



Royal Lestari Utama
Natural Rubber

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE (HCV) AND HIGH CARBON STOCK (HCS)

2015 ASSESSMENTS

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE	1
METHODS AND PROCESS	2
RESULTS	4
RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF HCV-HCS AREAS	8
RLU'S IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF HCV-HCS	10



BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

BACKGROUND

In realizing the No Deforestation commitment, PT RLU in 2015 commissioned Tropenbos International Indonesia Program to undertake the assessment of High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock area in all its subsidiaries companies in Jambi Province and East Kalimantan Province. The assessment was co-led by HCVRN licensed assessor Ir. Kresno Dwi Santosa, Msi and Ir. Siswoyo, Msi. The assessments began in March and final report for Jambi concessions was received in October 2015, whilst report for East Kalimantan concession was received in January 2016. Following the report of HCV and HCS assessment, PT RLU redesign its land use plan to integrate the existing 10-year General Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Usaha – RKU) and the areas identified as HCV and HCS. The areas for production was renamed to “Go Zone” and the areas to be set aside for protection was renamed to “No Go Zone”. Government of Indonesia has approved the RKU revision in 2017 (PT. LAJ). Currently, PT RLU is updating its current land use plan through the latest scheme of integrated HCV-HCSA assessment.

OBJECTIVE

The objectives of HCV-HCS assessments are:

- To identify High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock areas in IUPHHK-HT PT. Lestari Asri Jaya (PT LAJ) and IUPHHK-HT PT Wanamukti Wisesa (PT WMW) in Tebo District, Jambi Province, and IUPHHK-HT PT Multi Kusuma Cemerlang (PT MKC) in Kutai Timur District, East Kalimantan Province
- To provide recommendations to ensure production activities in the three forestry licensed concessions have no negative impact on HCV and HCS areas.

METHODS AND PROCESS

- The assessment of High Conservation Value Area (HCV) used General Guidelines for Identification of High Conservation Value Year 2013 (HCV-RN 2013).
- The assessment of High Carbon Stock (HCS) used IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Ketterings QM et al. 2001 is used for the Allometric Biomass Equation.¹

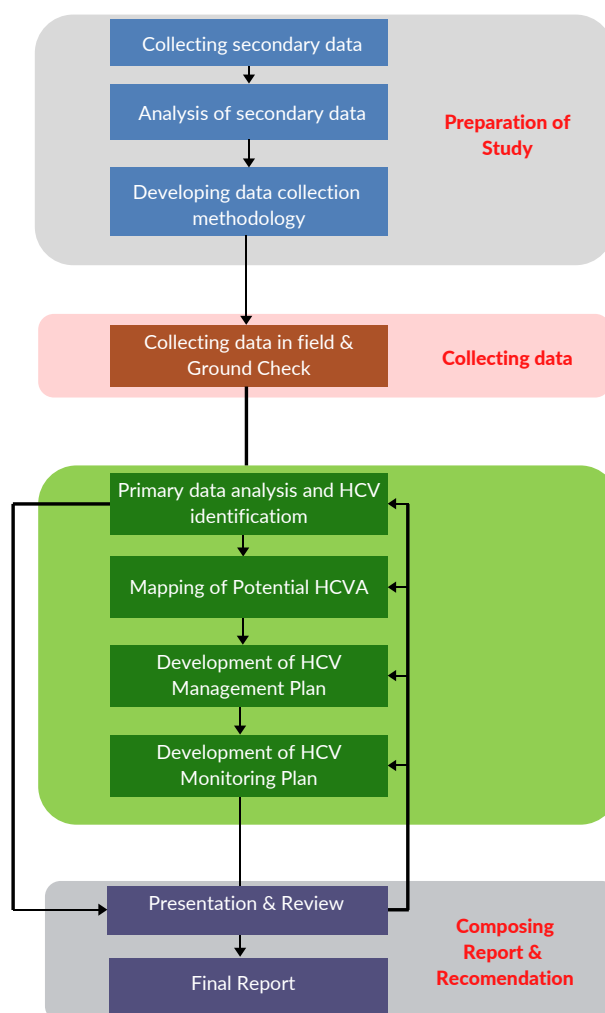


Diagram 1. Process of HCV Assessment

¹The field assessment was conducted prior to the availability of HCS Toolkit Version 1.0 which was released in April 2015 thus the assessor used the best method available at the time

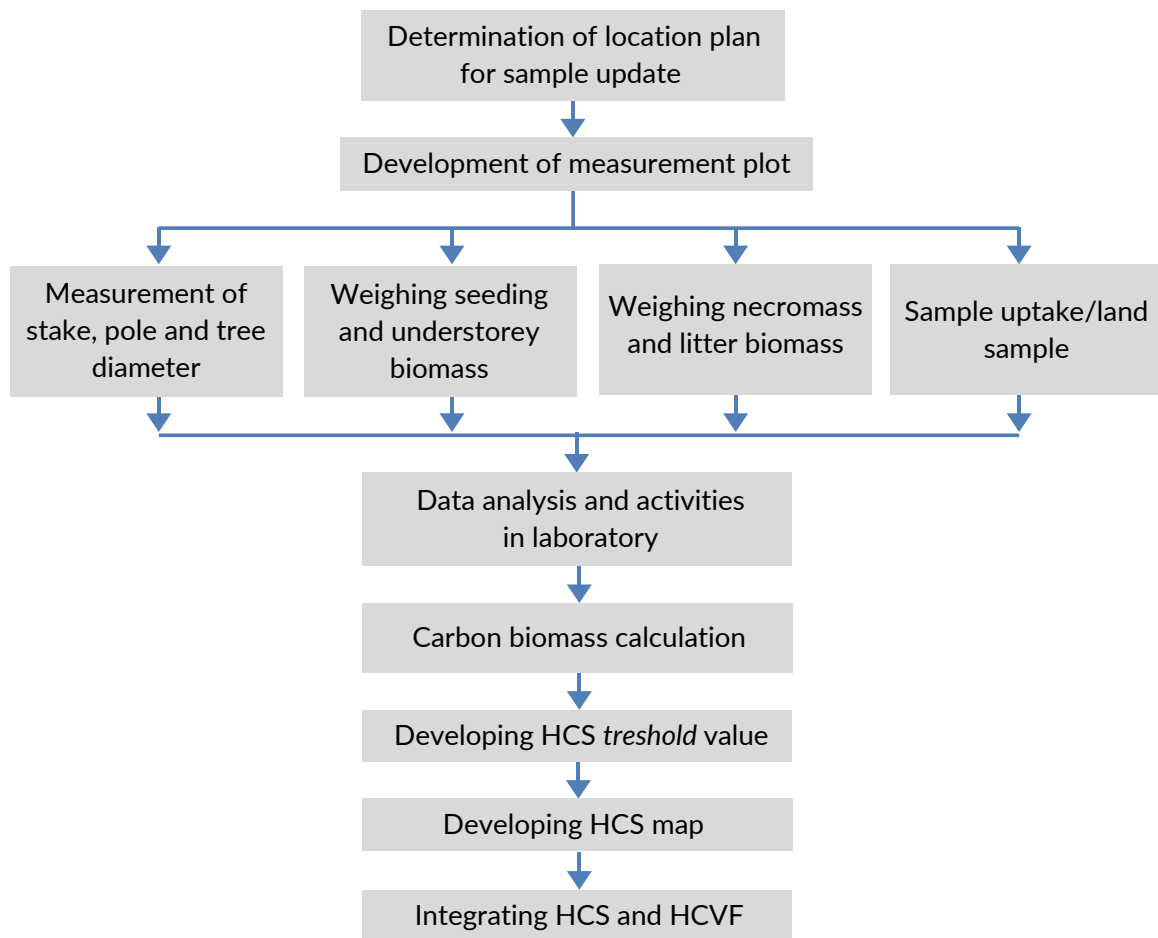


Diagram 2. Process of HCS Assessment until integration with HCV



HCV VALUES

Table below shows the identification of HCV values in PT Lestari Asri Jaya (PT LAJ), PT Wanamukti Wisesa (PT WMW), and PT Multi Kusuma Cemerlang (PT MKC).

HCV Values	Presence in		
	PT LAJ	PT WMW	PT MKC
HCV 1 Species Diversity Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species that are significant at global, regional or national levels.			
1.1. Region with or Provide Support Functions Biodiversity for Protected Areas and/or Conservation	√		√
1.2. Endangered species	√		√
1.3. An area Habitat for Population Threatened Species, Spread Restricted or Protected Able to Survive(Viable Population)	√	√	√
1.4 Areas that are Habitat for Species or A set of temporarily used species	√		√
HCV 2 Landscape-level Ecosystem and Mosaics 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.			
2.1 Extensive Landscape Area Has Its Capacity to Maintain Processes and Dynamics of Ecology Naturally			
2.2 Natural Areas that Contain Two or More Ecosystems with No Limit Line Disconnected (continuous)			
2.3 Regions Containing Natural Populations of Representative Species	√		√
HCV 3 Ecosystem, habitat or refugia are rare, endangered, or threatened.			√

HCV 4 Basic ecosystem services in critical condition, including protection of water catchments and soil erosion control and slope are vulnerable.			
4.1. Area or Ecosystem Important as Water Supply and Flood Control for Communities in the Downstream	√	√	√
4.2 The area is important for Erosion and Sedimentation Control	√		√
4.3 Areas that Function as Natural Brakes to the Spread of Fire in the Forest or Land			
HCV 5 Community Needs The place and the resources that are essential for meeting the basic needs of locals or indigenous peoples (e.g. for livelihood, health, nutrition, water), which are identified through engagement with the population or the indigenous peoples.	√	√	√
HCV 6 Cultural Values Places, resources, habitats and landscapes that have important cultural, archaeological, or historical global or nationally, or cultural values, economic or religious/ sacred importance to the local population or the indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with residents or indigenous peoples	√	√	

HCS VALUES

- Land Cover Classification**

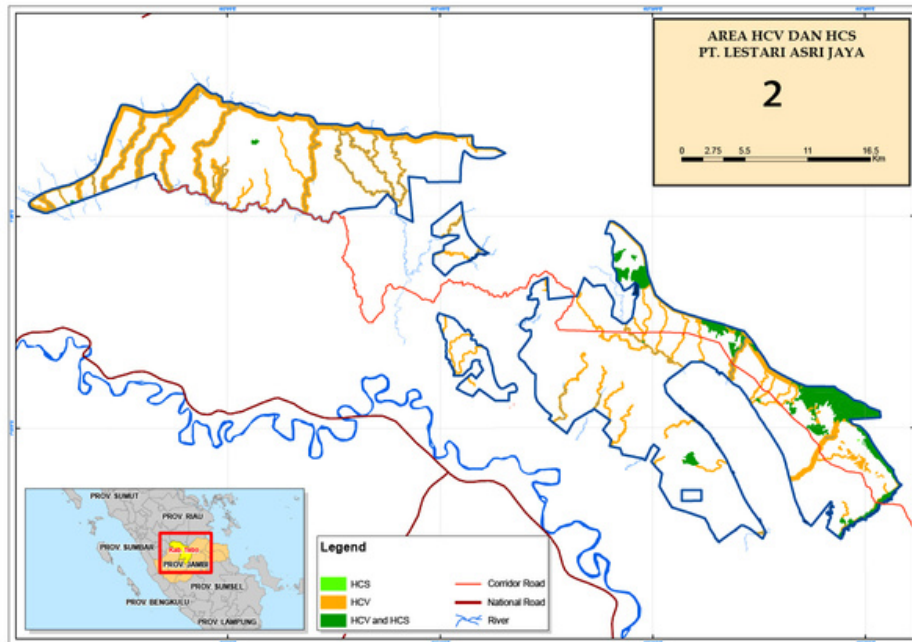
No.	Land Cover Type	PT LAJ	PT WMW	PT MKC
1	Acacia	151.14		
2	Open land	8,388.31		25
3	Secondary Forest	2,760.86		3,714
4	Land cleared	1,687.25		
5	Mix garden	0.62		1,358
6	Oil palm	15,240.7	1,450.199	229
7	Rubber	31,188.4	7,813.326	2,578
8	Shrubs	2,899.9	2.025	3,108
9	Water body	160.5		
10	Settlement		40.896	86
11	Dry land agriculture			275

- HCV and HCS Areas Identified**

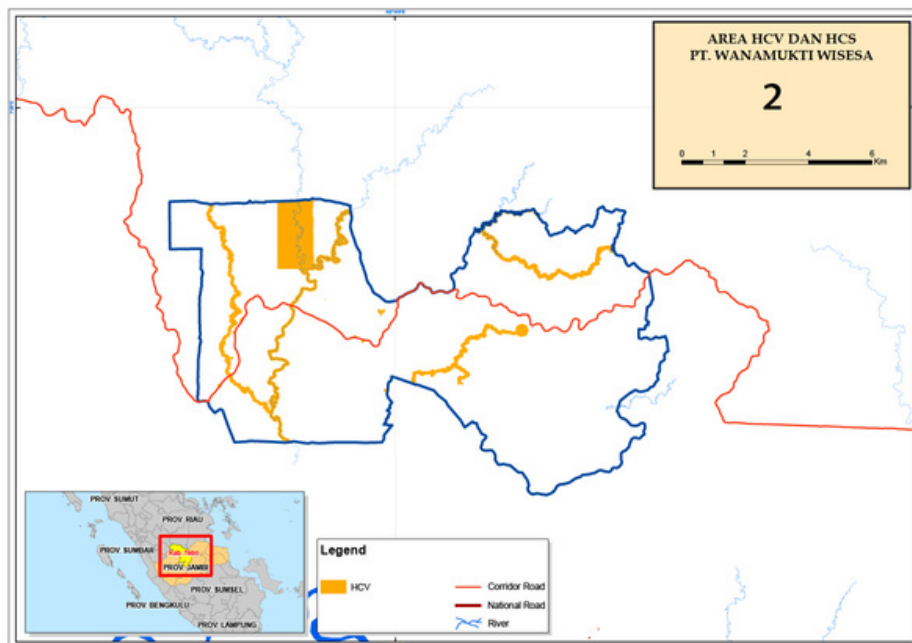
Integration of HCV and HCS	PT LAJ	PT WMW	PT MKC
HCV	9,420.85	687.17	6,434
HCS	2,722.14		1,825
HCV and HCS (overlapped)	4.46		45
Non HCV and Non HCS	50,330.26	8,623.61	11,234
Integrated HCV-HCS (set aside)	12,147.45	687.17	8,124

- MAP of HCV-HCS Areas

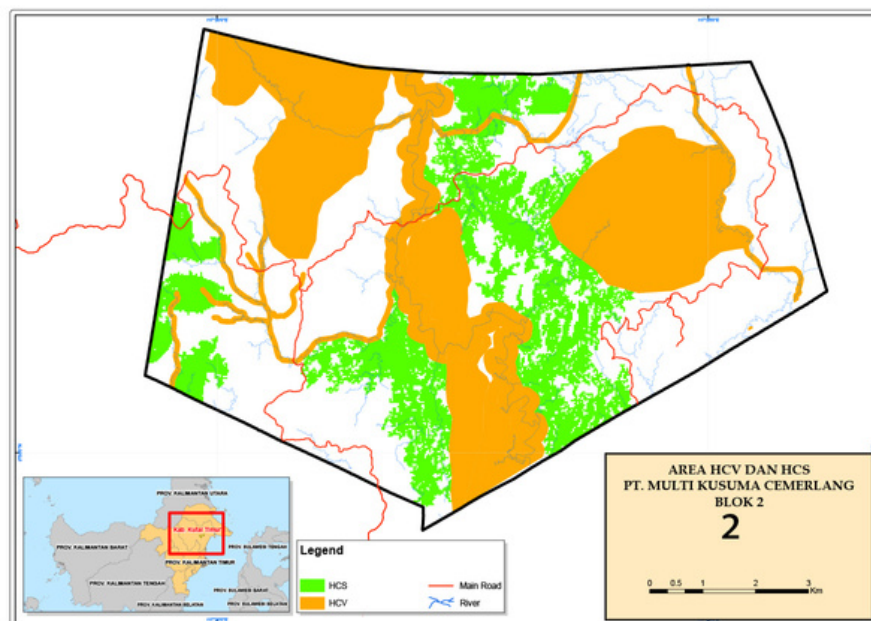
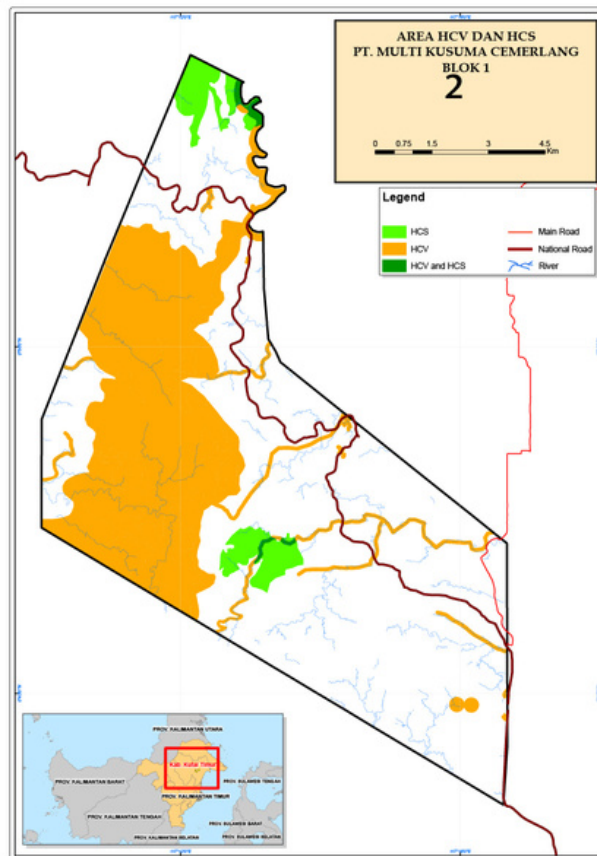
PT Lestari Asri Jaya



PT Wanamukti Wisesa



PT Multi Kusuma Cemerlang



RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF HCV-HCS AREAS

Recommendations for the Management and Monitoring	Unit Management		
	PT LAJ	PT WMW	PT MKC
HCV 1 Species Diversity			
Participatory boundary marking of HCV and HCS areas.	√	√	√
Protection of HCV and HCS areas.	√	√	√
Dissemination area boundary markers and HCV to contractors and UM staff who handle the construction of roads and other facilities, as well as tapping and transporting rubber latex.	√	√	√
Inventory and identification of land cover in the area of HCV.	√	√	√
Rehabilitation and enrichment planting in the area of HCV.	√	√	√
Protection of species of plants and wildlife which includes CR / Critically Endangered (critical) (installation and maintenance of signboard, board ban on hunting of wildlife and board ban harmful to plants, as well as security of plant and wildlife which includes CR / Critically Endangered (critical).	√	√	√
Development of SOP protection of rare and protected plants and wildlife as well as their habitats	√	√	√
HCV 2 Landscape-level Ecosystem and Mosaics			
Develop protocol and implement waste management	√		√
HCV 3 Ecosystem, habitat or refugia are rare, endangered, or threatened.			
Participatory boundary marking of HCV and protection of the area			√
HCV 4 Basic ecosystem services in critical condition, including protection of water catchments and soil erosion control and slope are vulnerable.			
Protection of HCV areas (installation and maintenance of the ban on the nameplate and board, as well as the security of the HCV).	√	√	√
Prevention and mitigation of disturbances of HCV area (illegal logging and encroachment, and forest fires and land).	√	√	√
UM staff training related to (1) the prevention and control of illegal logging, encroachment, exotic species and / or invasive, as well as forest fires and land and (2) outreach to the community.	√	√	√
HCV 5 Community Needs			
Prevention and mitigation of disturbances of HCV area (illegal logging and encroachment, and forest fires and land).	√	√	√

Rehabilitation and enrichment planting in the area of HCV.	√	√	√
HCV 6 Cultural Values			
Participatory boundary marking of HCV areas and maintenance of the demarcation.	√	√	
Dissemination of information about the HCV area boundary to contractors and UM staff who handle the construction of roads and other facilities, as well as tapping and transporting rubber latex.	√	√	
UM staff training related to (1) the management and monitoring of the area HCV6 and (2) outreach to the community.	√	√	

RLU'S IMPLEMENTATION ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF HCV-HCS AREAS



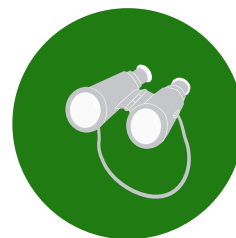
MANPOWER

- Established and Trained Conservation Team



POLICY & PROCEDURES

- Produced Environmental Parameter
- Produced SOP on Patrol, Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation, Wildlife Monitoring, etc.



FIELDWORK

- Boundary demarcation
- Ground truthing of HCV-HCS areas

2015

- Establishment of Conservation (Ranger) Team
- Identification of threats to the protected areas in the concession
- Identification of Biodiversity potential
- Daily patrol by Ranger
- Ad-hoc Joint Patrol with District Forestry Agency

2016

- Daily patrol by Ranger
- Closing of access to protected areas
- Socialization to community on protected areas
- Installment of Signboards to inform status of the area
- Ad-hoc Joint Patrol with District Forestry Agency
- Data sharing with Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (B30NP)

2017

- Daily patrol by Ranger
- Intensive joint patrol with government (Forestry, Army, B30NP) to eliminate illegal logging & new encroachment
- Establishment of MoU between LAJ and B30NP
- Pilot test of restoration program

2018 - present

- Establishment of patrol routes inside Mandelang Forest Reserve
- Signing of Cooperation Agreement (PKS) between LAJ – BUKIT30 NP
- Regular joint patrol & wildlife monitoring with Bukit30 NP
- Establishment of WCA





Royal Lestari Utama
Natural Rubber

PT ROYAL LESTARI UTAMA
www.rlu.co.id | contact@rlu.co.id