



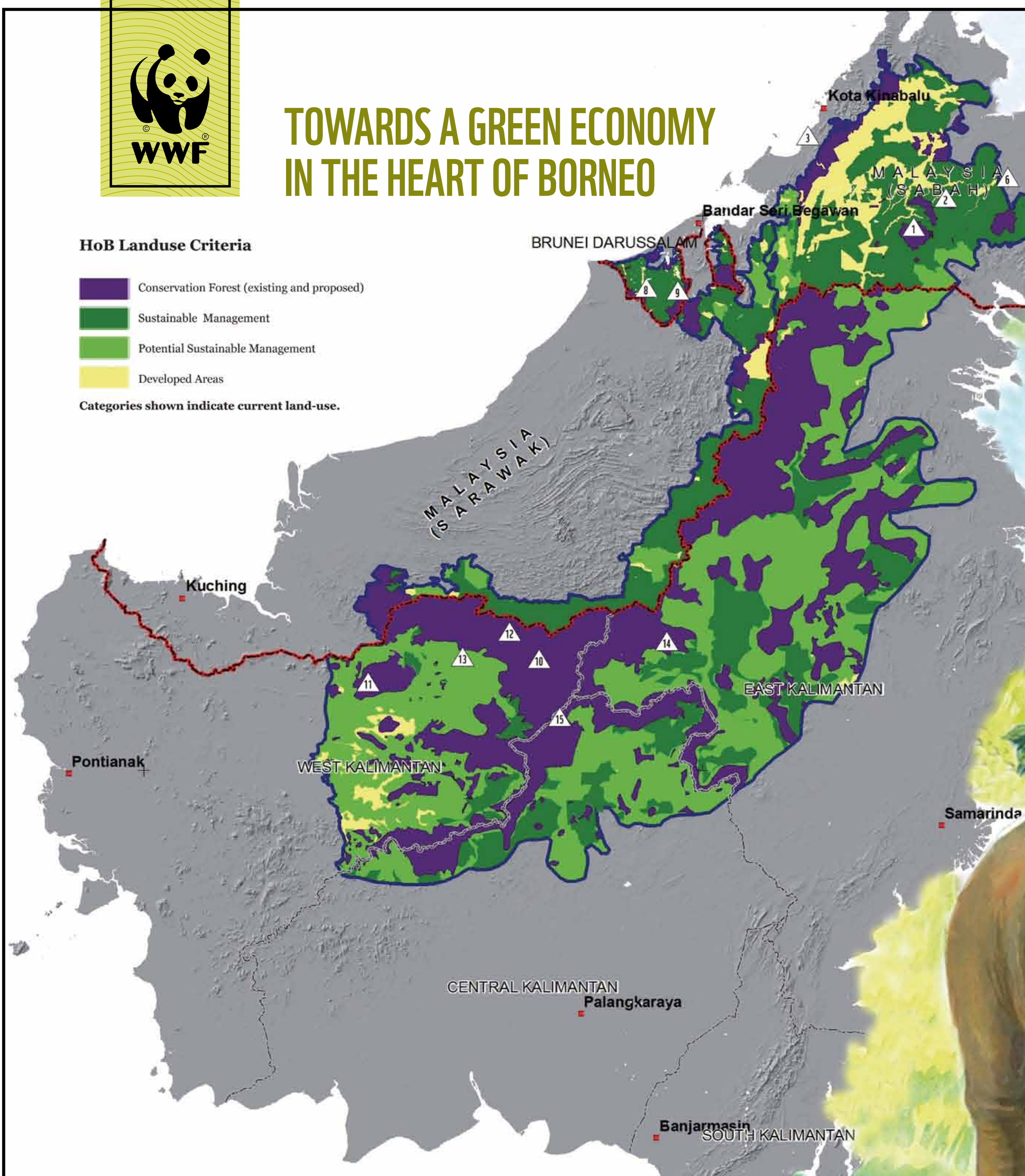


# TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY IN THE HEART OF BORNEO

## HoB Landuse Criteria

- Conservation Forest (existing and proposed)
- Sustainable Management
- Potential Sustainable Management
- Developed Areas

Categories shown indicate current land-use.



100%  
RECYCLED

## HOW WWF SUPPORTS THE THREE GOVERNMENTS IN THE HEART OF BORNEO INITIATIVE

### FACTSHEETS

- 1 Seeking a Bird's Eye View on Orang-utan Survival
- 2 Forest Restoration Programme in North Ulu Segama, Sabah
- 3 Building the Resilience of Freshwater Sources
- 4 Studying the Behaviour of Clouded Leopards
- 5 Sustainable Forest Management
- 6 Towards Sustainable Palm Oil Production
- 7 Supporting Local Voices on Environmental Issues in the HoB
- 8 Rehabilitating Peatlands to Reduce Fires, Haze and Carbon Dioxide Emissions
- 9 Sungai Ingei Faunal Biodiversity Survey
- 10 Community Conservation of Orang-utan in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan
- 11 Equitable Payment for Watershed Services (PWS)
- 12 Addressing Conservation Legislation and Policy Issues in West Kalimantan
- 13 Forest Conversion Mitigation Program in West Kalimantan
- 14 Sustainable Management of Kutai Barat Landscape
- 15 Protection of Biodiversity, Livelihood and Ecological Functions of Muller-Schwaner
- 16 Implementing Collaborative Management in Kayan Mentarang National Park
- 17 Managing Buffer Zones through Forest Restoration and REDD+
- 18 Borneo Pygmy Elephant (*Elephas maximus borneensis*)
- 19 Orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)
- 20 Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus Sumatrensis* Harrissoni)

Triangle markers indicate the specific location of a project. Those factsheets without markers indicate that project work is being carried out in more than one location.

### Business and Economics



**Sustainable forestry**  
In 2011, WWF Indonesia's Global Forest & Trade Network signed a Participation Agreement with the biggest single forest concession holder in the HoB. The agreement covers more than 350,000 hectares and is considered a milestone for WWF, representing a significant commitment towards sustainable forest management.



**Green Business**  
Under current land use plans, more than 40% of the Heart of Borneo area is, or could be, used by businesses which include logging, mining and palm oil. WWF is working with partners to develop low-carbon industries which engage in 'green' business practices e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification and effective use of degraded land for palm oil cultivation. WWF has supported the establishment of a Heart of Borneo Green Business Network (GBN) where stakeholders can support, exchange knowledge and together lobby for green business in the HoB.



**Valuing Natural Capital**  
WWF assisted the three HoB governments to launch a major publication on financing options for conservation and sustainable development within the HoB. A major message of this report was that forests are not economically competitive due to the lack of appropriate economic policies resulting in the non-existent market for their carbon, water and other services. Climate change and the true economic value of this natural capital to society, particularly to the poor, is not accounted for in current economic models. Building the case that protecting the HoB forests makes economic sense requires accurate accounting for the value of natural capital.



**Livelihood development**  
For the first time, a range of non-timber forest as well as smallholder agricultural products from the highlands of Borneo have been marketed using the 'Green and Fair Product' (GFP) branding, with support from WWF. The initiative aims to promote and market products from conservation landscapes while fulfilling essential economic needs and affording good livelihoods to the communities living in and around conservation areas.

### Sustainable Landscape Management



**Protected areas**  
There are almost 4 million ha of protected areas within the HoB, these provide a vital refuge for critically endangered species. The HoB is currently one of only two places on Earth where orangutans, elephants, rhinos and clouded leopards coexist and is likely to be the only future stronghold for these species. Protected areas are the backbone of WWF's work to protect these iconic endangered species and the organization will continue to find innovative ways to ensure these areas survive into the future.



**Natural forest corridors**  
It is essential that the forests of the HoB remain connected. WWF works with a range of stakeholders in ecological corridors to ensure that crucial ecosystem services as well as critical habitats are conserved. For example, WWF is working with the Indonesian government to preserve the critical connectivity between existing natural areas in Muller-Schwaner, central Kalimantan, an area of around 1 million hectares. WWF is developing management plans with local governments and communities, so that these important corridors of life connect the protected areas across the HoB and ultimately the Protected Area system is expanded.



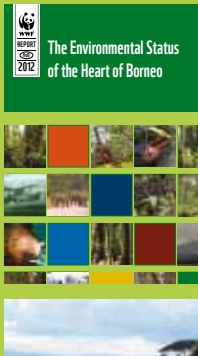
**Vital water sources**  
The HoB includes the catchment area for 14 of Borneo's 20 major rivers. Forest catchments regulate the flow of water which is vital to prevent flooding, sedimentation and to provide water for ecosystems, communities and businesses downstream. WWF is working to help protect these vital water resources and to retain the river system as a mode of transportation, by helping develop policies for payment mechanisms to encourage upstream communities to maintain their watersheds for the benefit of more than 10 million people.

**Peatland restoration**  
A project to rehabilitate degraded peatlands, reduce CO2 emission and thereby help mitigate climate change is underway in Brunei. Through collaboration with the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth office, Standard Chartered Bank and WWF, the project is bringing together specialists from across the HoB region to protect these carbon rich ecosystems.

### Enabling Conditions



**Ecosystem-based spatial planning**  
WWF is working with governments to integrate the value of ecosystem and biodiversity into government's land-use plans and policies. In Indonesia this includes the development of a spatial plan specific to the Heart of Borneo based on the value of providing water-related ecosystem services, carbon sequestration and as a global biodiversity hotspot.



**Measures of Success**  
The process of defining environmental status measures began 3 years ago and culminates in 2012 with the release of the Environmental Status of HoB report. The report will be used to analyse long-term biodiversity and ecosystem trends in the HoB, and also to show long term impacts of program investments by governments and donors alike.



**REDD = GREEN**  
WWF is working closely with government officials, donors and experts to mobilize REDD+ finance in both Sabah (Malaysia) and Kutai Barat (East Kalimantan, Indonesia) to support green development plans (including enabling various economic instruments to lower opportunity costs). In June, the new Indonesian Ministry of Forestry issued a decree supporting REDD+ in Kapuas Hulu District (West Kalimantan Province) and Malinau. This innovative work is adding tangible value to forest protection and sustainable development efforts in the HoB and helping inform national REDD frameworks in both countries.

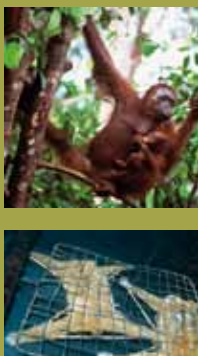


**HoB on the world stage**  
The HoB was the focus of widespread media coverage across international television, radio networks and print as part of a roadshow in Singapore revolving around National Geographic Photographer, Matthias Klum's photographic exhibition and WWF's work in the Heart of Borneo. The roadshow was an ideal platform for raising awareness and support for the HoB Initiative. It is hoped that this pilot project will inspire other WWF offices to support the roadshow concept around the globe.

### Species Conservation



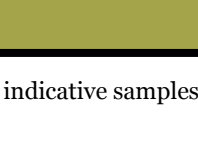
**Safeguarding Flagship species**  
Elephant and rhino work in key habitats in Sabah in 2010 continued with the establishment of a rhino protection unit, evaluation of enforcement policies and legislation, and the creation of an elephant action plan.



**Protecting Orangutan habitats**  
In both the states of Sabah (Malaysia) and Kalimantan (Indonesia) WWF is working with companies, local government and communities to protect and restore orangutan habitat within the Heart of Borneo.



**Addressing illegal wildlife trade**  
Workshops with the customs & excise authorities and the judiciary from Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei organized by WWF and TRAFFIC, focused on Wildlife Crime in the Heart of Borneo, raising awareness of illegal wildlife trade, the smuggling of wildlife across borders and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).



**Natural Treasures of Borneo**  
A two year study of the Sungai Ingei Protection Forest, led by the University of Brunei promises to yield a treasure trove of new species discoveries. Covering nearly 18,500 ha, the forest occupies the international boundary with Sarawak's World Heritage, Gunung Mulu National Park.

**New species discovery**  
A frog with no lungs, a "ninja" slug firing love darts at its mate, and the world's longest insect are among the new species discovered in just the past four years. These are all detailed in a WWF report released last April - Borneo's New World: Newly Discovered Species in the Heart of Borneo. Over the past 15 years, an average of 3 new species per month have been discovered and described to science from the Heart of Borneo.