

## Bahau-Kahei FMU (T/3236)

### Summary of Monitoring for Identified High Conservation Value (HCV) Attributes (January 2018 – June 2018)

- An assessment on High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in the FMU has been conducted in January 2018 – March 2018, with the guidance provided in WWF-Malaysia's October 2009 *High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) Toolkit for Malaysia*.
- The *Stakeholders' Consultation* was conducted on March 29, 2018 in Kapit; and the final report was released in mid of April 2018, of which it has identified the presence of 5/6 HCVs, with only 6/7 sub-HCVs (contained in HCV1 and HCV4) are considered as 'Present'.
- As a precautionary approach, HCV3 is treated as 'Possibly Present' due to forest conservation in the form of gazetted Totally Protected Area (TPA) by the Sarawak State Government.
- These findings shall form the baseline for future monitoring of HCVF. **Table 1** shows the summary of HCVF findings in the FMU.

**Table 1:** Summary of HCVF findings in the FMU.

Category	HCV	Data Source/Attributes	Findings
HCV 1 Biodiversity Values on forest area with globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity values, further defined as below:	1.1	Determined if any Totally Protected Areas is within or adjacent the FMU	Not Present
	1.2	Protected, Endangered and Threatened species according to Wild Life Protection Ordinance, IUCN and Appendix II of CITES	Present
	1.3	Endemic species	Present
	1.4	Critical temporal areas important for wildlife	Present
HCV 2 Landscape-level forest	2	Forest areas important for wildlife species to exist in natural patterns of distribution	Present
HCV 3 Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems	3	Threatened or Endangered Ecosystems prioritized for conservation management as defined under National Conservation Strategy	Possibly Present
HCV 4 Forest area that provides basic services of nature in critical situations	4.1	Watershed protection on forest area legally gazetted as Protection Forest for water catchment	Present
	4.2	Erosion Control on forest areas that have been legally gazetted for soil protection or conservation	Present
	4.3	Presence of forest attributes that can prevent, control and cause forest fire	Present
HCV 5 Basic need of local communities	5	Forest area is fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities.	Present
HCV 6 Cultural Identity of Local Communities	6	Forest area is critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity	Present

Details on the prescribed control measures and action taken in safeguarding the identified HCVs are summarized as follow:

### **HCV 1.1 Protected Area**

Although HCV 1.1 is not identified in the FMU, after consultation with FDS, it was found that there is one proposed **Balui-Kilong National Park** sharing the boundary with the FMU. Upon and until the TPA is legally gazetted, the FMU will implement management actions in safeguarding this HCV 1.1, which include the introduction of 1 Km buffer along the shared boundary and to be monitored accordingly.

### **HCV 1.2 Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Species**

<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
<i>Flora</i>	
1. Marking of the RTE species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Pre-Felling inventory record, fig trees and protected trees under the <i>Wild Life Protection Ordinance, 1998</i> (WLPO) are continuously been marked for protection. RIL assessment output also indicates that these protected trees are reasonably protected from logging damage.</li> </ul>
2. Training on tree ID, particularly on ERT species listed in WLPO, CITES and SPRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous Tree ID training program has being undertaken by STA Training Sdn. Bhd. (STAT), a training provider accredited by FDS. The FMU will focus on <i>train the in-house trainer</i> with special attention on identifying the RTE species.</li> </ul>
<i>Fauna</i>	
3. Display the RTE posters, including the 'No Hunting' signage at strategic locations and awareness briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ERT posters have been put up at the FMU Office, food board, tuck shop, staff quarters, mobile homes in the logging blocks and local community's homes at Long Unai.</li> <li>The 'No Hunting' signage has been displayed at main entrance to the FMU.</li> <li>The awareness briefings have also been carried out to forest workers and recorded.</li> </ul>
4. Security post, security boom gate at the entrance of the FMU and patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The security post is operational since June 21, 2018; to monitor the vehicle /people movement in and out of the FMU.</li> <li>Periodic patrolling has been carried out by the patrol team, mostly at the active area. In the non-active area, more effort is required to construct boom gates and followed up by patrol, despite the challenge in accessibility.</li> </ul>
5. Marking of fig trees as food source for the Hornbills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Pre-Felling inventory record, fig trees have been marked for protection. The RIL assessment output also indicates that these protected trees are reasonably being protected from logging damage.</li> </ul>
6. Annual wildlife survey by the internal team at the active coupe or recently completed coupe. Long-term monitoring by the external consultant is on biennial basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dynamics of the indicators (<i>e.g.</i> Species Diversity, Richness, Evenness, Relative Density, Species Composition) after timber harvesting will be monitored continuously. However, short-term and long-term wildlife survey is not due until 2019/2020.</li> </ul>

### **HCV 1.3 Endemism**

The control measures and action taken in safeguarding HCV 1.3 is similar to HCV 1.2

**HCV 1.4 Critical Temporal Use**

<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
7. Demarcation of salt lick with appropriate buffer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Apan Thomas</i> (Thomas' Saltlick) has been located and demarcated in Coupe 01; the same procedure shall follow if other saltlicks are found progressively.</li> </ul>
8. Protection of nesting trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Pre-Felling inventory record, nesting trees have been marked for protection.</li> </ul>
9. Monitoring of animal activities in the saltlick(s) can be done periodically ( <i>i.e.</i> on biennial basis) by using camera traps to gather information on impact of harvesting activities and population analysis for the RTE species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of animal activities surrounding the saltlick(s) shall adhere to the Biodiversity (Wildlife) Survey, which is due in 2019/2020.</li> </ul>

**HCV 2 Landscape-level Forest**

<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
10. To demarcate and protect riverine reserves from any encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The buffer for river and/or permanent waterway is being marked during Pre-Felling inventory works.</li> <li>• RIL assessment in the Post harvesting to-date has indicated that there is no logging damage and/or encroachment at the river buffer by the harvesting teams.</li> </ul>

**HCV 3 Threatened Ecosystems**

<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
11. To identify and demarcate contiguous area of Sub-Montane or Heath ( <i>Kerangas</i> ) forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrain Class IV, which is potentially contained Sub-Montane area, has been demarcated. However, no distinct Heath (<i>Kerangas</i>) forest has been identified in the FMU.</li> </ul>

**HCV4.1 Watershed Protection**

<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
12. To map out and demarcate the Terrain IV areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrain IV areas in the entire FMU have been identified on the GP Map. Ground demarcation for Terrain IV, however, has only been carried out in Coupe 01. To-date, no harvesting has been carried out in the Terrain IV area in Coupe 01.</li> </ul>

**HCV4.2 Erosion Control**

<b>Control Measures &amp; Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
13. Adhere to the New RIL Guidelines such as utilizing as much as possible the existing road network and observe the average road density and average skid trail density within the permissible limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average road density and average skid trail density within the active coupe (Coupe 1) is monitored to be within permissible limit</li> </ul>
14. Regular road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical road condition is acceptable as per ECA findings.</li> </ul>

<b>HCV4.3 Area Prone to Fire</b>	
<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
15. Monitor periodically the boundary of identified fire-prone area between the FMU, LPF/0024 and SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The boundary of LPF/0024 has already been demarcated.</li> <li>• The SA boundary of Long Unai has been demarcated progressively.</li> </ul>

<b>HCV 5 Basic Needs of Local Communities</b>	
<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
16. To demarcate SA areas after consultation with the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SA boundary has been demarcated progressively.</li> </ul>
17. The FMU shall put mitigation in place to reduce logging impact on rivers and hunting ground like saltlick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RIL practices put in place before, during and after harvesting are reasonably effective to-date. It is partly gauged by the RIL assessment results and verified during ground audits.</li> </ul>
18. The FMU shall also hold regular dialogues with local community on environmental issues, job opportunities and mutual benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dialogue with the local community has taken place in February 2017; the Community Representative Committee (CRC) has been established and three meetings were held to-date with no major issue has been recorded to-date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The introduction of SFM &amp; purpose of CRC; updates on identified significant local sites such as water catchment, burial sites and SA area that since have been demarcated; including social benefits to the community;</li> <li>○ Joint ground demarcation of SA boundary by both the FMU and local community representatives; and</li> <li>○ Presentation on SIA findings that was conducted in February 2018.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The locals from Long Unai and other communities have worked in the FMU, mostly as forest surveyors.</li> <li>• The road leading to Long Unai has been maintained at reasonable condition by the FMU, including other beneficial contributions.</li> </ul>

<b>HCV 6 Cultural Identity of Local Communities</b>	
<b>Control Measures and Monitoring</b>	<b>Action Taken/Findings</b>
19. To demarcate burial sites after consultation with the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two burial sites were identified and demarcated; one burial site is located next to Long Unai settlement &amp; the other old, abandoned burial site owned by the people of Long Jawe, situated within the SA in Coupe 4.</li> </ul>
20. Establishment of CRC to address grievances and conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Item #18.</li> </ul>