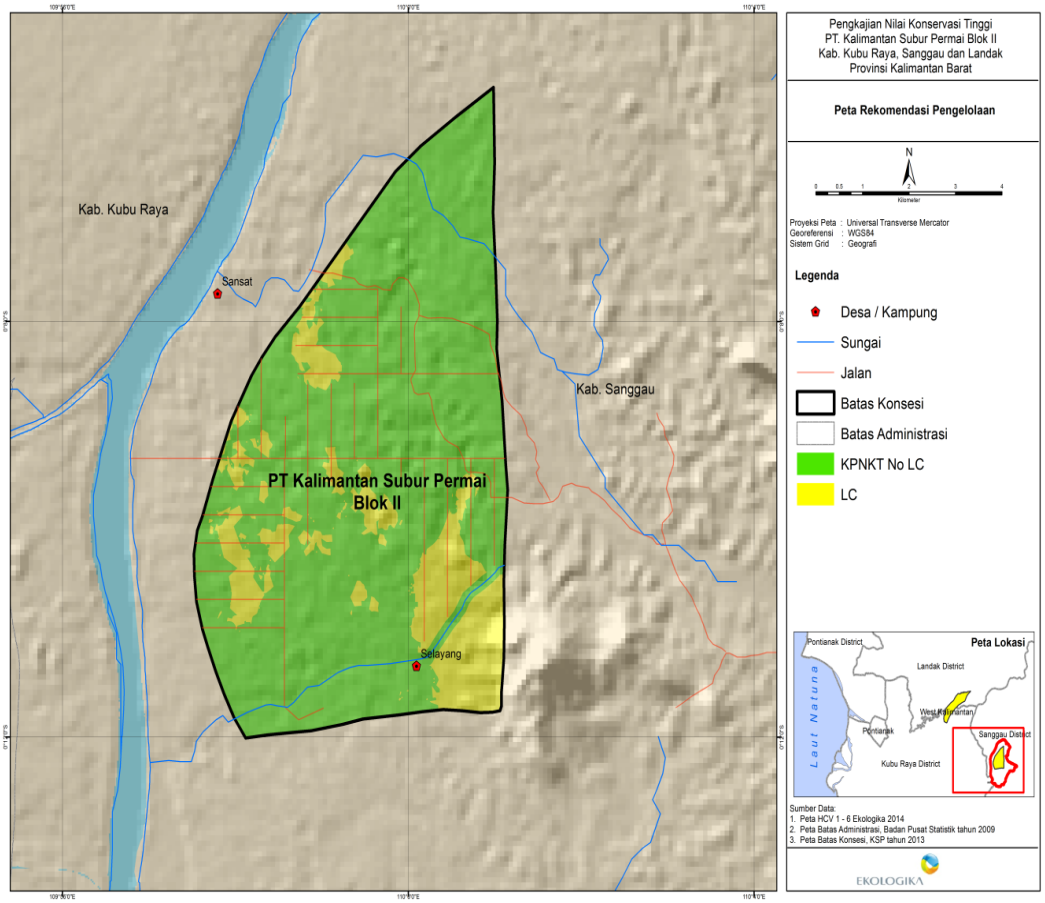
Group-HCV-6

	Discussion	HCV Result	Input
HCV	Are there any High Conservation Value Area on forest management unit (UMH) or on the surrounding landscape?	Mapping cultural sites	It is important to map points where honey trees existed and protecting honey bees‘ feed (nectar)
HCVA	Where does HCV are found in the area?		
Threats toward HCV	Possible threats that can reduce/threat specified HCV? (Internal of External factors)	Logging activites done by private companies.	
HCVMA	Which area that should be managed to reduce threats for HCV?		
Management Recommendation	What kind of management should be done to reduce the threats?		Suggesting to keep maintaining traditional wisdoms around concession area and documenting it in form of legalizing local rules that are agreed by any parties involved or any other historical

			documentation.
Monitoring Recommendation	How to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management?		Local community should be involved in the process of management and monitoring



Map of no Land Clearing dan HCV Management Area of PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai Unit I Landak Block



Map of no Land Clearing dan HCV Management Area of PT. Kalimantan Subur Permai Unit II Sungai Kapus Block

5 RECOMMENDATION

HCV	Sub HCV	Definition	Management	Monitoring
1.	1.1	Biodiversity in protected or conservation area	Not opening the region (land clearing) in the riverbank designated as HCVMA / HCVA 1.1	There should be no land clearing in the riverbank areas
			Increase public awareness of the importance of riverbank areas as the area that has the function of protection	Raising Awareness about the function of Riverbank areas to communities around the concession area
			Participatory mapping of forest areas and cultivated fields of society	Agreement of cultivated fields of society areas and rights of community forest management
			Mapping potential/under risk of forest fire	Monthly efective patrol
	1.2	Endangered species	Inceasing public awareness of conservation and critical endangered species	yearly FGD with community and questionnaire for staff
			Planting and enrichment of highly are threatened with extinction species in the area of germplasm conservation and wildlife protection areas	Yearly vegetation ground check
			Prohibition hunting for staff	monthly patrol against hunting activities
			preventing vegetation exploitation and illegal mining	Yearly patrol of explotitation and illegal mining, and inventory levels of damage in the conservation area.
	1.3	viable population of endangered restricted range or protected species	Steps of forest cultivation	Monthly control of the number of seeds that survived at least 70%
			Maintaining food sources, nesting trees, vegetation structure which is essential for Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (TTD) Species micro-habitat	Yearly population survey of endangered, endemic species. maintain a micro habitat that could support life species
			Raising awareness about the Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (TTD) species in the concession with the community and staff	yearly FGD with community and questionnaire for staff
			Controlling the pressure on Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (TTD) Species by setting hunts	Ensure Effective community hunting regulations by yearly condition checking
			Prohibition hunting for staff	monthly patrol against hunting activities
2	2.2	Areas that contain	No land clearing in ecotone area	ground checking in ecotone area to ensure no land clearing

		two or more contiguous ecosystems	law enforcement to control illegal logging	Monthly patrol to ensure no illegal logging
	2.3	Area containing populations of representative species	avoiding disturbances due to harvesting	Yearly patrol of boundary NKT area
			Cooperation with other companies and community in the landscape	Annual meeting to discuss with other companies, patrol to reduce the threat
3		Rare or threatened ecosystems	Biodiversity survey, make permanent plots	every 6 months do biodiversity survey in plot
			Peat subsidence monitoring	Every six months controll peat subsidence and write report
			controlling illegal logging in forest	Monthly patrol to prevent illegal logging
			Landscape Management Cooperation	Conduct collaborative management of landscaped areas with other stakeholders (communities around, owners of other licensing and related agencies). Every 6 months
4	4.1	Services of water supply and flood protection for downstream communities	Identification and further restrictions on HCVA 4.1	spot check survey after land clearing and harvesting
			Canals development must not obstruct the flow of the river	River checking (condition and its existence)
			canals management that ensures the water table in peat down	Every 4 months : measurement of surface water peat
			law enforcement and the establishment of protected areas in the riparian forest	Monthly patrol
			enrichment types of natural vegetation in riparian	Annual vegetation checking
			restore function of the river	River checking (condition and its existence)
			No logging in the forest area, which irrigates the village.	monitoring the activity of heavy equipment at the riverbank area
	4.3	Natural Barriers services to prevent the spread of forest fires or land fires	forest fire patrol	monthly patrol and more often in drought season
			Build fire breaks (forest)	Yearly check fire break condition
			optimizing fire community	Maintain the effectiveness of fire community
5		Basic needs of	Participatory mapping with the community to finalize HCVA 5	Participatory mapping

		local communities	No land clearing in village	annual land cover checking using remote sensing and ground checking
			develop a program of community development	partisipatory evaluation of the program by FGD
6		Traditional cultural identity of local communities	Identification and delineation of further HCV	Further HCV identification and delineation through participatory mapping
			development and implementation of management strategies that can be received in a culturally important sites	participatory monitoring of cultural sites management

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