



## Projek Pemantauan Kumacaya: Impak terhadap komuniti dan penyebab pemusnahan hutan pada ketika ini Johor, Malaysia

Pemusnahan hutan ialah perbuatan menghapuskan hutan muka bumi pada skala besar-besaran, sekali gus menyebabkan kereputan tanah. 30% keluasan darat bumi ini dilitupi hutan, bahkan, 44.7% Semenanjung Malaysia dan 27% Negeri Johor adalah kawasan berhutan. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan pecahan keluasan tanah berhutan di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Johor. Di Semenanjung Malaysia, 200,225 hektar hutan dihapuskan antara tahun 2010 dan 2015 semata-mata atas tujuan peluasan ladang kelapa sawit dan getah. Kadar pemusnahan hutan dalam tempoh lima tahun tersebut telah mencecah kadar 0.66% hutan setahun.<sup>1</sup>

Pemegangan Tanah	Keluasan (Hektar, ha)	
	Semenanjung Malaysia	Negeri Johor
Keluasan Tanah	33 juta	1.9 juta
Keluasan Kawasan Berhutan	5.7 juta	528,932
Kawasan Hutan Perlindungan Tanah	0.58 juta	210, 117
Hutan Simpanan Kekal (HSK) <i>Tujuan Pengeluaran &amp; Perlindungan; Berisiko Tinggi</i>	4.92 juta	239,459
Tanah Kerajaan <i>Boleh ditukarkan atau diwartakan sebagai HSK bagi menggantikan hutan simpanan yang telah dieksais; Berisiko tinggi</i>	0.39 /juta	79,355
Tanah Bermilik <i>Tanah berhutan simpan milik Orang Asli; Berisiko Tinggi</i>		

Jadual 1: Data Laporan Tahunan, Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia

Syarikat-syarikat global yang komited pada dasar **Tiada Pemusnahan Hutan, Tiada Pembangunan atas Tanah Gambut, dan Tiada Eksploitasi terhadap Insan dan Komuniti (NDPE)**<sup>2</sup> telah menggiatkan usaha bagi mentransformasi rantai bekalan mereka, termasuklah perbincangan yang dilakukan dengan pengilang minyak sawit dan pembekal Buah Tandan Segar (BTS), sejak 2013. Namun, imej satelit yang diperolehi menunjukkan bahawa litupan hutan terus menyusut, sekali gus membuktikan pemusnahan hutan masih berleluasa. Justeru, projek Kumacaya ini menyeru Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil yang bergiat di kawasan Timur Laut Johor (sila rujuk Peta Sempadan di bawah) untuk menghantar kertas cadangan pemantauan bagi melaporkan **impak terhadap komuniti dan penyebab pemusnahan hutan** untuk tempoh 6 bulan.

<sup>1</sup> Omar, H. (2016). *Quantifying rate of deforestation and CO<sub>2</sub> emission in Peninsular Malaysia using Palsar imageries*. [online] Research Gate. Available at: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305115878\\_IOP\\_science\\_Quantifying\\_rate\\_of\\_deforestation\\_and\\_CO\\_2\\_emission\\_in\\_Peninsular\\_Malaysia\\_using\\_Palsar\\_imageries](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305115878_IOP_science_Quantifying_rate_of_deforestation_and_CO_2_emission_in_Peninsular_Malaysia_using_Palsar_imageries) [Accessed 12 Oct. 2018].

<sup>2</sup> Wilmar-international.com. (2013). *No Deforestation, No Peat & No Exploitation Policy*. [online] Available at: <http://www.wilmar-international.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/No-Deforestation-No-Peat-No-Exploitation-Policy.pdf> [Accessed 12 Oct. 2018].

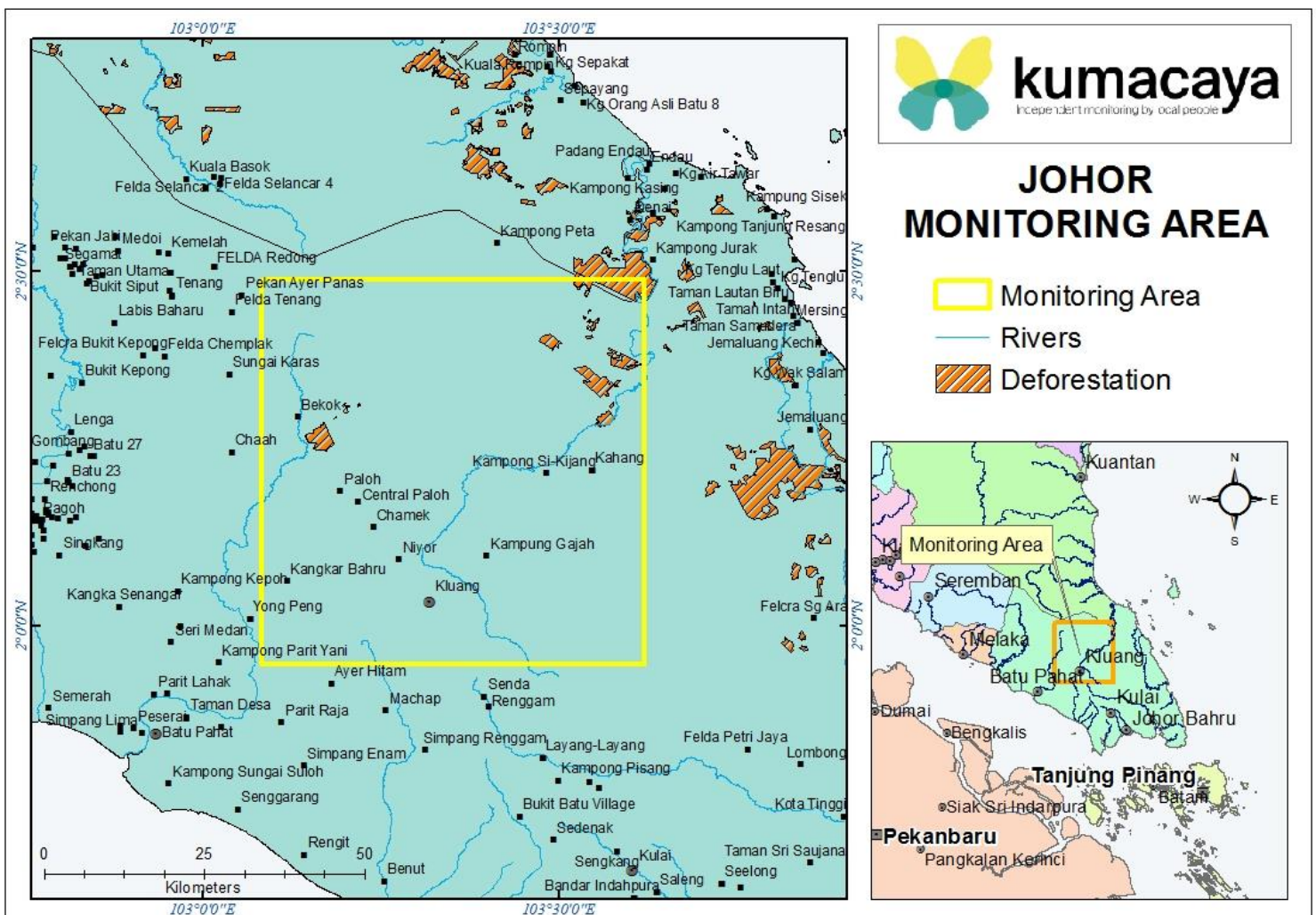


Kertas cadangan yang akan dipertimbangkan perlu mengulas beberapa persoalan seperti di bawah:

- Siapakah pihak yang memusnahkan hutan asli? Di mana, bagaimana, dan mengapa mereka berbuat demikian?  
*Cth. syarikat pembalakan, syarikat perladangan, penanam kecil-kecilan, alat penukul, traktor atau jentolak, atas tujuan perladangan kelapa sawit dan bermotifkan keuntungan, faktor sara hidup keluarga*
- Apa yang bakal terjadi kelak? Apakah sudah ada perancangan bagi membangunkan tanah? Apakah perancangan tersebut dan siapakah pihak yang bertanggungjawab?  
*Cth. penjualan kayu balak, pengeluaran kelapa sawit untuk syarikat berjenama antarabangsa, pembangunan harta tanah, kampung orang asli*
- Adakah komuniti setempat yang terkesan akibat pemusnahan hutan asli ini? Bagaimanakah pemusnahan ini menggugat kehidupan mereka?  
*Cth. peneroka orang asli, orang migran, kehilangan tempat tinggal dan penempatan semula, akses sara hidup harian*

## KAWASAN PEMANTAUAN NEGERI JOHOR

Monitoring Area - Kawasan Pemantauan  
River - Sungai  
Deforestation - Pemusnahan Hutan



Untuk memohon, sila e-mel cadangan anda kepada: [malaysia@kumacaya.org](mailto:malaysia@kumacaya.org)

## Kumacaya monitoring project: Community impact and current drivers of deforestation Johor, Malaysia

Deforestation is clearing Earth's forests on a massive scale, resulting in land degradation. Forests still cover about 30% of the world's land area, 44.7% of Peninsular Malaysia and 27% of the state of Johor. The table below provides a breakdown of forested areas. In Peninsular Malaysia, 200,225 hectares of forest was cleared between 2010 and 2015 primarily for oil palm and rubber plantation expansion. The rate of deforestation in those five years was 0.66% of forest per year.<sup>1</sup>

Forest title	Area (Hectare, ha)	
	Peninsular Malaysia	State of Johor
Land Area	33 million	1.9 million
Forest Area	5.7 million	528,932
Totally Protected Area (TPA)	0.58 million	210, 117
Permanent Reserved Forest (PRF) <i>Production &amp; protective functions; Vulnerable</i>	4.92 million	239,459
State Land <i>Subject to conversion or gazetted as PRF to replace the excised reserved forests; Vulnerable</i> Alienated Land <i>Forested areas of Orang Asli (Aborigines) reserves; Vulnerable</i>	0.39 million	79,355

*Table 1: 2015 Annual Report Data, Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia*

Global companies committed to **No Deforestation, No Development on Peat and No Exploitation of People and Communities (NDPE)**<sup>2</sup> have worked to transform their value (supply) chains, including engaging palm oil mills and Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) suppliers, since 2013. Nevertheless, satellite imagery of forest cover changes demonstrates that deforestation continues to occur. This Kumacaya project calls for monitoring proposals from Civil Society Organisations (CSO) who operate in the North East Johor region (refer Boundary Map below) to report on the **community impact and current drivers of deforestation** over a 6-month period.

Project proposals that address the following questions are considered:

- Who is clearing natural forests? Where, how and why are they clearing natural forests?  
*E.g. logging companies, plantation corporations, smallholders, hand tools, tractors, for oil palm plantation and profit, to grow food for family*
- What might happen in the future? Are there plans for development, what are they and by whom?  
*E.g. sale of logs, produce oil palm for global brand, property development, indigenous village*
- Are there local communities whom are affected by this natural forest clearing, how?  
*E.g. indigenous, settlers, migrants, loss of homes and relocation, access to sustenance*

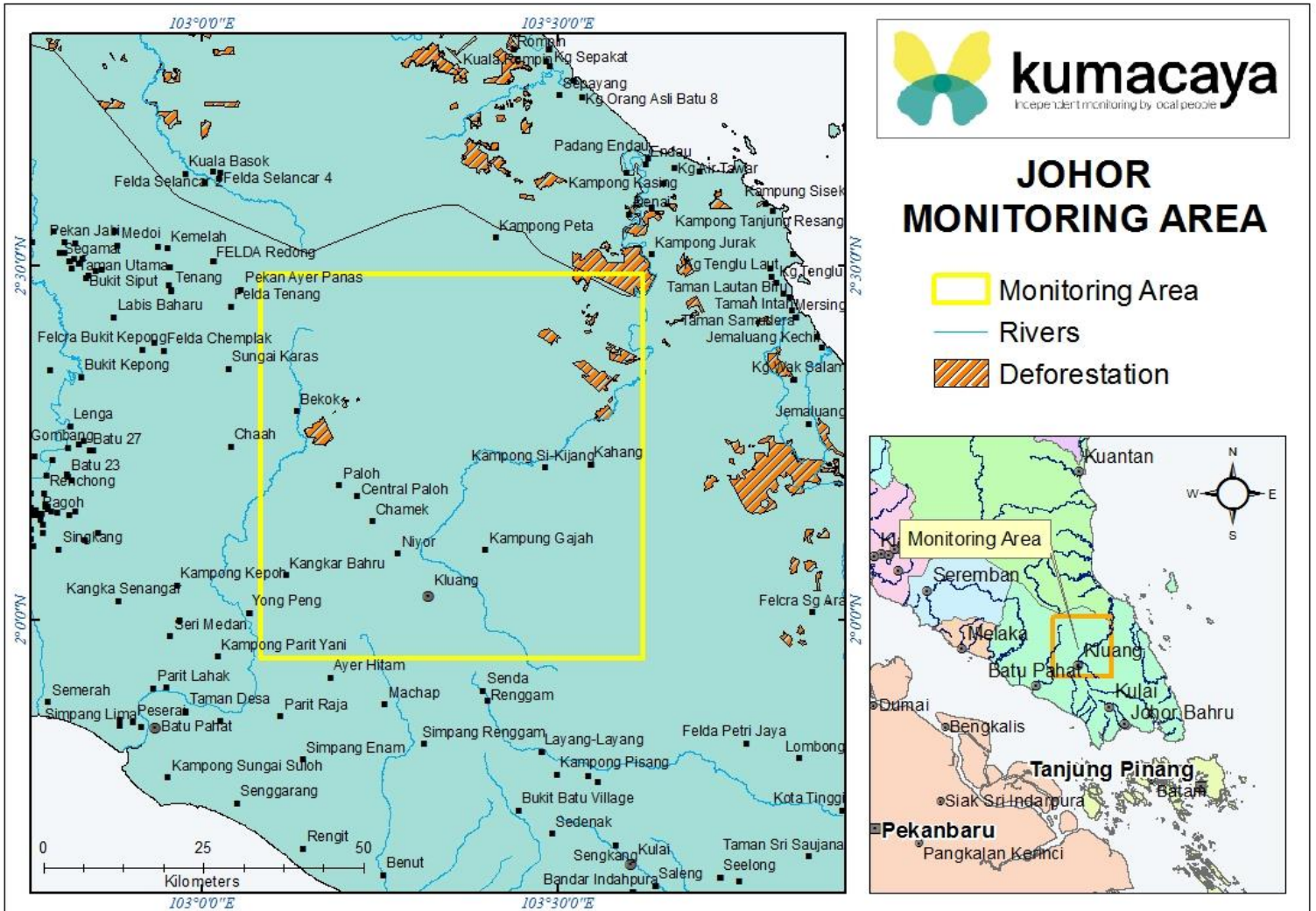
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## MONITORING AREA JOHOR



To apply, please email your proposal to : [malaysia@kumacaya.org](mailto:malaysia@kumacaya.org)