HCV2 Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level forests

Definition

Forest area contains or is part of a globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forest where significant populations of most if not all naturally occurring wildlife species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. Any forest area that forms or is part of a linkage between larger forest complexes, and can thus provide connectivity between fragments or act as a wildlife corridor for the movement of animals from one complex to another, is considered HCV 2. This HCVF can serve as a buffer zone to protected areas. Its identification and management should be tailored towards the needs of umbrella species i.e. sensitive, wide ranging wildlife that are particularly susceptible to forest fragmentation and human population pressures.

Findings	• The management indicates that Ulu Kalumpang, Mt Wullersdorf and Madai-Baturong forest reserves are categorised as HCV 2 due to their location to form part of continuous forested landscape to support high conservation value species in Sabah, eg. Pygmy elephant, orang utan, tembadau, etc.
Management Prescription	• Conduct periodic patrolling and surveillance in all accessible HCV areas to curb illegal activities such as encroachment and poaching. • Migratory pathway of key wildlife species, i.e. Bornean pygmy elephant, tembadau and other keystone species on accessible roads, along streams or wildlife trails in the project area should be marked on the map. In addition, clear signage should be installed on strategic location to inform road, trail and river users to ensure wildlife are able to use them for movement within and between forest reserves.
Monitoring	• Periodic monitoring and control should be carried out to prevent encroachment in all accessible HCV attributes. Any signs of encroachment should be reported and dealt with immediate actions. • Periodical monitoring of forest ecosystem health once every three years by conducting re-enumeration of all the trees in the permanent sample plots to obtain indication of changes in tree structure and species assemblages (HCV 1.2, 1.3, 2 & 3). • Periodical monitoring of endangered, and endemic fauna species will be practiced using appropriate methodology. Any changes in terms of population count or migratory pathways observed by either researchers or ground staffs, the management team must be alerted. Similarly, this monitoring prescription also applies to endangered and endemic

	plant that are recorded in the PSPs or nature trails (HCV 1.2, 1.3 & 2). • Long term monitoring of the FMUs landscape using remote sensing technology to be conducted once every five years to detect changes within the reserve and also vicinity areas. If threats are detected, precautionary approached will be taken and potential mitigation measures will be incorporated in the management plan

Site perspective

At the landscape level, this project area is fragmented and not connected to the large contiguous forest at central Sabah. The only connected and form contiguous forest cover in the complex are Ulu Kalumpang and Mt. Wullersdorf, where both connected to Tawau Hills Park, a state park.

The rationale for the identification of HCV attribute

The management indicates that Ulu Kalumpang, Mt. Wullersdorf and Madai Baturong Forest Reserve are categorised as HCV 2 due to their location to form part of continuous forested landscape to support high conservation value species in Sabah (figure 1)

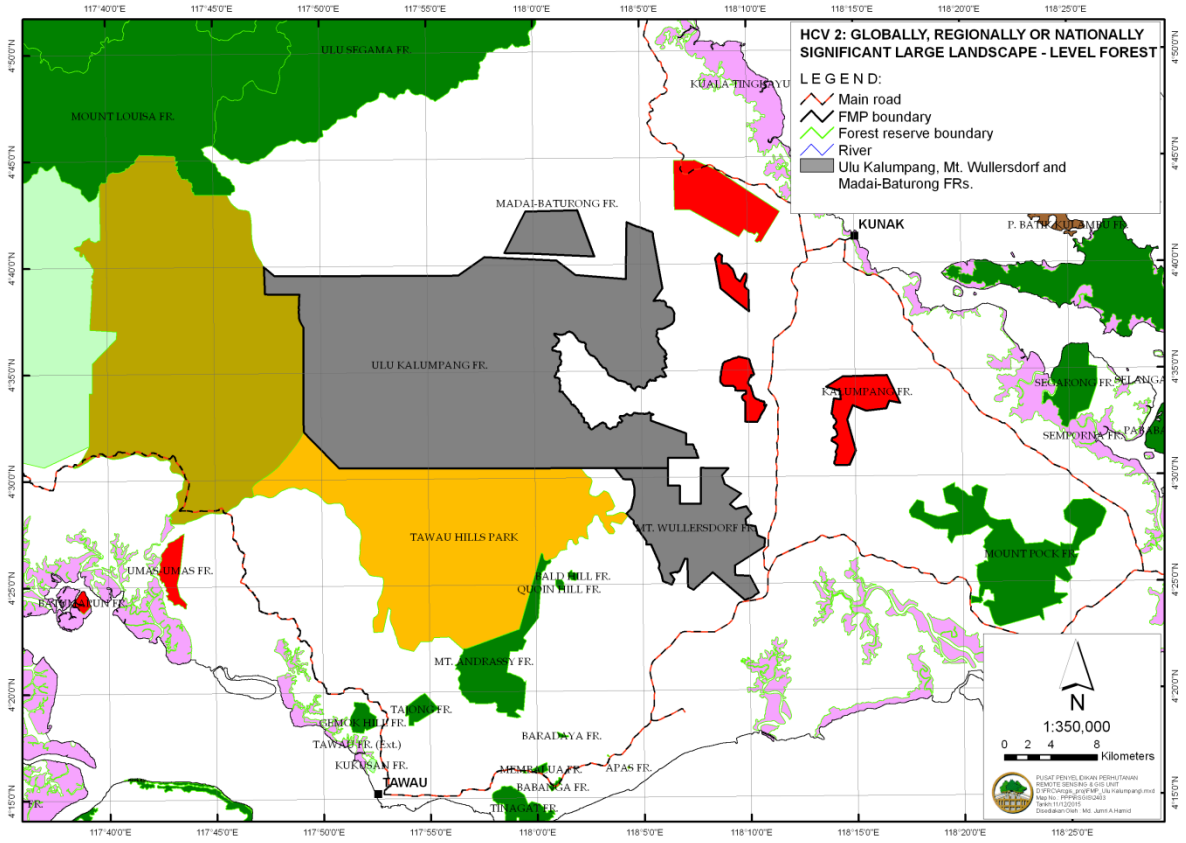

Figure 1. Map showing Ulu Kalumpang, Mt Wullersdorf and Madai-Baturong Forest Reserves categorised as HCV 2 for UKW-SFM Project Area.