



Let's Save Ramin Let's Save Peat Swamp Forests

ITTO PD 426/06 Rev. 1 (F)
The Prevention of Further Loss and the Promotion of
Rehabilitation and Plantation of *Gonystylus* spp (Ramin)
in Sumatra and Kalimantan



LET'S SAVE RAMIN

LET'S SAVE PEAT SWAMP FORESTS

THE FACTS ON RAMIN

Species and Population Distribution

Ramin is a trade name of Genus *Gonystylus*. *Gonystylus* consists of more than 30 species and only *Gonystylus bancanus* has been widely explored its biological, ecological and economical status (Figure 1-4). Knowledge on other species within the Genus is still extremely limited especially on many aspects, such as biology, ecology and their potential uses.

G. bancanus naturally grows in peat swamp forest areas in eastern coast of Riau, Jambi and South Sumatra (Sumatra) and West and Central Kalimantan (Kalimantan).

The Regeneration Status

Regeneration of *G. bancanus* is mostly reliant on the natural occurrence. Artificial regeneration is extremely limited due to some barriers, such as limited provision of high quality planting materials and under developed plantation technology. Interval flowering and fruiting season is most critical barrier in the provision of planting materials. In the other hand, propagation through vegetative is still insignificant.

Current Policies on Ramin

There are two prominent policies on ramin currently applying in Indonesia.

- (1). Logging moratorium through out the country, except, one concession holder in Riau (PT Diamond Raya Timber) which

has been granted certificate of SFM from Indonesia Ecolabel Institute (LEI), Chain of Custody from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

- (2). The inclusion of ramin into Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), in Appendix III (2001) and up-listed into Appendix II (2004).

The purposes of logging moratorium and listing into CITES Appendix are to reduce excessive logging and to prevent further loss of ramin population as well as to control international trade of ramin.

Indonesian CITES Management and Scientific Authority

Management Authority

Directorate General of Protection and Nature Conservation
Ministry of Forestry
Gedung Manggala Wanabhakti Block VII. 7th Floor
Jl. Gatot Subroto
Senayan Jakarta 10270, Indonesia
Telephone : (62 - 21) 572 0227; 573 4818
Fax : (62 - 21) 572 0227; 573 4818
Email : cites@dephut.go.id

Contact: Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation

Scientific Authority

Indonesian Institute of Science
Jalan Gatot Subroto 10
Tromol Pos 1250
Jakarta 10012, Indonesia
Telephone : (62 - 21) 511 542
Fax : (62 - 21) 520 7226

Contact: Botanical Division
Research Center for Biology
Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Jln. Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km 46
Cibinong Bogor
Indonesia

Telephone : (62 – 21) 8765066
Fax : (62 – 21) 876 5062
Email : herbogor@indo.net.id

Local Authority associated with ramin (CITES-listed species)

- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Riau
Phone and fax no. (62 - 761) 63135
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Jambi
Phone and fax no. (62 – 741) 62451
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) South Sumatra
Phone and fax no. (62 - 711) 410948
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) West Kalimantan
Phone and fax no. (62 – 561) 747004
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Central Kalimantan
Phone no. (62 – 536) 3221268
Fax no. (62 – 536) 3237034

Rules and Regulation Related to Appendix II of CITES

Under CITES Appendix II rules and regulation, the harvest of ramin should meet the following requirement:

- the harvest in no contravention with the rules and regulation of the country.
- the harvest should not cause detrimental effect to the survival of the species.

Procedure of Transport (Export) Permit Application for Export of Wildlife

Extracted from Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 and Letter of Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation No.S.162/IV/KKH-4/2007).

1. The request for Transport Permit is addressed to Director of Biodiversity Conservation
2. Request for new Transport Permit, the following documents should be submitted:
 - Export application form (called Form-C)
 - Inspection report by local BKSDA
 - The information on the origin of specimen
 - Recommendation letter from relevant Association and its corresponding quota
 - The valid permit from Director General of PHKA to act as distributor of wildlife
3. To Renew the Transport Permit or change of address, the following documents should be submitted:
 - Application to renew (extend) of Transport Permit or change of address
 - The previous Transport Permit

THE FACTS ON PEAT SWAMP FOREST

Current Policy on Peat Swamp Forest

Conservation of peat swamp forest for selected areas

Conversion of peat swamp forest areas to other uses, such as for Industrial Forest Plantation, Oil Palm Plantation and other community settlements.

HOW CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE

As Community

- Provide or report any case of illegal logging/harvest and illegal trade of ramin to local Authority and CITES Management Authority as listed above.
- Avoid purchase of illegal ramin log and timber and report any suspicious product to local Authority.
- Protect any remaining ramin trees and population in your area and try best to plant even for single seedling.
- Provide information regarding flowering and fruiting season to Scientific Authority and Regional Research Center (RRC) in Palembang and RRC-Banjarbaru to the following offices:
 - Regional Research Center of South Sumatra, Palembang (phone and fax no. (62 – 711) 414864).
 - Regional Research Center of South Kalimantan, Banjarbaru (phone no. (62 – 511) 4772085, fax no. (62 – 511) 4773222).



As Forester

- Actively participate in the conservation and protection of ramin and its habitat from fire, encroachment, illegal occupation and conversion.
- Actively participate in the rehabilitation and plantation program of ramin in your area.
- Actively participate in the supervision and monitoring of sustainable management of ramin and its habitat in accordance with your best knowledge and expertise.
- Actively participate in the improvement process toward the sustainable management of ramin and its habitat.

As Officer (CITES MA and Local Authority)

- Pro-actively search data and information regarding the conservation and protection status of ramin and its habitats.
- Pro-actively maintain communication with relevant authorities with specific to monitoring and supervision.
- Continue collecting and compiling data and information on ramin.
- Continue developing strategy toward the sustainable management of ramin.

Example of types of illegal practice in the forestry sector (Adopted from Keong, 2006).

A. *Illegal occupation of forest lands*

- A1. Invasion of public forested lands by rural families, communities or private corporations in order to convert to agriculture or other uses
- A2. Practice of slash and burn agriculture on invaded lands
- A3. Landless peasants illegally occupying forested areas to force governments to grant land ownership rights to them and buying land from peasants
- A4. Obtaining logging concessions through bribes.

B. *Illegal logging*

- B1. Logging protected species
- B2. Logging outside concession boundaries
- B3. Logging in protected areas
- B4. Logging in prohibited areas other than B3 – e.g. steep slopes, river banks, catchments areas
- B5. Removing under/over-sized trees
- B6. Extracting more than the allowable harvest
- B7. Logging without authorization
- B8. Logging when in breach of contractual obligations

C. *Illegal timber transport, trade and smuggling*

- C1. Export/import of timber from protected/restricted species
- C2. Log export/import in defiance of trade ban
- C3. Illegal export/import of restricted timber other than C1 and C2
- C4. Other unauthorized movement of timber across State, national or international boundaries
- C5. Unauthorised domestic movement of timber (usually illegally harvested timber)
- C6. Exporting and importing specimens of tree species banned under international law, such as CITES, or those traded without proper documentation across international boundaries

D. *Transfer pricing and other illegal accounting practices*

- D1. Declaring lower values and volumes on exports.
- D2. Declaring lower values and volumes on imports.
- D3. Declaring lower values and volumes on provision of services, including manipulating debt cash flows to transfer money to a subsidiary or parent company, e.g. inflating debt repayment to avoid taxes on profits

E. *Under-grading, under-measuring, under-valuing*

- E1. Under-grading timber
- E2. Under-declaration of volume/quantity
- E3. Under-valuing export or domestic price of timber

F. *Misclassification of species*

- F1. Misclassification of species to avoid higher taxes, royalties or duties
- F2. Misclassification of species to circumvent species-specific harvest and/or trade restrictions
- F3. Classification of lesser-used species as accepted market species in order to gain market access

G. *Illegal processing of timber*

- G1. Operating without a processing licence
- G2. Ignoring environmental, social and labour laws and regulations
- G3. Using illegally obtained wood in industrial processing

For further information please contact the following address:

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Figure 1. The Fruit of ramin (*G. bancanus*) (documented by FRIM-UNDP/GEF PSF Project)



Figure 2. Ramin (*G. bancanus*) at seedling stage



Figure 3. Ramin (*G. bancanus*) at sapling stage



Figure 4. A stand of Ramin (*G. bancanus*) (documented by Kade Sidiyasa)

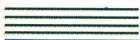


Figure 5.3. Map of West Kalimantan showing potential seed sources of ramin

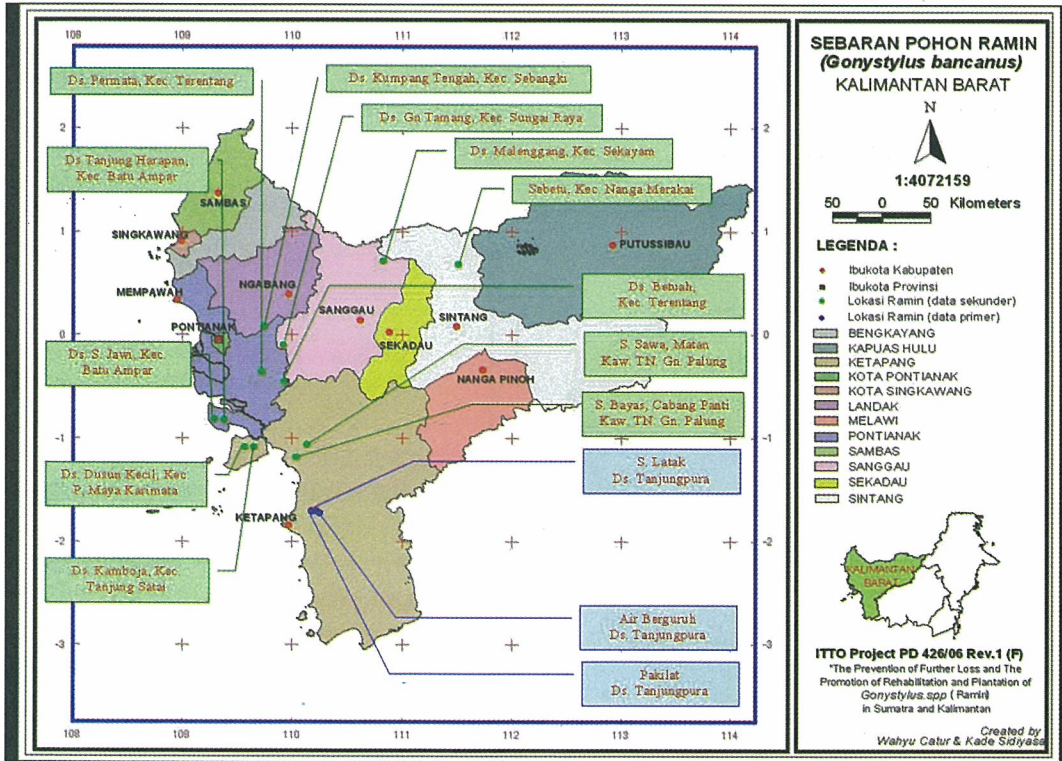
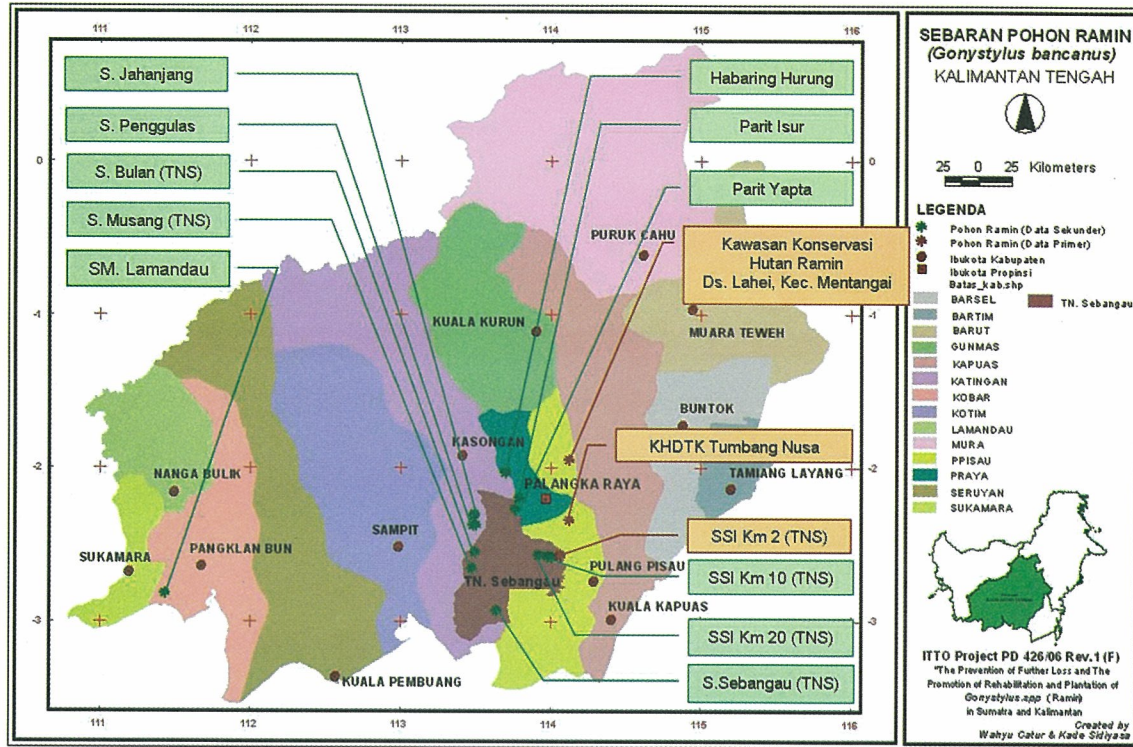


Figure 5.4. Map of Central Kalimantan showing potential seed sources of ramin



NOTE:

Photo in by Kade Sidiyasa, Tajudin Edy Komar, and Tukirin Partomihardjo

