



Reforestation, Malaysia

This rainforest reforestation project in the Malaysian part of Borneo aims to conduct reforestation and forest rehabilitation in suitable logged forests for the purpose of mitigating global warming and enhancing biodiversity.

Location



The island of Borneo holds vast areas of tropical rainforest. The undisturbed virgin jungles are home to the world's tallest tropical rainforests and house a large number of endangered and indigenous species.

In recent years, the endemic establishment of oil palm plantations together with harvesting pressures have resulted in rapid rates of deforestation threatening the rich biodiversity in the area.

Project



The main tree species in the project area are Dipterocarps. These are indigenous to South-East Asia and are considered commercially valuable. As a result, many of the dipterocarp forests have suffered extensive logging; which has traditionally accounted for approximately 50 to 70% of Sabah's state revenue.

Together with Yayasan Sabah Foundation, the project owner initiated a project to rehabilitate rainforests that are severely degraded as a result of extensive logging in the period between 1980 and 1992. The project began in the mid 90's and will be continuing for many years to come.

This project is employing a combination of climber cutting, enrichment planting, liberation thinning and prevention of re-logging. Enrichment planting of dipterocarp species forms the core of the project activities. These techniques have been refined through applied research and experimentation. Through liberation thinning, the project promotes the natural regeneration of dipterocarp seedlings and ecologically important fruit species within logged over rainforest. Silvicultural treatments are then used to encourage the growth and survival of these seedlings.

The inclusion of indigenous fruit tree species within planting and liberation activities serves to increase the biodiversity in the area by providing food sources for wildlife. The whole project area is protected against short-term re-logging.

Project achievements



Socio-economic impact:

- The project is training staff in forestry knowledge and carbon project development.
- The project owner is supporting the workers by providing them with staff housing.

Environmental impact:

- The project has resulted in the rehabilitation of the habitat of several mammal and bird species. In the Danum Valley Conservation Area more than 120 mammal species and over 340 bird species are present. Many of these species migrate between the conservation area and the project area, which provides them with an enlarged, safe and healthy habitat.
- Research has shown that the rehabilitation project has resulted in an attractive habitat for animals, particularly birds.
- Additionally, Orang Utans, Sun bears, Gibbons and Pygmy elephants are frequently spotted.
- The conservation and project areas are also one of the last refuges for the Sumatran Rhino, a critically endangered species.
- Many tree species in the project area are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List. This is mostly caused by the high commercial value of the trees. A significant number of IUCN's Red List species are planted in the project area thereby contributing to a healthy re-introduction. These species include Dipterocarpus spp. (keruing), Dryobalanops spp. (kapur), Hopea nutans (giam), Hopea spp. (selangan) and Hopea Nervosa (salangan jangkang).

Checklist Projekt 301 288



✓ Additionality and permanence:	according to the rules of the VCS
✓ 3 rd party validated:	by SCS
✓ Transparency:	provided by Markit Environmental Registry
✓ Annual CO ₂ reduction:	138,000 tCO ₂ e
✓ Social and environmental benefits:	as documented in our database
✓ Marketing material:	high resolution pictures available