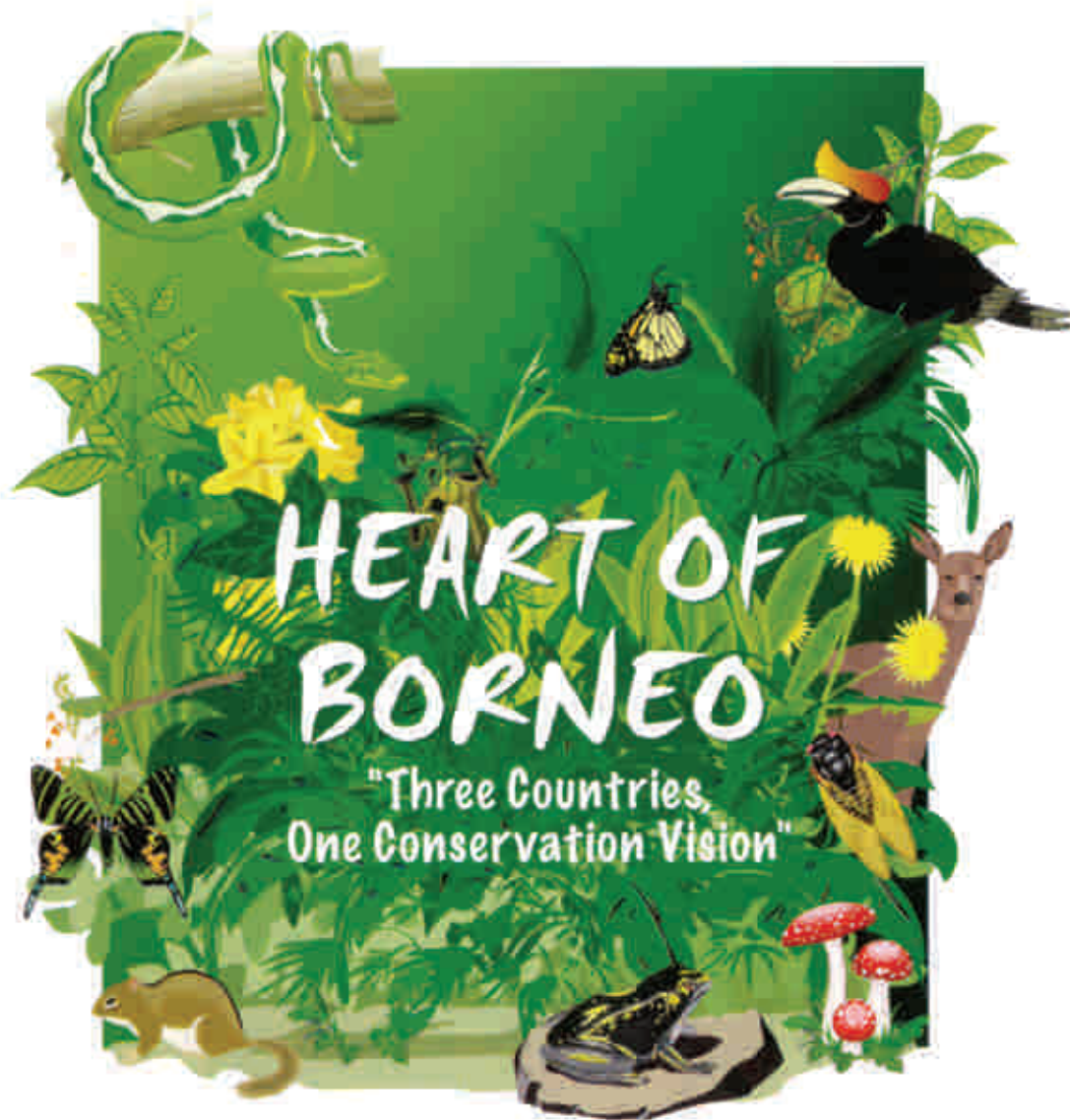




Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources



Forestry Department



**Proceedings**

**“Heart Of Borneo: Three Countries, One Conservation Vision” Workshop  
Brunei Darussalam, 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> April 2005**





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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

**ASEAN:**

Association of East Asian Nations

**BIMP – EAGA:**

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines  
- East ASEAN Growth Area

**CBD:**

Convention on Biological Diversity

**CI:**

Conservation International

**CIFOR:**

Center for International Forestry Research

**CITES:**

Convention on International Trade in Endangered  
Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

**FSC:**

Forest Stewardship Council

**GEF:**

Global Environment Facility

**GTZ:**

Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische  
Zusammenarbeit

**Ha:**

Hectares

**HCVF:**

High Conservation Value Forest

**HOB:**

Heart of Borneo

**IWRM:**

Integrated Water Resources Management

**IRBM:**

Integrated River Basin Management

**ITTO:**

International Tropical Timber Organization

**IUCN:**

The International Union for the Conservation of  
Nature and Natural Resources

**IFC:**

International Finance Corporation

**MOU:**

Memorandum of Understanding

**NGO:**

Non Governmental Organization

**PES:**

Payment for Environment Services

**RAMSAR:**

The Convention on Wetlands

**RSPO:**

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

**TBCA:**

Transboundary Conservation Area

**TNC:**

The Nature Conservancy

**TRAFFIC:**

The wildlife trade monitoring network

**UN:**

United Nations

**UNDP:**

United Nations Development Programme

**UNEP:**

United Nations Environment Programme

**UNESCO:**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization

**UNSFIR:**

The United Nations Support Facility for Indonesian  
Recovery

**WCS:**

Wildlife Conservation Society

**WWF:**

The Global Conservation Organisation

# Workshop Summary

**T**he Heart of Borneo initiative aims to protect the integrity of the transboundary highlands of Borneo, which straddle the three Southeast Asian nations of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia. An exploratory workshop was held 5-6 April 2005, hosted by the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of the Government of Brunei Darussalam, with WWF acting as secretariat. The workshop presented the benefits of large-scale conservation thinking, reviewed issues facing the uplands of Borneo, and promoted the need for effective transboundary partnership with the aim of developing a conservation vision and action plan to promote a future declaration of the Heart of Borneo.

The workshop was attended by over 150 representatives from government and non government agencies of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. There were representatives from many diplomatic missions, UNESCO, ASEAN, IUCN, ITTO, WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society, The Nature Conservancy, TRAFFIC, Brunei Nature Society and others. There was active and positive participation from all sectors.

In the workshop Keynote Address, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei, on behalf of his Ministry, noted that "if the vision to maintain and protect our forests within a much larger area of forest is achieved, it would certainly put the whole of Borneo on the world map as the location of an internationally significant conservation area." The Address elaborated that Brunei's future resources are inextricably linked to the policies and actions of neighbouring countries, and therefore that the future of the Heart of Borneo depends on the development of mutually beneficial policies, plans and actions.

During the final session of the workshop a consensus was reached on a Vision and an Actions Plan to promote declaration of the Heart of Borneo.

The Action Plan recommended the establishment of an International Working Group, led by the Government of Brunei, to facilitate progress towards a declaration on the Heart of Borneo. It was agreed that, in order not to lose momentum, an early time frame leading to a formal declaration would be desirable, preferably in time for the scheduled next meeting of the Conference of Parties of the international Convention on Biological Diversity, scheduled for March 2006. Encouragement was also given to use existing multilateral agreements (e.g. BIMF-EAGA, ASEAN and the UN Forum on the Forest) to help achieve regional consensus. It was further recommended that, as host, the Government of Brunei should formally report on the workshop Vision and Action Plan to the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia, and seek an expression of commitment to the process leading to a declaration on the Heart of Borneo.

# Introductory Remarks:

Dato' Dr. Mikaaail Kavanagh,  
Executive Director WWF-Malaysia.



**T**here are three great blocks of rain forest remaining on this planet, which lie on either side of the equator: the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa and the forests of south-east Asia, located principally in Borneo and New Guinea. Almost all remaining forests are under some sort of threat brought on by the pressures of a growing human population and modern development, yet they are essential to the health of this planet. Furthermore, they are the richest places on earth and should be considered a 'global treasure house'.

Yet, they are extremely vulnerable: if they are fragmented into a patchwork of small areas they rapidly suffer serious species losses. Half of a rainforest does not contain half of its species; there is a geometrical loss in species. For forest conservation to have any success it is clear that very large blocks of forest need to be protected. It was with this idea in mind that the concept for the Heart of Borneo was first conceived.

There is only one place in south-east Asia where forests still exist on a large enough scale for this idea: Borneo. The idea for this project has generated enthusiasm all over the world and many VIPs have shown their support and encouragement. These include Sir David Attenborough, His Royal Highness the late Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and the WWF President Emeritus His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

About five years ago, the President of Cameroon convened a meeting of five presidents of west-central Africa. The outcome was a pledge to protect the forests of the Western Congo Basin and this led with the help of various NGOs and government authorities to the establishment of new protected areas and forest management initiatives. Finally in February 2005, 8 African Presidents and President Jacques Chirac signed a treaty, which agreed to jointly manage the protection of a tri-national park, which by itself covers over 7% of the Congo basin.

This example shows how big, visionary, ambitious projects can sometimes succeed with the right support and collaboration. We are here today to explore the idea of working together, of protecting the forests of the Heart of Borneo and to see how sensible conservation, including the management of human activities, which may benefit the people of Borneo, might be achieved within a framework of cooperation between Indonesia's, Malaysia's and Brunei's governments.

# Keynote Address

## Conserving the Green Heart of Borneo



*Azwang Haji Mohd Hamid bin Haji Mohd Jaafar  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources,  
Brunei Darussalam*

*On behalf of:  
Minister for Industry & Primary Resources,  
Government of Brunei Darussalam*

It is a great honour for me to be given the opportunity to speak – on behalf of the Government of His Majesty – to this distinguished gathering today. First of all, I would like to welcome all of our foreign guests to Brunei Darussalam, the Abode of Peace. Some of you have flown in from across the world, while others have come from the nearby Malaysian States of Sarawak and Sabah. We have a strong representation today from Indonesia, our other neighbour on the island of Borneo or – as they call it – Pulau Kalimantan

I note from the list of participants that we have in this room an extraordinarily diverse array of backgrounds and of institutions represented. Some of you are very senior representatives of government and non-governmental organisations. Others are practitioners in technical field. Some of you represent social and development interests, while others represent nature conservation concerns.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate and appreciate the dedication of all those people involved in making this workshop happen especially to the organising committee both from my Ministry and WWF.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Brunei Darussalam is one the nations occupying the island of Borneo, the third largest island in the world. Yet the names Brunei and Borneo have the same origin, and that origin is said to have been an old Chinese name Poni. More than one thousand years ago, China was trading in South-east Asia, and Poni – nowadays Brunei – was one of its major trading partners in the region. The area now occupied by Brunei is believed to have been the focal point of ancient Chinese trade with the whole island of Borneo.

What did China obtain from Poni in exchange for its China-ware and cloth? The answer is “Forest product” – in the form of fine timber, rattan, rhino horns, hornbill casques, the resin of forest trees and many more. Clearly this trade was profitable.



When Pigafetta, the chronicler of Magellan's ill-fated circumnavigation of the world, arrived in Brunei in 1521, he noted that, with an estimated 25,000 houses, Brunei was home to the largest town that the fleet had visited on its voyage outside Europe.

Much has changed since those days. But still Brunei has some features of which, we believe, we are justifiably pleased. 78% of our land area remains under forest, and 41% of the land is gazetted Forest Reserve. The upper catchments of our larger rivers remain under pristine forest. Good examples of all our original natural forest types, from the coastal zone and peat swamps through the dipterocarp forests to the highest elevation, have been retained within the permanent forest estate.

Overall, Brunei has one of the finest forest conservation policies implemented in the region and indeed in the world today. We plan to stick with the existing conservation policy, in large part because we believe that our natural heritage is a gift from Allah, and that we are custodians of that gift, to protect and use wisely.

We also believe that future economic utilisation of natural resources – notably the forests – should lie primarily in high-value, low-impact use such as ecotourism, and in the identification and use of organic compound from wild plants, fungi, micro-organisms and animals – the basis of the so-called “biotechnology”.

We should also bear in mind that the basis of managing water catchments is to plan and carefully manage the natural vegetation which covers the land. In Brunei, this means protection and careful management of natural forests in the upper parts of the river systems.

Ladies and Gentlemen

You will have noted that the overall title of this workshop is “Heart of Borneo”. And you might also have noted that Brunei uses the term “Green Heart of Borneo” in promotion of inbound tourism. In fact, “Heart of Borneo” is not a new term, and clearly it evokes – at least to the outside world – an image of the central parts of Borneo island, whether in Brunei, Malaysia or Indonesia. I am informed that endeavours as diverse as the Sabah Railways and a recent scientific expedition in Central Kalimantan use the term Heart of Borneo.

In the context of this workshop, we chose “Heart of Borneo” to refer in general to the highland regions of central Borneo and the adjacent foothills, encompassing all three nations of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The area that we are talking about is very large. Wherever one might draw the line on a map of Borneo showing the “heart”, many millions of hectares are involved.

Brunei is indeed blessed with unusually rich nature forests. Even amongst the world-famous dipterocarp forests of Sundaland – as scientists call this part of the world – the forests in Brunei contain a very high diversity of species. You will probably hear more on species diversity later today, but let me mention the example of trees.

The northern part of the Borneo island, encompassing Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak, has 425 species of endemic trees. That means that 425 species of trees occur only in northern Borneo and nowhere else. Brunei has a large percentage of its land under Forest Reserve, contributing to 64% of the rich botanical area of the island of Borneo, but in absolute terms, this land area is small. The highest parts of the “Heart of Borneo” area can be likened to a series of linked islands, in a sea of lowland dipterocarp forests. This isolation has produced unique species, making the central Borneo highlands one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. These large tracts of forests have still not been fully explored by science, and it is clear that wild species remain to be discovered.

All communities who live in Borneo and all enterprises that have invested here in economic activities are linked in some way to the goods and services provided by the central highlands. Most notable in this respect are our water supplies. Almost all the large rivers of Borneo originate in the central highlands. It is in our interests, therefore, to protect these watersheds to ensure our freshwater supplies for consumers and industry downstream, and to mitigate against floods and excessive sedimentation.

Ladies and gentlemen

The theme of this workshop is “Three Countries, One Conservation Vision”. What is the intention of this, one may rightly ask.

The future of the heart of Borneo, we would suggest, will be guided by the people, industry and – most especially – the governments of Borneo. Even with specific conservation measures on one side of a border, the success and sustainability of these measures is dependent in part on the collaboration and support of its neighbours. This is the main reason why we invited you to Brunei for this workshop.

Our future resources are inextricably linked to the policies and actions of our neighbours. The future of Heart of Borneo – most notably its biodiversity and watershed function – will, to some extent, depend on the development of mutually beneficial policies, plans and actions. For examples, forest fires and haze are repeatedly of concern to all three nations of Borneo. The initiation and spread of forest fires are linked to road access, forest condition, and human presence and activities. Thus, the Heart of Borneo will be affected by the alignment of roads, including some yet planned and built, and by long-term management of timber production forests.

There are potential benefits from working together towards a joint conservation vision for Heart of Borneo.

One general benefit would be exchange of information and sharing of lessons and skills, to address shared problems and emerging issues. A more specific benefit might be helping to preserve the integrity and value of both protected areas and timber production forests near border areas through collaborative management efforts. Yet another might be international recognition and support for so-called “transboundary conservation areas”. On the economic front, development and marketing of joint tourism products might be useful. Overall, I can foresee that a joint “conservation vision” might be helpful in protecting our biodiversity and watersheds, and identifying potential issues and challenges. In this context, we may wish to consider if the outputs of this workshop might be of use in the discussions in our regional forums.

In some respects, Brunei is well advanced in its conservation policy and actions. We have established protected and conservation areas that cover all our natural forest habitat types. But we also have some issues where we need to catch up, and where the experience of our neighbours may be useful to us. We will certainly learn from others in this workshop.

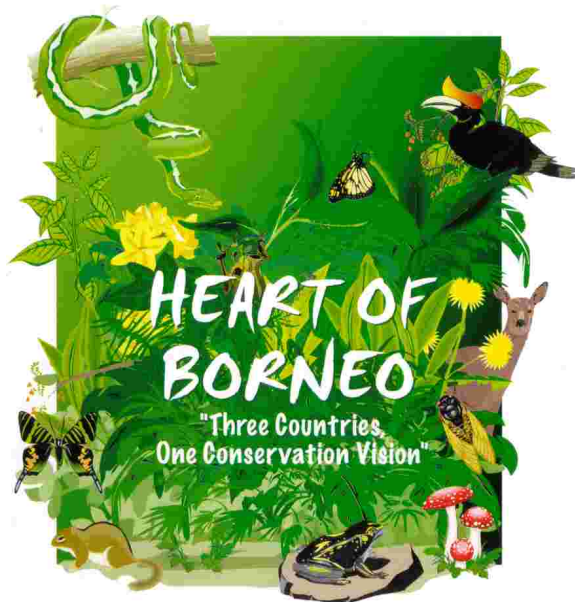
Finally, I look forward to hearing of the outcomes of this workshop. If there is support to take the Heart of Borneo concept further, then consideration needs to be given on the actual geographical coverage that we are aiming for. This is something, I am told, that the workshop will discuss and address.

I don't wish, at this point in time, to pre-empt the outcomes of your discussion, but – let me say that – if the vision to maintain and protect our forests within a much larger area of forest is achieved, it would certainly put the whole of Borneo on the world map as the location of an internationally significant conservation area. I feel sure that this would augur well for all of us in terms of our social and economic development goals. I do hope, therefore, that by the end of tomorrow's sessions, you will have been able to outline a plan for follow-up actions, and perhaps to identify collaborative projects.

Let me end my remarks by expressing the hope that all of you will have a satisfying and productive session.

I also hope you will have the chance to go around and see a bit of Brunei.....and make your short stay here a pleasant and memorable one.

Thank you.



HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION  
WORKSHOP  
5 April, 2005 - Morning Session

## 1ST SESSION

**Chaired by Tan Sri Razali Ismail, President of WWF-Malaysia**

The Chairman stated that this workshop is exploratory and not necessarily binding on the parties concerned. The opening session is on the Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo from international, regional and national perspectives.

# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: International Perspective

## “How to avoid breaking the Heart of Borneo”

Dr. Stephen Hill, UNESCO Regional Representative

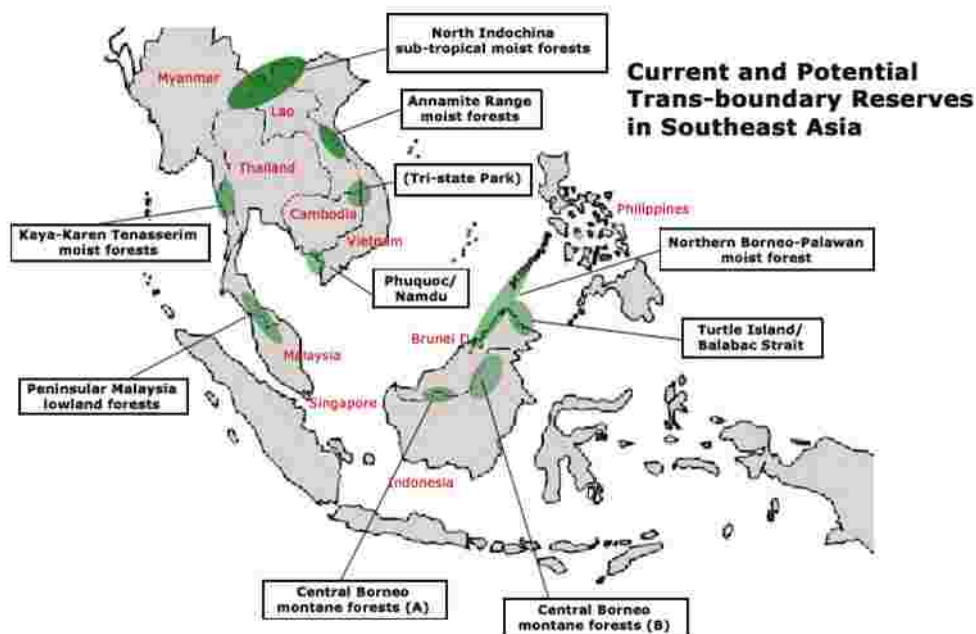
**B**orneo is a land of immense value, for its role as a ‘world lung’ and its wealth of ecological, biological and scientific resources. This land is at considerable risk of inappropriate or careless exploitation, as attention to its conservation is divided by political boundaries and varying conservation practices and commitments.

Much progress has been made in the development of a transboundary nomination for Bornean forests between Indonesia and Malaysia and it is UNESCO’s hope that the deliberations of the next few days will help to further this progress, as there is still much work to do.

The world of transboundary cooperation however is not easy, for here lie potentially competing interests. Some of the major problems are represented by the challenges of intergovernmental responsibilities and the discrepancies between different legislative frameworks and varying management approaches and levels of commitment.

UNESCO has been involved in fostering the transboundary conservation vision for the last ten to fifteen years. Transboundary conservation is of enormous importance because while ecosystems, biological diversity and local indigenous communities are interconnected; the inscription of national borders often brings separation. This separation not only divides scientific information and understanding, but also efforts for a coherent management of ecosystems that are held in common.





UNESCO has two longstanding international mechanisms that are used worldwide for biodiversity conservation and both of these are tuned towards fostering transboundary conservation. These are the World Heritage Convention (1972) and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (1976). The Beristagi dialogue on World Heritage forests (held in Sumatra in December 1998) set in motion actions, which specifically relate to the Heart of Borneo. This meeting recognised that the current list of World Heritage sites, composed of 40 tropical sites, represented 2-3% of forest coverage globally and that it could be expanded to 5-10% through a coordinated approach (based on CIFOR data). Consequently, a recommended list of clusters of potential World Heritage areas (including transboundary clusters) was drawn up. One of these clusters is that including the Central Borneo montane forest located between Indonesia and Malaysia. We are hoping that the nomination for this site will be ready for external review during 2005.

The second of UNESCO's international mechanisms for biodiversity conservation is the Biosphere Reserve programme, where devising common management and monitoring systems adapted across national borders is of prime importance. Biosphere Reserves are characterized by careful zoning of land where pristine conservation core areas are separated from buffer sites, which are designed specifically to promote ecotourism and education. These in turn are separated from transition zones, which act as an interface with the wider economic development activity.

A number of constraints exist in transboundary initiatives. Conservation areas on either sides of a border are home to the same species and ecosystems, people share the same cultural values, have similar traditions and ways of using their resources, although differences in the levels of broader human pressure exist. Adjacent conservation sites are often not set up to deal with similarities in human use and differences in wider exploitative pressure. Misalignment of conservation practices is often exacerbated by differences in management policies, poor communication between sites, with managers having little idea what goes on over the border and disconnected or duplicated scientific research.

This workshop presents an excellent opportunity to elaborate on effective consultation mechanisms for harmonising policies and conservation practices. We must address the current challenges presented by this site: present limitations on management and enforcement capacities, monitoring and information sharing and especially illegal logging. Transboundary conservation is not only about conservation, it is about bringing people together, building constructive dialogue across boundaries, promoting understanding trust and friendship, even in longstanding politically disputed areas of this region. Transboundary conservation is a concept the world needs, a contribution to long-term conflict resolution, a contribution to a culture of peace.

# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: Regional Perspective.

Wendy Yap, Environment Bureau of Resources Development,  
ASEAN Secretariat.

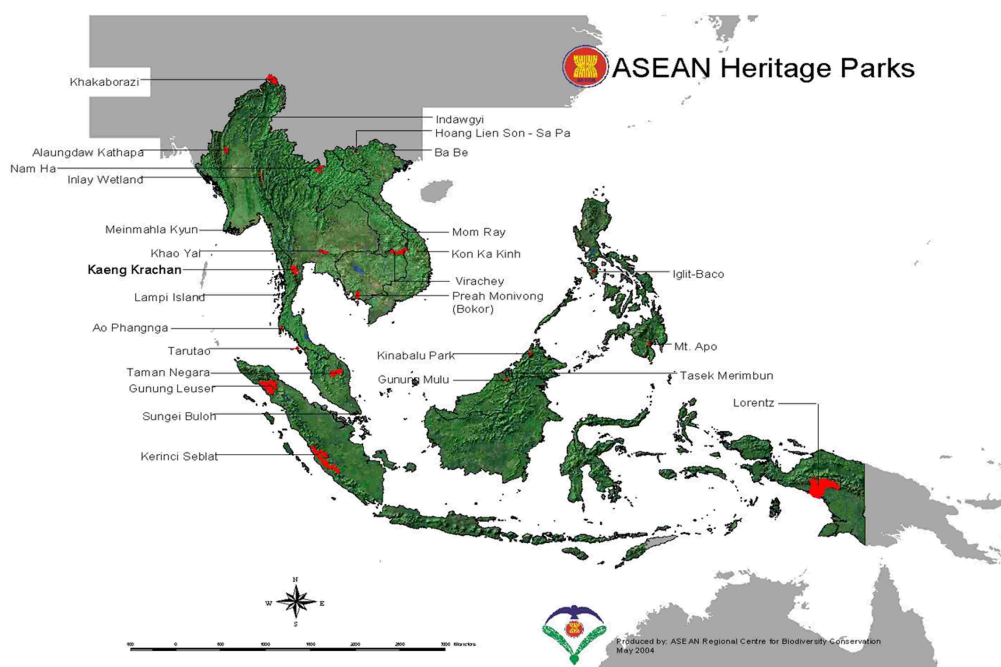
One portion of the ASEAN Vision 2020 states .... “a clean and green ASEAN with fully established mechanisms for sustainable development to ensure the protection of the region’s environment, the sustainability of its natural resources and the high quality of life of its people.”

The ASEAN/Bali Concord II (2003) has three “Communities”, one of which is the Socio-cultural Community which includes environmental matters. One of its stated aims is to promote environmental sustainability.

Under its Work Programme, ASEAN has the Hanoi Plan of Action (1999-2004) which aspires to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. In addition there is also the Vientiane Action Programme (2004-2010) which also promotes environmental sustainability and conservation of nature and biological diversity (both terrestrial and marine). It promotes so-called ASEAN Heritage Parks as a platform for ecosystem-based protected areas management.

The ASEAN Declaration of Heritage Parks and Reserves was first signed on 29 November 1984, where 11 sites in 5 countries were involved. It was reviewed and signed again by all 10 members on 18 December 2003 and 27 sites from all member countries were recognized.

The ASEAN Heritage Parks are defined as “Educational and inspirational sites of high conservation importance, preserving in total a complete spectrum of representative ecosystems of the ASEAN region.” Criteria and procedure are set for listing an area as an ASEAN Heritage Park which include, ecological completeness, large size and high conservation importance. Additional criteria include transboundary, high ethno-biological significance and importance for endangered biodiversity.



# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: Regional Perspective.

Alastair Sarre, International Tropical Timber Organization

ITTO is an intergovernmental organization promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. Its 59 members represent about 80% of the world's tropical forests and 90% of the global tropical timber trade. ITTO has developed a series of internationally agreed policy documents for achieving sustainable forest management and forest conservation and assists tropical member countries to adapt these to local circumstances and to implement them in the field.

Since 1987 the Organization has provided about US\$270 million in grants to fund more than 400 projects aimed at promoting conservation and the sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources in its member countries.

As part of its project portfolio ITTO supports several transboundary conservation area (TBCA) projects in tropical forests, two of which are in Borneo between Sarawak and Indonesia: these are the Lanjak-Entimau/Betung-Kerihun TBCA, and the Kayan-Mentarang/Pulong TBCA. Among the lessons learned from these two projects is the need for: long-term international funding support; high-level political commitment from all participating governments; the involvement of all stakeholders; and capacity-building within management authorities.

ITTO is committed to conservation and sustainable forest management in Borneo, welcomes the "Heart of Borneo" initiative and is ready to play a part in increased transboundary cooperation.



Douglas Sheil - CIFOR



ITTO



ITTO

# A National Perspective from Brunei Darussalam

Prof David Edwards, Brunei Nature Society,  
Brunei Darussalam



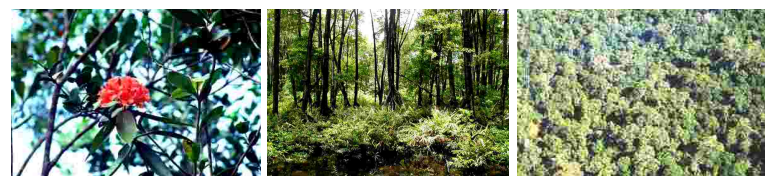
**A**lthough Brunei Darussalam is a small country, with a land area of 5765 km<sup>2</sup> (less than 1% of the island of Borneo), the country is very fortunate in the wide diversity of habitats represented, and even more fortunate in that many of the habitats still exist in a pristine state. This is reflected in the high diversity of plants and animals in the country. Examples of ecosystems represented in the country include coral reefs, mangroves, freshwater swamp forests, peat swamp forests, riverine forests, heath (kerangas) forests, mixed dipterocarp forests and montane forests.

Certain portions of many of these habitats receive protection under existing legislation, but responsibility for conservation matters is shared between several different government departments, which has, in some cases, led to a certain lack of coordination. The small size of the country, and the relatively small size of protected areas of each ecosystem, poses problems (see table below for details of areas protected).

Some protected areas are far too small to be viable in perpetuity, and it is suggested that the country should review the size and status of presently protected areas, with a view to rationalizing both current legislation and the areas given protection. The use of transboundary collaboration could significantly enhance the long-term sustainability of some of these restricted ecosystems.

Four areas offer opportunities for the development of transboundary protected areas – these are the Sungai Ingei/Bukit Batu Patam area and the Guning Mulu National Park in Sarawak; the Ulu Mendaram Conservation Forest and the Baram Peat Swamp Forest in Sarawak; the Ulu Temburong Montane Forest with the surrounding montane forests of Borneo, and the Brunei Bay mangroves and mudflats adjacent to the coastal areas of Sarawak and Sabah.

| Forest Type  | Area Protected (ha) |
|--|---------------------|
| Mangrove Forest                                      | 2,941               |
| Brackish Water Forest                                | None                |
| Beach Forest   | None                |
| Freshwater Swamp Forest (Empran & Backswamp)         | 350                 |
| Riverine Forest                                      | No data             |
| Swamp Grassland & Open Water                         | 220                 |
| Peat Swamp Forest                                    | 9,222               |
| Lowland Heath (Kerangas) Forest                      | 2,112               |
| Upland Heath (Kerangas) Forest                       | No data             |
| Mixed Dipterocarp Forest on Sandy & Sandy Clay Soils | 36,113              |
| Mixed Dipterocarp Forest on Clay Soils               | 46,661              |
| Upland Mixed Dipterocarp Forest                      | No data             |
| Montane Forest (Lower & Upper Montane)               | 7,196               |



# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: National Perspective.

Prof Mustofa Agung Sardjono, Mulawarman University, Indonesia.

**T**he biological diversity of Kalimantan is one of the highest in the world but it is under pressure and threats due to population increase and economic development. Resource destruction will lead to a worse ecological as well as socio-economic situation. At least 32% of the 120-140 million hectares of forests in Indonesia are distributed in the 4 provinces of Kalimantan. In 2001, Indonesia decided to start implementing regional autonomy, in which part of the political and administrative authority was shifted from central to local governments. This included the handing-over of some management responsibility to local authorities for forest resource management. Even though Kalimantan has low population density, its rate of increase since the 1970's has been very high, almost 6%. This is due, in part, to affirmative actions on migration of people from the more populated islands of Indonesia, like Java.

After the implementation of regional autonomy, there is an increase in interest to convert logged over areas into commercial tree-crop plantations (oil palm and rubber). There are still good opportunities for conservation due to many key factors such as: relatively pristine natural forest resources, institutional backing (e.g technical expertise), availability of bio-ecological technology and funding opportunities from international institutions. Many local communities still depend on natural resources and thus have a stake in seeing that they are always available. Some parts of the natural forest along the Malaysian/Indonesian border remain relatively undisturbed and are located in remote regions with low density of population. Paradigm shifts on national forest policy (from "timber to resource management" and from "state to community based") bring wider opportunities to execute conservation programmes. Regional autonomy can enable better processes and mechanisms for decision making on natural resource management (eg creation of conservation districts).

Transboundary forest conservation in Kalimantan absolutely needs collaborative management and mutual efforts from Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia.



# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: National Perspective.

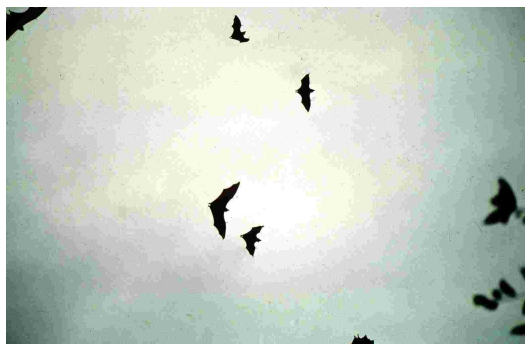
Dr Melvin Gumal, Wildlife Conservation Society, Malaysia Program



Going upriver for orang utan surveys in Batang Ai National Park

In the Heart of Borneo, there are several forms of opportunities for transboundary conservation. Malaysia benefits from political stability, has existing legislation for biological diversity conservation, security over land tenure, and government support for conservation. The large scale issues concerning biological diversity conservation in Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) are poor logging practices or unsustainable logging practices, roads built primarily to extract natural resources rather than for long term social benefits and large-scale conversion of native forests to monoculture plantations as a means of generating revenue, and hunting and poaching of wildlife. Data from research has shown that sometimes hunting poses a greater threat to wildlife than timber harvesting and habitat loss. However, people have been hunting wildlife for 35,000 years, so why is it disappearing now? Contributing factors include, availability of shotguns, increased number of roads, widespread sale of products in towns and hunting by loggers.

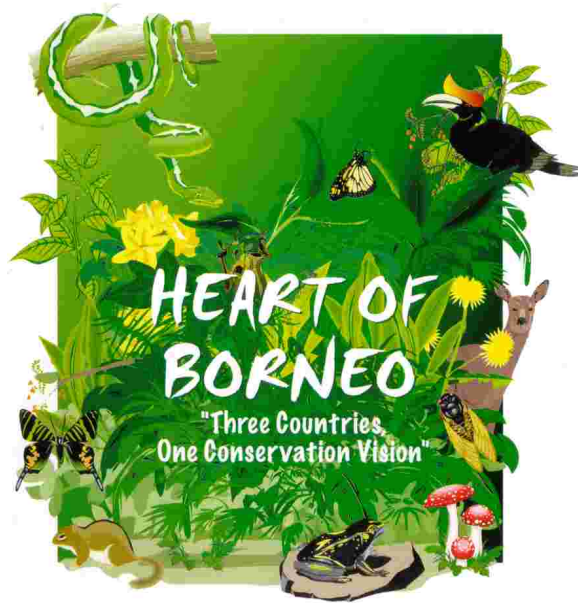
It is believed that possible solutions to those threats could be the creation of more protected areas, including transboundary areas, with proper control and management; better management of commercial logging areas, including trustworthy and reliable certification schemes; careful planning before roads are built; increase in enforcement including joint enforcement programmes; collaborative research; conservation education programmes for all levels; training programmes and an effective early warning system for forest fires.



Flying Foxes in flight



Conservation education with rural communities



HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION  
WORKSHOP

5 April, 2005, Afternoon Session

## 2ND SESSION

Chaired by Tan Sri Razali Ismail, President of WWF-Malaysia

Values of Forests

# Biodiversity in the Heart of Borneo

Dr. Junaidi Payne, WWF Malaysia



**T**he definition of biodiversity includes the concepts of ecosystem diversity (different types of forest), that of species and that within species (genetic diversity).

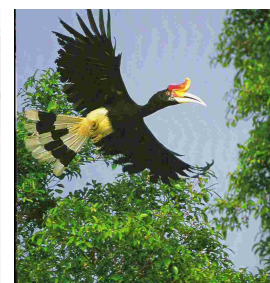
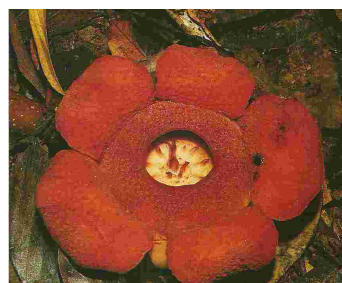
Maliau basin, Sabah is a good example of a small area containing a high ecosystem diversity. This site includes lowland forests, lower montane forests on the slopes of mountains, montane forests at around and above 1,500m asl, conifer rich forests and heath forest (karangas), which grows on very infertile white sandy soils.

The Central Heart of Borneo is a mountainous area, but it also harbours large areas of dipterocarp forest, where trees can grow to 60-70 m tall and where the timber industry has developed in the last 40-50 years. The distinguishing features of dipterocarp tree species are their winged seeds. There are about 300 dipterocarp species, half of which are endemic to Borneo.

Large flagship species such as orangutans and elephants are not always characteristic of Central Borneo but are of interest to many people and in fact some large populations still exist in Central Borneo (notably Sabah). These species are thought to be quite resilient to disturbance in forests, as long as adjacent extensive areas of lowland forests are retained. Though there are reports of these species occurring within the Maliau basin, these are simply overflows of the main breeding population, meaning the conservation of one or two species may require that of several habitats.

However, many species are not able to withstand drastic changes in their environment. Many endemic plants and animals (ex. certain palms and *Rafflesia* sp., the largest flower in the world) are found mainly in primary forest and long-lived species (such as the hornbill) may suffer 'delayed' effects of forest disturbance.

Soil structure and composition are an essential factor influencing biodiversity. Parts of central Borneo have very poor soils; once they have been cleared or destroyed it is impossible for them to regenerate because there is virtually no topsoil. A positive relationship has been found between primate abundance and soil fertility. This is a different way of thinking about biodiversity, not just in terms of species numbers, but in terms of soil quality and how it can sustain certain species. With good management plans many of these soils can be protected.



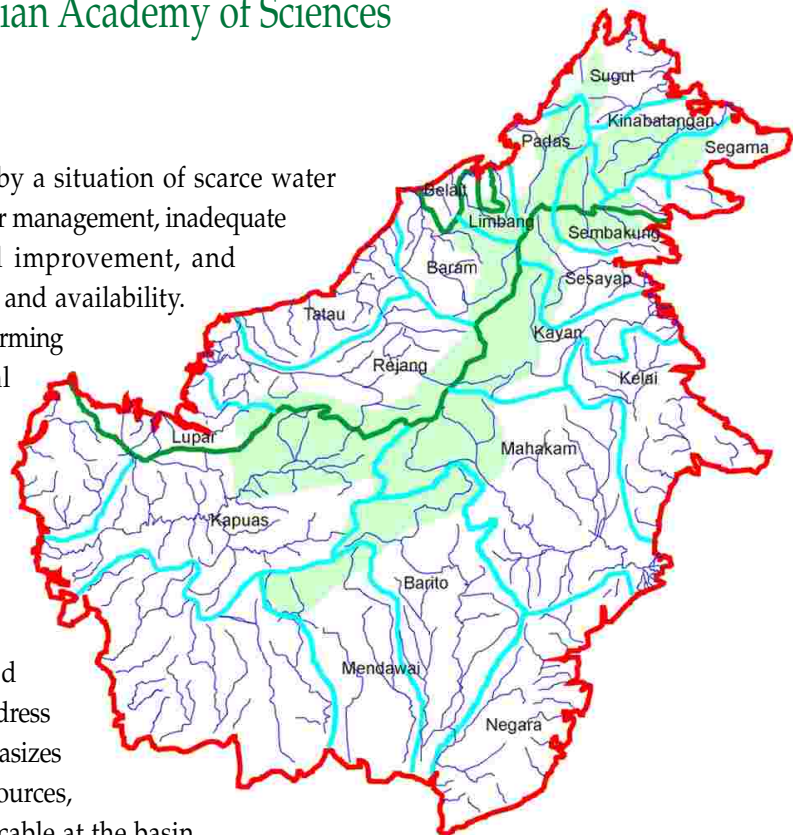
# Integrated Water Resources Management and the Heart of Borneo

Tan Sri Dato Shahrizaila Abdullah,  
Fellow of the Malaysian Academy of Sciences

The present water scene globally is depicted by a situation of scarce water resources as a consequence of fragmented water management, inadequate financing for water resources development and improvement, and environmental degradation affecting water quality and availability. The paradigm shift acknowledging the need for transforming water resources management from the traditional sectoral and fragmented approach to an integrated and holistic approach came about through processes and initiatives such as the Dublin principles (1992), World Water Vision (2000) and Millennium Development Goals (2000).

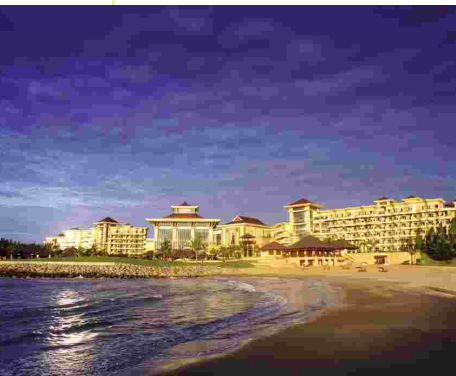
In this respect, the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has emerged and gained recognition worldwide as a promising approach to address the water resources issues and problems. IWRM emphasizes on holistic and sustainable management of water resources, both spatially and between sectors. IWRM is applicable at the basin scale via a subset approach known as Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM).

The IWRM approach is relevant and can be applied in the context of the Heart of Borneo. This is on the basis that (1) both the IWRM and Heart of Borneo incorporate within their objectives the importance of sustainable natural resources (including land and water) management, and (2) the Heart of Borneo contains critical headwater catchments of most of Borneo's major rivers. In particular, IWRM can potentially contribute towards guiding the development, and resources utilization and conservation within the Heart of Borneo landscape for delivering the Heart of Borneo's objectives on protection and sustainable use of water resources and forests.



# Ecotourism in the Heart of Borneo:

Sheikh Jamaludin - Head of Tourism,  
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam



**T**ourism is a new venture in Brunei; it is less than ten years old. It has become a need, not only for economic reasons, but to encourage our communities to earn a living sustainably, by preserving our forests. Oil and gas resources have helped preserve our forests; logging is therefore not an economic necessity. The limited population size of the country has spared the forests of slash and burn agriculture and subsistence hunting. This explains how 75% of Brunei's forests are still pristine.

Tourism activities in Brunei have contributed to increased pride in the country, its culture, traditions and values. It also contributes to the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage. Brunei's unique selling points include its easily accessible pristine tropical rainforest, majestic royal heritage as well as culture and traditions of the Malay and Borneo people.

Brunei markets itself as the Green Heart of Borneo. With minimal population pressure, particularly in remote areas, has made it possible to maintain 75% of its area as natural forest cover. Although Brunei does not contain much of the Borneo uplands, it is concerned with the conservation in these areas, as the pristine state of the uplands is important for the balance of the whole island's ecosystem. The destruction of the uplands will surely have negative repercussions on adjacent ecosystems at lower altitudes.

From a tourism point of view, these upland areas are of great potential for sustainable and responsible visitation. Tourism is booming in Brunei, so the government is working with the World Tourism Organisation to determine an optimal formula of visitation given a specific area. This will prevent high numbers of visitors damaging the delicate ecosystems of our forests. Tourism in the Heart of Borneo has the potential to be a shared industry between Borneo's three countries with joint marketing and facilitated movement of people between countries.



# Conservation and Productive Forestry in the Heart of Borneo.

Dr. Erik Meijaard, Senior Forest Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy

**T**he Indonesian province of East Kalimantan has the largest remaining area of lowland rain forest in Borneo. The government has earmarked much of this area for productive forestry and only a small percentage will be permanently set aside as strict conservation area. However, little is known about species diversity in productive forestry areas. It is therefore important to understand how wildlife is affected by timber extraction and associated effects such as fragmentation, increased hunting pressure and the spread of invasive species. These issues are discussed in a recently published book by Meijaard and colleagues “Life after logging: reconciling wildlife conservation and production forestry in Indonesia Borneo”. This book provides data and recommendations that guide more wildlife friendly management of timber concessions. The knowledge is being used by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) who have developed partnerships with logging concessions to implement conservation work in concession areas. One of these partners is the Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Unit II concession in the upper Mahakam River area. TNC are seeking these partnership because of the overlap between very high priority areas for biodiversity and areas set aside for production forest. Another reason is the realisation that not all forest can be protected, that with the implementation of good management practices many rare and endemic species can still persist in these areas and that these forests provide employment, tax revenues and economic development opportunities.

Concessions are willing to work with TNC because of their role as a facilitator in obtaining Forest Stewardship Council certification, their links to green markets, their assistance facilitating community agreements, and their ties with other partners (e.g. IFC, WWF, CIFOR).

The government can play role in encouraging the sustainable management of timber resources by allowing a higher annual cut, tax exemptions, long-term leases and promoting/supporting positive examples.

Based on the approach used, the management of this area is a model, which can be replicated elsewhere. The Heart of Borneo requires long-term planning based on good information, sensitive management practices and involvement of many stakeholders.



Fungus + butterfly

Gabriella Fredriksson



Bornean Bay Cat by

Mohamad Azlan

# Rural Livelihoods in the Heart of Borneo

Jayl Langub, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak



Green rice field

Prof. Ibrahim Komo

The villages of Long Semado and Ba Kelalan, in Lawas district of Sarawak are among the most remote of rural settlements in Borneo. The topography of both areas is characterized by rugged mountains, moderately gentle foothills and gently sloping valleys in which settlements generally occur. The people of Long Semado and Ba Kelalan are subsistence farmers, cultivating rice as the main crop. This activity is supplemented by other activities in the surrounding forest. One unique feature of Long Semado and Ba Kelalan is their complex and highly productive irrigation system of wet-rice cultivation known as *lati ba'*.

The people of highland Borneo, especially the Lun Dayeh, Lun Bawang and Kelabit of the Krayan-Kelabit plateau, are mostly permanent field wet-rice agriculturalists with shifting cultivation playing a minor role in their subsistence strategies. They are more than self-sufficient in rice, their staple, as well as in other basic foodstuffs.

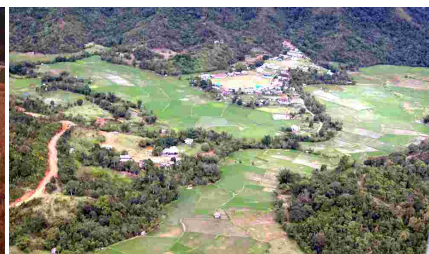
Inaccessibility has made it possible for the people of highland Borneo to clear very little forest land for agriculture. However, with a network of logging roads penetrating into the interior, the landscape is being transformed by logging activities. The harvesting of timber resources has polluted rivers and streams which resulted in the people of Ba Kelalan constructing a blockade in the early 1990's.

With logging roads providing access to the coastal markets, rural communities are concerned that the fragile landscape might be converted into large-scale land development projects if appropriate measures are not put in place by the authorities. When introducing change and development to the rural areas, the local communities should be consulted and given meaningful participation in the decision making process, given that they have valuable experiences of interacting with their surroundings, generation after generation.



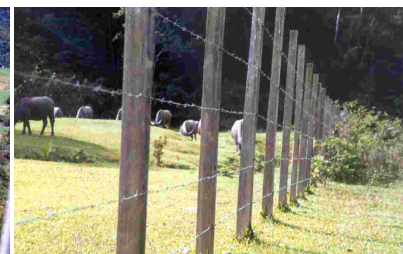
Rice being harvested

Jayl Langub



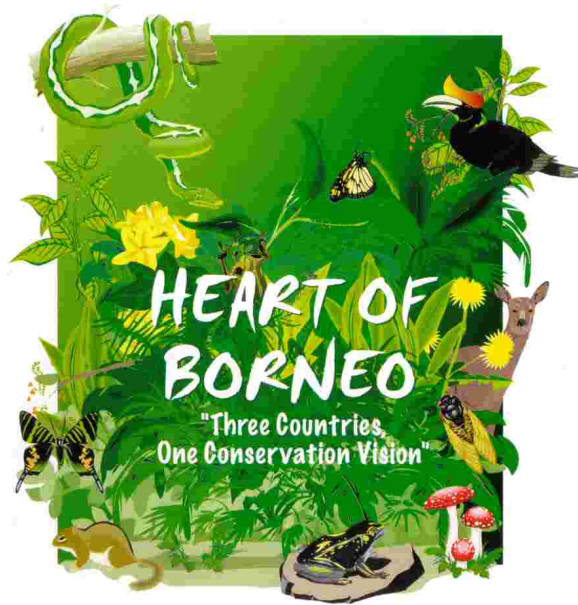
Village Kelalan valley

Prof. Ibrahim Komo



Buffaloes

Jayl Langub



HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION  
WORKSHOP

5 April, 2005 - Afternoon Session

## 3RD SESSION

Chaired by Tan Sri Razali Ismail, President of WWF-Malaysia

Opportunities for Conservation in the Heart of Borneo :  
a Government View

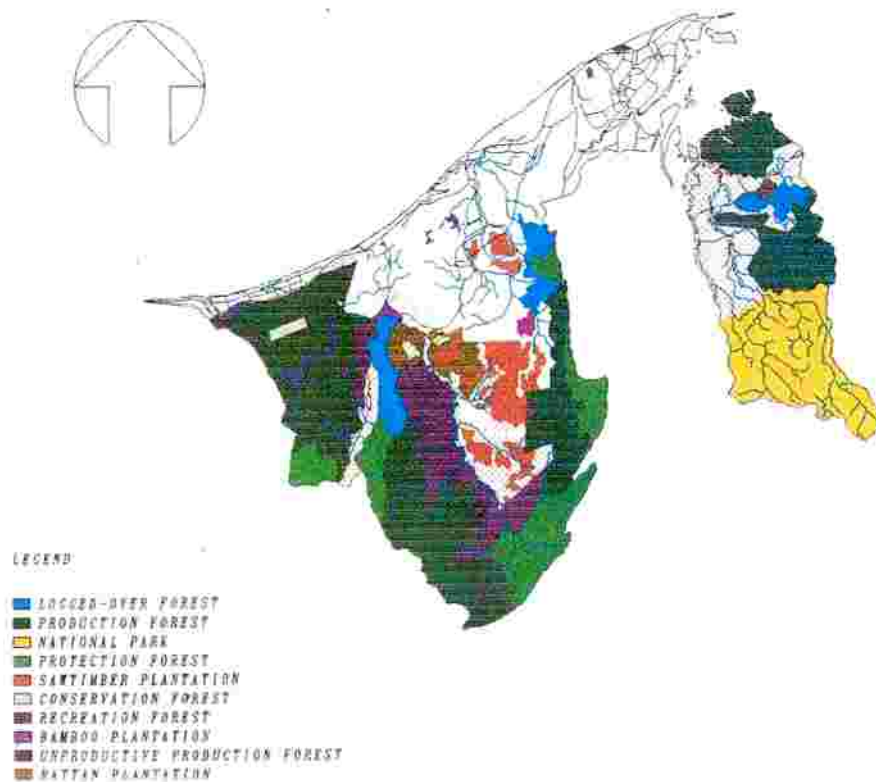
# Opportunities for Conservation in the Heart of Borneo: a Government View.

Haji Saidin Salleh: Director of Forestry Department, Brunei Darussalam

**W**ith the total land area of 5,770 sq km and strategically situated in the north west of Borneo, Brunei Darussalam is the smallest country on Borneo. However, the forest cover of Brunei Darussalam contributes significantly to the biodiversity richness of Borneo as it retains the highest percentage of remaining forest cover, which is estimated to be about 80% of the country's total land area. This comprises of 341,184 hectares of primary forests (58.6%), and 127,865 hectares (22.0%) of secondary and plantation forests. As of the present time, 99,100 hectares (31%) of the primary forests remain undisturbed in pristine condition. Brunei natural rainforest is very unique in its occurrence, in the sense that, while it is confined within a relatively small land area, it comprises six distinct forest types, namely: Mangrove Forest; Freshwater Swamp Forest; Peat Swamp Forest; Kerangas or Tropical Health Forest; Mixed Dipterocarp Forest; and the Montane Forest.

As in other nations in Borneo, Brunei is undergoing a rapid pace of economic, social and environmental change which is brought about by much accelerated development. This gives rise to the concern over the consequences of development to nature, particularly its bio-ecosystems and diversity. In Brunei, all economic development must be undertaken under the principles and tenets of "sustainable development" which is defined as "development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Forest Conservation in Brunei Darussalam has been high on the Government agenda since 1990, when the National Forest Policy was officially introduced. In this respect due to enabling political will and local socio-economic and ecological factors, Brunei's forest cover provides adequate area for biological functions given the pristine condition of the nation's forests. The future direction of the Forestry Department is governed by five principles namely:



1. Forest Ecosystem Conservation - with special emphasis on biodiversity conservation;
2. Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Forest Production to meet forest products need of the country;
3. Forests for Social Amenities - to keep Brunei always green and provide facilities and opportunities for outdoor recreation and scientific endeavours;
4. Public Participation – to promote people’s cooperation and participation in its conservation.
5. International Prestige – to promote and develop Brunei as the Center of Excellence in Tropical Forest Management.

Brunei has already classified the entire land area of the country based on its projected land-uses allocation to meet present and future socio-economic and cultural development. Presently, all economic and industrial developments are confined within their respective allocated zones, and never encroach into the conservation zones. Permanent forest areas are already officially gazetted which ensure the security of tenure over these areas, and the Forest Department has full mandate to administer and manage them on sustained yield basis.

There are four major considerations to be resolved in planning for conservation in Borneo:

1. As agriculture yields more products per hectare and have greater immediate profits than forests, there is continuing pressure to convert forests to permanent agriculture;
2. In most regions of Borneo, the annual extraction of timber has for many years exceeded – in some areas by five-fold – the rate at which wood is being produced by natural regeneration.
3. That human population which is expanding rapidly both in size and distribution.
4. Forest Fires are arguably the most serious of all the threats to conservation.

In Brunei Darussalam, these pressures do not apply, but it does have all the natural resources, infrastructure, facilities, technical expertise, and the political will to easily spearhead the noble endeavour for biodiversity conservation and management in the Region.

# Opportunities for Conservation in the Heart of Borneo: a Government View.

Mr. Frederick Kugan, Senior Assistant Director,  
Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah



**S**abah has a variety of unique and rare natural ecosystems ranging from marine habitat to mountains. Representative areas have been legally conserved and protected. Current efforts emphasize on protection by means of enhancement and implementation of appropriate management activities. Model areas for conservation and management of protected areas have been successfully developed and demonstrated. Three of these models fall within the Heart of Borneo area. Future efforts will concentrate on the extension of these models to cover other sites. Success is also very much dependent on continued commitment as well as technical, advisory and financial support.

The first model is for sustainable forest management in Deramakot. This 55,000 hectares site is FSC certified as 'well managed' forest and has adopted and implemented an eco-friendly harvesting system e.g. reduced impact logging. The second model relates to non-consumptive forest utilization in Danum Valley Conservation Area which holds a wide variety of Sabah's lowland and hill flora and fauna and is internationally known as a foremost site for tropical forest ecology research, tourism and environmental education. The third model is for Montane conservation in Mount Kinabalu which is known as a 'Botanical Paradise' where over 4,000 species of vascular plants have been collected and has been designated as a World Heritage Site. This area is used extensively for research purposes.



The agenda for the future encompasses five key areas. The first is the consolidation of the network of protected areas to respond to key issues relating to inadequacy of manpower in qualification and number. Assistance is also sought for the transfer of state-of the art management. Second is the replication of sustainable forest management practices within production forest. Based on Deramakot experience, the Sustainable Forest Management model has proven to be technically, environmentally and economically sound. The third area relates to institutional strengthening of local conservation related agencies in the management of protected areas through the ecosystem based approach. Fourthly is the establishment of smart partnerships between the government, local communities, the private sector and NGOs in the implementation of conservation efforts. Finally is the collaboration with international organization in conservation programmes in Sabah.



# Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo: A Government View

Zarina Shebli, Sarawak Forest Department, Sarawak

Currently Sarawak has 1 million ha designated or proposed as protected areas (25 existing protected areas and 44 proposed) with Lanjak Entimau National Park the biggest protected area located on the border with Betung Kerihun National Park in Kalimantan. Approximately 800,000 ha is either in the stages of final or preliminary gazettelement. These lands consist of national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries. Habitats range from peat swamps to hill dipterocarp and montane forest.

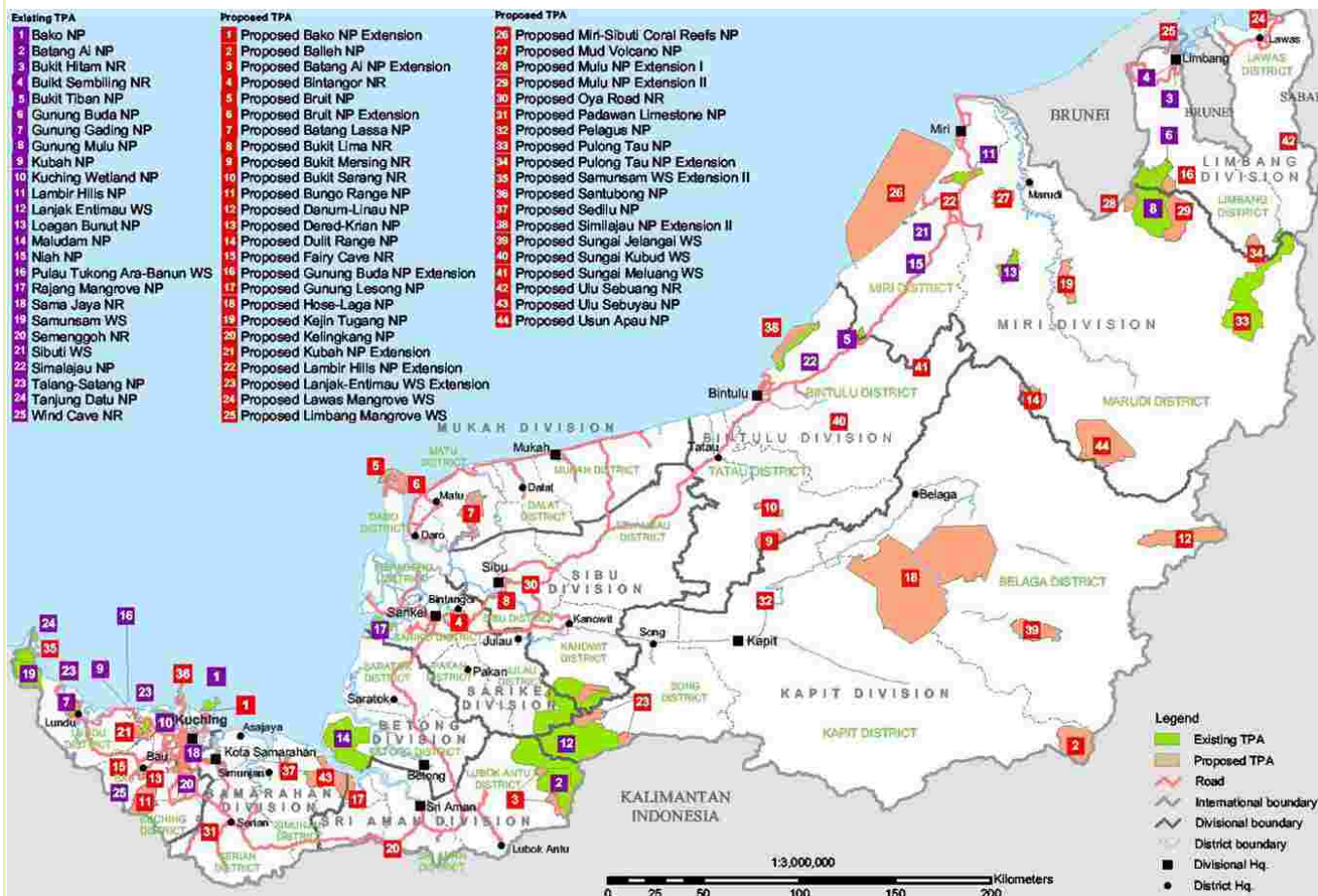
There are five pieces of legislation that have been implemented since 1997 to reinforce protected area designation and management including the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997, Natural Resources and Environment (Amendment) Ordinance 1997, The Forest (Amendment) Ordinance 1998, National Parks and Nature Reserves Ordinance 1998 and the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998.

Transboundary collaboration with Indonesia was initiated in 1994 to strengthen protected area management and conservation by declaring a Transboundary Conservation Area between Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary/Batang Ai National Park in Sarawak and Betung Kerihun National Park in Indonesia. This was then followed by a joint nomination to declare this area as a World Heritage Site.



Conservation projects in Sarawak are supported by a range of international organisations including the ITTO, GTZ, Wildlife Conservation Society, Government of Netherlands and GEF-UNDP.

Looking to the future, timber certification schemes need to be extended to other logging concessions in Sarawak with conservation management in logging concessions encouraged to increase the viability of smaller protected areas. The Sarawak Government continues to support efforts to conserve and protect Transboundary Conservation Areas and recognizes the benefits and importance of international agreements. However for such agreements and Transboundary Conservation Areas to work, there is a need to have approval from both the Federal and State Government.



# The Heart of Borneo: Partnership to Promote Conservation and Sustainable Development

I Gede Ngurah Swajaya, Director of UN Economic Development and Environmental Affairs, Indonesia

**T**he objective of the Heart of Borneo is to discuss one conservation vision and provide a unique opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange views aimed at promoting common perception and understanding. Identify applicable, realistic and concrete ways and means to revitalize mutually beneficial cooperation. Build partnership cooperation in order to promote the implementation of sustainable forest management, including enhancing effective trans-boundary conservation. This is not only a forum for constructive dialogue, exchange of views, lesson-learned and best practices, but also an opportunity to identify concrete steps to ensure the benefits for the three countries.

The Heart of Borneo has many strategic values including an abundant diversity of unique plants and animals and is the birthplace of almost all rivers in the island which flow down to the lowland and serve as a critical source for peoples' activities. Cooperation in the context of the Heart of Borneo, therefore, provides a strategic value not only in term of the protection of the areas' ecosystem but also to promote sustainable livelihood of the people who live in surrounding areas and beyond. It also gives a strategic value in term of mutually beneficial advantages for the three countries to further promote sustainable development.

Despite the fact that such cooperation could provide potential benefits for all, however, we are also facing challenges regarding the increasing rate of deforestation, increasing loss of biodiversity, inappropriate forest conversion, unsustainable timber trade and illegal trade of protected wildlife, haze and forest fires. If such trends continue, these will cause an extensive loss of biodiversity resources that will in turn also endanger the sustainability of the surrounding community.



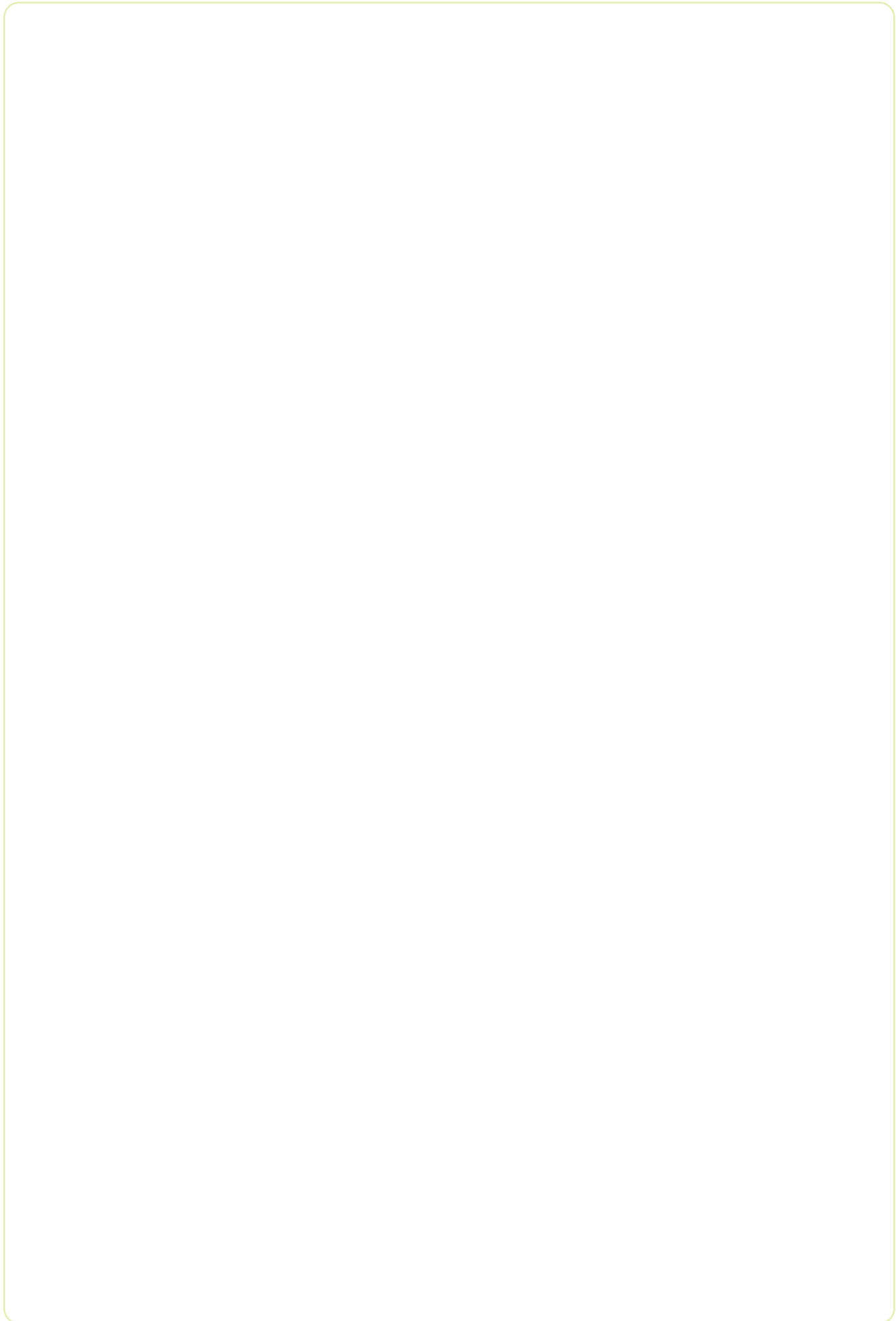
The Indonesian Government sees the merit of supporting the HOB initiative as it will not only promote the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the HOB area, but also promote sustainable use and sustainable development in the buffer zone area. This integrated conservation efforts are expected to make positive contributions to, not only to communities who live surrounding the HOB area, but also to the whole island. The success of the Heart of Borneo conservation initiative will be determined by local community involvement and cooperation between the three countries. It also offers a platform for trans-boundary issues to be resolved by cooperation between the three countries.

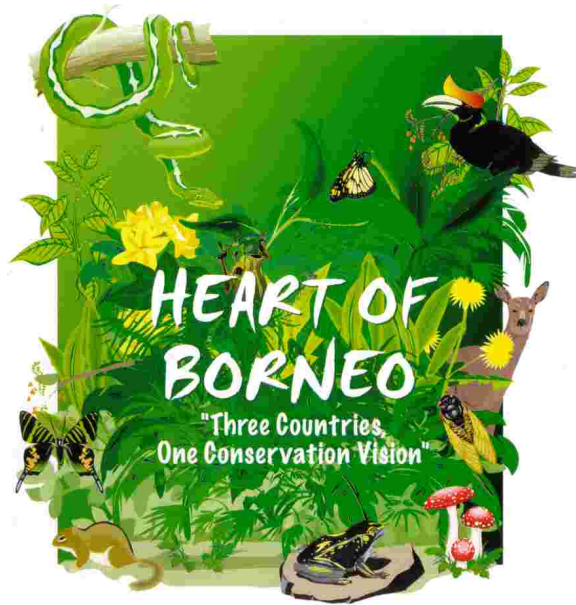
No single country/province/district will be able to overcome trans-boundary issues alone. They can only be solved through cooperation between three countries based on the principles of mutual trust, mutual respect, equitable responsibility and mutual benefit sharing. "One conservation vision", as an expected result of our deliberation, is a crucial foundation to further develop constructive and communicative trans-boundary joint actions in which there is proportional distribution of responsibility and obligation among the three countries and regional and local actors as well.

In Kalimantan Borneo, a spatial planning for Kalimantan has been initiated and discussed at national and local levels. The spatial plan contains several land uses for protection, conservation and productive areas. If the land uses can be synergised in trans-boundary spatial planning, it can promote connectivity in the trans-boundary conservation and economic development.

Furthermore, the required cooperation between three countries should provide a platform for network development through the promotion of sharing of knowledge, technology, human resources, physical infrastructures, education and training, research and development, and eco-tourism. The development of a center, if possible in Indonesia, to promote such activities should also take into consideration in the design of this project.

This workshop is a medium for exploring ideas to strengthen the Heart of Borneo initiative and further develop a clear implementation strategy to achieve the objectives. Such cooperation requires not only strong commitment from all stakeholders involved but also capacity building, technical support as well as financial resources for its concrete implementation.





HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION  
WORKSHOP

6 April, 2005 - Morning Session

## 4TH SESSION

Chaired by Mr. Kemal Stamboel, Chairman, WWF-Indonesia

Issues Facing the Heart of Borneo

# “Forest Resource Governance”

Dr. Haryanto R. Putro, Head of Studio of Protected Area Management, Dept,  
Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agriculture University.



**N**atural Resource Governance” was defined as ‘the structure and process of power and authority, cooperation and conflict, that govern decision-making and dispute resolution concerning resource allocation and use, through the interaction of organizations and social institutions (government and non government, formal and non-formal’ (Woodhouse, 1997).

All natural resource management issues can, directly or indirectly, be related to governance which are guided by policies, enforced by laws and executed by institutions through mobilization of actors ( e.g. government institutions, private entities and civil society). The scope complex with multi-stakeholder and multi-sector involvement, with multi-level jurisdiction within and between countries.

There are many different designations which bring certain benefits (e.g. ASEAN Heritage Park) but this does not guarantee Sustainable Natural Resource Management and there are many examples where it has not worked. What is HOB then?: a new vehicle?, a new road?, a new engine or a new driver? Of the potential barriers to success the scarcity of conservation resources and high expectations are key.

Although the Heart of Borneo has the potential to foster better cooperation between the three countries concerned, there are differences in forestry policy and land tenure regimes. Existing collaboration for trans-boundary forest conservation includes UNESCO and ITTO frameworks with national level collaboration promoted in Indonesian through the development of the “Conservation District” concept.

Problem categories for Heart of Borneo include forest loss at accessible areas, followed by biodiversity loss, conversion to agriculture and decreasing forest production potential. The underlying causes of forest losses and low performance: weak policy and law enforcement and government institutional capacity with generally low management performance of remaining forests. The impacts of these causes will be on water regimes, loss of biodiversity through habitat fragmentation and forest related calamities.

In practice Heart of Borneo Governance could identify and promote common values involving and benefiting local communities; obtaining and maintaining the support of decision-makers; promoting coordinated and cooperative activities; achieving coordinated planning and protected area development; working towards funding sustainability; developing cooperative agreements for joint monitoring and developing sustainable regional economic development based on wise use of natural resources.

A clear vision should be promoted based on a clear definition of the Heart of Borneo and should also create an enabling political environment and develop follow-up actions. It is envisaged that once a vision for HoB is determined, it would be entering a never ending process of improving natural resources governance.

# Managing Forest Conversion in the Heart of Borneo

## Towards Responsible Plantations and Sustainable Investment

Dr. Mubariq Ahmad, CEO, WWF-Indonesia

**T**he expansion of oil palm plantations generates concern among consumers and NGOs, not only in the region but also globally, because of its environmental and social impacts. It is recognized that there are environmental consequences due to expansion into eco-sensitive areas, such as natural forests and water-shed areas, particularly as oil palm can only be cultivated in tropical areas.

There is no doubt that this “development” generates income for the companies and people (through increased in employment opportunities), it costs is very considerable, in terms of clear cutting of forests which could results in flood and draught, loss of wildlife and biological diversity, loss of clean water resources and most of all loss of livelihoods and land for some local communities.

While some plantations are well-managed, others have imposed social and environmental costs due to indiscriminate forest clearing, uncontrolled burning with related haze and disregards for the rights and interests of the local communities. Related irresponsible investment would include up front profit from forest clearing (value of the timber), double standard in management practices, land speculation and higher financial risk for creditors.

WWF believes that the market could assist in leveraging best practices among the producers of this commodity. The actions taken by WWF are promoting better practices, like HCVF, creating awareness not only amongst producers, but also financiers, retailers and consumers alike.

WWF has also assist in setting up a multi-stakeholders organization called the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), where its members are made up of growers, processors, manufacturers, retailers, bankers/investors, environmental and social NGOs. The RSPO aims to identify, develop and implement criteria to achieve sustainable production and processing of palm oil.

WWF believes that conservation and social-economic needs can be balanced if there is to be a well-planned landscape, and with HoB as a pro-sustainable “road forward” where it takes care of the people, the planet while profit could be made.



# Harvesting and Trade of Wild Animals and Plants

James Compton, Director, TRAFFIC South East Asia,  
and Dr Elizabeth L. Bennett, Director, Hunting and Wildlife Trade Program,  
Wildlife Conservation Society

**H**arvesting and trade of wildlife (both animals and plants) in Borneo contributes to sustaining community livelihoods and generating local and national revenue through the provision of food, medicinal security and the cash economy. Wildlife trade is therefore a key component of natural resource management for both **conservation** and **sustainable economic development**.

Harvesting and trade in wild animals and plants, offers *opportunities* to generate income and maintain cultural values but it can also be a *threat* to income, food, medicine and culture unless managed properly. Hunting, extraction and trade of various animal and plant species at unsustainable levels in Borneo poses a persistent threat to biological diversity conservation, and any management provisions must include strong legislation, enforcement, scientific monitoring and education.

In the context of South East Asian international wildlife trade, a tripartite situation exists, with countries acting as source and exporter; re-exporter of the commodity from other countries; and importer (consumer). Demand is increasing with economic growth. This “downstream” demand impacts “upstream” harvesting in source regions such as Borneo.

Borneo has a very long history of wildlife harvest and trade dating back 1000 -2000 years. This predominantly subsistence trade has changed to commercial trade levels, particularly in the past 40 years. Factors which have contributed to the volume and diversity of wildlife in trade include increasing economic purchasing power within and outside Borneo, increased human populations, improved methods of access and transportation, and the change from traditional technologies (e.g., axes, blowpipes) to modern ones (e.g., chain saws, guns and other weapons).

A wide range of products are in demand from wild species, ranging from traditional medicines, to food, timber, trophies, ornamental plants and pets. The demand has increased not only for the growing domestic and regional markets, but also on a global scale. Trade in “gaharu”, a non-timber forest product, is an example of where high economic rewards have led to over-exploitation and there is a clear need for implementation of long-term management strategies, both in-situ and ex-situ, if a more sustainable trade is to be possible. A core reason for dramatic declines of many other species, from orang-utans, flying foxes and freshwater turtles to songbirds and pitcher plants has been the demand from regional or wider trade.



Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Indonesia are signatories to CITES and have already agreed on CITES listings, Resolutions and Decisions concerning key species, many of which are found in the ecosystems within the greater *“Heart of Borneo”* landscape, e.g. orangutans, langurs, elephants, ramin, gaharu, orchids.

The three Bornean countries, as members of ASEAN, have also already agreed to the principles of the *ASEAN Statement on CITES*, announced at the 13th Conference of the Parties to CITES in October 2004. Among the key principles of the Statement were the benefits of **regional cooperation** and coordination in developing, coordinating, implementing and enforcing laws and regulations on conservation and the importance of **sharing information and technical expertise** to manage regional resources.

An ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 2005 – 2010 has now (May 2005) been agreed upon by the 10 ASEAN member countries, and will provide a framework for implementation of key activities to stem illegal trade and enhance management provisions for legal trade. Thus, the ASEAN plan provides an appropriate ‘umbrella’ for tri-lateral cooperation, such as what is encompassed by the *“Heart of Borneo”* – three countries, one conservation vision.

In order to ensure sustainability of wildlife trade in Borneo, sharing of benefits as well as responsibility for management, law enforcement and compliance with regulations is crucial. Policies and their implementation need be to harmonized across Borneo to support the conservation of a shared heritage. Inter-agency groups (e.g., forestry, police, customs) should be established at national levels which could then provide the basis for transboundary collaboration and greatly enhanced effectiveness to manage wildlife trade. This is crucial if the unique biodiversity of the *“Heart of Borneo”* is to be conserved for the future benefit of human communities whose livelihoods and culture are so dependent upon the ongoing health of Borneo’s natural ecosystems.

# Payments for Environmental Services

Usman Ali Iftikhar - Economic Programme Asia, IUCN



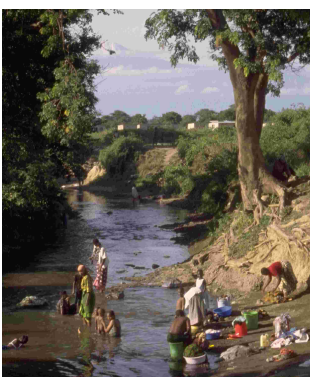
**T**here are four Total Economic Values for ecosystems: direct (the physical use of resources, such as firewood, wild foods, handicrafts); indirect (environmental services, such as: carbon sequestration, water quality and supplies; option (future economic options, such as: pharmaceuticals and, recreational) and existence (intrinsic worth, regardless of use, such as: aesthetic, heritage, cultural). Of these, the indirect value, often the most important of ecosystem benefits, but are almost always undervalued and underprovided by the market.

IUCN is involved in improving markets to reward landholders for the environmental services they provide, using Payment for Environmental Services (PES) as a mechanism for poverty alleviation and ecosystem conservation e.g., the forests provide clean, water supply and act as carbon sinks.



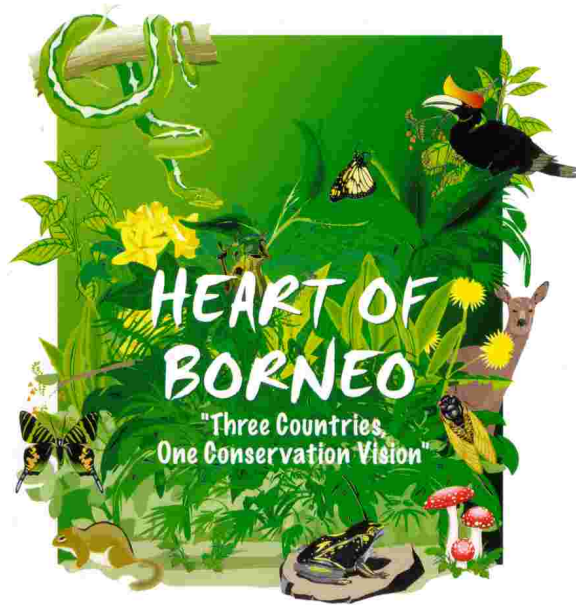
The Tacana watershed on the Guatemala/Mexico border provides a useful example for the Heart of Borneo. In the Tacana area, the upper catchment is located in Guatemala and is inhabited by poor subsistence farmers with the lower catchment in Mexico where a number of commercial water-based industries are based. IUCN is currently investigating a PES scheme to provide adequate incentives for Guatemala farmers (e.g. cash payments) to conserve the catchment through a water-use levy charged to downstream urban and commercial users.

In Laos, almost all of the country's indigenous minorities live in the forested uplands and represent the poorest groups in the country. Slash and burn is the dominant form of agriculture but the uplands are important water catchment areas which in-turn ensures the supply of water to Lao's hydropower stations which are the country's largest export and foreign exchange earner. A 1% levy on hydropower export earnings has been imposed and is channelled to the Ministry of Agriculture for the slash-and-burn farmers to encourage sustainable farming practices in the uplands.



All of the other examples given illustrated how ecosystems could be conserved because of the environmental services they provided with the revenue obtained paid directly to the agency in charge of managing the ecosystem and also partly paid to the local communities involved.

The lessons learned from PES schemes shows that by valuing ecosystem services according to real worth it improves markets and a mechanism for generating finance and incentives for service providers. These rewards can cover the costs of ecosystem conservation and provides a tool for poverty alleviation and income generation.



## HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION WORKSHOP

6 April, 2005 - Afternoon Session

# BREAK-OUT GROUPS

Report back to Plenary

**Chair: Dr. Kemal Stamboel (WWF-Indonesia)**

Following the morning presentation session the workshop divided into four break-out groups under the following themes:

**Group 1:** Conservation Visioning Statement

Chaired by Colin Poole, Director - Asia Programme, Wildlife Conservation Society

**Group 2:** Action Plan to Promote Declaration of the Heart of Borneo

Chaired by Tan Sri Dato' Shahrizaila Abdullah, Fellow of the Malaysian Academy of Sciences

**Group 3:** Creating Effective Transboundary Partnerships

Chaired by: Han Qunli, Deputy Regional Director, UNESCO

**Group 4:** Sustainable Conservation Finance in the Heart of Borneo

Chaired by: Rizal Malik, UNSFIR

The results of the deliberations of these break-out groups were as follows:

# Group I: Conservation Visioning Statement

Presentation by Colin Poole,  
Director - Asia Programme, Wildlife Conservation Society.

**T**here are three key points in the Conservation Visioning Statement. Firstly, Borneo's forest are critical for the prosperity of the entire island and their natural wealth is one of national and global significance. Secondly, this is a large, pre-dominantly upland forested area which encompasses the transboundary territories of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. Thirdly, that partnership at all levels are needed to conserve and sustainably manage this area in the long term.

A three paragraph statement was drafted by group (see next page)

Results of Plenary Discussion:

- Agreed that "water and biodiversity" should be added to the first paragraph;
- Agreed the word "conservation" should be added to the last paragraph
- Agreed to make reference to "cultural" importance.

The meeting agreed by consensus, that with these edits, the vision statement was approved.

THE HEART OF BORNEO  
Three Countries, One Conservation Vision

THE VISION STATEMENT

Drawn up by Consensus of the Participants at the Heart of Borneo Workshop

Borneo's forests, water and biological diversity are critical for the prosperity of the entire island. The continued maintenance of their natural and cultural wealth is of local, national and global importance.

At the very heart of Borneo there lies a uniquely rich, largely forested landscape. It straddles the transboundary highlands of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, and reaches out through the foothills into the adjacent lowlands.

Our vision for the heart of Borneo is that partnerships at all levels ensure effective management and conservation of a network of protected areas, productive forests and other sustainable land-uses. Borneo's magnificent heritage is thereby sustained forever.

# Group II: Action Plan to Promote Declaration of the Heart of Borneo

Presentation by Tan Sri Dato Sharizaila  
Fellow of the Malaysia Academy of Science

**T**his group comprised of 25 representatives from the Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia, international NGO's and scientific institutions reached consensus on the following approach. Following the reading of the statement by the Chair of Group II, there were no questions/comments.

The meeting agreed the Action Plan by consensus. (see next page)

## Three Countries, One Conservation Vision

### ACTION PLAN TO PROMOTE THE DECLARATION OF THE HEART OF BORNEO

#### Drawn up by Consensus of the Participants at the Heart of Borneo Workshop

Noting that the declaration of the Heart of Borneo will require political support from the three governments, we:

Recommend that the Government of Brunei Darussalam, as host of the “Three Countries – One Conservation Vision” workshop, do formally report to the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia:

- on the outcomes of the workshop for agreement (i.e., through formal workshop proceedings);
- on notification of the consensus reached; and,
- on seeking an expression of commitment to the process leading to a declaration on the Heart of Borneo;

Encourage the host Government to take advantage of the next meeting of ASEAN to report on the Heart of Borneo initiative;

Recommend the establishment of an International Working Group under the leadership of the Government of Brunei Darussalam in order to facilitate progress towards the declaration of the Heart of Borneo;

Recommend that regional consensus be achieved through existing multilateral agreements (e.g., BIMP-EAGA, ASEAN, UN Forum on Forests) and earlier precedents of large conservation agreements (e.g., Ministerial MOU on Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion); and,

Recommend the establishment of National Level Working Groups in order to identify and define the parameters of the Heart of Borneo from a national perspective. These Groups, among other issues, should consider:

- Defining the boundary of the Heart of Borneo from a national perspective (see appendix II for map); and,
- Convening national level consultations amongst stakeholders to develop strategies and action plans for both protected areas and production forest.

In order not to lose the momentum of this workshop, an early timeframe leading to a formal declaration would be desirable over the next year, preferably in time for the next meeting of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) scheduled for March 2006.

Other factors to be considered should include:

- The role of third party consumer/donor countries;
- The existence of agencies/NGOs ready to support this initiative (e.g., EU, UNESCO, UNEP, WWF, WCS, TNC, CI);
- Assistance in data collection/research/capacity-building through bilateral arrangements; and,
- Articulating the Heart of Borneo concept in upcoming regional and international fora where relevant.

# Group III: Creating Effective Transboundary Partnership

Presentation by Han Qunli, Deputy Regional Director, UNESCO

**T**his group comprised of 30 representatives from the Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia, international NGO's and scientific institutions which reached consensus on the following approach. Following the reading of the statement by the Chair of Group III, there were no questions/comments.

The meeting agreed the recommendations by consensus. (see next page)

# THE HEART OF BORNEO

## Three Countries, One Conservation Vision

### CREATING EFFECTIVE TRANSBOUNDARY PARTNERSHIPS

#### Drawn up by Consensus of the Participants at the Heart of Borneo Workshop

We agree on the following key points regarding transboundary cooperation:

- Transboundary cooperation is a crucial component in the development of Heart of Borneo, given the inter-connectivity of the areas in terms of ecology, hydrology, socio-economics and political settings, as well as management practices.
- The existing mechanisms at national, regional and international levels regarding conservation and transboundary cooperation should be used to benefit the Heart of Borneo development (e.g., BIMP-EAGA, CBD, ASEAN Heritage Parks, World Heritage Parks, Biosphere Reserves, RAMSAR). The on-going World Heritage initiative in Borneo is encouraged to proceed.
- Heart of Borneo should be a broad-based partnership involving multiple level stake-holders, including the private sector, without losing its central focus on conservation.
- A mechanism for coherent and effective information-sharing and exchange must be available – it may be useful to build up a clearing house. Providing an open service for all stake holders including local communities is essential for the transboundary cooperation to be successful. One or a group of organizations may wish to take up this clearing house service for the Heart of Borneo.
- There is a need to use and develop a common terminology for the countries and partners, as they may have different understandings on basic concepts and terminologies used in transboundary conservation and cooperation.
- Transboundary cooperation on the Borneo will require strong political will from governments, whereas technical aspects are important but less difficult to manage. More difficulties are from the political sides, for which the Heart of Borneo should serve as mechanism for promoting and facilitating dialogue.
- There are activities that require stronger cooperation in communication and law enforcement between the countries. Issues of Heart of Borneo are common issues for all the countries concerned and need to be addressed through genuine cooperation. In this regard, the existing legal and policy instruments developed at regional and international levels should be used.
- Transboundary cooperation is an exercise not only by and for international and national authorities, but more for people living in the areas. Therefore the involvement of local government and communities from the beginning is important.
- Heart of Borneo should anticipate collective and/or joint scientific research, especially social studies, in order to understand better the contexts and needs of local communities in transboundary cooperation and joint management. Gaps in research should be identified and be filled through collective effort. Joint and effective monitoring using new technologies are also needed in the Heart of Borneo initiative.
- There are no large-scale activities at present regarding infrastructure development. In future, the Heart of Borneo should serve as one of the mechanisms to review such development, especially regarding road construction.

# Group IV: Sustainable Conservation Finance in the Heart of Borneo

Presentation by Rizal Malik, UNSFIR

**T**he Chair of Group IV outlined their recommendations on how to interest potential donors from government, private sector and general public by emphasizing the benefits and values of the Heart of Borneo. This group reached consensus on the following approach which was presented to the participants.

Results of Plenary discussion:

- The 'Conservation District' concept in Kalimantan should be adopted as a model.
- 'Law enforcement' should be added.

The meeting agreed the recommendations by consensus. (see next page)

## THE HEART OF BORNEO

### Three Countries, One Conservation Vision

#### SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION FINANCE IN THE HEART OF BORNEO

Drawn up by Consensus of the Participants at the Heart of Borneo Workshop,  
held in Bandar Seri Begawan

5th & 6th April 2005

| WHY  | INSTRUMENT   | SOURCE   | PRECONDITIONS   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊙ Capacity Building</li> <li>⊙ Awareness Raising</li> <li>⊙ Mediation</li> <li>⊙ Field Level</li> <li>⊙ Incentive for sustainable economic activities</li> <li>⊙ Support for Law Enforcement</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊙ Trust Fund                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Endowment</li> <li>- Sinking</li> <li>- Revolving</li> </ul> </li> <li>⊙ Fees</li> <li>⊙ Public Fund</li> <li>⊙ Clean Development Mechanisms</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊙ Government                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local</li> <li>- National</li> </ul> </li> <li>⊙ Private Sector</li> <li>⊙ Local Community</li> <li>⊙ General Public</li> <li>⊙ Donors                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bilateral</li> <li>- Multilateral</li> </ul> </li> <li>⊙ Debt Swap</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⊙ Commitments From The Three Governments</li> <li>⊙ Mapping what is already there</li> <li>⊙ Assessment on Feasibility of Options</li> </ul> |

How to make people interested?

- Government
  - Use their language.
  - Heart of Borneo is good for economic growth and poverty reduction.
- Private Sectors
  - Profit – Heart of Borneo is good for business.
  - Images.
- General Public
  - Use of charismatic species.
  - Borneo is the lung of the world.
  - Borneo is a good destination to visit.

# Closing speech



Awang Haji Mohd Hamid bin Haji Mohd Jaafar  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources,  
Brunei Darussalam

Bismillahirrahmanir Raheem,

Dato' Dr Mikhaail Kavanagh, Executive Director Of WWF,-Malaysia . Co-Chairman Of The Workshop  
Hj Saidin Salleh, Director of Forestry, Co- Chairman of Organizing Committee.

Honourable Delegates

Distinguished Participants From Brunei Darussalam, Kalimantan, Sabah, Sarawak and Ngo's

Ladies and Gentlemen

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarkatuh and good evening

Ladies and gentlemen

It is a great honour for me, to be given this opportunity to say a few words in this closing session and host tonight's dinner on behalf of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam we have now come to the end of the workshop and in this regard, I wish to convey my congratulations to our distinguished delegates for their active and highly valuable contribution.

Ladies and gentlemen

We have heard a wide spectrum of views and opinions from the honourable invited speakers both from the government and non-government sectors during the first three sessions of the workshop. I have read the report from the session chair of the four working group discussions. To summarise, we have learned:

1. the importance of identifying and promoting common values;
2. involvement of the local people for their own benefit;
3. as well as promoting the co-operation between the three countries through co-ordinated activities.
4. The complexity of
  - a. local and global contexts
  - b. multi – stakeholders and multi-sectors
  - c. multiple level of jurisdiction boundary within and between countries
  - d. natural resources management issues directly or indirectly related to the government policies

I have observed that there are several suggestions and recommendations on the way forward in the realisation of the vision of the Heart of Borneo.

There is a need:-

1. to promote this vision within the context and clear definition of Heart of Borneo;
2. to create a common understanding and appreciation within the three countries on the importance of conserving and managing the Tropical Rainforest of Borneo.
3. to form a working group in each country to formulate short term and long term action plan with clear objectives.

As recommended in the workshop, Brunei Darussalam will distribute the outcome of this workshop to the respective participating governments for further consideration and an agreement for this idea of Heart of Borneo to be discussed in the next Asean Senior Official on Forestry Meeting in Cambodia.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We have learnt a lot from this workshop. The experience of our neighbouring countries is very useful and assists us on certain issues especially on international issues on forestry. This will facilitate our participation in the international agenda concerning forestry issues.

As has been mentioned in our statement during the opening ceremony, Brunei Darussalam is committed to conserve its existing but limited nation's forest estate. We are equally committed to develop further the low impact utilization of the existing forest resources. The development of ecotourism or nature tourism and forest biotechnology for example is high on the agenda of Brunei Darussalam's forest management. The workshop in a way has provided a good forum for the sharing of information and experience exchange among the three countries on these two areas and will further encourage us to improve our existing forest conservation policies.

We are equally grateful for the views of participants as they are one of the important stakeholders, they play key roles in ensuring the effective implementation of our conservation efforts. It's timely for all the stakeholders to work together to protect and conserve the forest resources so that long term benefits of the forests can be sustained and enjoy by all.

Ladies and gentlemen,

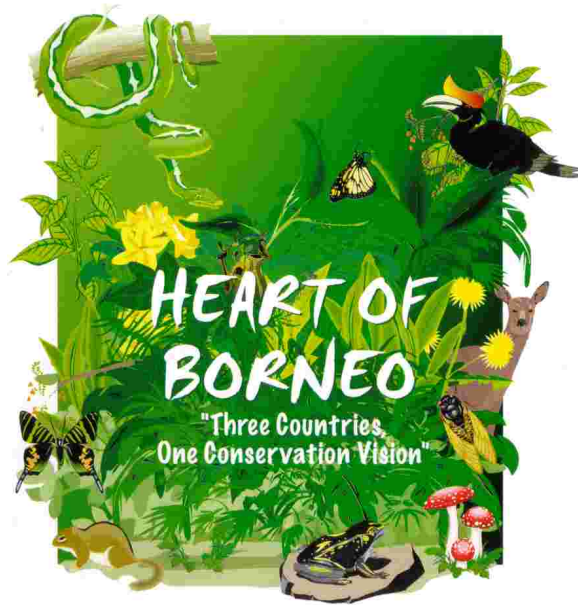
I am pleased to be able to tell you that the workshop reached a clear consensus that active partnerships at local, national and international levels can ensure the effective management of a network of conservation areas, productive forests and other sustainable land uses so that our magnificent natural and cultural heritage may be sustained forever. We shall conserve our unique biological diversity and at the same time we shall provide for the long-term prosperity of our people.

We shall take this further with our esteemed friends and colleagues from Indonesia and Malaysia with - I hope - the continued support from the many NGO's and other agencies here today.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Finally, I take this opportunity, again, to congratulate and appreciate the dedication of all those involved in making this workshop happen especially to the organising committee both from the forestry department and WWF. I believe that all of you are satisfied with the outputs of the workshop. To those who will be leaving Brunei Darussalam, bon voyage and have a safe journey back to your respective country. And to those who continue to stay and is going to have the field trip to our national park tomorrow, have a very pleasant trip and may you have a memorable experience of Brunei Darussalam's pristine tropical rainforest.

Wabillahi taufik walhidayah, wassalamulaikum warahmatullahi wabarkatuh



HEART OF BORNEO – THREE COUNTRIES ONE CONSERVATION VISION  
WORKSHOP  
5- 6 April, 2005

## APPENDIX

# Appendix I

Foreword by His Royal Highness, Prince Phillip, President Emeritus,  
WWF-International



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It has become only too apparent that the world's tropical rain forests are critically endangered. In the case of South East Asia, the forests are essential for the survival of the rich diversity of plants and animals, including such special species as elephants, rhinos and orang-utans. Equally important, they are of critical importance for the goods and services they provide for the local people.

For the conservation of natural forests to have any chance of success, it requires the maintenance of very large blocks of interconnected forest. There is only one place on the planet where sufficiently large areas of the Indo-Malay forests of South East Asia could be conserved on such a scale. It straddles the trans-boundary highlands of Indonesia and Malaysia, and reaches through the foothills into adjacent lowlands and to parts of Brunei. There is still time to protect and manage this area as one of the last bastions of the South East Asian rain forest.

I am very encouraged to know that WWF is seeking to engage the governments of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia in making plans to protect the existing forests in the area, and to achieve the sustainable use of the forests and the vital water-catchment areas within these unique forests. This is a major initiative, and to succeed, WWF will need to establish technical and financial partnerships in the international community, including NGOs, multilateral and bilateral agencies.

This is a last chance initiative, and it simply has to succeed.



Registered in:  
WWF - World Wide Fund For Nature  
WWF - Fondo Mondiale per la Natura  
WWF - Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza  
WWF - Fonds Mondial pour la Nature  
WWF - Welt Natur Fonds  
Also known as World Wildlife Fund

# Appendix 2

## HEART OF BORNEO

### Provisional Scope and Main Protected Areas (DRAFT)

1. Batang Ai National Park
2. Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Betung Kerihun National Park
4. Apan Entulu (Proposed)
5. Balleh (Proposed)
6. Danum Linau (Proposed)
7. Apad Runan (Proposed)
8. Pulong Tau National Park (Proposed)
9. Ulu Belait Protection Forest Reserve
10. Gunung Mulu National Park
11. Gunung Buda National Park
12. Ulu Temburong National Park (Proposed)
13. Mallan Virgin Jungle Reserve
14. Crocker Range National Park
15. Imbak Valley Conservation Area (Proposed)
16. Kinabalu Park
17. Maliau Basin Protection Forest Reserve
18. Danum Valley Conservation Area
19. Sebuku Sembakung (Proposed)
20. Kayan Mentarang National Park
21. Gunung Muller National Park (Proposed)
22. Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park
23. Danau Sentarum National Park





# Appendix 3

## “Heart Of Borneo: Three Countries, One Conservation Vision” Delegates To Brunei Darussalam, 5<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> April 2005

| Name   | Title   | Organisation  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>BRUNEI</b>  |   |   |
| Asmalee Khiruddin                                      | Assistant Forestry Officer,<br>Forestry Department            | Forestry Department<br>Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam  |
| Awang Haji Mohammad bin Haji Ibrahim                   | Museum Officer  | Brunei Museum Department<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam<br>Tel: +673 2 223 727<br>Fax: +673 2 242 727                                     |
| Awang Haji Mohd Hamid<br>bin Haji Mohd Jaafar, Y Mulia | Permanent Secretary   | Ministry of Industry & Primary Resources  |
| Awang Kassim bin Mail/Ismail                           | Chief Taxidermist   | Brunei Museum Department<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam<br>Tel: +673 2 223 727<br>Fax: +673 2 242 727                                     |
| Awang Samman Nyawa                                     | Curator of Natural History,<br>Brunei Museum Department       | Brunei Museum Department<br>Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam.<br>Tel: 673 2 223727<br>Fax: 673 2 242727 |
| Awg. Haji Mohd Taib bin Hj Abd Rahman                  | Head of Tourism Unit Tourism Unit                             | Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam   |
| Awg. Hj Matassim bin Hj Jibah                          | Director,<br>Brunei Museum Department                         | Brunei Museum Department<br>Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam<br>Tel: 673 2 223727<br>Fax: 673 2 242727  |
| Awg. Hj Md Zakaria bin Hj Serudin                      | Director,<br>Department of Environment,<br>Parks & Recreation | Department of Environment,<br>Parks & Recreation.<br>Ministry of Development<br>Bandar Seri Begawan<br>Negara Brunei Darussalam                               |

Dayang Haktu Mabong

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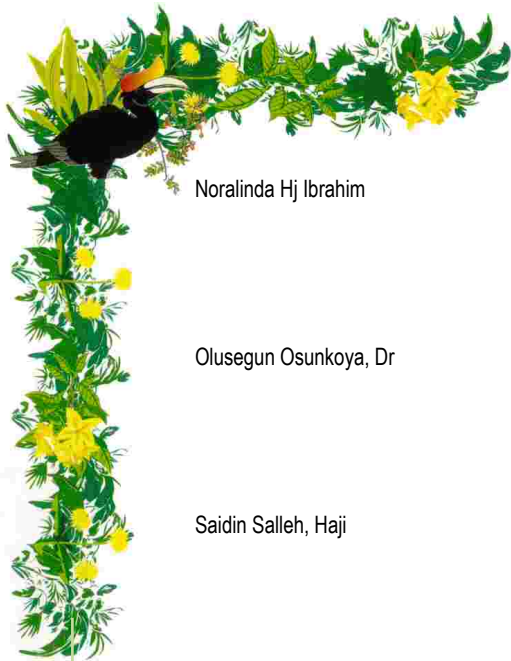
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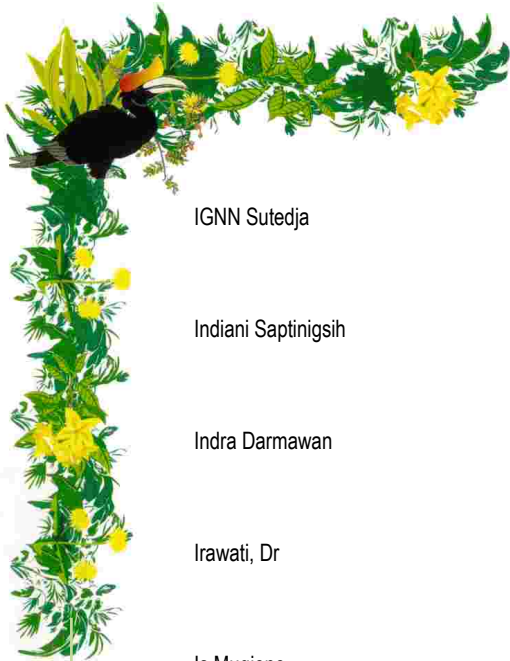
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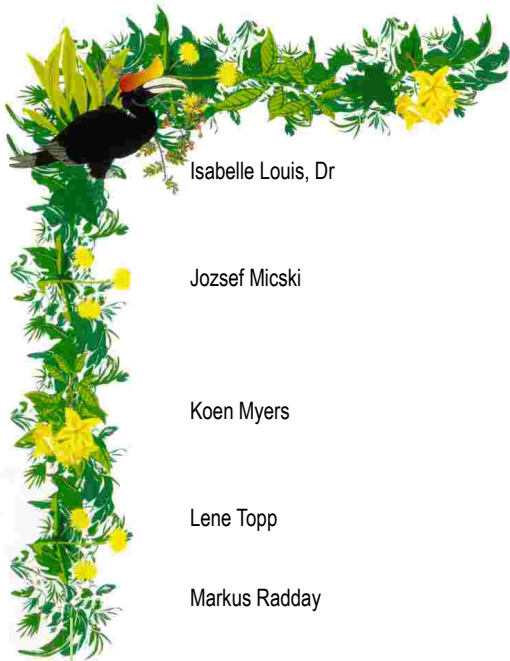




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# Appendix 4

## Workshop Title: Heart of Borneo – Three countries, One Conservation Vision April 5th – 6th 2005

### Objectives:

- Present benefits of large scale conservation thinking
- Review issues facing the uplands of Borneo
- Promote effective transboundary partnerships
- Develop a conservation vision for the *Heart of Borneo*
- Draft an action plan to promote declaration of the *Heart of Borneo*

| DATE/TIME                               | PROGRAMME  | BY  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Day 1, April 5<sup>th</sup> 2005</b> |  |   |
| 08.00 – 08.30                           | Registration of Participants                                       |   |
| 08.30 – 08.50                           | Arrival of Guests  |   |
| 08.50                                   | Arrival of Guest of Honour   | Awang Haji Mohd Hamid bin<br>Haji Mohd Jaafar<br>Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry<br>and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam  |
|   | Recital of Sural Al-Fatihah  |   |
|   | <b>Introductory remarks</b><br>Introduction to the Heart of Borneo | Dato' Dr. Mikaa'il Kavanagh,<br>Executive Director,<br>WWF-Malaysia   |
|   | <b>Keynote Address</b><br>Conserving the Green Heart of Borneo     | Awang Haji Mohd Hamid<br>Haji Mohd Jaafar<br>Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry<br>and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam  |
|   |  | On behalf of:<br><br>Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Seri<br>Lela Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul<br>Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Mohd Taib*,<br>Minister for Industry & Primary Resources,<br>Government of Brunei Darussalam |
|   | Souvenir Presentation to the Guest of Honour                       |   |
|   | Doa Selamat  |   |
| 9.40 – 10.00                            | Tea break<br>Session Chair:  | Tan Sri Razali Ismail,<br>President, WWF-Malaysia   |

|                 |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 10.00 - 12.00   | Opportunities for Transboundary Conservation in Borneo:  |  |
|                 | International Perspective:   | UNESCO Dr. Stephen Hill,<br>Regional Representative UNESCO   |
|                 | Regional Perspective: ASEAN  | Wendy Yap Hwee Min,<br>Bureau of Resources Development, ASEAN  |
|                 | ITTO   | Alastair Sarre,<br>ITTO, Japan   |
|                 | National Perspective: Brunei Darussalam  | Prof David Edwards,<br>President, Brunei Nature Society,<br>Brunei Darussalam                                  |
|                 | Indonesia  | Prof. Dr. Agung Sardjono,<br>Mulawarman University Indonesia   |
|                 | Malaysia:  | Dr Melvin Gumal,<br>Country Director, Wildlife Conservation<br>Society, Malaysia                               |
| 12.00 – 1.30 pm | Lunch:   |  |
| 1.30 – 3.30     | <b>Values of Forests</b>   |  |
| 1.30– 1.50      | Biodiversity in the Heart of Borneo  | Dr Junaidi Payne,<br>WWF-Malaysia  |
| 1.50 – 2.20     | Integrated Water Resources Management and the Heart of Borneo  | Tan Sri Dato' Shahrizaila Abdullah,<br>Fellow of the Malaysian Academy of Sciences                             |
| 2.20 – 2.40     | Eco-tourism in the Heart of Borneo   | Sheikh Jamaludin,<br>Head of Tourism, Brunei Darussalam  |
| 2.40 – 3.00     | Conservation and Productive Forestry in the Heart of Borneo  | Dr Eric Meijaard,<br>Senior Forest Ecologist,<br>The Nature Conservancy  |
| 3.00 – 3.20     | Rural livelihoods in the Heart of Borneo   | Jayl Langub,<br>University of Malaysia,<br>Sarawak   |
| 3.00 – 3.20     | Questions  |  |
| 3.30 – 4.00     | Tea break  |  |
| 4.00 – 5.30     | <b>Presentations on Government views</b><br>Opportunities for Conservation in the Heart of Borneo : a Government View<br>Brunei Darussalam | Haji Saidin Salleh,<br>Director of Forestry<br>Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources<br>Brunei Darussalam |
|                 | Sabah  | Frederick Kugan,<br>Senior Assistant Director, Sabah Forestry  |
|                 | Department Sarawak   | Zarina Shebli,<br>Forest Department Sarawak  |
|                 | Indonesia  | Gede Ngurah Swajaya,<br>Director for UN Economic Development and Environmental Affairs, Indonesia              |
| 7.30            | Official Dinner  | Sponsored by HSBC  |

## Day 2, April 6<sup>th</sup> 2005

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|               |  |   |
|---------------|--|---|
|               | <i>Session Chair:</i>  | Kemal Stamboel,<br>Chairman, WWF-Indonesia  |
| 8.30 – 10.15  | <b>Issues Facing the Heart of Borneo</b><br>Forest Resource Governance             | Dr Haryanto R Putro,<br>Bogor Agricultural Universi,<br>Indonesia   |
|               | Forest Conversion  | Dr Mubariq Ahmad,<br>Executive Director.<br>WWF-Indonesia   |
|               | Harvesting and Trade<br>of Wild Animals and Plants                                 | James Compton,<br>Regional Director,<br>TRAFFIC Southeast Asia  |
|               | Payment for Environmental Services   | Usman Ifthikar,<br>Regional Environmental Economics<br>Programme IUCN   |
| 10.15 – 10.45 | Tie Breaks   |   |
| 10.45 – 12.00 | <b>Break out groups: Making the Vision a reality: the next steps</b>               | Break out group Chairs  |
|               | · Conservation Visioning statement   | Colin Poole,<br>Director, Asia Programme,<br>Wildlife Conservation Society  |
|               | · Action Plan to promote declaration of the Heart of Borneo                        | Tan Sri Dato' Shahrizaila Abdullah,<br>Fellow of the Malaysian Academy of Sciences  |
|               | · Creating effective transboundary partnerships                                    | Han Qunli,<br>Deputy Regional Director, UNESCO  |
|               | · Sustainable Conservation Finance in the Heart of Borneo                          | Rizal Malik,<br>UNSFIR  |
| 12.00 – 1.15  | Lunch:   |   |
| 1.15 – 3.30   | <b>Break out groups continued:<br/>Making the Vision a reality: the next steps</b> |   |
| 3.30 – 4.00   | Tea break  |   |
| 4.00 – 5.00   | <b>Report back to Plenary</b>  | Break out group Chairs  |
| 7.00          | <b>Official Dinner</b>   | At the invitation of the Government<br>of Brunei Darussalam   |
|               | <b>Closing Remarks</b>   | Awang Haji Mohd Hamid bin Haji Mohd Jaafar<br>Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry<br>and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam |

# Appendix 5



KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Jakarta, 7 April 2005

No. Ref : B-55 E/SES/LH/04/2005  
Attach : -  
Subject : Statement of support for  
WWF Indonesia

**Mr. Mubariq Ahmad**  
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Indonesia  
**Jakarta**

Dear Mr. Mubariq

Referring to your request of support letter regarding WWF Indonesia initiatives and involvement in that program of Heart of Borneo (HoB) workshop on "The Heart of Borneo-Three Countries, One Conservation Vision", which held at Brunei Darussalam on April 5 - 6, 2005. I am pleased to inform you that the State Ministry for the Environment is welcome and support the initiatives. Moreover, the State Ministry for the Environment encourages other related national and international institutions to support the HoB program. In this regard we urge WWF Indonesia to develop a plan for such cooperation.

Thank you for your kind attention and continuous cooperation.

Your sincerely,

**Mr. Arief Yuwono**  
Executive Secretary  
Ministry of Environment

Cc: Minister for the Environment (as a report)



## United Nations Environment Programme

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة • 联合国环境规划署

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE  
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Our Ref: DRC/ROAP/OUT  
OED Log No. 0210/05

4 April 2005

Dear Mr. Jaafar,

On behalf of Dr. Klaus Töpfer, I would like to thank you for your letter dated 19 January 2005 on "The Heart of Borneo – Three Countries, One Conservation Vision" Workshop, to be held in Brunei Darussalam from 5 to 6 April 2005.

At the global level, UNEP has focused its deliberations on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) with a strong emphasis to promote understanding of the linkages between poverty and the environment. Dr. Töpfer is aware of the rapid economic development taking place in your region. With the responsibility for the environment portfolio, he is sure you will concur with him the need to strengthen efforts to conserve all existing and planned protected areas to maximize the "ecosystem services".

Dr. Töpfer has recently been appraised of the Heart of Borneo Workshop and commends the Governments of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia for the discussions on this praiseworthy initiative. Borneo contains some of the great areas of forest that are left in the tropics. The inland "heart" of Borneo with its steep terrain and low rainfall is the source of nearly all of Borneo's rivers and remains a vast forested heritage of unique biological diversity of international importance.

UNEP together with our conservation partners are ready to assist with the outcomes of this workshop.

Yours sincerely,

Paul K. Akiwumi  
Officer-in-Charge  
Office of the Executive Director

Mr. AWG. Haji Mohd hamid Bin Haji Mohd Jaafar  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Industry & Primary Resources  
Negara Brunei Darussalam

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# Appendix 6

## Publications



Senior forestry officials at the press conference

### A boost for Borneo conservation efforts

By Huraizah Ahmad

BRUNEI, Malaysia and Indonesia yesterday discussed issues relating to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources including harbouring biodiversity and unique wildlife.

This was said by Director of Forestry, Brunei, Hj Saidin Salleh, during a press conference for the 'Heart of Borneo - Three Countries, One Conservation Vision' workshop, held at Orchid Garden Hotel yesterday.

The three countries put forward suggestions and recommendations, including vision statements in hopes of bringing issues discussed to a higher level, such as the Senior Asean Officials on Forestry Meeting, to implement them at the next stage, he added.

Brunei, with the full support of the government, will continue to be committed towards conserving its forestry policies and practices for the well being of the environment, Hj Saidin Salleh said.

Mr Ngurah Swajaya, Acting Director of United Nations, Economic, Development and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, praised the initiatives by the Brunei government and other local agencies that contributed towards the success of the workshop.

The workshop allowed the three countries to exchange views and points and evaluate the outcome for the first steps of

*Brunei,  
Indonesia,  
Malaysia  
discuss  
environmental  
issues*

implementation.

According to Mr Robert Ong, Head of Natural Forest Division (Forest Research Centre, Sandakan) Sabah, Malaysia, discussions on existing initiatives and support on initiatives towards conservation of Borneo Island covering Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia will continue to be discussed at the following meeting in Cambodia later this year.

The idea for the workshop came from WWF Malaysia in November last year, and aimed to share common understanding and appreciation on the importance of conservation and management of the tropical rainforest of Borneo for a better environment.

Brunei was chosen as the host based on its exemplary forestry policies and practices.



Participants and delegates to the workshop

### Brunei sticks to conservation policy

By Lyna Mohamad

ABOUT 78% of the country's land area still remains under forest and 41% of the land is gazetted as Forest Reserve while the upper catchments of its larger rivers remain under pristine forest and its original natural forest types from the coastal zone and peat swamps through the dipterocarp forests to the highest elevation, have been retained within the permanent forest estate.

Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Awg Hj Mohd Hamid Hj Mohd Jaafar disclosed this in his keynote address, on behalf of the MIPR, before the "Heart of Borneo-Three Countries, One Conservation Vision" Workshop yesterday.

"Overall, Brunei has some of the finest forest conservation policies implemented in the region and indeed in the world today. We plan to stick with the existing conservation policy, in large part because we believe that our natural heritage is a gift from Allah and that we are custodians of that gift, to protect and use wisely.

"The future economic utilisation of natural resources, notably the forests, should lie primarily in high-value, low-impact use such as ecotourism and in the identification and use of organic compounds from wild plants, fungi, micro-organisms and animals; the basis of the so called biotechnology", he said.

The basis of managing water catchments is to plan and carefully manage the natural vegetation which covers the land, where in Brunei, this means protection and careful management of natural forests in the upper parts of the river systems.

"Heart of Borneo" refers to the highland regions of Central Borneo and the adjacent foothills, encompassing all the three nations of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. The area is very large and wherever one might draw the line on a map of Borneo showing the "heart", many millions of hectares are involved.

Brunei is indeed blessed with unusually rich nature forests. Even amongst the world-famous dipterocarp forests of Sundaland-as scientists call this part of the world-the forests in Brunei contain a very high diversity of species.

There are 425 species of endemic trees in Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak which means that the 425 species of trees occur only in northern Borneo and nowhere else and Brunei has a large percentage of its land under Forest Reserve contributing to 64% of the rich botanical area of the island of Borneo, however in absolute terms, this land area is small.

The Heart of Borneo area can also be

likened to a series of linked Islands, in a sea of lowland dipterocarp forests and this isolation has produced unique species, making the central Borneo highlands one of the most diverse ecosystems on earth, which large tracts of forests have still not been fully explored by science making it clear that wild species remain to be discovered.

As suggested, the future of the Heart of Borneo will be guided by the people, industry and most particularly the governments of Borneo. Even with specific conservation measures on one side of a border, success and sustainability of these measures is dependent in part on the collaboration and support of its neighbours and this is the main reason that participants are invited to the country for the workshop.

Touching on the theme of the workshop, the minister stated that Brunei's future resources are inextricably linked to the policies and actions of its neighbors. The future of Heart of Borneo, most notably its biodiversity and watershed functions he noted, will to some extent depend on the development of mutually beneficial policies, plans and actions, where forest fires and haze for example, are repeatedly of concern to all three nations of Borneo.

The initiation and spread of forest fires are linked to road access, forest condition and human presence and activities and thus, the heart of Borneo will be affected by the alignments of roads, including some yet planned and built, and by long-term management of timber production forests.

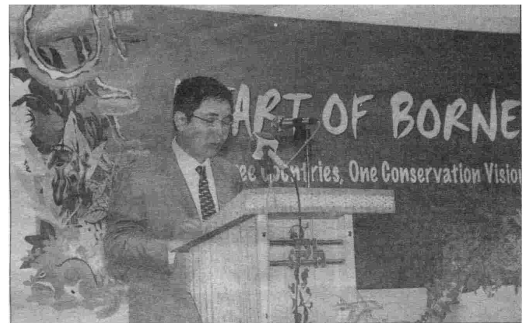
There are potential benefits from working together towards a joint conservation vision for Heart of Borneo with one such general benefit would be the exchange of information and sharing of lessons and skills, to address shared problems and emerging issues.

"A more specific benefit might be helping to preserve the integrity and value of both protected areas and timber production forests near border areas through collaborative management efforts. Yet another might be international recognition and support for so called "transboundary conservation areas," said the Permanent Secretary.

On the economic front, development and marketing of joint tourism products might be useful as overall, he foresees that a joint "conservation vision" might be helpful in protecting our biodiversity and watersheds as well as identifying potential issues and challenges, he said.

"In some respects, Brunei is well advanced in its conservation policy and actions. We have established protected and conservation areas that cover all our natural forest habitat types. But we also have some issues where we need to catch up, and where the experience of our neighbours may be useful to us," he said.

# Heart of Borneo Workshop



MIPR Permanent Secretary delivering his speech

By Lyna Mohamad

REPRESENTING the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Permanent Secretary at the ministry, Awg Hj Mohd Hamid Hj Mohd Jaafar, yesterday opened the two-day "Heart of Borneo-Three Countries, One Conservation Vision" workshop.

Some 150 participants from government and non-government representatives from host country Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia as well as representatives from other international organisations such as WWF, UNESCO, TRAFFIC, and ITTO are attending.

The governments of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, all have their national plans and programmes for forest and land-use management in the heart of Borneo; however, there are issues where the exchange information and active collaboration would be to benefit of all three countries where there are already several Asean agreements and declarations to this effect.

Under these agreements the government of Brunei Darussalam will organise and host the "Heart of Borneo-Three Countries, One Conservation Vision" workshop.

Conservation has its broad meaning of

management of nature to maintain benefits for future generations.

The workshop is intended to be exploratory, drawing upon a wide range of expertise from government, inter-governmental agencies, NGOs, academia and the corporate sector, to discuss ideas that may then be followed up by the relevant bodies as appropriate.

Dato Dr Mikhaal Kavanagh, Executive Director of WWF Malaysia, delivered introductory remarks.

The workshop aims to present the benefits of large-scale conservation planning, reviewing issues that specifically relate to the uplands of Borneo and to promote effective transboundary partnerships.

It also aims to develop a conservation vision for the "heart of Borneo" and developing a consensus on follow-up recommendations and actions.

If the vision to maintain and protect our forests within a much larger area of forest is achieved, it would certainly put the whole of Borneo on the world map as the location of an internationally significant conservation area.

It would augur well for all in terms of social and economic development goals, the Permanent Secretary said in his speech.



HSBC staff ready to welcome participants to the dinner

## HSBC hosts 'Heart of Borneo' dinner

By Jon Tampoi

HSBC hosted a dinner on Tuesday night at the International Convention Centre, Berakas to welcome participants of the 'Heart of Borneo, Three Countries - One Conservation Vision' workshop.

Participants from Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia were greeted with a warm welcome and a guling tangan performance.

A local cultural troupe also performed several contemporary dances.

CEO of HSBC Brunei, Mr Guy Priestly, delivered a speech, where he acknowledged the moves made to conserve nature.

He added that the workshop supports three partnerships, including the World Wildlife Federation.

A video presentation featuring HSBC's commitment to conservation and a talk on global environmental issues by Mr Michael Dale from Megamas was also held.

'Heart of Borneo' is sponsored by HSBC, Ministry Of Industry and Primary Resources, WWF, Forestry Department, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International and Orchid Garden Hotel.

RIGHT: A guling tangan performance



## Announcement:

*Prof. Gerard Persoon from Leiden University announced the convening of a scientific workshop on the Heart of Borneo in Leiden, Holland on April 25th – 28th 2005. He invited all participants to join the meeting that will bring together the scientists, business, policy makers, NGO's and Government partners to discuss and recommend follow up actions in support of the Heart of Borneo.*

*For more information, see the following website: [www.iias.nl](http://www.iias.nl) (International Institute of Asian Studies)*





