



Efforts to implement Best Practises of rubber plantation management in areas of high biodiversity and social values

Bukit Tigapuluh, Sumatra Case Study

Aditya Bayunanda
WWF-Indonesia



Deforestation in Indonesia and WWF

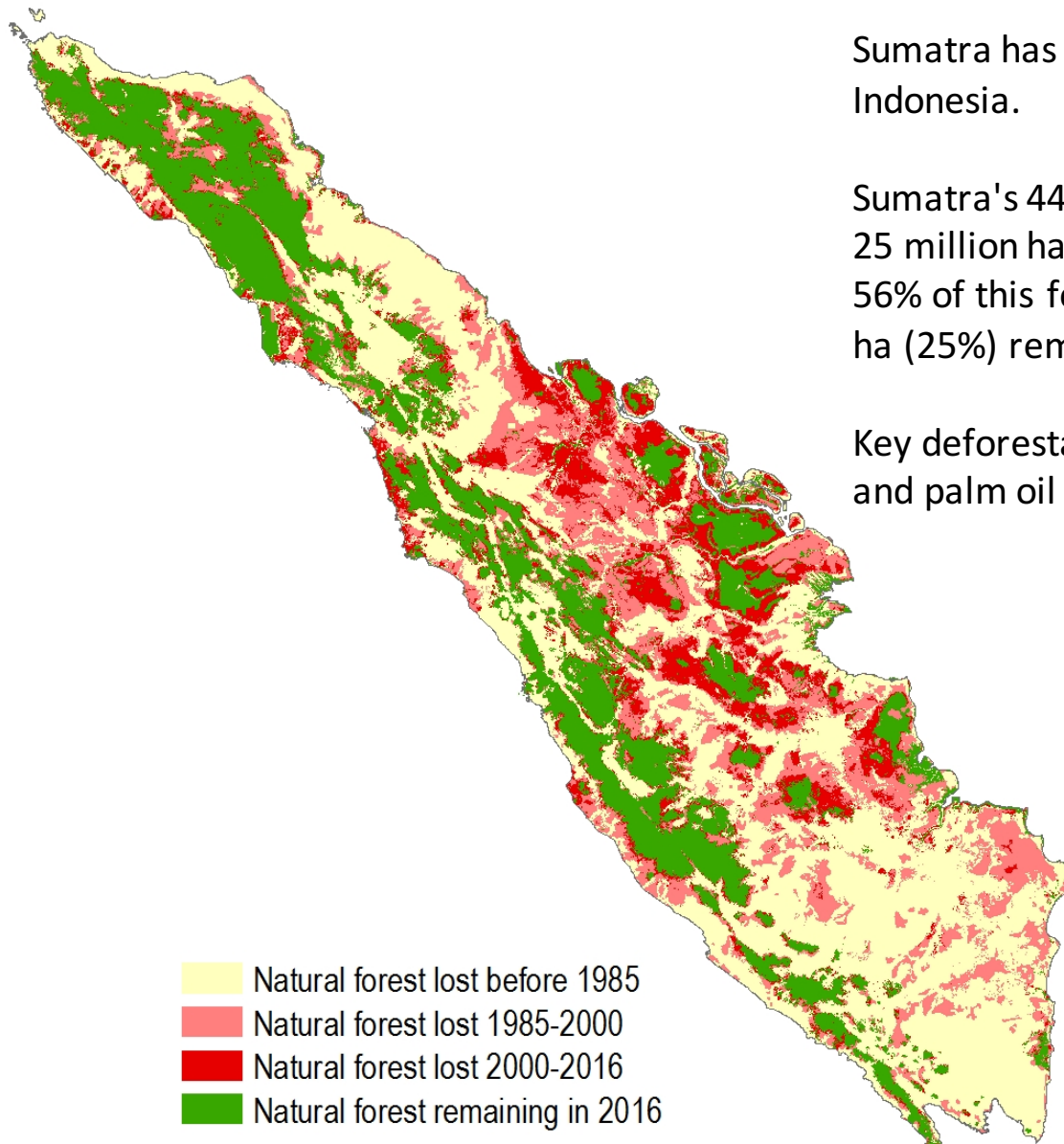






Deforestation in Sumatra

Sumatra has been the epicenter of deforestation in Indonesia.

Sumatra's 44 million hectare mainland, covered by 25 million ha (57%) of natural forests in 1985, lost 56% of this forest over 31 years and only 11 million ha (25%) remained in 2016.

Key deforestation drivers have been pulp & paper and palm oil industries.



-  Natural forest lost before 1985
-  Natural forest lost 1985-2000
-  Natural forest lost 2000-2016
-  Natural forest remaining in 2016



WWF work on wildlife and forest conservation

WWF Indonesia started to work in Indonesia since 1963. Currently we have offices in 28 locations in 17 provinces.



To stop deforestation and restore ecosystems to ensure wildlife would have their habitats to survive, we have been working on, for example:

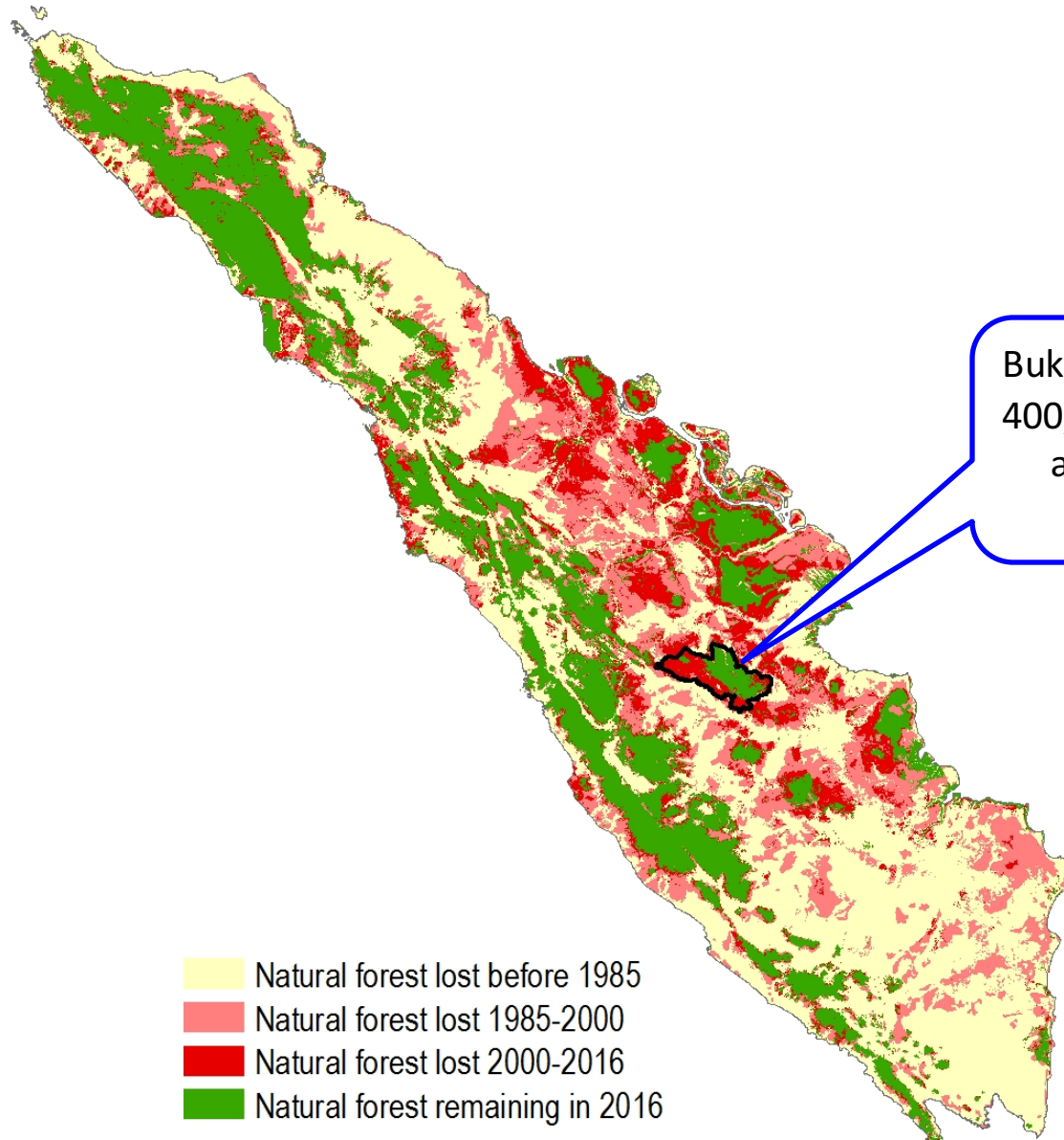
1. Monitoring of natural forest and identification of deforestation drivers.
2. Engagement of deforestation drivers (mainly pulp & paper and palm oil companies) and their stakeholders so they stop deforesting and start reforesting.
3. Promoting businesses to engage in sustainable production and sourcing of forestry and agricultural products.
4. Active participation in actual field level conservation and restoration of priority landscapes, such as Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape in Sumatra.

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical forest. The forest is a mix of various shades of green, indicating a rich biodiversity. In the upper portion of the image, a mountain range is visible, with a thick layer of white mist or low clouds partially obscuring the peaks. The overall scene is a lush, natural landscape.

Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape and WWF



Where is the Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape?



Bukit Tigapuluh landscape of 400,000 hectares lies in Riau and Jambi Provinces in Sumatra

- Natural forest lost before 1985
- Natural forest lost 1985-2000
- Natural forest lost 2000-2016
- Natural forest remaining in 2016



High Conservation Values of the Landscape



About 150 elephants



About 30 tigers



About 180 orangutans



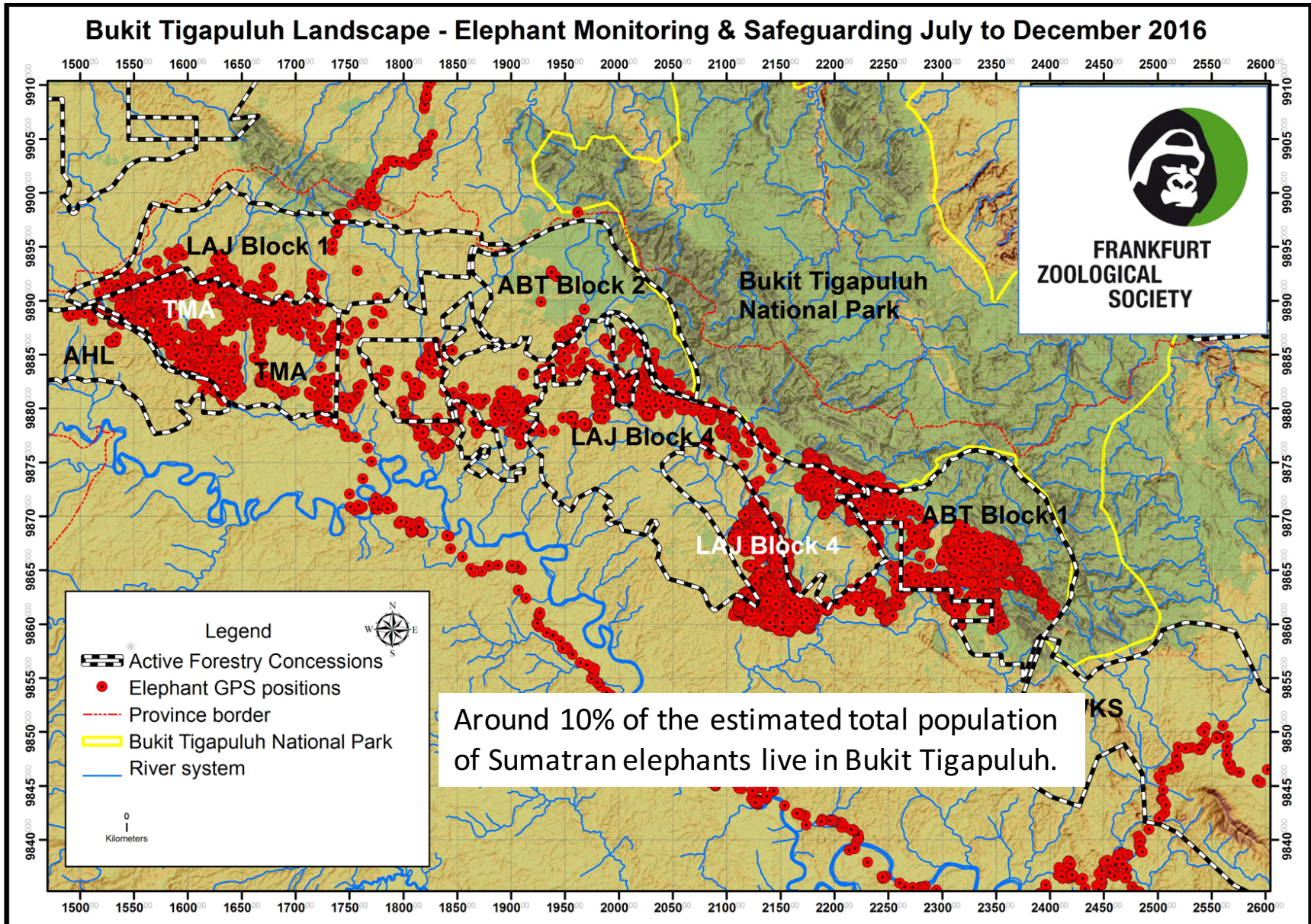
Around 500 people of the indigenous
Orang Rimba tribe



Around 8,000 people of the indigenous
Talang Mamak tribe



Sumatran elephants still roam in the landscape





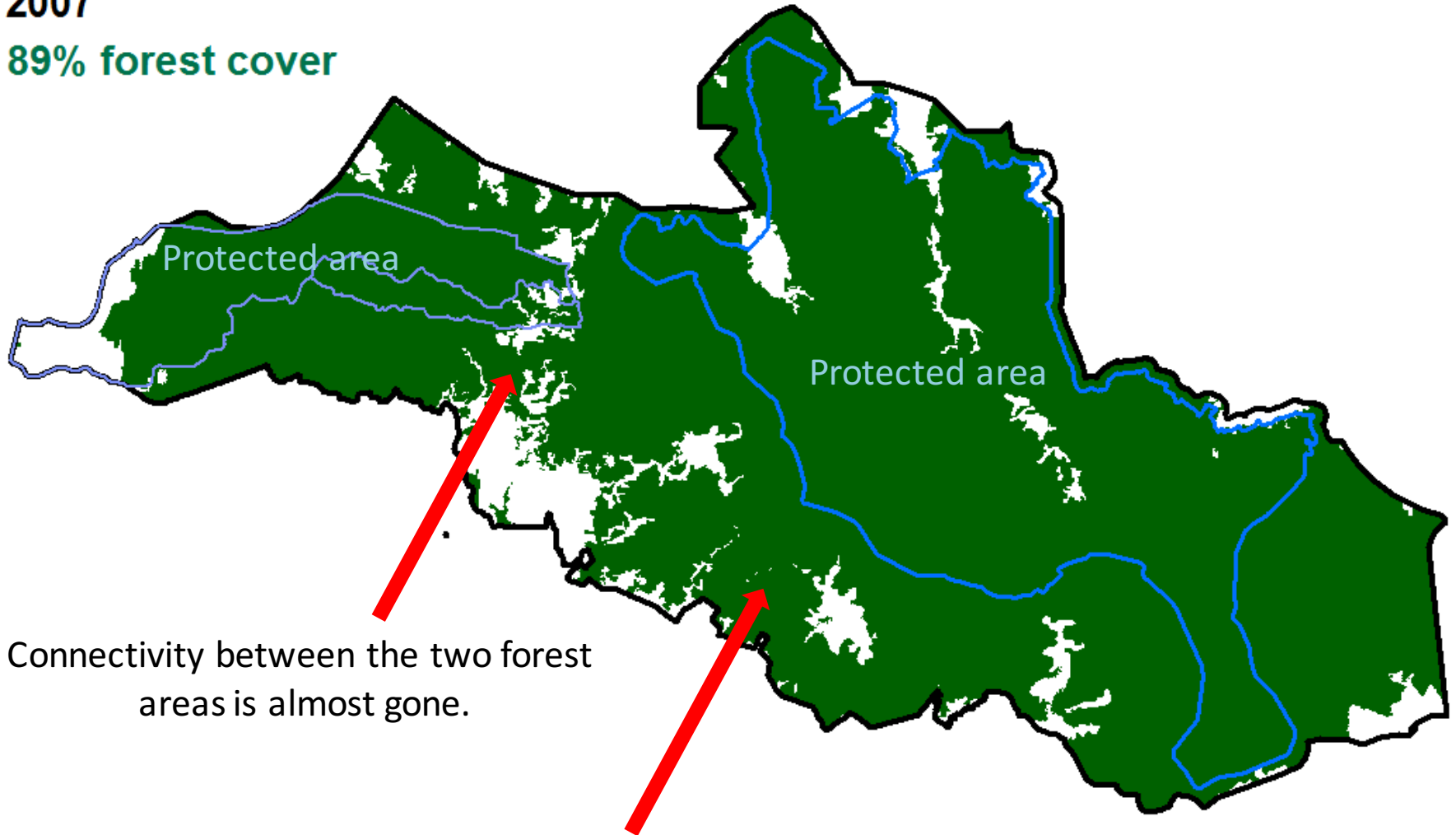
They all need good forest in Bukit Tigapuluh



Accelerating Deforestation

2007

89% forest cover

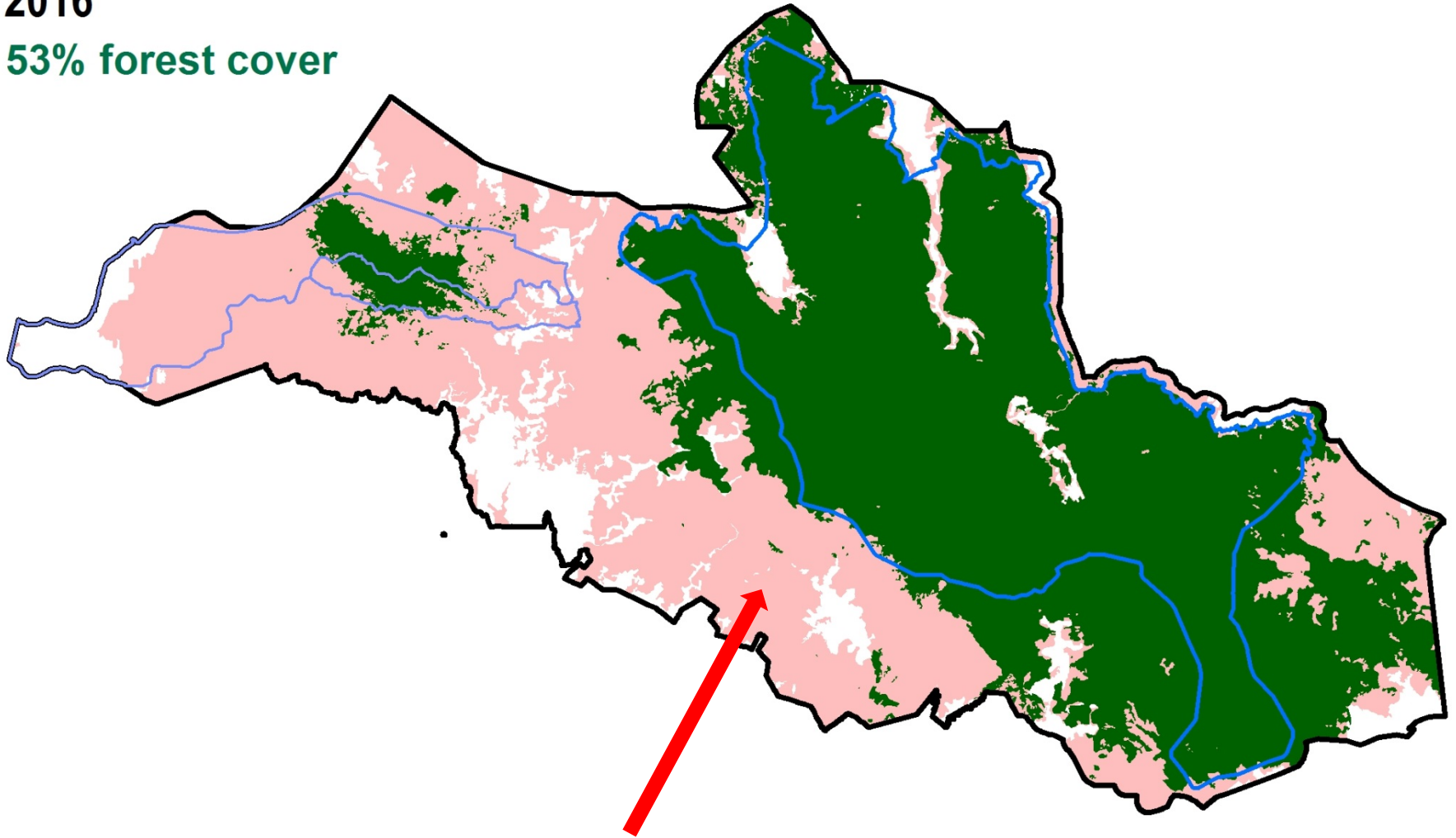


Connectivity between the two forest areas is almost gone.

All lowland forest accessible to people and preferred by wildlife was excluded from protected areas

2016

53% forest cover



Most of the lowland forest
accessible to people and preferred by wildlife was lost

Most of the recent deforestation was illegal, commonly for palm oil production



WWF partnership with Michelin



*“Michelin and Barito Pacific Group create a joint-venture to produce natural, eco-friendly rubber, and Michelin stands shoulder to shoulder with the WWF on projects aimed at protecting and restoring the fauna and flora in the regions concerned.”
(Michelin, 18 May 2016)*



Two project areas of the partnership

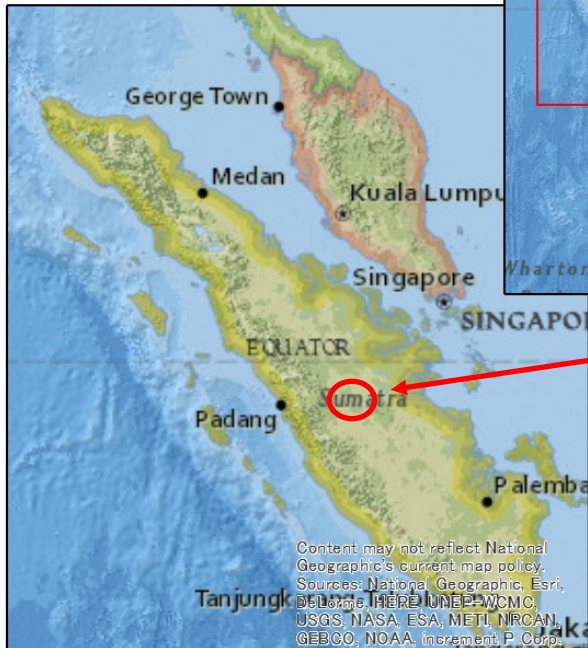
The parties collaborate in the management of total 88,000 hectares in Bukit Tigapuluh and another area, in Kalimantan, for:

- Protection and rehabilitation of natural forest and wildlife habitat.
- Reduction of human-wildlife conflicts.
- Production of sustainable natural rubber.

INDONESIA



SUMATRA



1. Project area in
Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape

2. Project area in
East Kalimantan Province

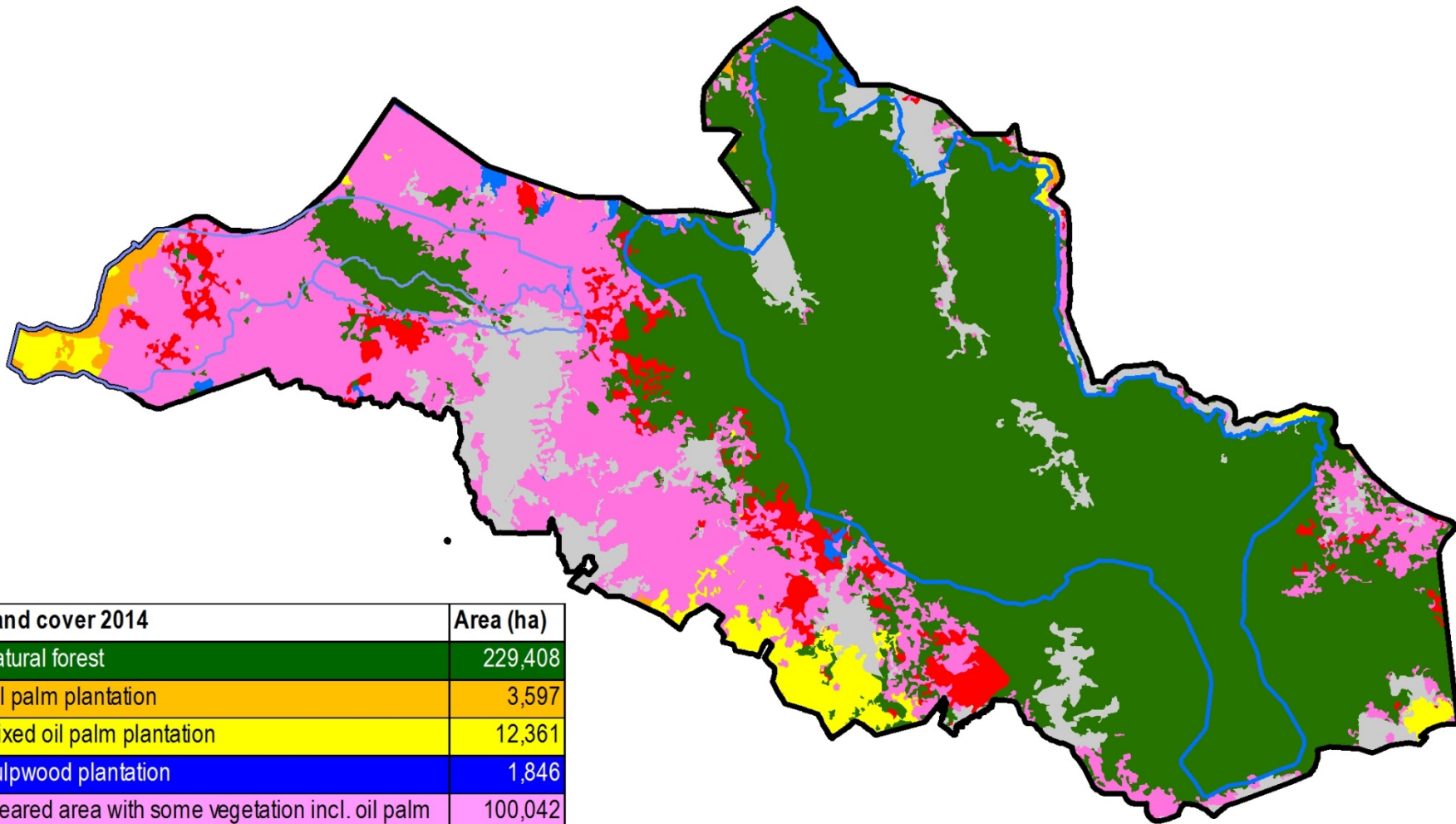
KALIMANTAN





Status Before the Partnership

Most of the landscape, except green areas, is open, burned or illegally planted, majority with oil palm.

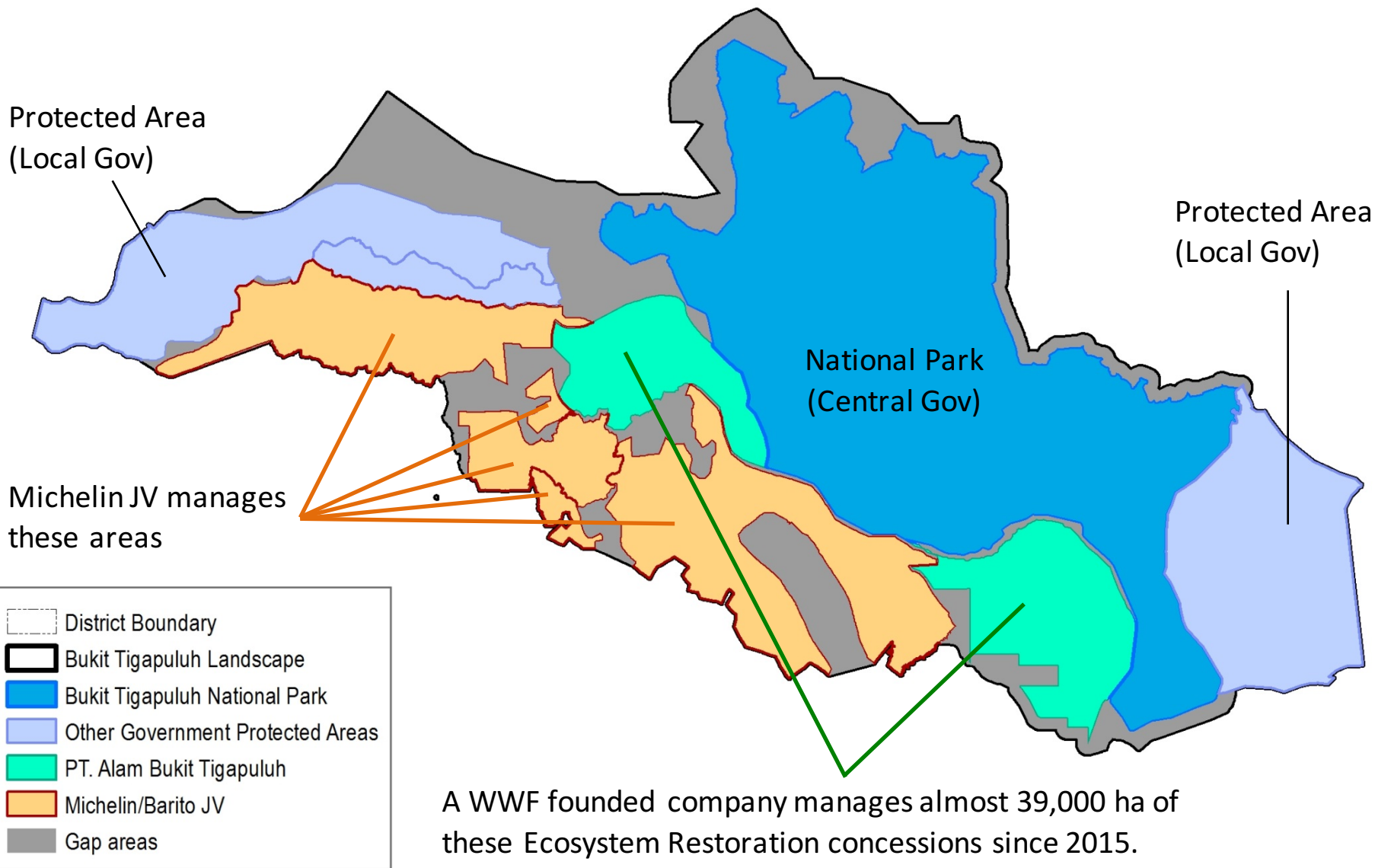


Land cover 2014	Area (ha)
Natural forest	229,408
Oil palm plantation	3,597
Mixed oil palm plantation	12,361
Pulpwood plantation	1,846
Cleared area with some vegetation incl. oil palm	100,042
Other	39,779
Exposed soil	13,821
Total area	400,854



Intervention Areas in Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape

Various land users/managers need to coordinate land use plan and collaborate to protect & restore natural forest in key areas.

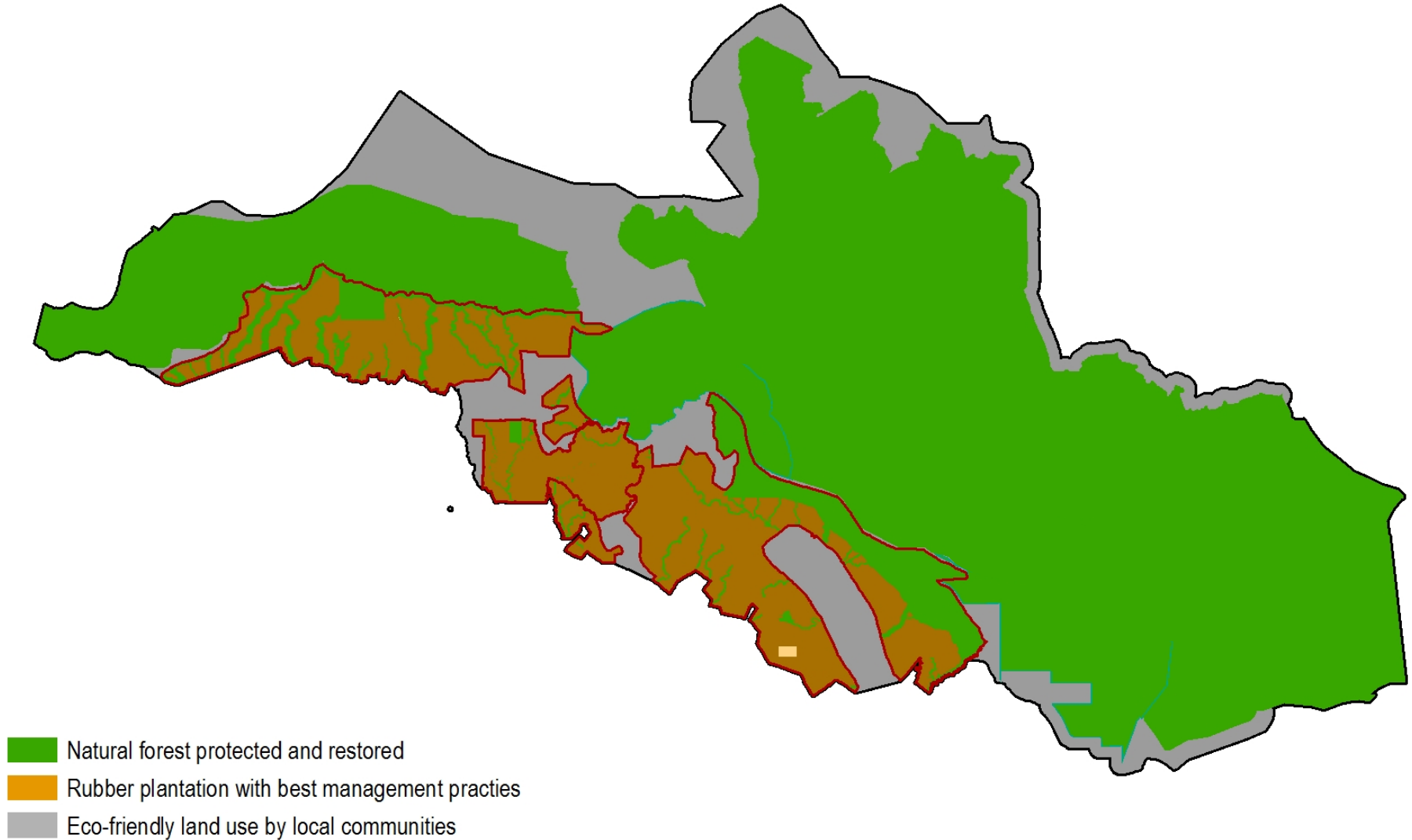


A WWF founded company manages almost 39,000 ha of these Ecosystem Restoration concessions since 2015.



Bukit Tigapuluh Vision

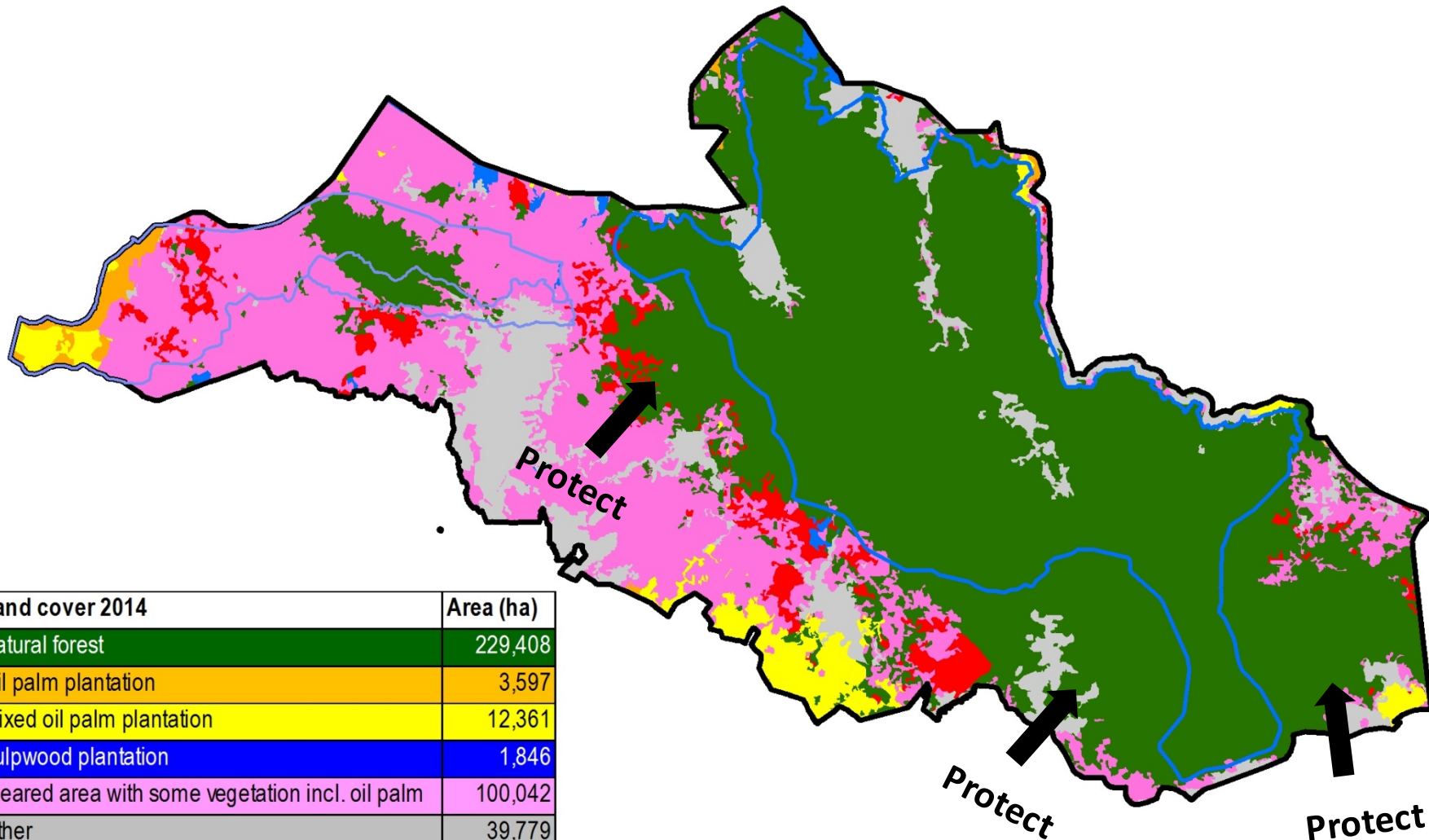
Collaboration between the government, NGOs and Michelin for a landscape with natural forest for wildlife and sustainable natural rubber production for people.





Task 1: Protect

Protect the remaining lowland forest from further deforestation.

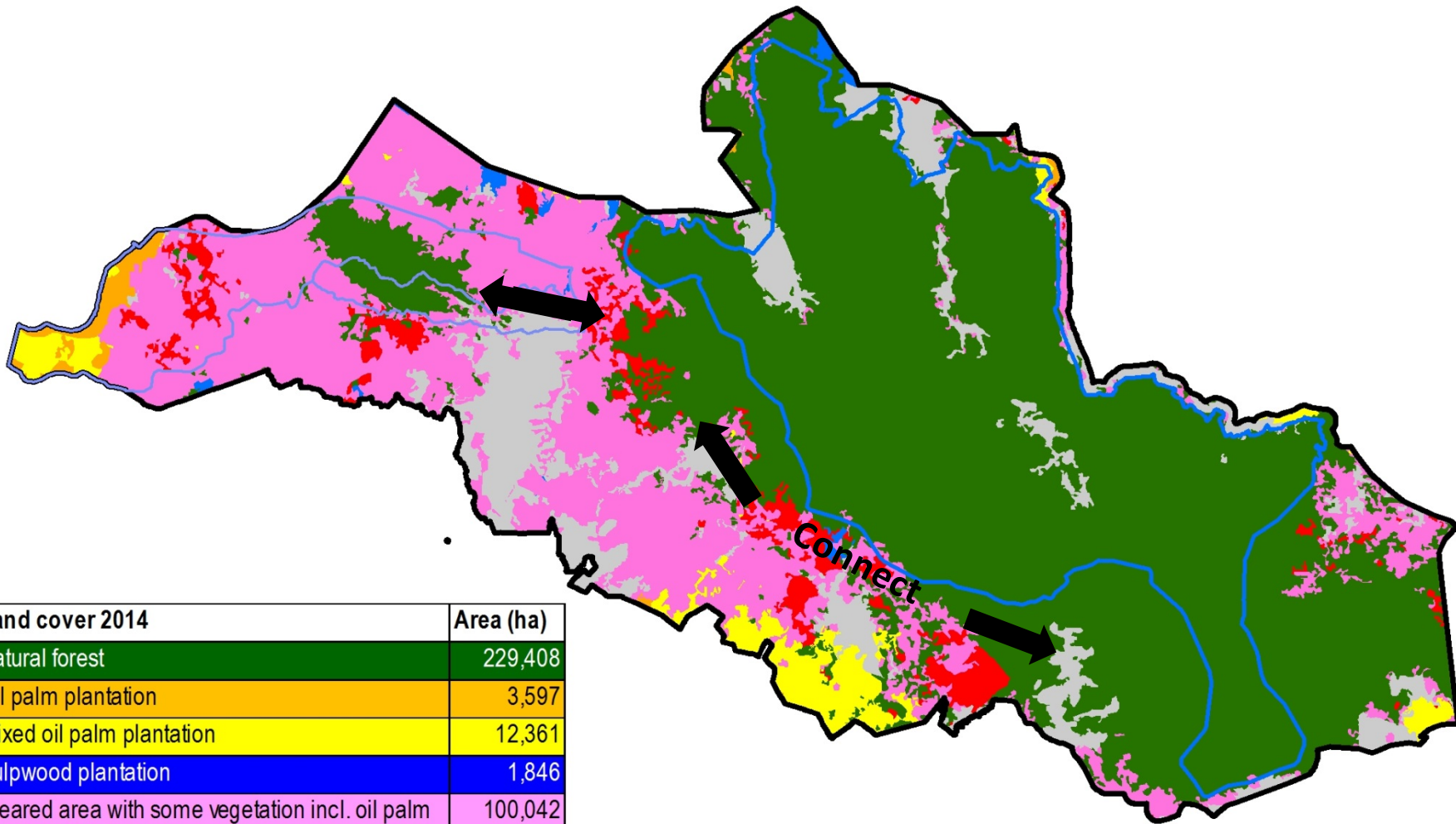


Land cover 2014	Area (ha)
Natural forest	229,408
Oil palm plantation	3,597
Mixed oil palm plantation	12,361
Pulpwood plantation	1,846
Cleared area with some vegetation incl. oil palm	100,042
Other	39,779
Exposed soil	13,821
Total area	400,854



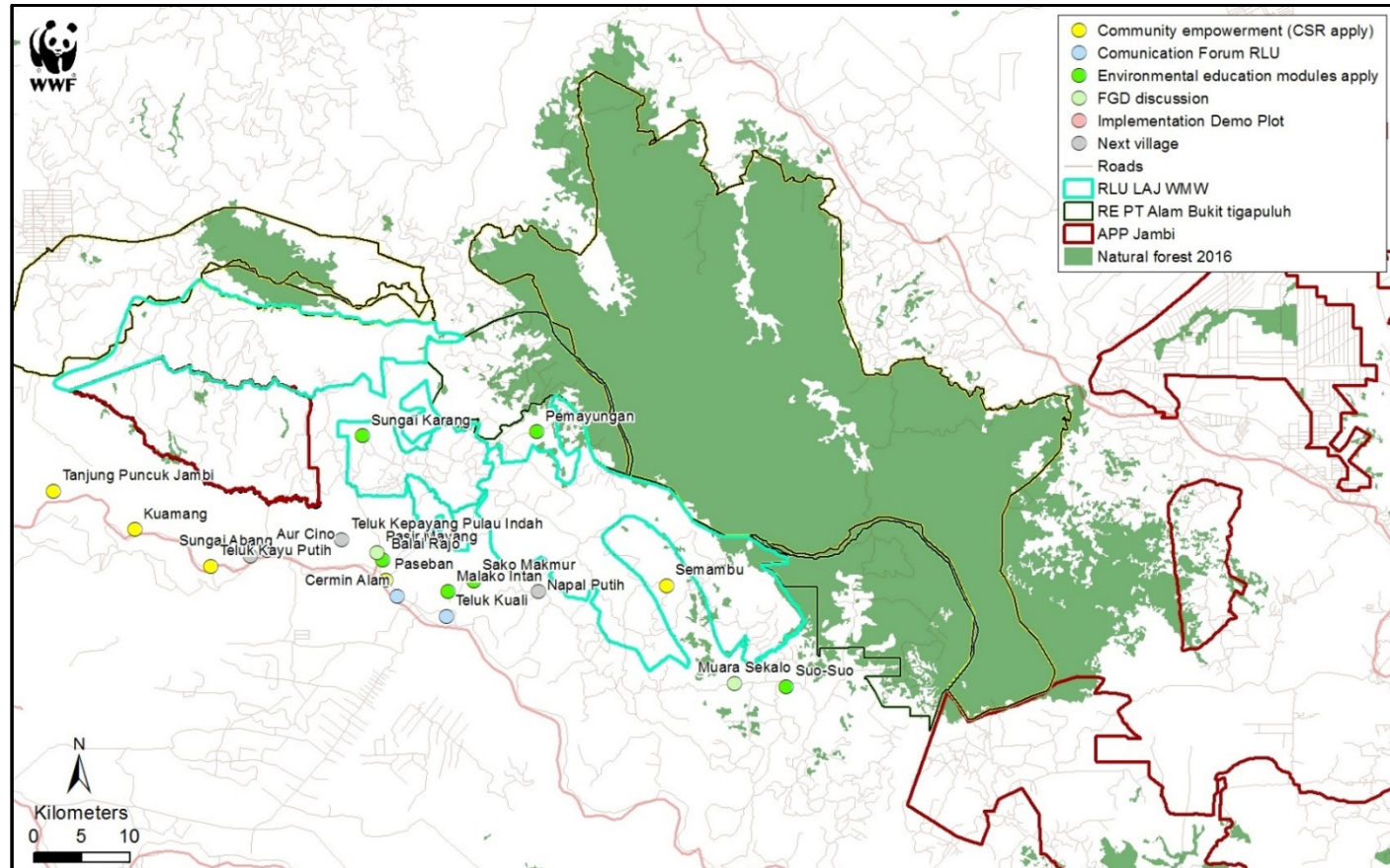
Task 2: Restore to connect

Convince illegal squatters to leave the pink, red and yellow areas and restore natural forest for connectivity and increased wildlife habitat.



Land cover 2014	Area (ha)
Natural forest	229,408
Oil palm plantation	3,597
Mixed oil palm plantation	12,361
Pulpwood plantation	1,846
Cleared area with some vegetation incl. oil palm	100,042
Other	39,779
Exposed soil	13,821
Total area	400,854

Task 3: Develop SNR plantation with people



Michelin JV tries to improve livelihood of 24,000 people and 18 local villages by:

1. Conducting detailed mapping of the village areas and historical claims
2. Involving villagers in and around the concession in SNR plantation development upon agreement to No deforestation, No logging, No burning, No poaching, etc.
3. Provide them with extension services to increase yield and quality, better price & income, and a better access to housing, water, energy, health and education.

Messages to Japanese businesses





Not to repeat the deforestation history

Many local and global NGOs, including WWF, have worked for a very long time to stop further deforestation in what is already the world's top deforestation nation, Indonesia.

As a result, the country's top deforestation drivers – its paper and oil palm industries – have recently committed to zero deforestation throughout their supply chains.

More over, the industry also committed to restore the vast areas of critical ecosystems they cleared or damaged. With close monitoring by civil society both sectors are now on the way to implement their policies.

Rubber escaped the attention of civil society and continued deforestation and questionable social practices while the spotlight was on the paper and palm oil sector. Now is the time for rubber to commit to the same policies. We must work together as soon as possible to ensure that natural rubber will not have the same devastating impact on Indonesia's forests as it already had in the Mekong countries.

WWF recommends NR users, buyers and traders to:

1. Publish a zero deforestation commitment asap so growers and processors know exactly that your company demands a clean and transparent supply chain.
2. Trace all your NR so you know where it comes from, which environmental/social risks are associated with specific suppliers and supply areas, and which need immediate action.
3. Work together with as many NR users, local stakeholders and NGOs as possible to make the industry's transformation process fast and efficient.