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>> Announcement Details

The details of the announcement start here ...

Announcement Title *	ICOPE 2014: High Carbon Stock Forest Conservation
Description	Please see attached presentation dated 12 February 2014.
Attachments	 GAR05-12-02-2014-ICOPE-HCSPresentation.pdf Total size = 1815K (2048K size limit recommended)

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High Carbon Stock Forest Conservation

ICOPE 12 February 2014, Bali , Indonesia

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Agenda

1. GAR's Forest Conservation Policy
2. HCS Methodology
 - a) Phase 1 – Vegetation stratification
 - b) Phase 2 - HCS Forest Patch Analysis and Conservation
3. Q&A

GAR Forest Conservation Policy (FCP)

- Builds on GAR's pre-existing commitments
- FCP focuses on

No development
on peat and
high conservation
value forest areas

No development
on high carbon
stock forests

Free prior
informed
consent

Comply all relevant
laws and
international
certification P&C

- Ultimately, the conserved High Carbon Stock (HCS) area can revert to its natural ecological function as a forest
- Applicable to all the plantations that GAR owns, manages or invests in regardless of the stake

Benefits of HCS initiative

- Supports the President of Indonesia's emission reduction targets.
- Establishes common understanding and definition of degraded land for palm oil development.
- Enhances market value of palm oil as “deforestation free”.
- Uses a collaborative platform for multi-stakeholders to find solutions for sustainable palm oil.
- Recognises community rights over their resources and seeks to conserve community forest resources for hunting and other non-timber products (NTFP) for present and future generations.

HCS Forest Study Report



- The HCS Forest Study Report was published by GAR/SMART in collaboration with TFT and Greenpeace following the completion of the HCS forest fieldwork conducted under GAR's FCP.
- The Report was presented by GAR/SMART, TFT and Greenpeace (the Team) at the REDD+ Task Force Seminar on 5 Jun 2012 in Jakarta.

Summary of HCS Forest Study findings

The findings indicate that vegetation cover can be used to

- Estimate the level of carbon stocks
- Stratify into different classes to broadly represent different carbon stocks

They also indicate that

- A practical and robust method to identify HCS in GAR's concessions in Kalimantan
- Needs further testing and field work as a reliable predictive tool for HCS forest across Indonesia

Summary of HCS Forest Study findings

Six strata can be identified

HK3	Remnant forest or advanced secondary forest close to primary condition
HK2	Remnant forest but more disturbed than High Density Forest
HK1	Appears to be remnant forest but highly disturbed and recovering (may contain plantation/mixed garden)
BT	Mostly young re-growth forest, but with occasional patches of older forest within the stratum
BM	Recently cleared areas, some woody re-growth and grass-like ground cover
LT	Very recently cleared land with mostly grass or crops, few woody plants

HCS Methodology

Two phases

Phase 1

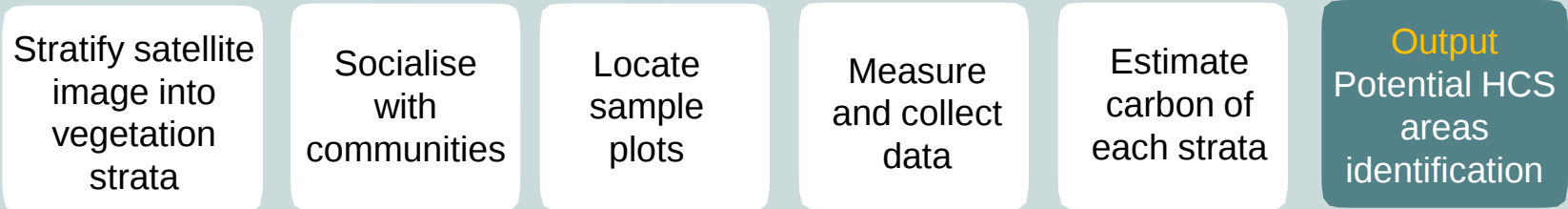
Vegetation stratification
to identify HCS forest
areas

Phase 2

HCS forest patch
analysis and
conservation

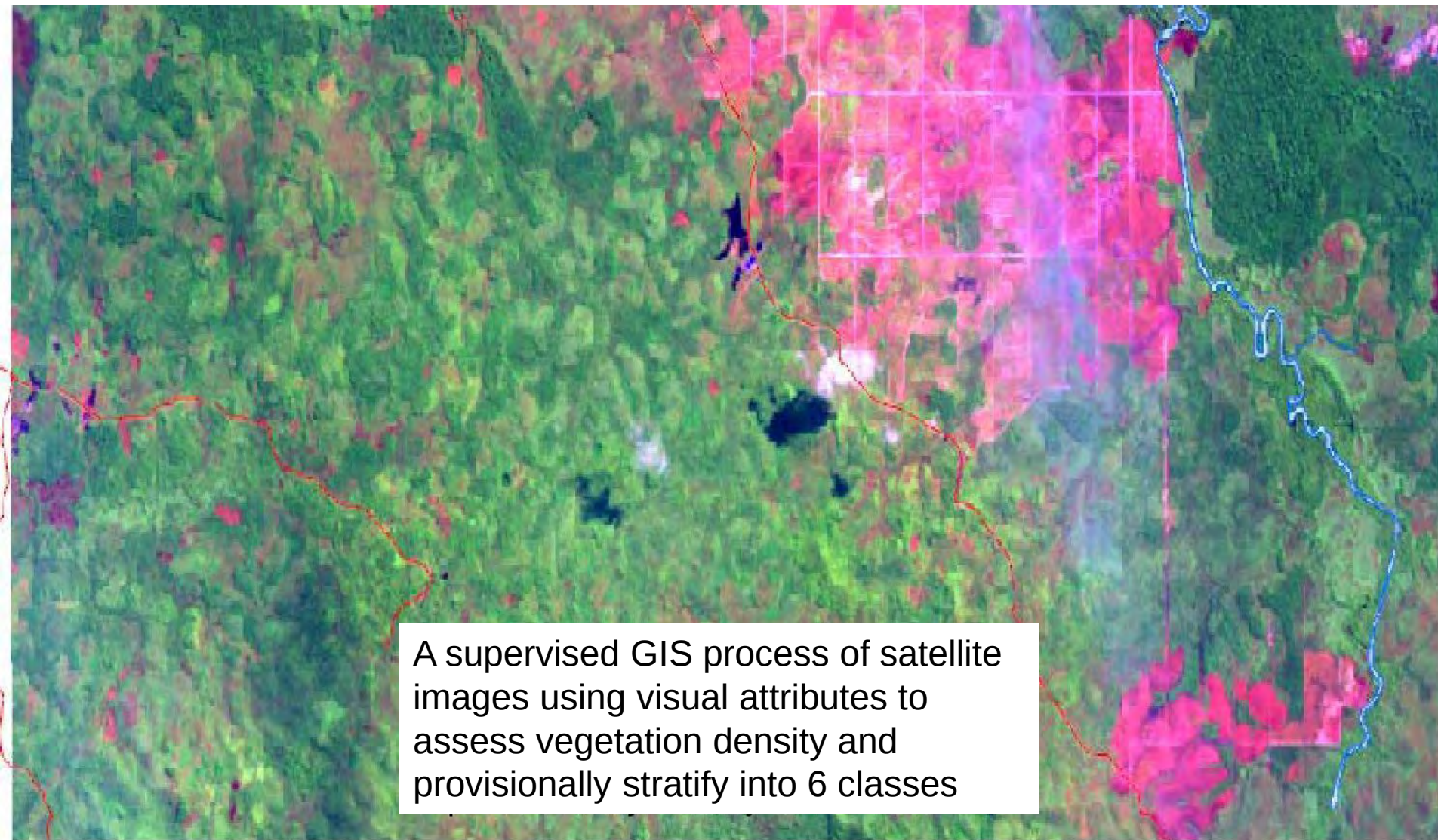
Phase 1 – vegetation stratification

Vegetation stratification



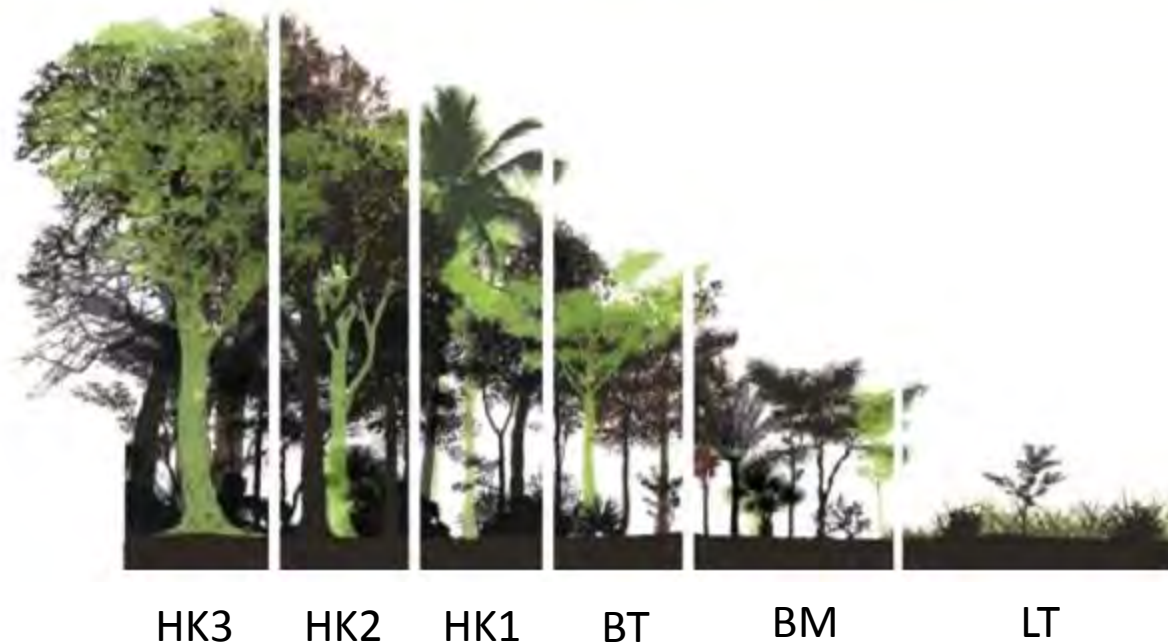
Phase 1
Vegetation stratification to identify HCS forest areas

Vegetation stratification



Vegetation stratification

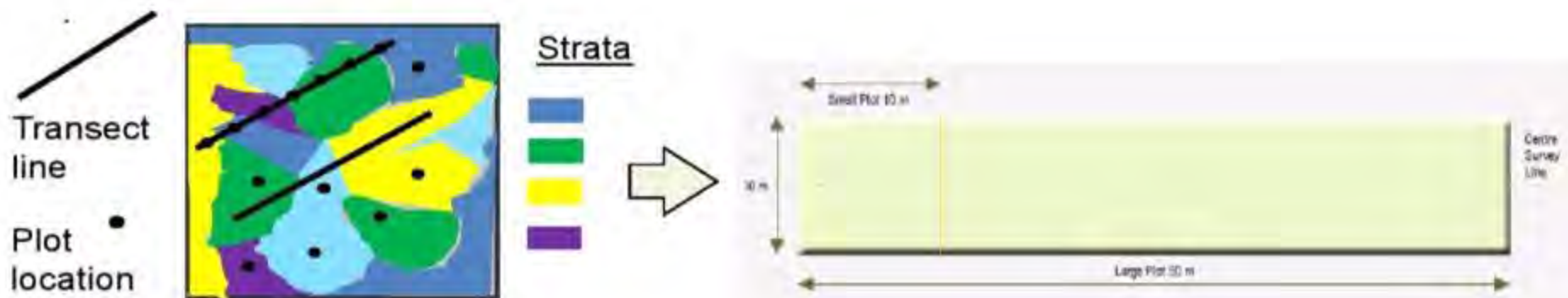
Dividing the vegetation into different levels or strata and correlating these with carbon assessments.



“Socialisation” with communities

- Palm oil development activities usually occur on areas occupied by local communities.
- Must engage these communities before any activities can take place, including field work for HCV assessments, as well as through FPIC process, and compensation.
- Additionally, conservation of HCV or HCS areas requires community FPIC, support and co-management.

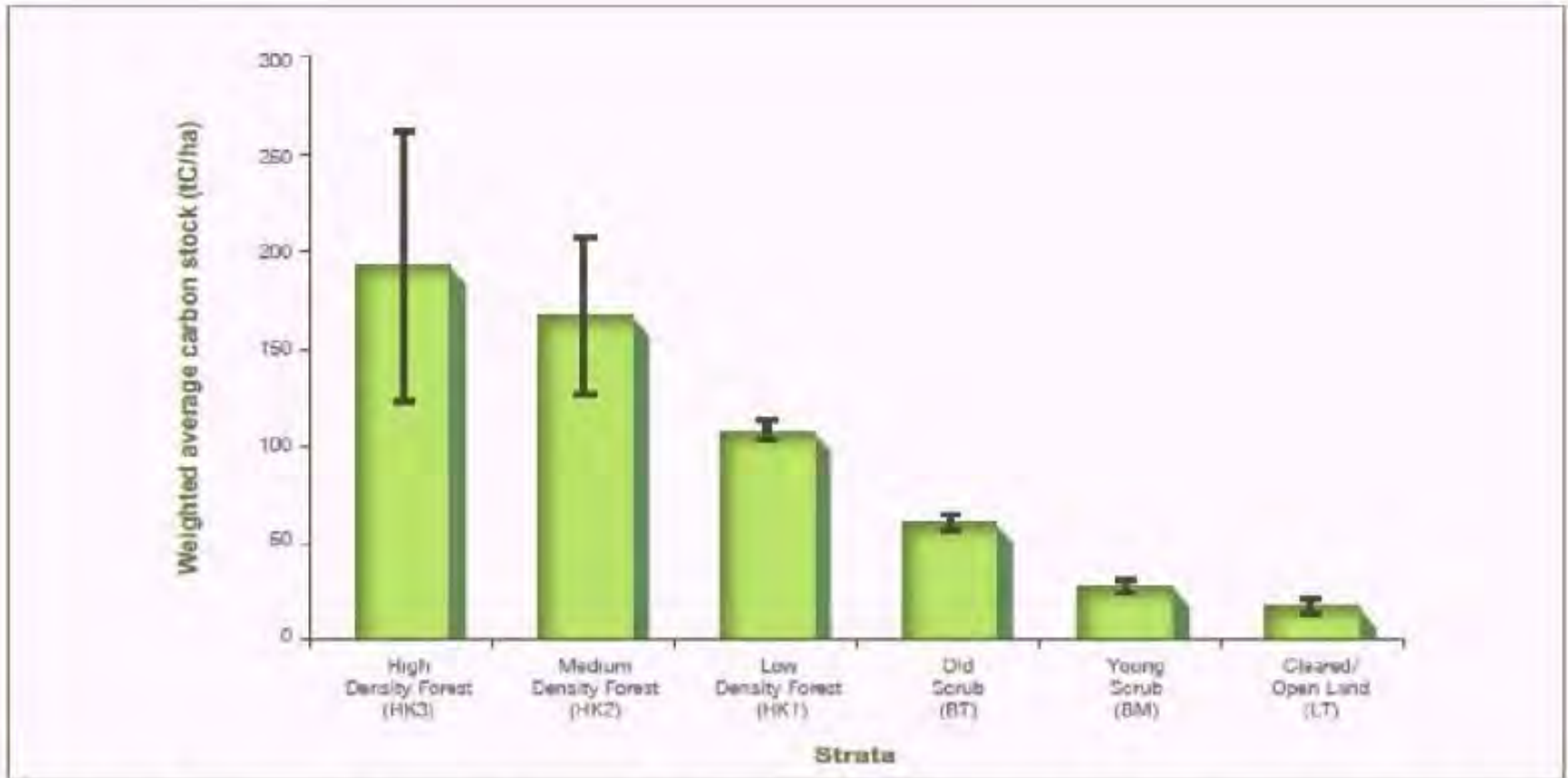
Ground truth with biomass field plots



- Identified sample plots to measure AGB in trees ≥ 5 cm DBH.
- The coefficient of variance for the target strata was calculated using the Winrock Terrestrial Sampling Calculator with a 5% sampling error.
- Estimated a tree's biomass by its DBH using a generic allometric (Brown 1997) for Tropical Moist Forests

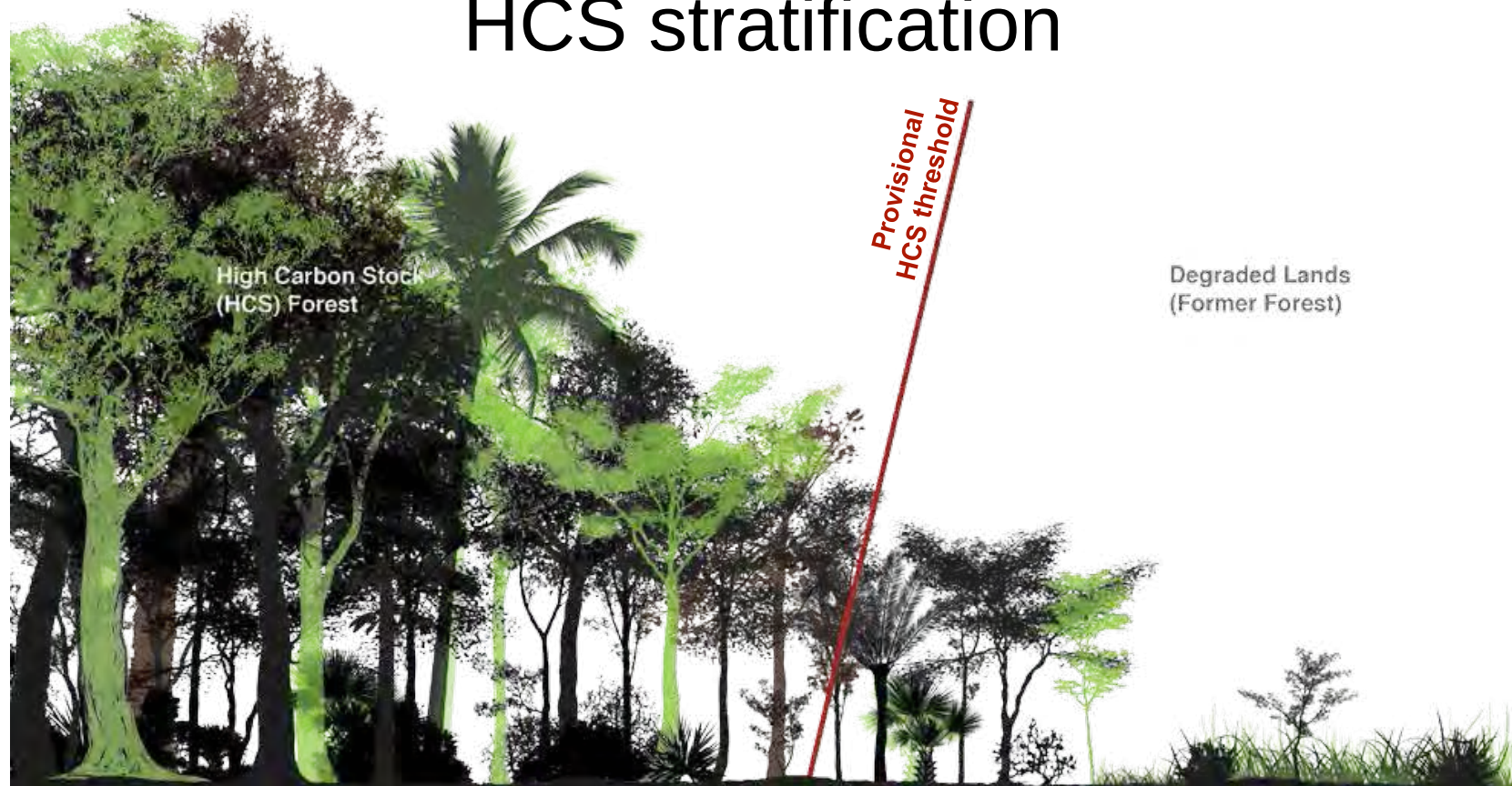
$$\text{Biomass} = 42.69 - 12.800 \cdot \text{DBH} + 1.242 \cdot \text{DBH}^2$$

Results: weighted average carbon stock



Weighted average carbon stock of the various strata (90% confidence level)

HCS stratification

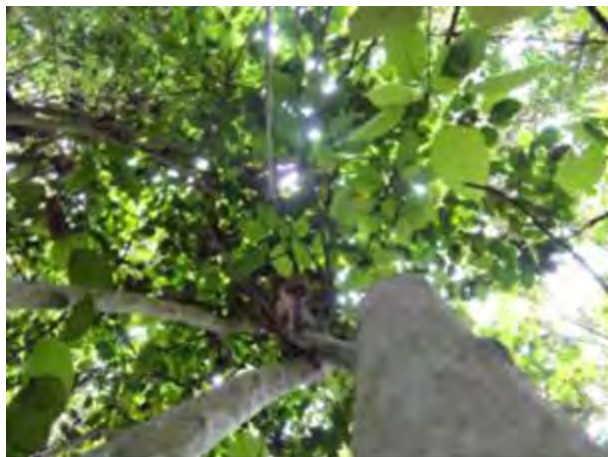


POTENTIAL HCS AREAS				MAY BE DEVELOPED	
High-Density Forest (HK3)	Medium Density Forest (HK2)	Low Density Forest (HK1)	Old Scrub (BT)	Young Scrub (BM)	Cleared/Open Land (LT)
Remnant forest or advanced secondary forest close to primary condition	Remnant forest but more disturbed than HK3	Appears to be remnant forest but highly disturbed and recovering [may contain plantation/ mixed garden]	Mostly young re-growth forest, but with occasional patches of older forest within the stratum	Recently cleared areas, some woody regrowth and grass-like ground cover	Very recently cleared land with mostly grass or crops, few woody plants

HK3: High Density Forest



HK2: Medium Density Forest



HK1: Low Density Forest



BT: Old Scrub



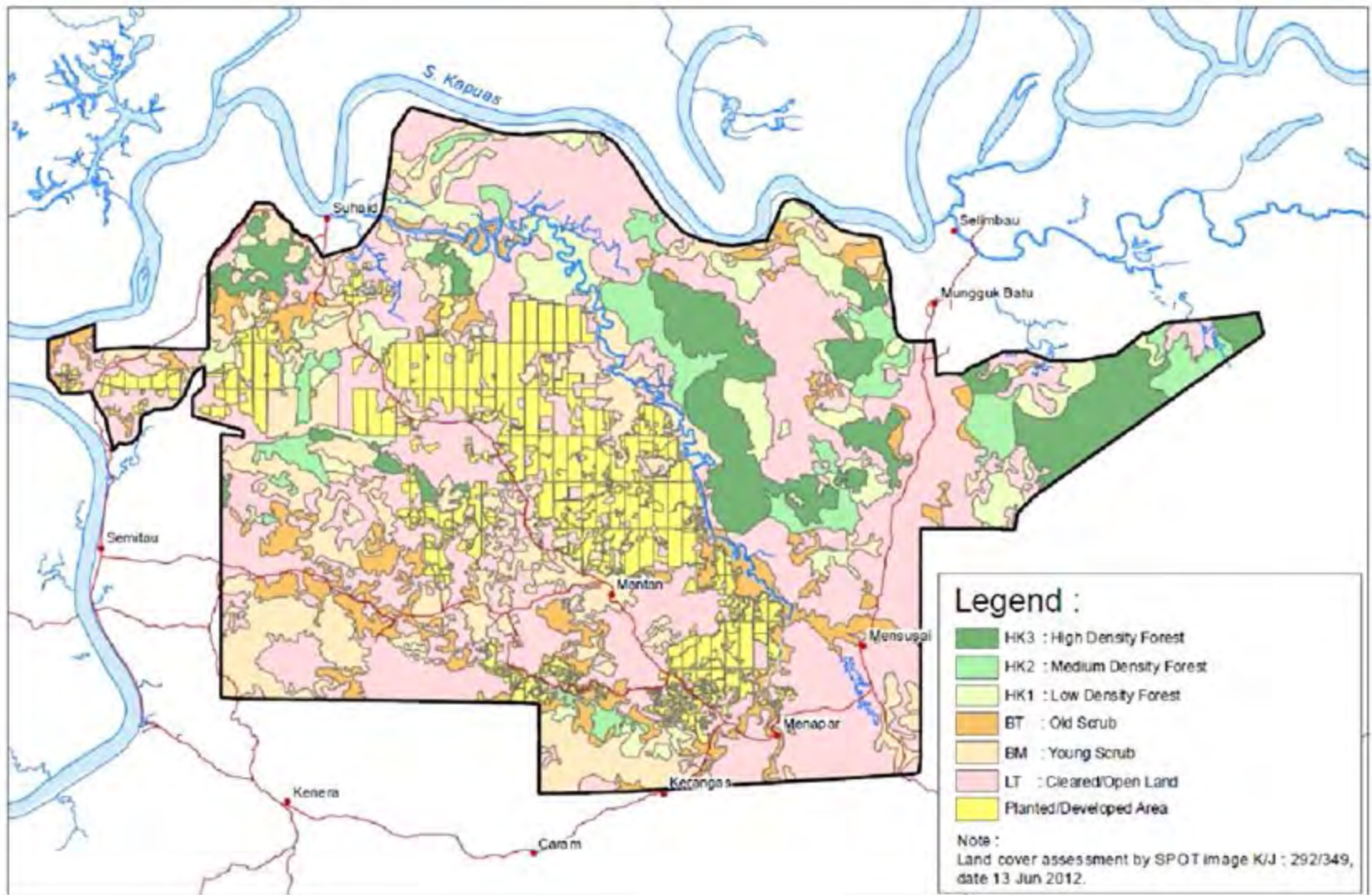
BM: Young Scrub



LT: Cleared/Open Land



PT KPC potential HCS forest stratification

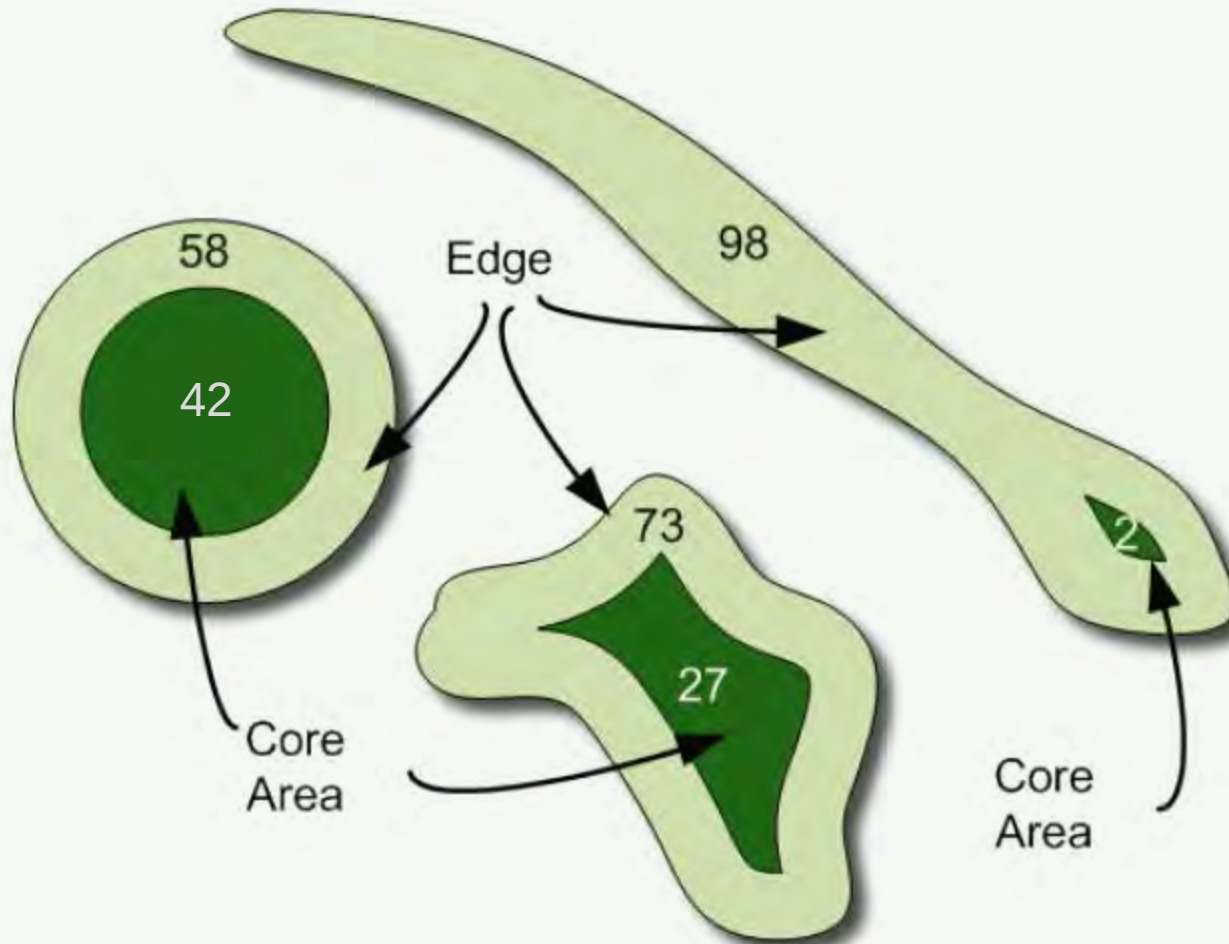


Phase 2 – HCS forest patch analysis and conservation

Phase 2 - HCS patch analysis and conservation process

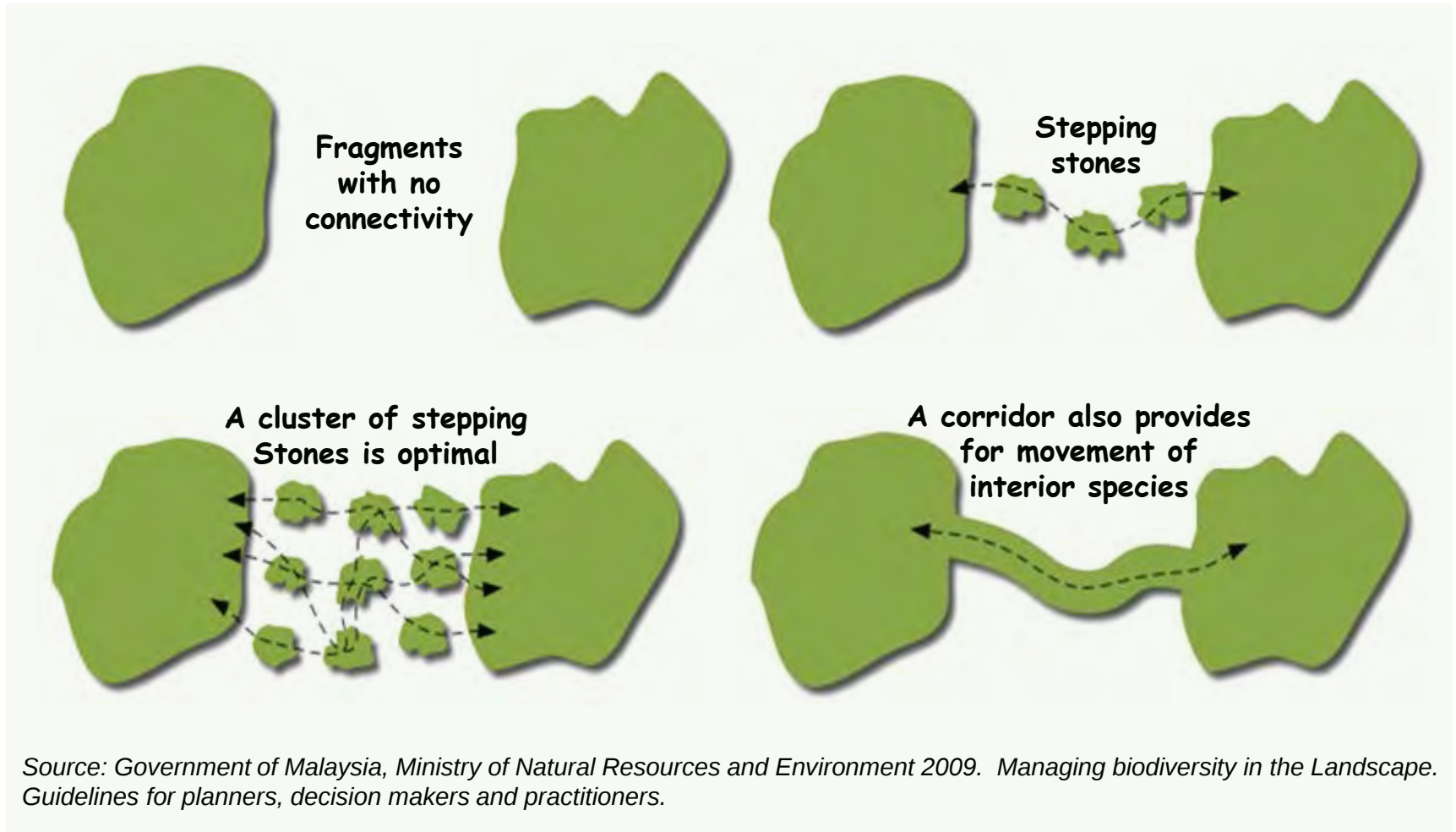
- Objective is identify viable forest patches that can maintain or revert to their ecological function as a forest.
- Incorporates general conservation principles and science on patch size, shape, core area, configuration, and connectivity.
- Process takes into account social (i.e. community land use and FPIC) and operational considerations.
- Findings are integrated into the overall conservation plan for the concession together with HCV areas, peat land, riparian zones and other areas for conservation

Forest patch, edge effects and 'core'

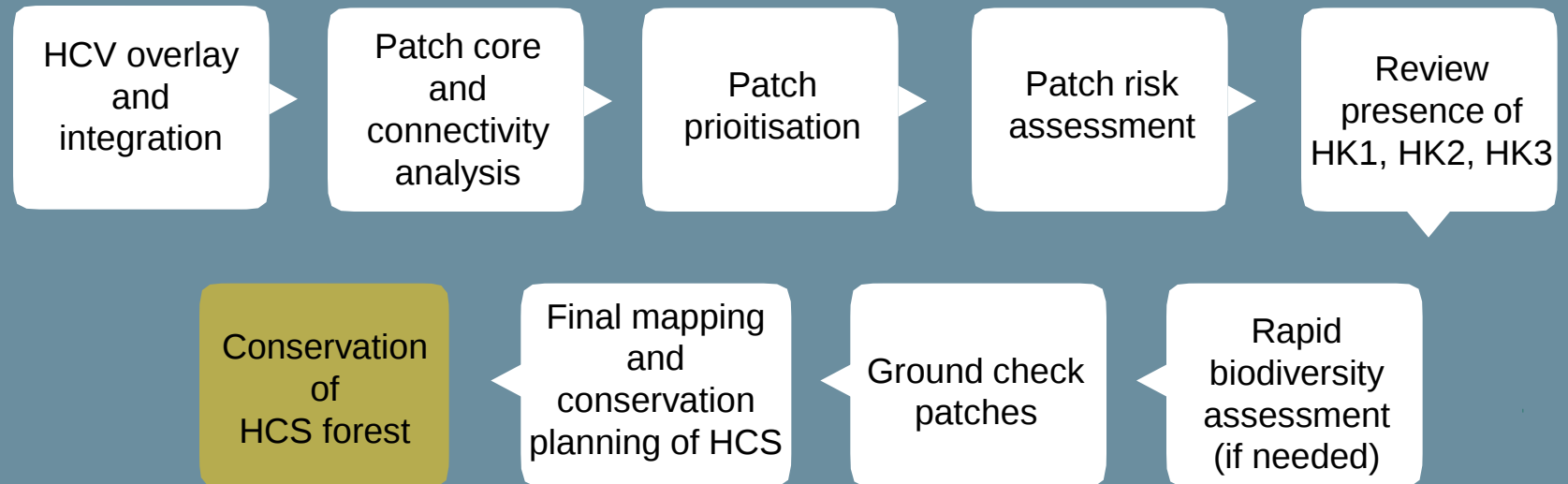


Source: Government of Malaysia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 2009. *Managing biodiversity in the Landscape. Guidelines for planners, decision makers and practitioners.*

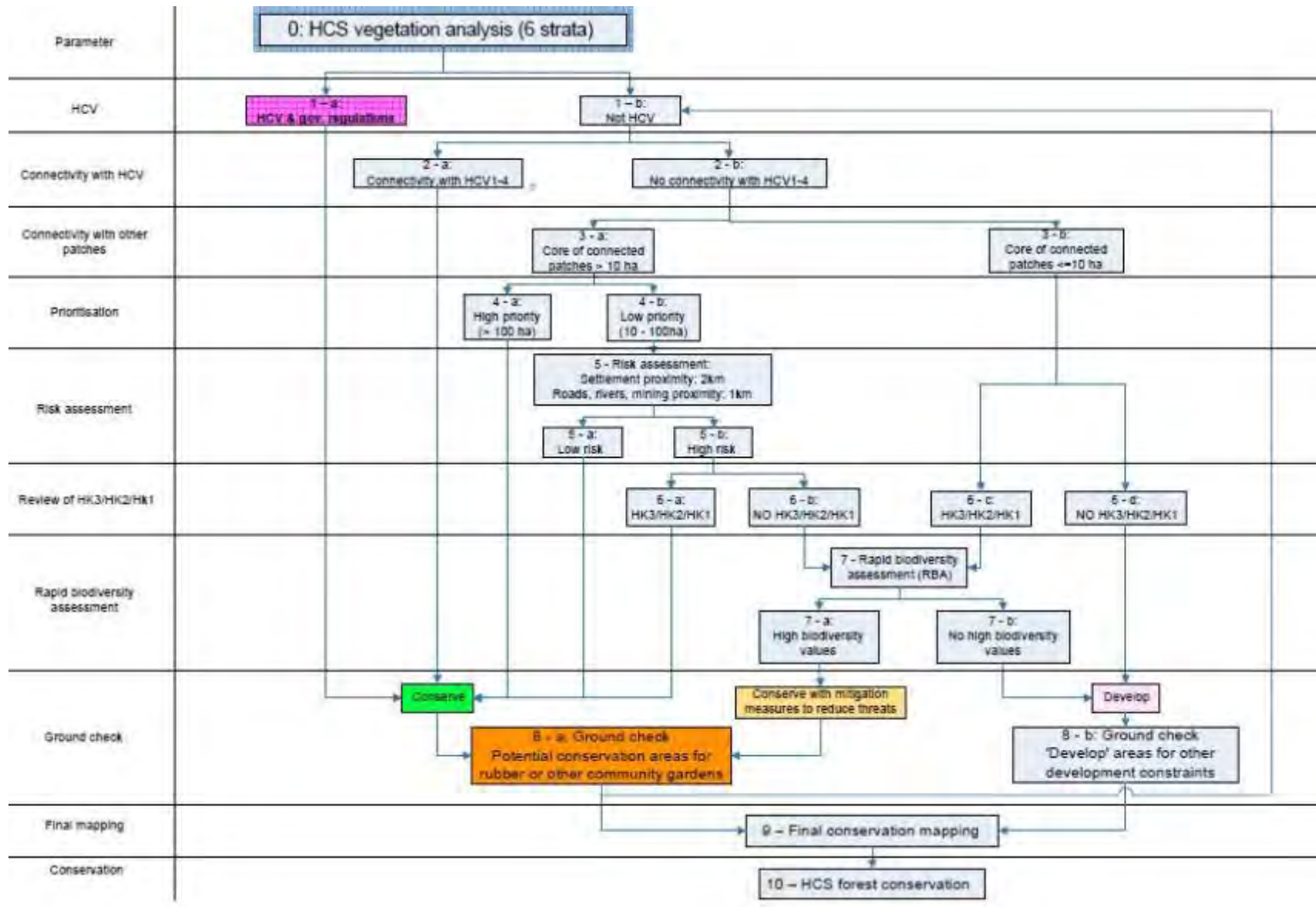
Connectivity, stepping stones and corridors



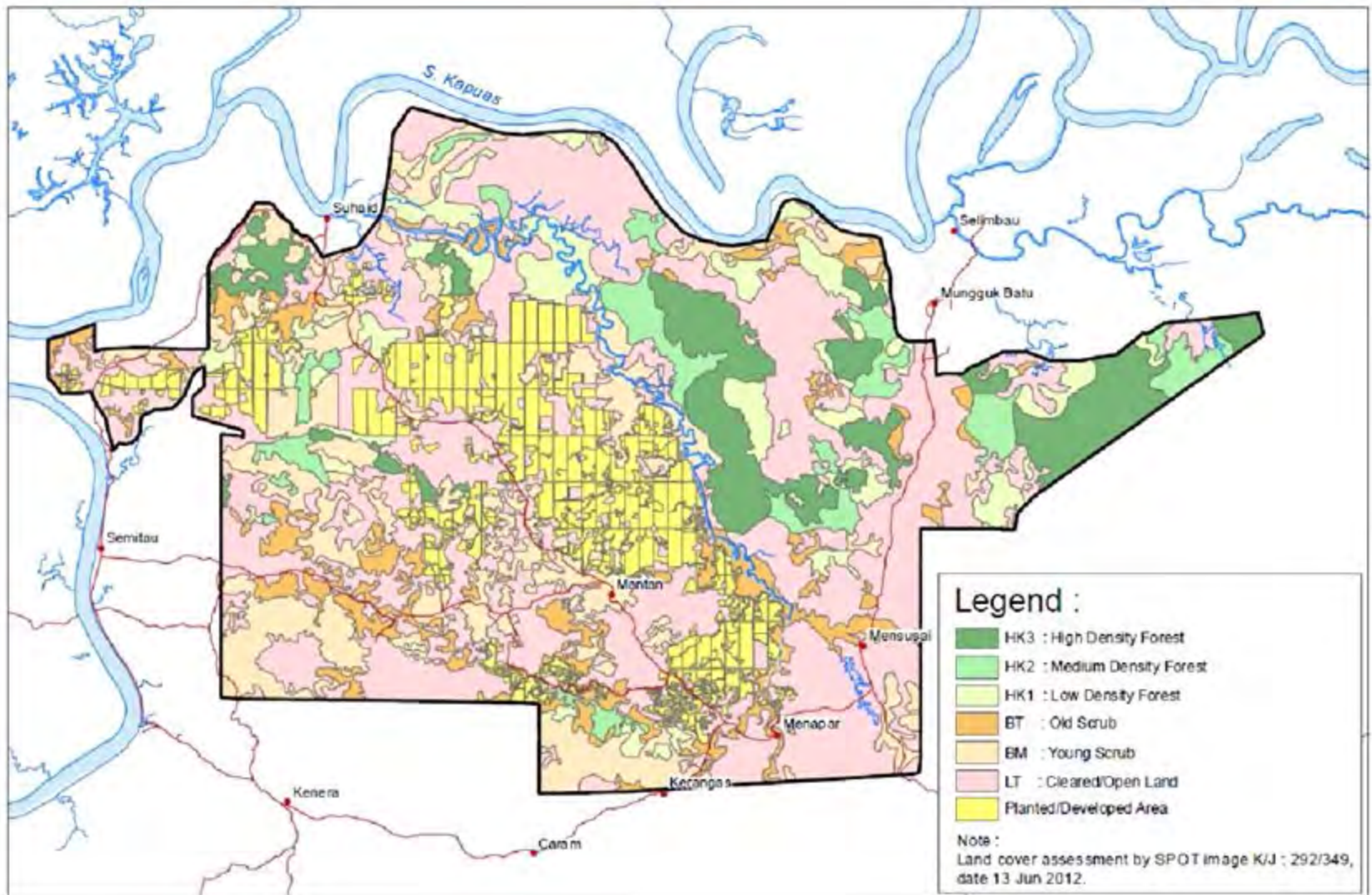
HCS patch analysis and conservation process



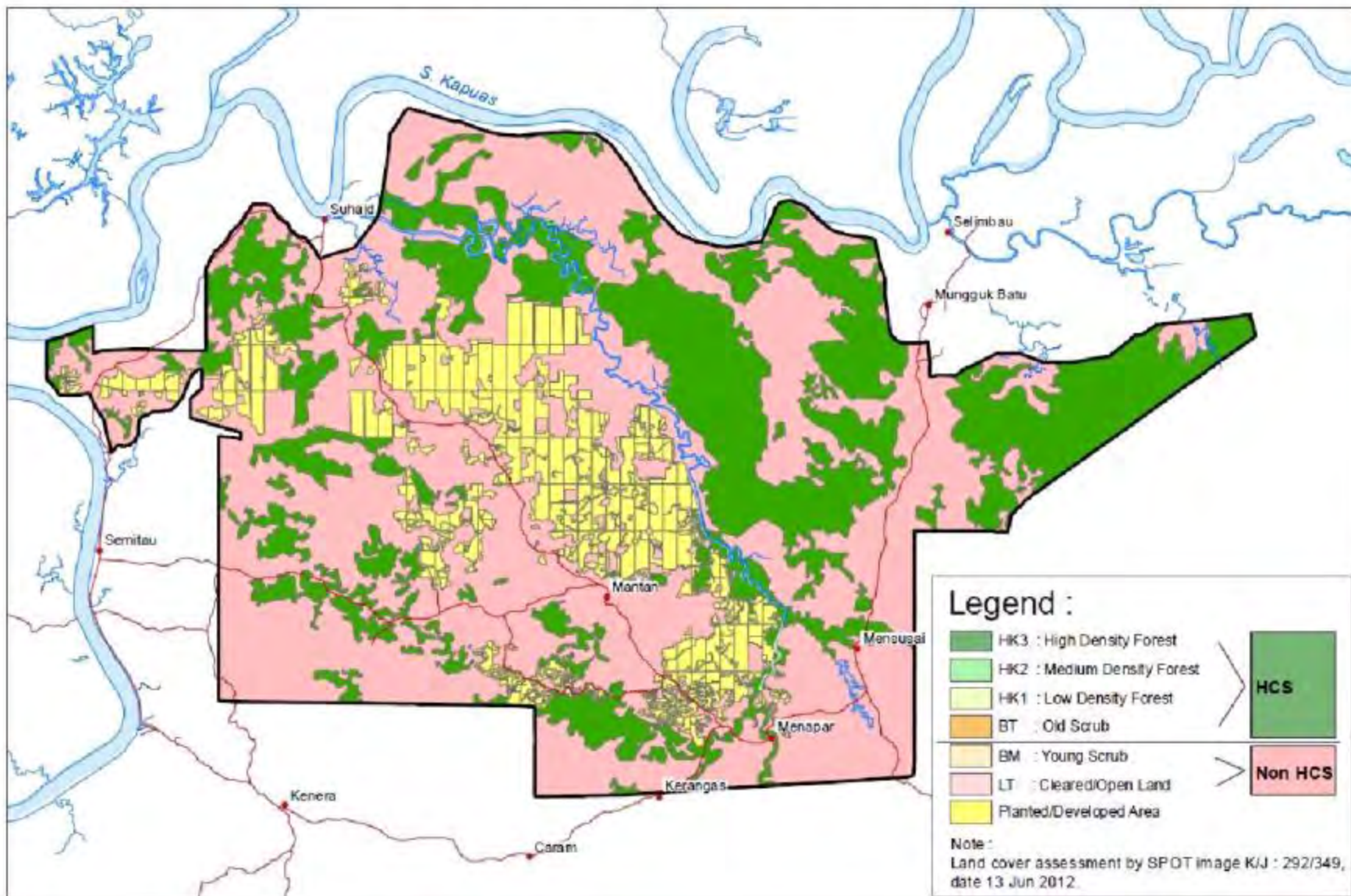
Decision tree for HCS forest patch analysis



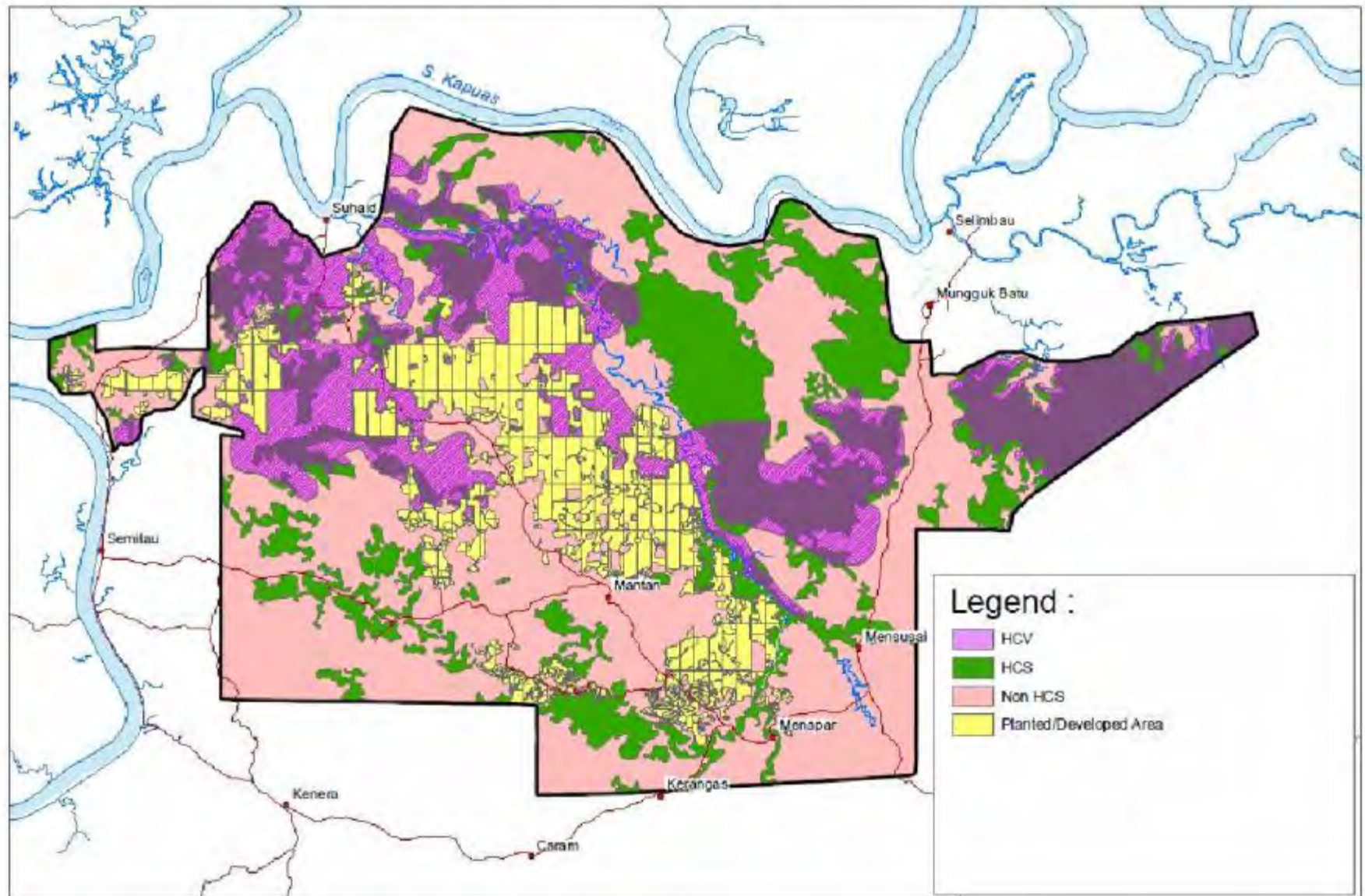
PT KPC potential HCS forest stratification



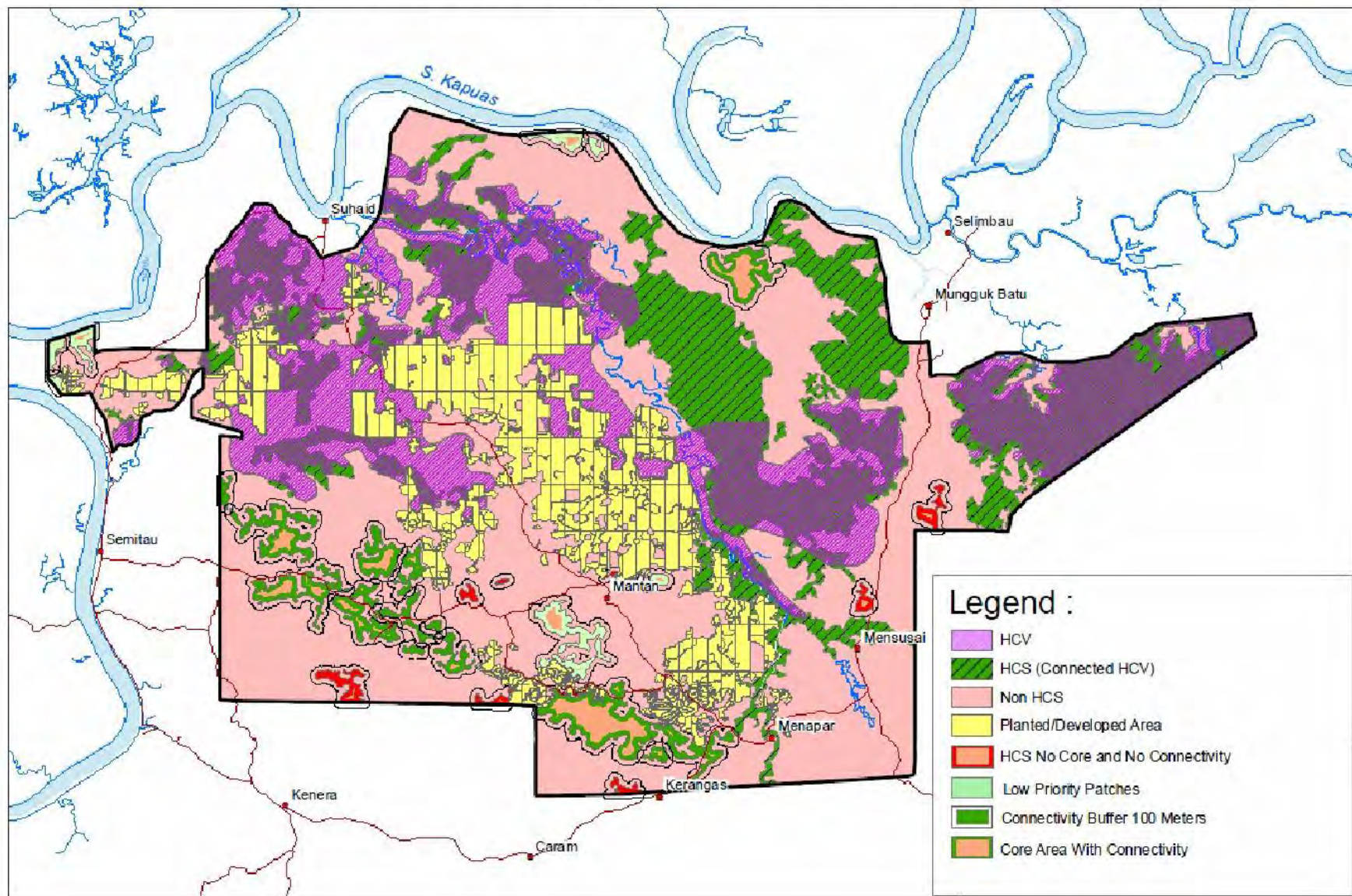
HCS and non-HCS



HCS overlaid with HCV



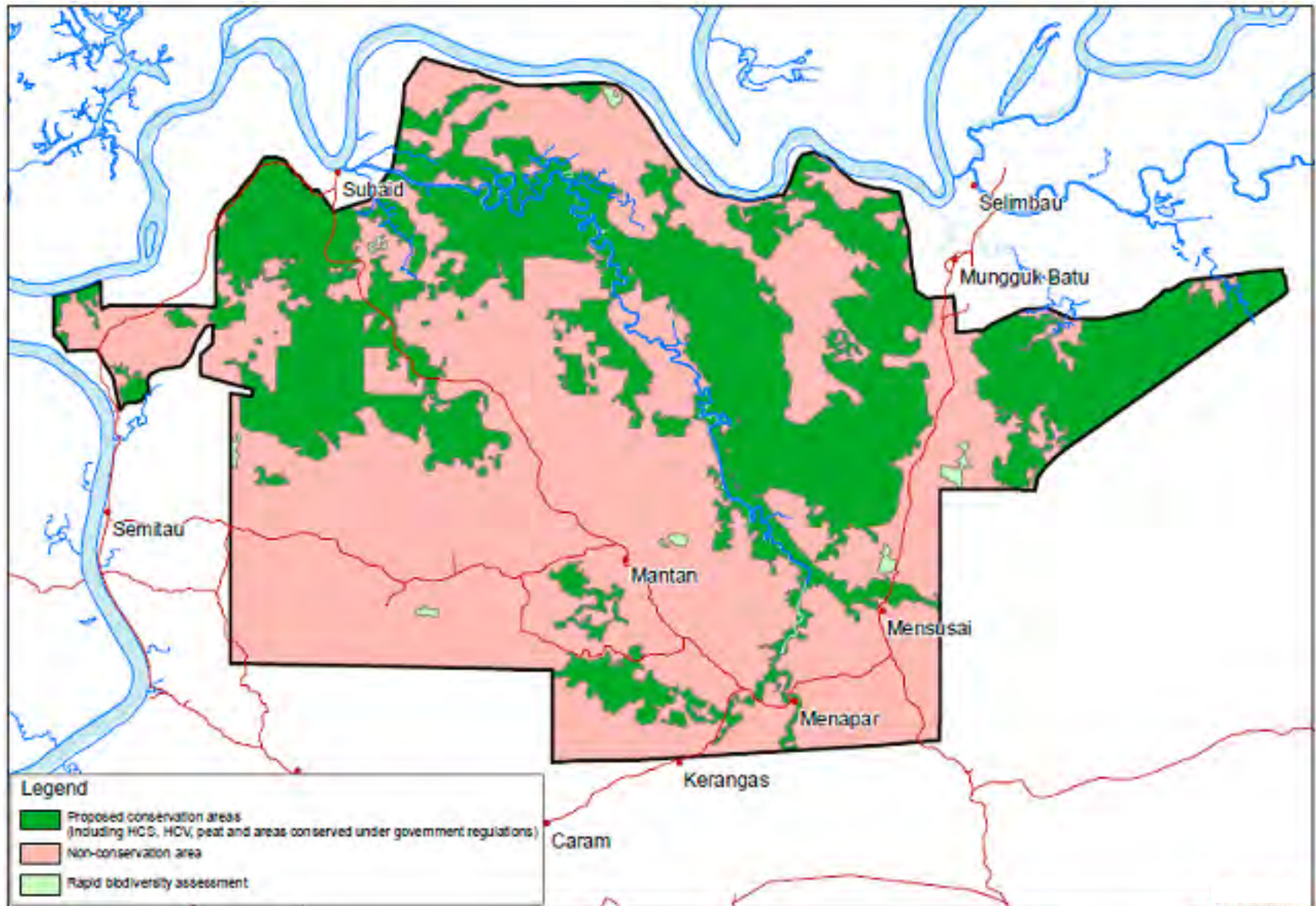
Connectivity and core areas



Ground check



Proposed conservation area in PT KPC





Q&A





Thank you