Heart of Borneo

A natural priority for a green economy
Factsheets without markers indicate specific location of a project. Those in an orange triangle marker indicate the

Managing Buffer Zones through Forest Restoration and REDD+
Implementing Collaborative Management in Kayan Mentarang National Park
Addressing Conservation Legislation and Policy Issues in West Kalimantan
Rehabilitating Peatlands to Reduce Fires, Haze and Carbon Dioxide Emissions
Sustainable Forest Management
Forest Restoration Programme in North Ulu Segama, Sabah

The HoB includes the catchment area for 14 of Borneo's 20 major rivers. Vital water sources by helping develop policies for payment mechanisms to encourage conservation of the HoB forests make economic sense requires accurate accounting for the value of natural capital. The economic value of this natural capital to society, particularly to the poor, is not captured in the market for their carbon, water and other services. Climate change and the true cost of deforestation are not reflected in the cost of products that rely on the HoB forests. WWF's work to protect these iconic endangered species and the organization will provide a vital refuge for critically endangered species. The HoB is currently one of only two places on Earth where orangutans, elephants, and rhinos coexist in the wild, and together they defied the odds in the face of massive environmental degradation. WWF is working with the Indonesian government to preserve the critical habitat of these species and to make the sustainable management of the lands of the HoB a reality. WWF is working with local governments and communities, so that these forests remain protected.

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 wildlife habitat is protected.

Peatland restoration is a major component of WWF's work in the HoB. Peatlands are among the most carbon-rich ecosystems, stores twice as much carbon per unit area as tropical rainforests, and are home to an extraordinary array of biodiversity. However, peatland degradation occurs naturally through a series of complex processes. These are exacerbated by human activities, such as logging, burning, and mining, which can lead to the release of large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. WWF is working with local communities, the private sector, and governments to prevent and reverse peatland degradation.

Clouded leopard
River ecosystem
Montane forest
Limestone forest
Mount Kinabalu
Peat swamp
Picher plant

The project outcomes presented here are indicative samples of WWF's work being carried out in many parts of the Heart of Borneo.

In 2011, WWF Indonesia’s Global Forest & Trade Network signed a Participation Agreement with the biggest single forest concession holder in the HoB, PT RAPP. It is the world's largest and most valuable industrial oil palm plantation and is responsible for more than 10 million people. The agreement marks a milestone for WWF, representing a significant commitment towards sustainable forest management.

For the first time, a range of non-timber forest as well as smallholder agricultural livelihoods were measured. WWF has supported the establishment of a Heart of Borneo Green Business Network (GBN) where communities are given the opportunity to manage and use degraded land for palm oil cultivation. WWF has supported this approach to opportunity costs. In June, the new roadshow concept around the globe.

A major message of this report was that forests are not economically competitive unless the value of their natural capital is recognized. WWF is working with governments to integrate the value of forest protection into national REDD frameworks in both countries. This work is essential in order to ensure that the HoB is not lost to further development and degradation.

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Measures of Success
Safeguarding flagship species
Species conservation
Safeguarding intact forest landscapes
Sustainable land use
Safeguarding river systems
Safeguarding biodiversity
Species discovery
Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES)
TRAFFIC, focused on Wildlife Crime in the Heart of Borneo, raising awareness and promoting the conservation of wildlife and the forests in which it lives. WWF is working with governments and donors alike. WWF is working with governments to integrate the value of forest protection into national REDD frameworks in both countries. This work is essential in order to ensure that the HoB is not lost to further development and degradation.

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