

Biodiversity conservation prospects within the remaining natural forests

Learning the local people's perspectives on biodiversity conservation through HCV5&6 assessment in Landak District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia



Presentation Outline

- Background Information
- HCV5 and HCV6 Identification
- Findings
- What to do next



Background information

- HCV5 and HCV6 assessment for an oil palm company which becomes an RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil)
- Carried out in six estates involving 38 villages (*desa*) with 144 sub-villages (*dusun*)



HCV5 and 6 Objectives

- **HCV5**: identifying natural areas which are critical to meet basic needs (food, water, clothing, materials for building and tools, firewood, medicines and fodder for livestock)
- **HCV6**: identifying natural areas important for maintaining the cultural identity or unique characteristics of a local community



Activities: Inter-village meeting

Objectives:

- ❖ getting first-hand, updated info from villagers (represented by village heads, dusun heads, indigenous leaders, religion figures, youth, women, the poor and others) on current situation
- ❖ Getting inputs from villagers on our work plan
- ❖ Introducing HCV concept to villagers in their language and benefits of the assessment for their livelihood sustainability; and team members who will carry out the assessment

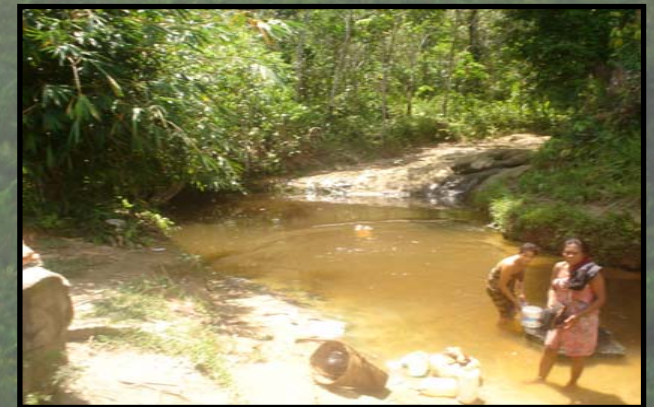
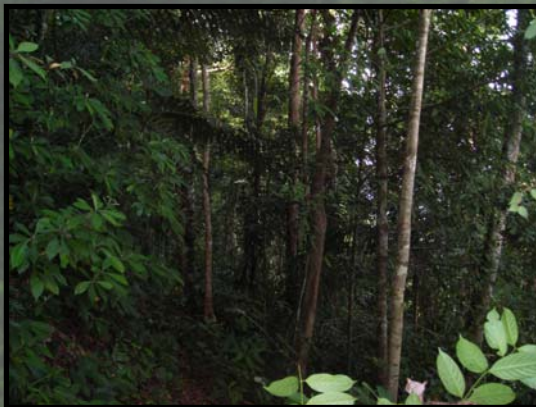


The inter-Desa meeting produced an agreed work plan for the villages, based on the participants' inputs and suggestions

Activities in sub-villages

They consist of:

- ❖ FGD
- ❖ Individual interviews
- ❖ Preparing dusun maps
- ❖ Taking GPS points of HCV5 and HCV6 locations



Findings

- Almost all of the communities highly depend on the natural forests for food (protein, vitamin and mineral), timber as building materials and water.
- They are exposed to alternatives which they are able to afford
- They do not care about conservation of their forest resources



Carbohydrate

- 60% of the carbohydrate needs met by their *ladang* (rotational agriculture practices)
- 35% by the subsidised-purchase (Raskin)
- 15% by market



Protein

- 50% of the protein needs met by natural forests (hunting and fishing)
- 50% by purchase
- They don't have preference of species for for meat (anything moving, anything meaty)
- Excessive hunting and fishing



Other food needs

Vitamin and Mineral
100% by forests

Water
100% by forests



Timber as building materials

- 100% from forests
- They start selling timber for market needs



Threats

- Increased number of human population
- Forest conversion for *ladang* and rubber plantation as well as for oil palm plantation and other non-forest uses
- The more various needs beyond the basic needs



What to do next?

- Sharing responsibilities
- Commitment from interested parties, especially the government which functions as the facilitator among stakeholders

