



***Global Precedents in Transboundary Conservation
Lessons for the Mekong region?***

Presented by
Stuart Chapman- WWF
Greater Mekong Programme

A Case of Deforestation in Sumatra 1930-2000

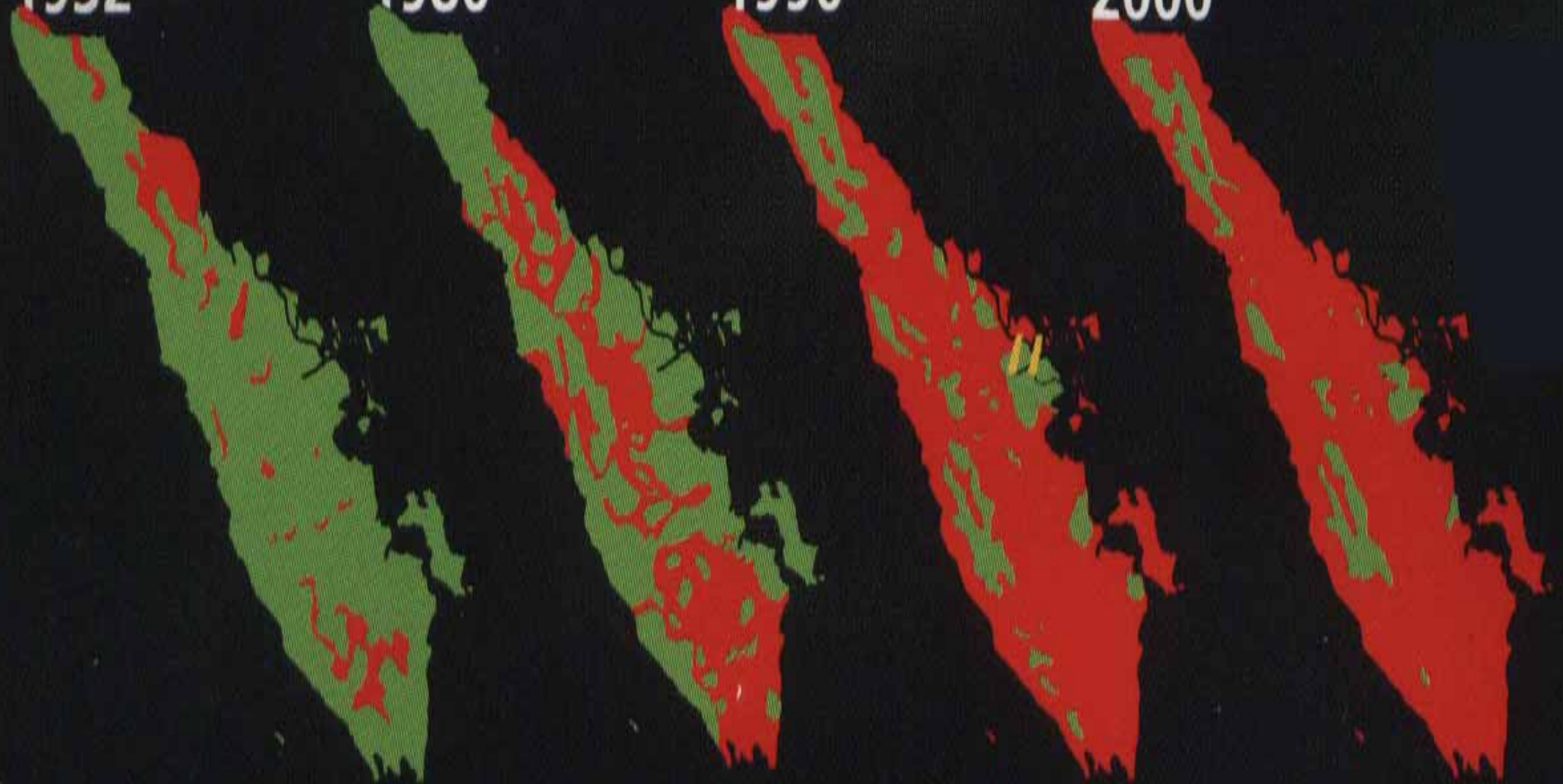
(Source: Fauna and Flora International, 2001)

1932

1980

1990

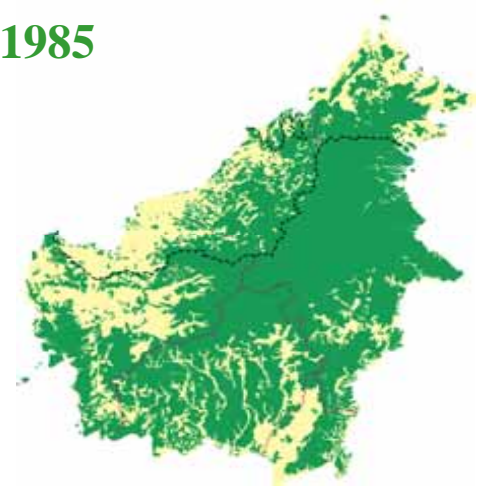
2000



1900



1985

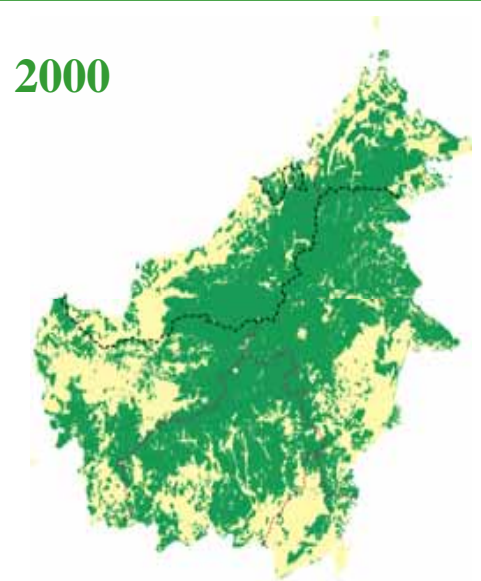


Borneo forest cover

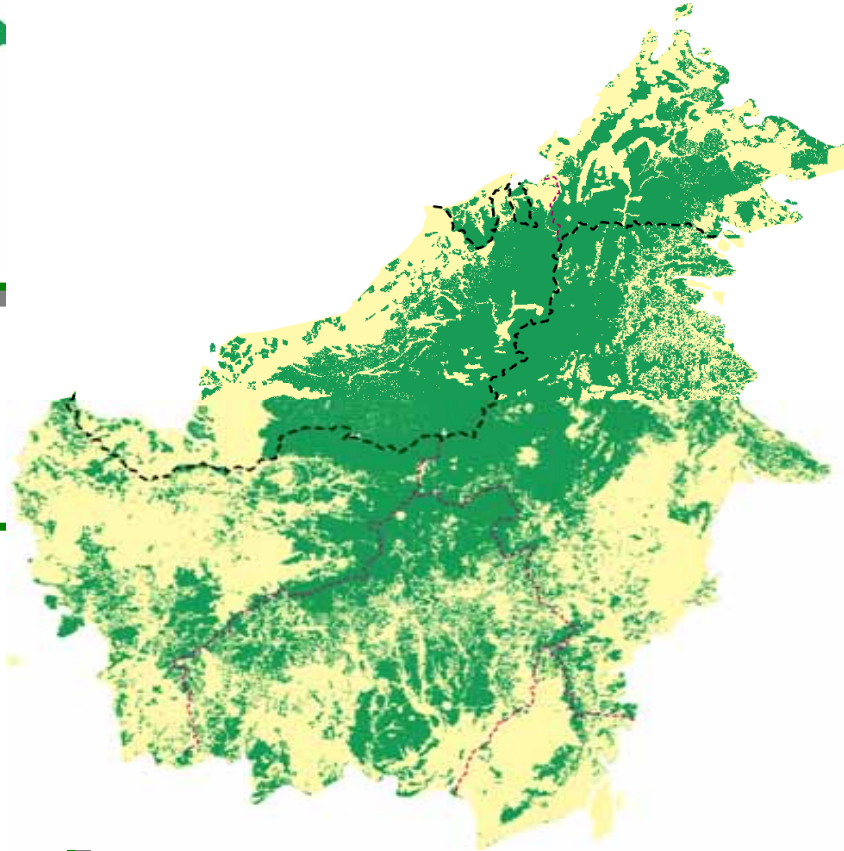
1950



2000



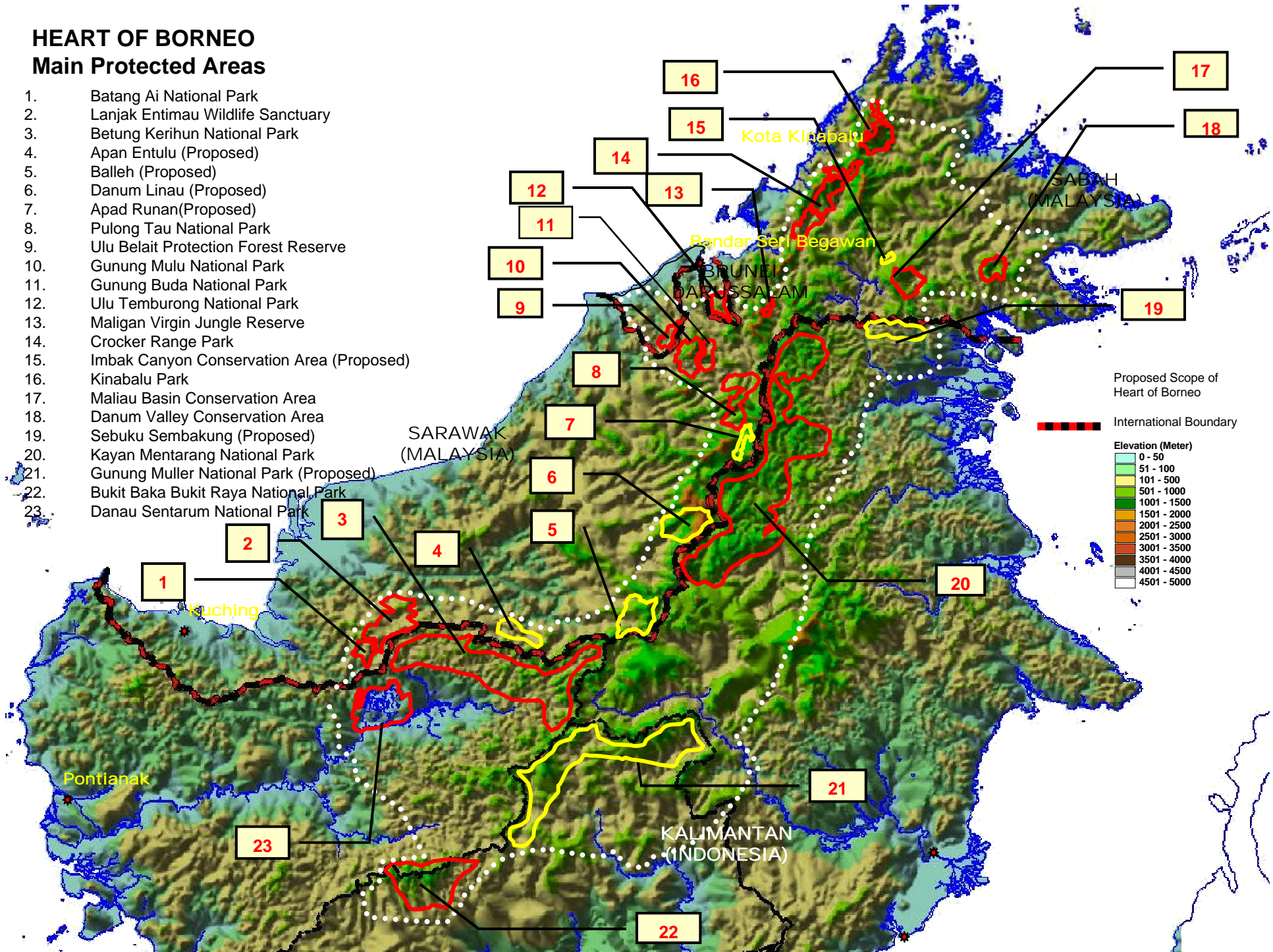
2005



HEART OF BORNEO

Main Protected Areas

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
9. Ulu Belait Protection Forest Reserve
10. Gunung Mulu National Park
11. Gunung Buda National Park
12. Ulu Temburong National Park
13. Maligan Virgin Jungle Reserve
14. Crocker Range Park
15. Imbak Canyon Conservation Area (Proposed)
16. Kinabalu Park
17. Maliau Basin Conservation Area
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



A group of approximately 12 men are standing in a line outdoors on a grassy field. They are dressed in a mix of military uniforms (including blue, dark, and light-colored uniforms with caps) and civilian suits. One man in a dark suit is wearing a sash with the colors of the Cameroonian flag. The background shows a hilly landscape with some buildings and trees under a clear sky.

A global precedent: The Yaoundé Summit-1999

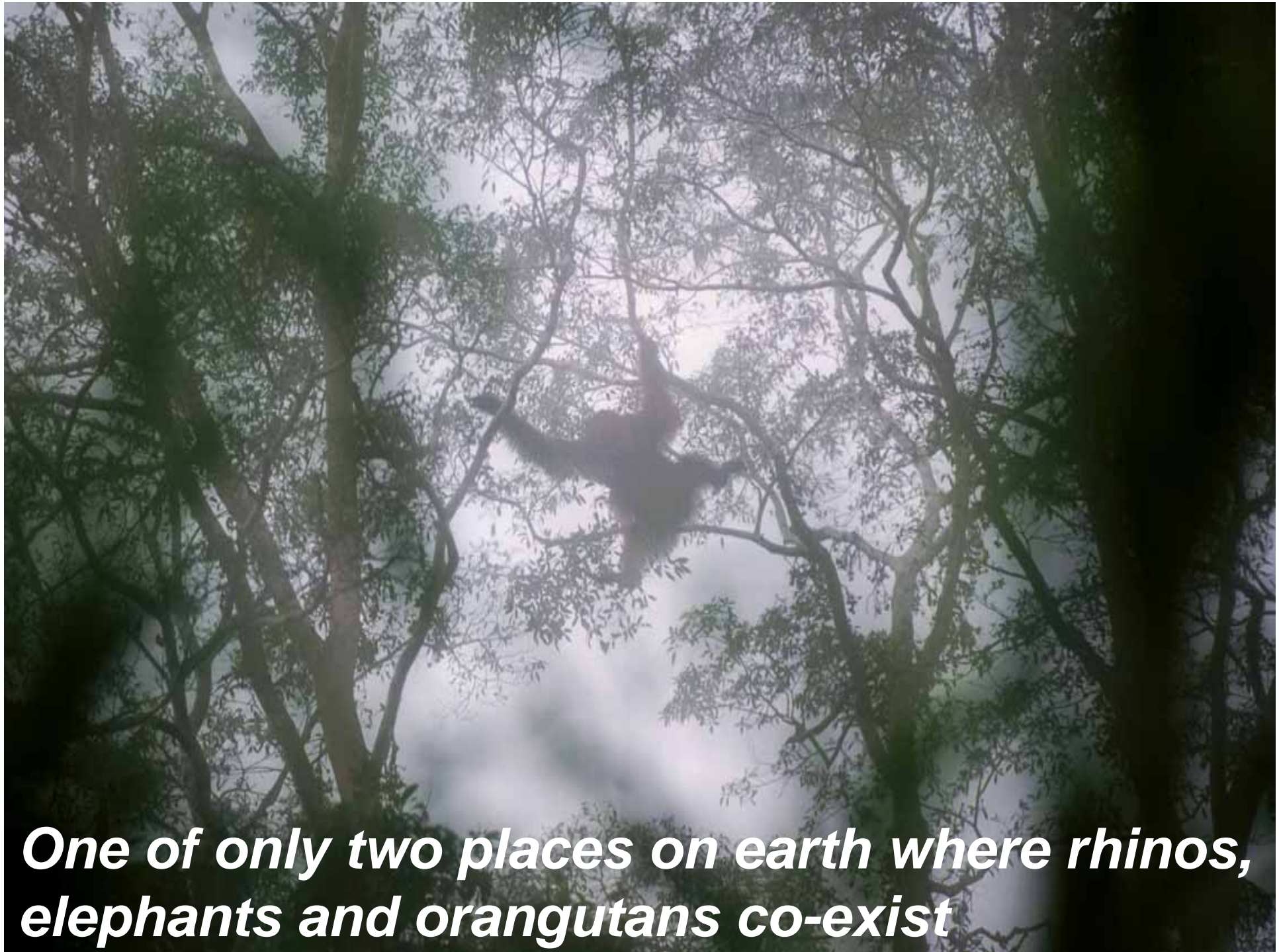
Heads of State meeting resulted in the Yaoundé Declaration: 5 governments created trans-border protected areas covering 28,000 sq km

COMIFAC Treaty was signed five years later



Create a platform





One of only two places on earth where rhinos, elephants and orangutans co-exist

Knowledge Exchange

***14 out of 20 of Borneo's major rivers
originate in the Heart of Borneo***

The Jakarta Post

BUSINESS

Monday, July 18, 2005

Govt plans world's largest oil palm plantations

Rendi A. Witular
The Jakarta Post/Jakarta

The government is working on the development of the world's largest integrated oil palm plantation, including processing facilities, which would run along the 850 kilometer-long border with Malaysia in Kalimantan.

The government expects more than 500,000 jobs will be created through the project and oil palm production will increase by some 2.7 million bunches annually, Minister of Agriculture Anton Apriyantono told *The Jakarta Post* recently.

The establishment of the plantation — which will start producing by 2010 — and its supporting industry is estimated to cost approximately Rp 5.5 trillion (some US\$567 million) over the next five years.

"The project is aimed at strengthening our border against our neighbor Malaysia, as well as reducing the prosperity gap between our people living along the border and those in Malaysia," said Anton.

Anton said his ministry was tasked with coordinating the development of the plantation, including attracting local and foreign investors and providing seedlings and

farming equipment.

Foreign investors interested in the business are required to form a joint venture with local investors, he added.

Due in part to a lack of development, the border between Indonesia and Malaysia in Kalimantan has become a haven for illegal loggers, many backed up by law enforcers, in smuggling out logs from protected forests.

Anton said the government would initially focus on developing oil palm plantations in several regencies including Sambas, Bengkayang, Sintang and Sanggau in East Kalimantan, and in Kapuas in Central Kalimantan.

"The end-product can be exported overseas or sold on the local market for developing biodiesel fuel, which is much needed to help reduce the domestic consumption of subsidized premium gasoline. Therefore, the plantation has huge prospects," said Anton.

Aside from oil palm, several areas near the border will be cultivated as rubber plantations with an estimated output of some 135,000 tons of dried rubber annually, he said.

The development of the plantations will involve the Ministry of Manpower and

Transmigration in providing workers, the Ministry of Public Works in building roads and opening up access, and the Ministry of Forestry in land acquisition.

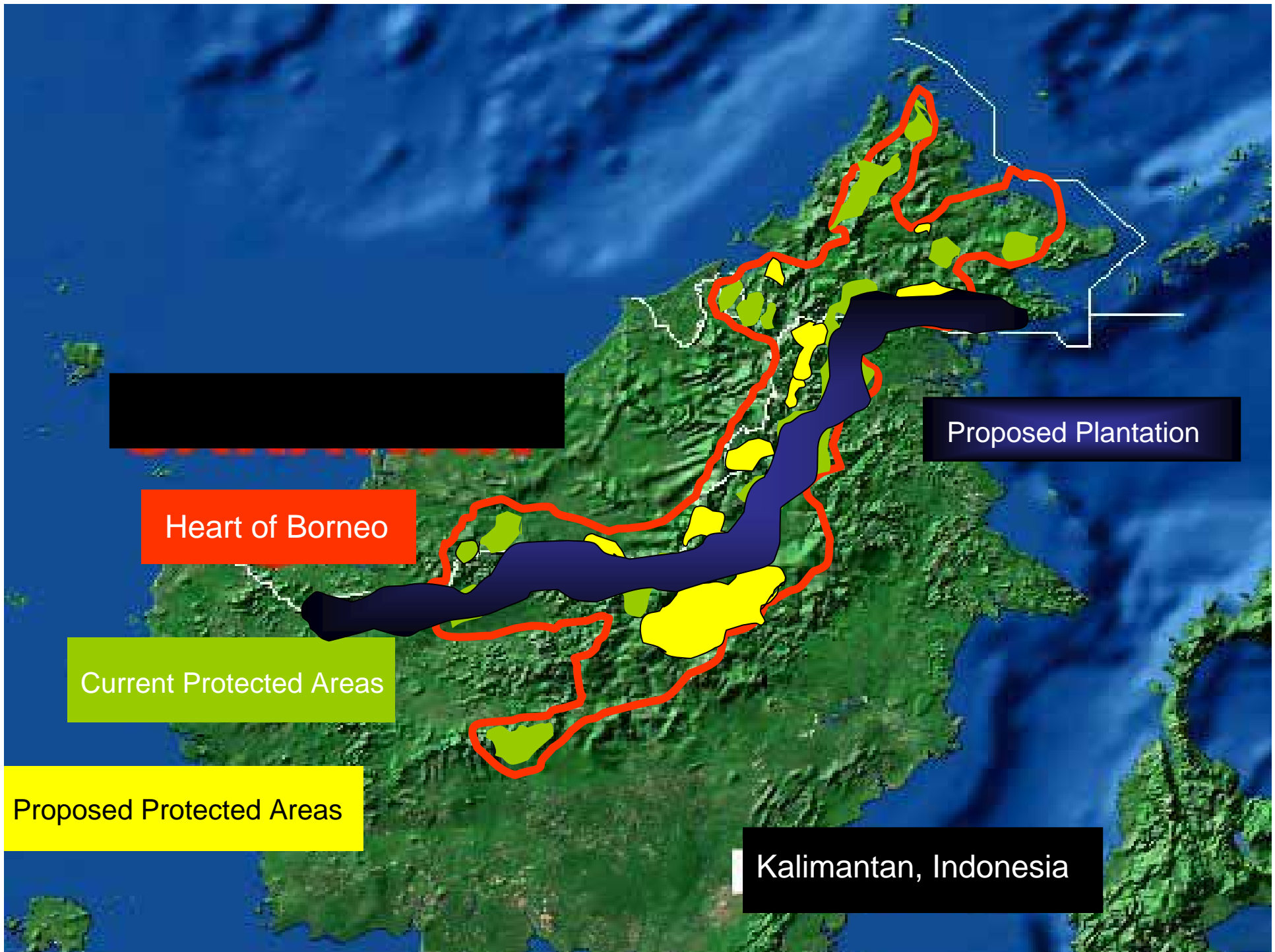
Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration Fahmi Idris told *The Jakarta Post* his ministry would intensify transmigration programs for recruiting unemployed people in densely populated provinces, such as those in Java, to be relocated into the planned plantation areas.

"We are currently working with the Ministry of Agriculture on the mechanism to relocate unemployed people or farmers from densely populated provinces to border areas under the transmigration program," said Fahmi.

Indonesia is the world's second largest exporter after Malaysia of oil palm — a raw material for, among other things, cooking oil, soap and detergent.

Output from the two countries makes up about 85 percent of yearly global oil palm production.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the country produced about 12 million tons of crude oil palm last year, with about 8.66 million tons exported to China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Netherlands.





River of Giants

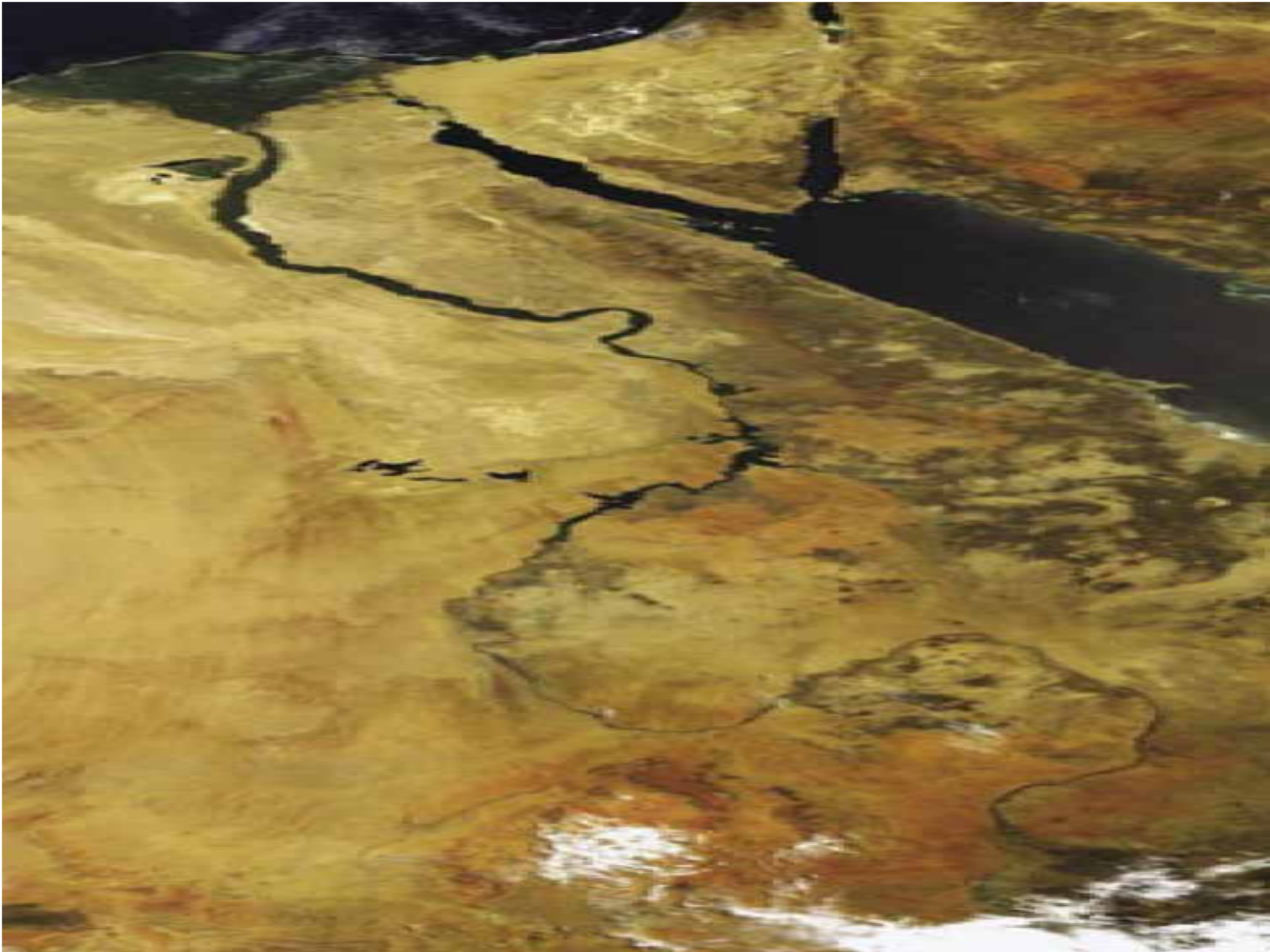








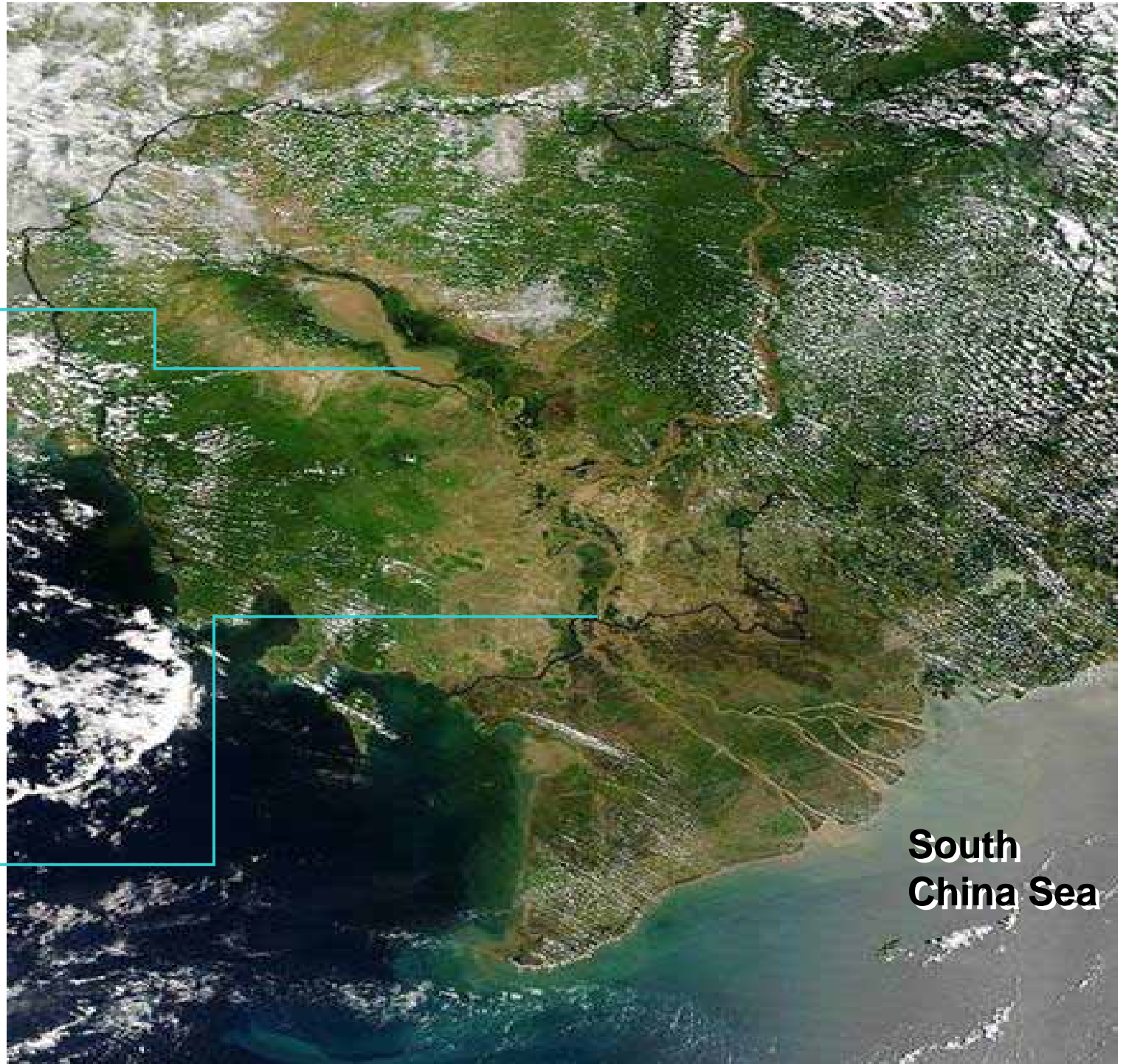
Figure 1. Relative vulnerability of coastal delta populations as indicated by population potentially displaced by current sea-level trends to 2050, including local effects. Extreme > 1 million people, high = around 500,000 people, and medium is > 5000 people potentially displaced (Source: IPCC 2007a, based on Ericson et al., 2005).



Tonle Sap

Mekong

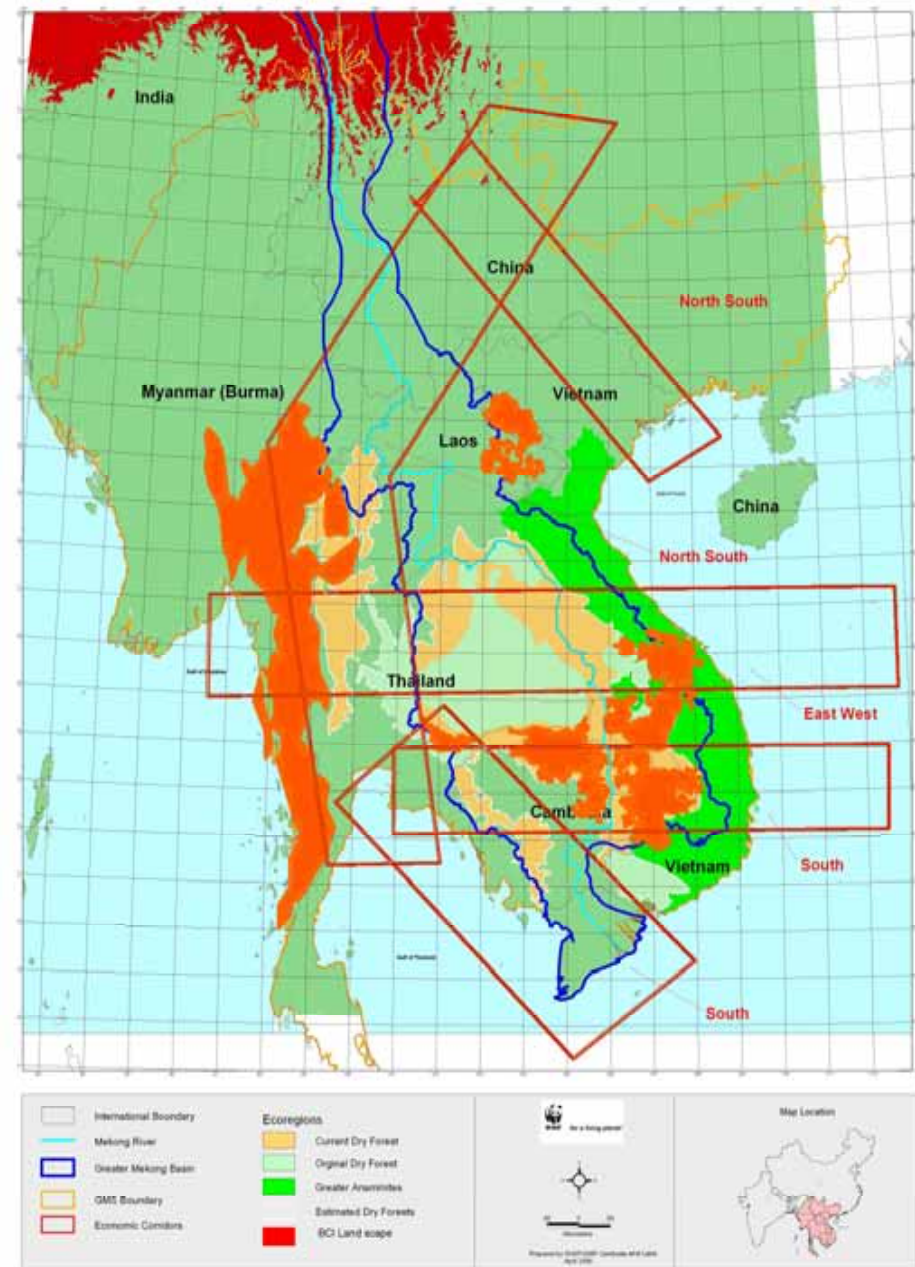
**South
China Sea**





Crossroads: Conservation and Development in the Mekong Region

Economic Corridors and Priority Ecoregions in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)



A Transboundary Agreement for
conservation and sustainable
development in the Mekong Region ?

