

**BORNEO SAMUDERA SENDIRIAN BERHAD (BSSB)**

- Borneo Samudera Sdn. Bhd. (BSSB), wholly owned subsidiary of Sawit Kinabalu Berhad, operates Sungai Pin Estate (8,250 ha) located in the Batu Putih area, Kinabatangan.
- WWF-Malaysia and BSSB are signing a Memorandum of Understanding to conserve approximately 1,155 ha of logged-over and degraded forests 500 meters along the south bank of Sungai Kinabatangan
- The Forest Research Centre (FRC) of Sabah Forestry Department is establishing a research plot on BSSB. These studies will provide the necessary technical support to stakeholders and to encourage forest restoration initiatives.



**WHY WORK WITH WWF-MALAYSIA ON WETLANDS RESTORATION**

- Build a green image by starting to contribute towards biodiversity best management practices
- Technical support through WWF-Malaysia network of expertise on wise use of wetlands for better economic returns

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Visit our website for periodical updates :  
[www.wwfmalaysia.org/pfw](http://www.wwfmalaysia.org/pfw) (Kinabatangan project);  
[www.partnersforwetlands.org](http://www.partnersforwetlands.org) (Global projects)



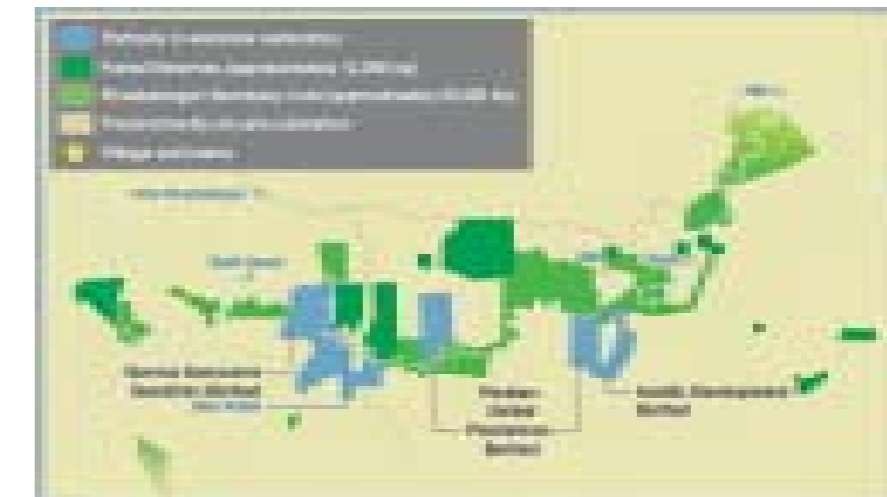
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**Land use** management along the lower Kinabatangan involves complex issues. Parcels of land with different land use designations need to be fitted together to form a landscape that balances both economics and nature.



*WWF-Malaysia's Partners for Wetlands Programme is currently forming win-win partnerships with government, the palm oil industry and local communities to "fit the pieces together."*



*Through concerted efforts by government assisted by WWF-Malaysia, about 26,000 hectares of this remaining forest has been gazetted under the Land Ordinance as a sanctuary.*



*Planting of hardy, flood resistant native tree species has been underway since June 2003 on the proposed reforestation sites.*



- WWF's mission is to achieve the conservation of nature and ecological processes by:
- Preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity;
  - Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term, for the benefit of all life on earth;
  - Promoting actions to reduce, to a minimum, pollution and the wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy;

WWF's ultimate goal is to stop, and eventually reverse, the accelerating degradation of our planet's natural environment, and to help build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

**Wetlands Restoration along lower Kinabatangan**

Over the past ten years, WWF-Malaysia has been working with local communities, district authorities and plantation owners in the lower Kinabatangan to identify and implement wetlands restoration solutions that benefit all. Some progressive plantation owners have agreed to allow those parts of their oil palm estate that flood regularly to revert back to secondary forest or to restore forest cover, helping to protect the rest of their crop from seasonal flooding in the long run.

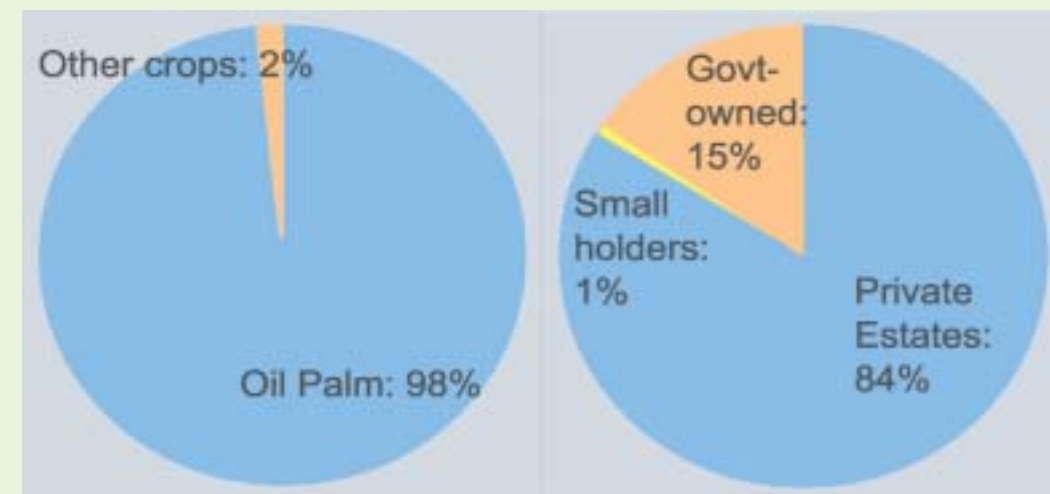
## WHY RESTORATION ?

- To put to use, otherwise underutilised land that is risky for growing oil palm (i.e. flood prone areas)
- Connect key forest fragments
- Buffer the rivers from fertilizer and pesticide run-off
- Create a forested corridor along the lower Kinabatangan to secure the habitat of some of Malaysia's most threatened species



## Oil Palm in Kinabatangan District

Oil palm is grown on about 45% of the **total land area of Kinabatangan District**. This amounts to 299,385.38 hectares out of 660,500 hectares. From this, private companies own 250,933.29 hectares (84%).



Source : Sabah Department of Agriculture

## Challenges of growing oil palm in the Kinabatangan floodplain

### Seasonal flooding



*Flooding is a natural occurrence along the lower reaches of Sungai Kinabatangan. However, it is further aggravated by lack of wise land use planning. As a result, oil palm plantations suffer losses.*

### Human-wildlife conflict



*Due in part to forest fragmentation, elephants have been encroaching into plantations in search of food. Measures such as electrical fences are used to prevent elephants from entering plantations*

## THE TREES' VALUES

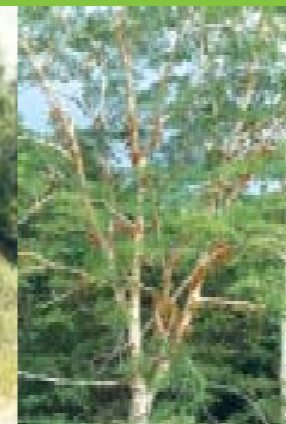
Tree planting for the purpose of forest restoration or sustainable timber production may be an alternative land use. The ongoing silvicultural studies by the Forest Research Centre (FRC) revealed some recommended indigenous tree species to the Kinabatangan that are suitable for planting.



Pulai Basong  
(*Alstonia spatula*)



Talisai Paya  
(*Terminalia copelandii*)



Tangkol  
(*Ficus racemosa*)

## OUR PARTNERS IN WETLANDS RESTORATION

### ASIATIC DEVELOPMENT BERHAD (ADB)

- Memorandum of Understanding with WWF-Malaysia on 20 December 1999
- 15 ha. pilot tree-planting project to reestablish damaged riparian areas along Sungai Tenengang Besar.
- New development – a recent interest from ADB has led to a reevaluation of the tree-planting project and plans to complete restoration of riverbank vegetation within the estate boundaries 200 feet wide along both sides of Sungai Tenengang Besar are currently being worked out.



### PONTIAN UNITED PLANTATIONS BERHAD (PUPB)

- Memorandum of Understanding with WWF-Malaysia in April 2000
- Reforest approximately 3-4 hectares of riverine land at their Orico estate on the south bank of Sungai Kinabatangan.
- The objective of this initiative is to investigate the viability of planting alternative crops on flood prone land as well as to create a buffer strip to reduce damage from floods.

