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## CRITICAL LANDSCAPES – UNDER CONSULTATION



### SENEPIS

The Senepis forest landscape in Riau is dominated by peat swamp forest that also functions as one of the province's critical habitats for Sumatran tiger, clouded leopard, sun bear, pangolin, hornbills and various rare and endangered timber species. Studies have estimated that the area is home to some 20-50 Sumatran tigers. In 2006, the Minister of Forestry approved the establishment of a 106,000 hectare sanctuary for both Sumatran tigers and peat swamp forest conservation. The protection and management of the sanctuary as well as its surrounding landscapes requires a multi-stakeholder collaborative management approach.

### GIAM SIAK KECIL

Located in Riau province, Sumatra, Indonesia, some 120 km north of the Equator, or roughly 200 km southwest of Singapore. This is a contiguous landscape covering over 705,000 hectares, and is managed using the UNESCO Man and Biosphere concept where key stakeholders work together to sustainably manage the area's resources. The biosphere reserve consists of three main zones, 1) a core area for conservation monitoring and research; 2) a buffer zone for activities compatible with sound forest management practices; and 3) a transition zone for intensive cultivation or production activities. The core conservation area of the biosphere reserve spans

over 178,000 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest containing significant amounts of above and below ground carbon stock, a wealth of flora and fauna including protected flora species and endangered mammals such as the Sumatran tigers and elephants, and important fresh water fish species.

### KAMPAR PENINSULA

The Kampar Peninsula is a contiguous peat swamp forest of around 700,000 hectares dominated by peatland located within Pelalawan and Siak Districts, Riau Province. Kampar Peninsula is also considered an important habitat for critically endangered Sumatran tigers and other protected fauna and flora species. The landscape was designated a regional priority tiger conservation landscape by world leading tiger scientists in 2006.

### KERUMUTAN

The Kerumutan Wildlife Reserves is a 93,000 hectares protected peat swamp forest located in Riau province. On the East of the reserve is an area spanning approximately 50,000 hectares of peat forest that has been identified as a potential area for the reserve's expansion. The protection of the reserve is also dependent on the sustainable management of the wider Kerumutan landscape. The area contains rich biodiversity, is a Sumatran tiger habitat and is home to several indigenous communities.

### BUKIT TIGAPULUH

Bukit Tigapuluh forest landscape encompasses an area of approximately 508,000 hectares of moderately undulating and steep hilly terrain. The area stretches across Riau and Jambi provinces in Sumatra Island, and is a landscape recognised to have high biological diversity. Central to the landscape is the 144,000 hectares Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, consisting primarily of tropical lowland forest with 77% of the area located in Riau and 23% in Jambi province. The Bukit Tigapuluh forest landscape is one of the few remaining refuges of endangered species such as the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, and Asian tapir, and is home to the Talang Mamak and Suku Anak Dalam indigenous people.

### MUBA BERBAK SEMBILANG

This landscape refers to a large area in parts of South Sumatra and Jambi province. There are two national parks in this landscape. The Sembilang National Park extends northward from the mouth of Musi Banyuasin (Muba) estuary to the River Benu on the Jambi border where it becomes contiguous with the Berbak National Park. The Sembilang National Park is approximately 205,750 hectares and is the largest remaining area of mangroves in West Indonesia. The Berbak National Park which lies wholly within Jambi province, is approximately 171,635 hectares of pre-dominantly peat swamp, and palm swamp forest with freshwater swamp forest along the river. The area is a habitat for mammals including the Sumatran tiger and other key species.

### Legend:

- Wildlife Reserves, National Parks
- Indicative areas for landscape conservation (currently under consultation)

### OKI (OGAN KOMERING ILIR)

In the OKI landscape of South Sumatra province, there is a Padang Sugihan Wildlife Reserve encompassing approximately 87,000 hectare. The reserve covers a low lying peat swamp forests and grasslands, and is an important habitat for the critically endangered Sumatran elephant.

### KUBU RAYA

This landscape in West Kalimantan province is a mangrove forest area that is also known as a habitat for orangutans and swamp crocodiles.

### KUTAI

Located in East Kalimantan province, the Kutai National Park is situated North of the Mahakam river and includes several lakes: Danau Maau, Santan, Besar dan Sirapan. It is adjacent to the towns of Bontang and Sangatta. Kutai National Park is dominated by lowland tropical rainforest; other vegetation types include coastal mangrove and freshwater swamp forest. The park provides habitat to 10 species of primates, 90 species of mammals, and 300 species of birds.