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Integrating business and conservation. The way forward or a slide into greenwashed oblivion?

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Erik Meijaard

Borneo Futures, Brunei

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SEE PROFILE

An orangutan with reddish-brown fur is climbing a tree trunk in a dense, green forest. The orangutan is positioned in the upper center of the frame, with its arms and legs wrapped around the tree. The background is filled with vibrant green leaves and branches, creating a natural and serene setting.

Integrating business and conservation

The way forward or a slide into greenwashed oblivion?

Erik Meijaard, Borneo Futures, Habitat Hutan Alam Indonesia, and University of Queensland

Acknowledgements



+ The many government partners and others who support Borneo Futures

New versus traditional conservation

Protected Areas

- 20% of forest
- Limited funds
- Limited conservation capacity
- 50-100% conservation

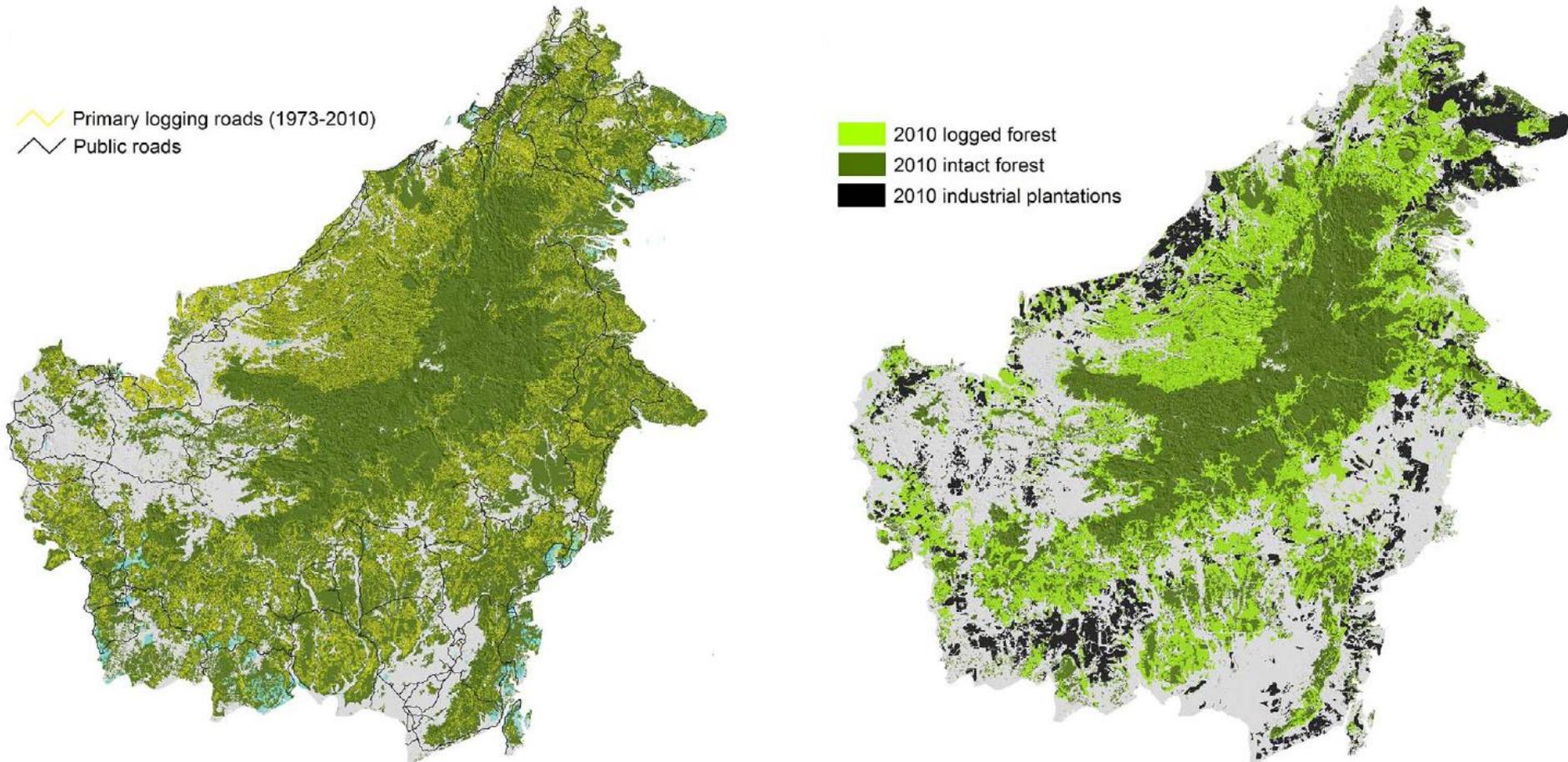
Non-protected areas

- 80% of forest
- Funding can be high
- Limited capacity (NGO > Corporate)
- 0-50% conservation



The Borneo Test Case

- ~45% forest left; SE Asian biodiversity hotspot; estimated 14,423 plant and 1,640 vertebrate species, of which 28% are endemic



Gaveau, D. L. A. et al. 2014. Four decades of forest persistence, loss and logging on Borneo. PLOS ONE 9:e101654

de Bruyn, M., et al. 2014. Borneo and Indochina are Major Evolutionary Hotspots for Southeast Asian Biodiversity. Systematic Biology 63:879-901

Runting, R. K., et al. . 2015. Alternative futures for Borneo show the value of integrating economic and conservation targets across borders. Nature Communications 6: 6819

When life was simple

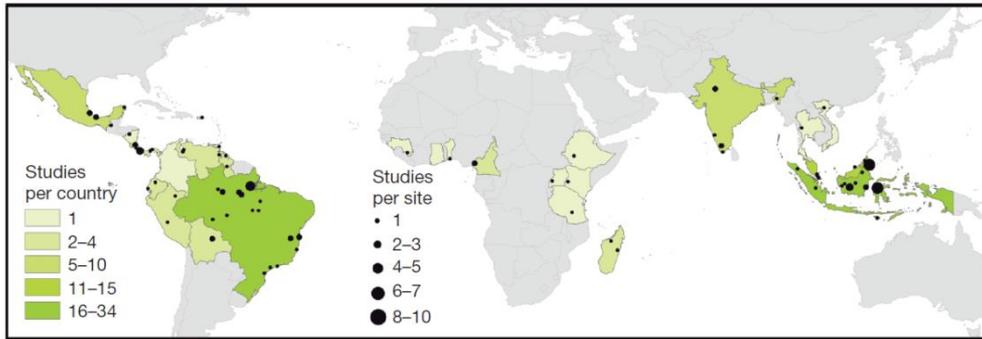
(and we still had hair)



Two main lessons:

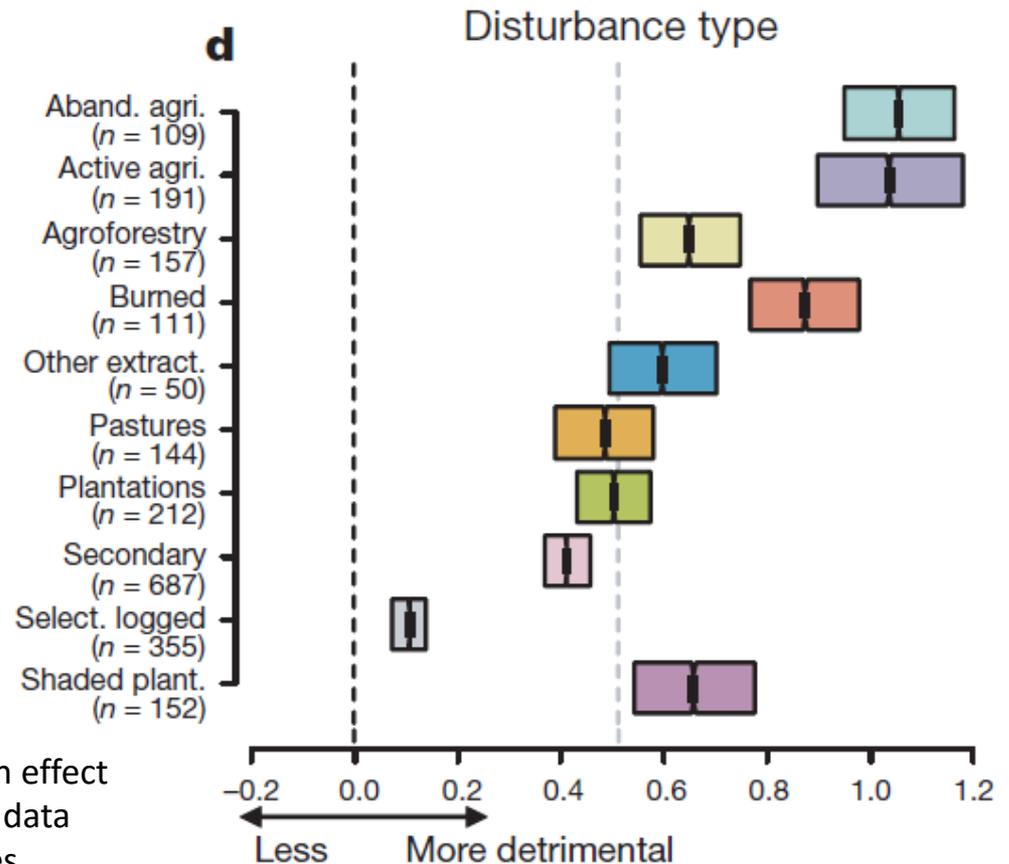
- Conservation areas insufficiently well managed
- Timber concessions had great conservation value



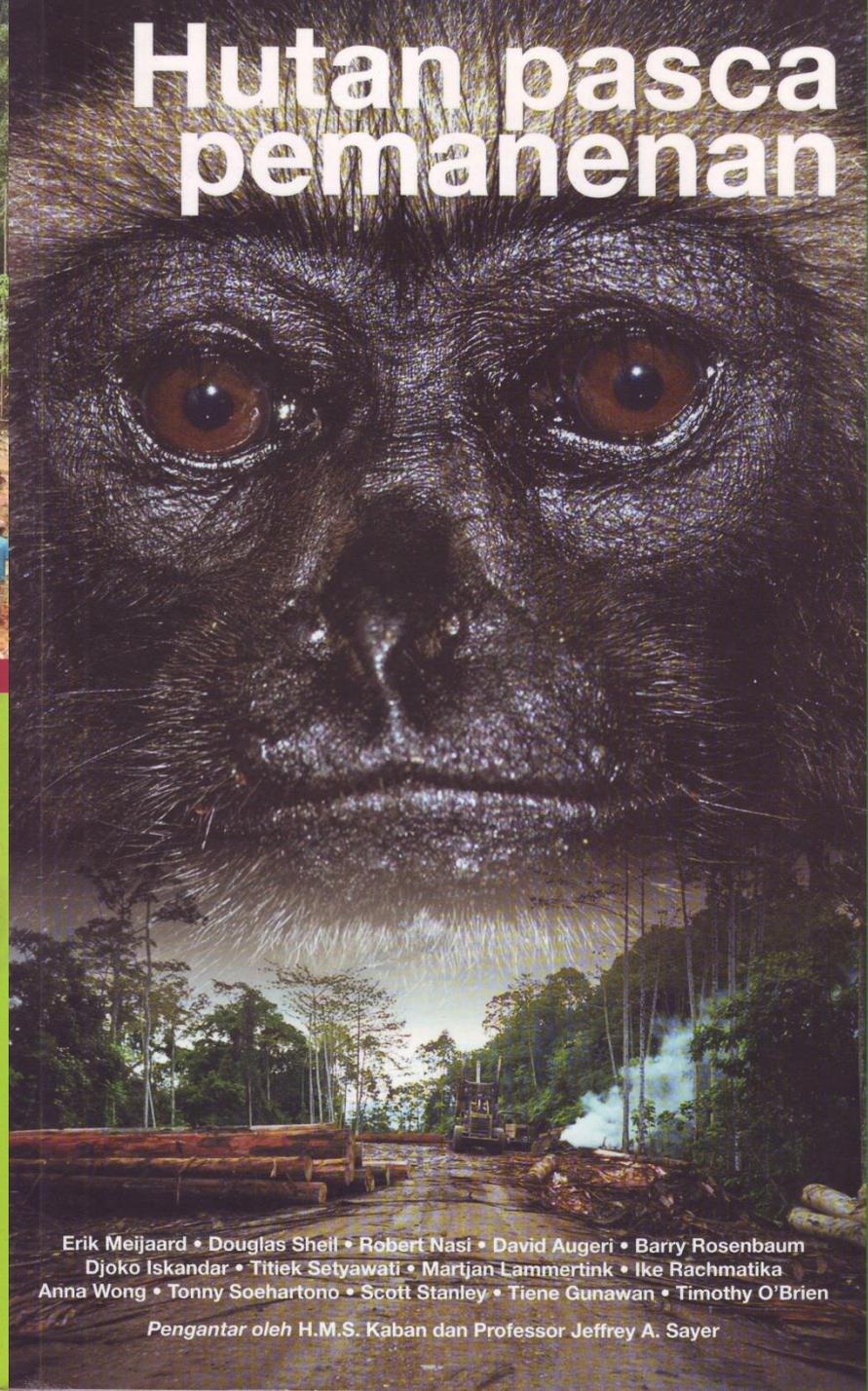
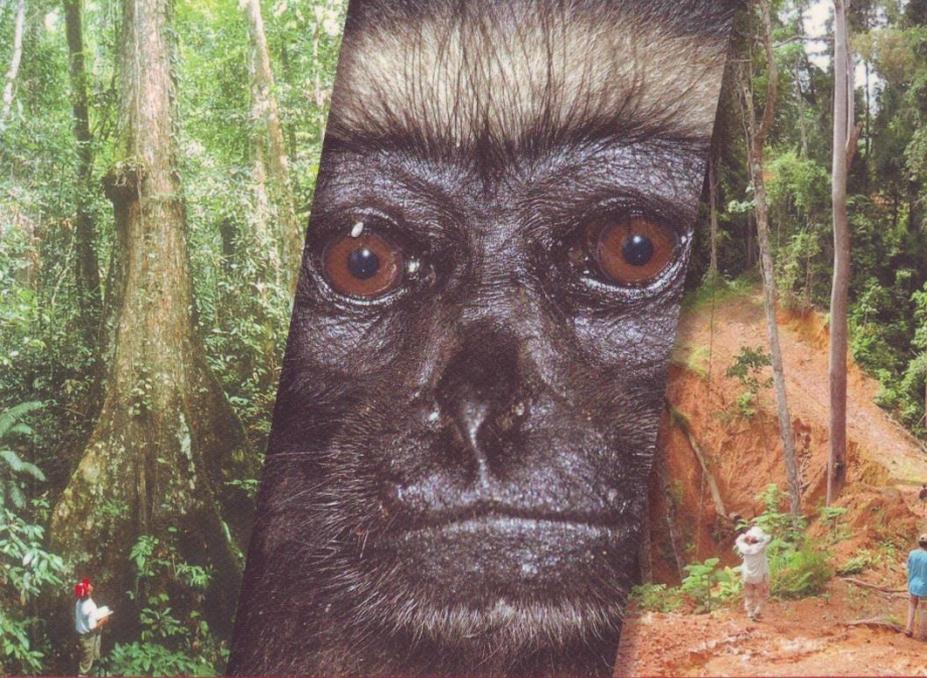


A logged forest better than no forest at all

Key points: Protected area are best, then selectively logged forest, then agroforest, then plantations.



The vertical black and grey dashed lines represent an effect size of zero and the median effect size for the entire data set, respectively. Sample size is shown in parentheses.



Hutan pasca pemanenan

Life after logging

Reconciling wildlife conservation
and production forestry in Indonesian Borneo

Erik Meijaard • Douglas Sheil • Robert Nasi • David Augeri • Barry Rosenbaum
Djoko Iskandar • Titiek Setyawati • Martjan Lammertink • Ike Rachmatika • Anna Wong
Tonny Soehartono • Scott Stanley • Timothy O'Brien

Foreword by Professor Jeffrey A. Sayer

Erik Meijaard • Douglas Sheil • Robert Nasi • David Augeri • Barry Rosenbaum
Djoko Iskandar • Titiek Setyawati • Martjan Lammertink • Ike Rachmatika
Anna Wong • Tonny Soehartono • Scott Stanley • Tiene Gunawan • Timothy O'Brien

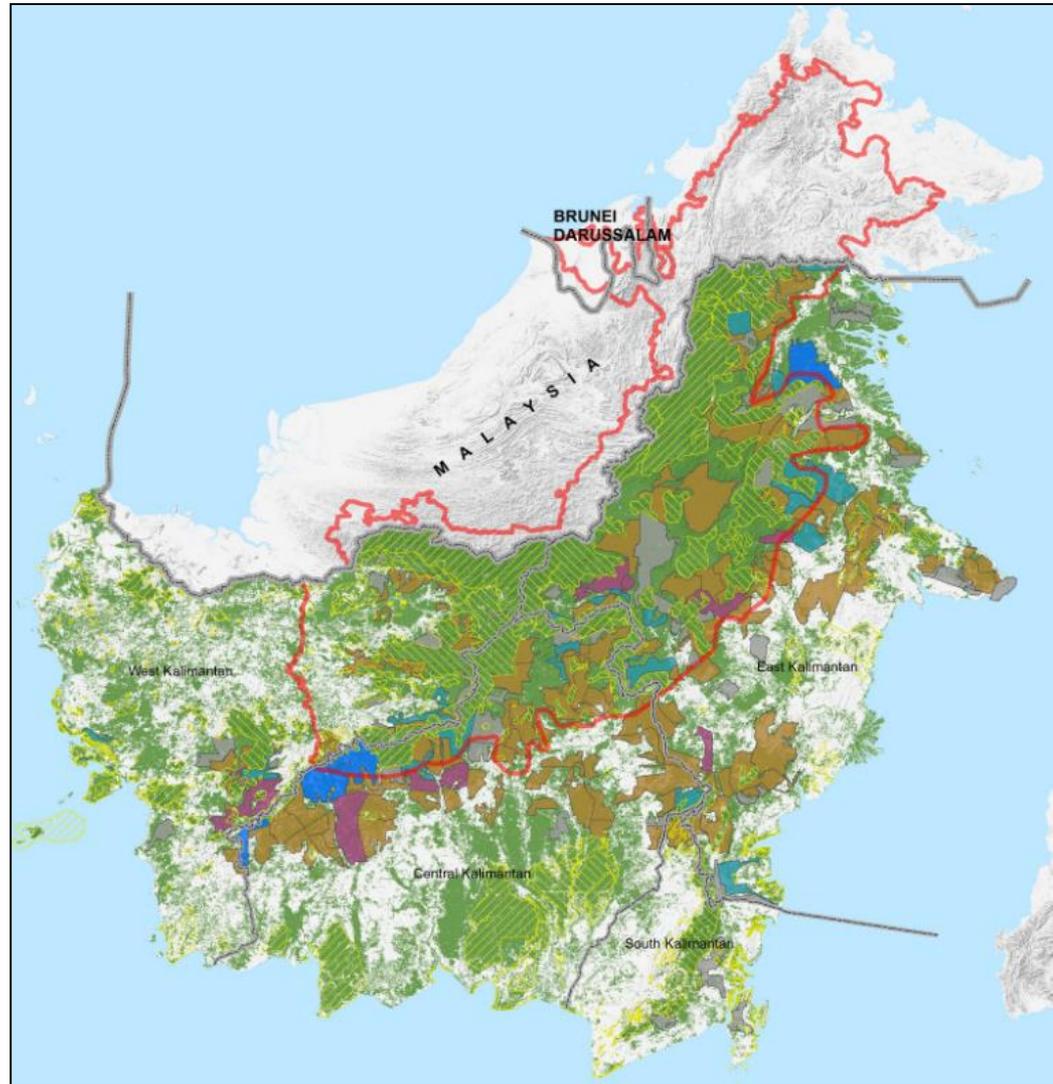
Pengantar oleh H.M.S. Kaban dan Professor Jeffrey A. Sayer



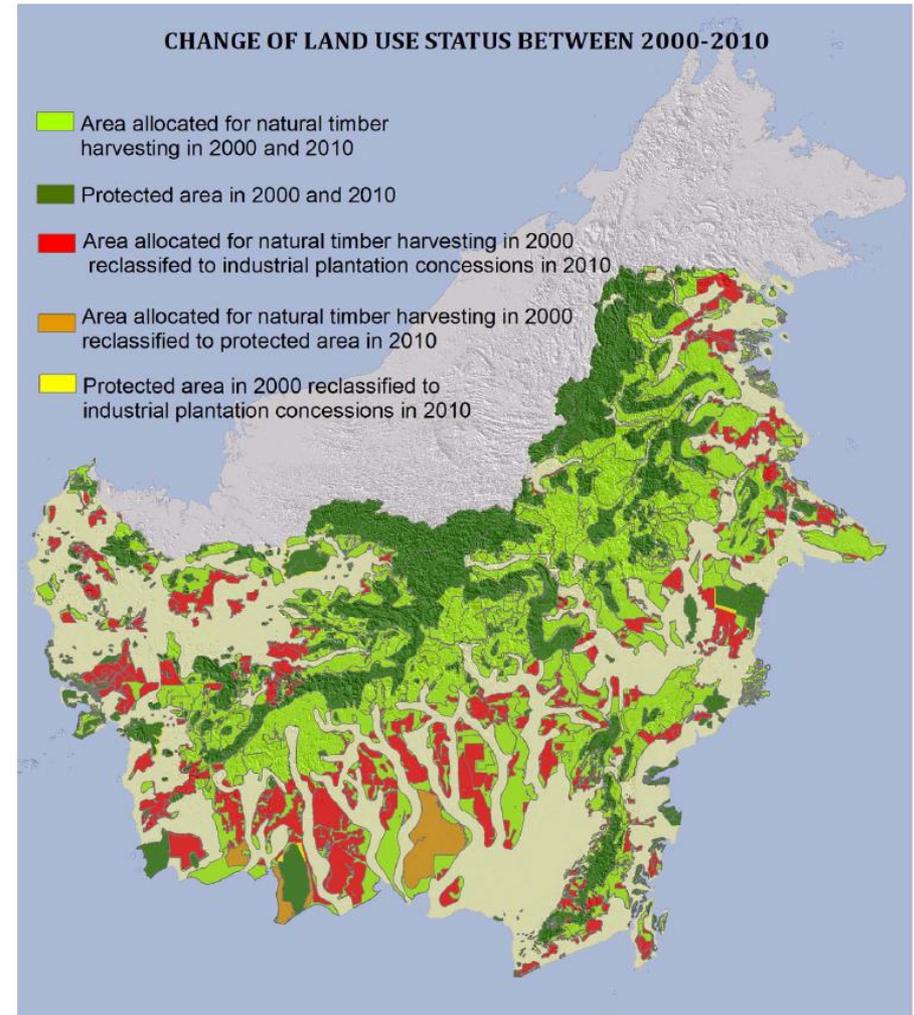
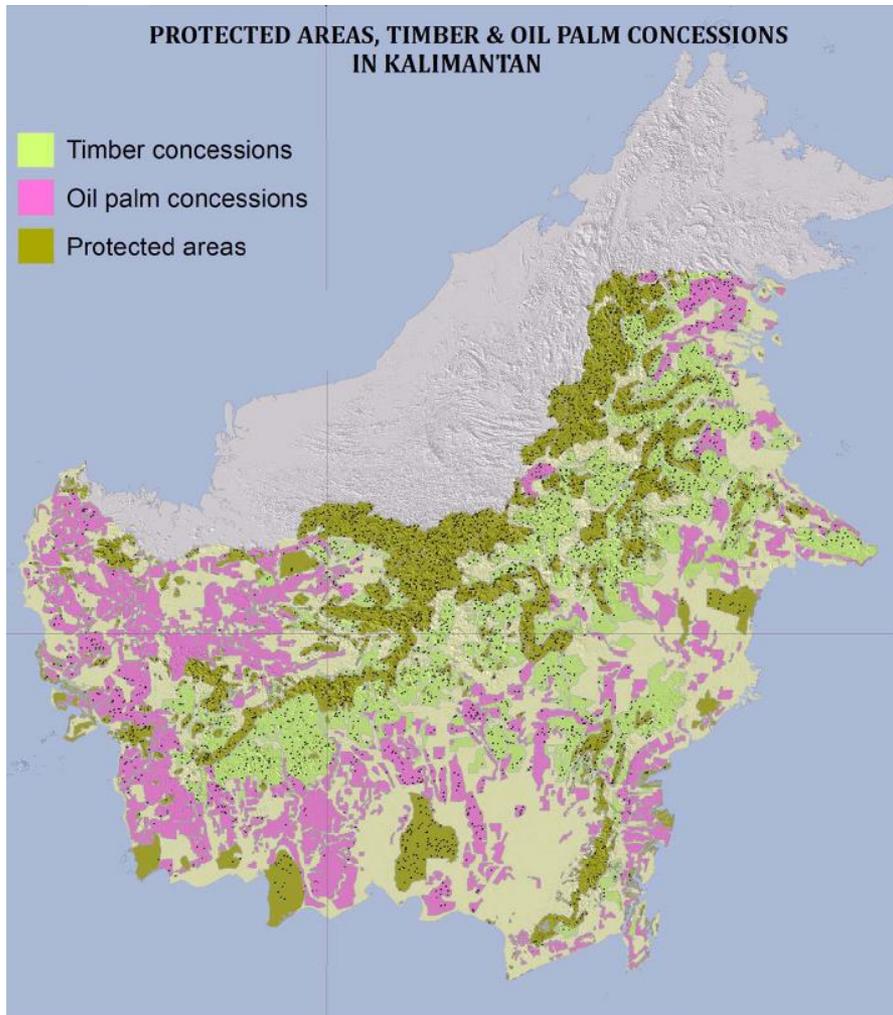
Timber in Natural Forests

Kalimantan Forest Estate “to be managed for perpetuity”:

- Protected 1990: 101,824 km² (92% forest)
- Protected 2014: 122,014 km² (81% forest)
- Non-protected 1990: 365,863 km² (82% forest)
- Non-protected 2014: 245,425 km² (62% forest)
- FSC: 12 forest concessions (13,119 km²)

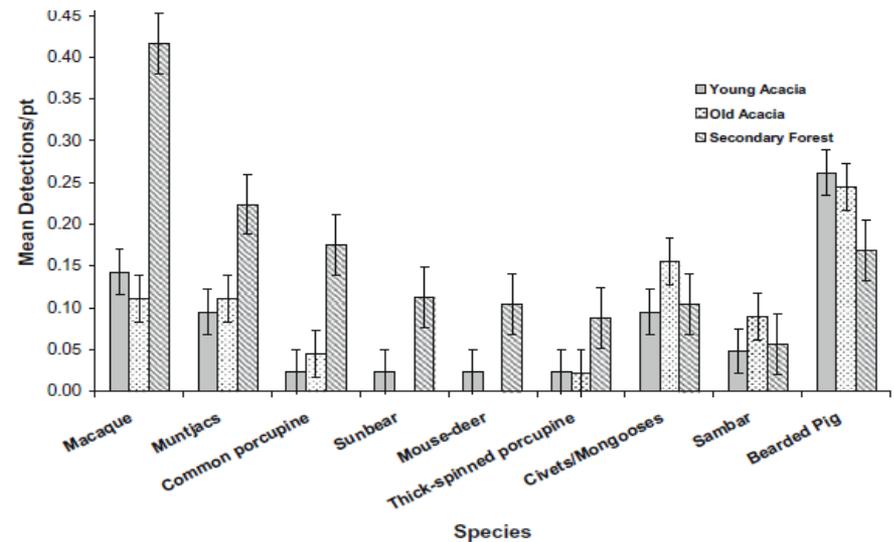
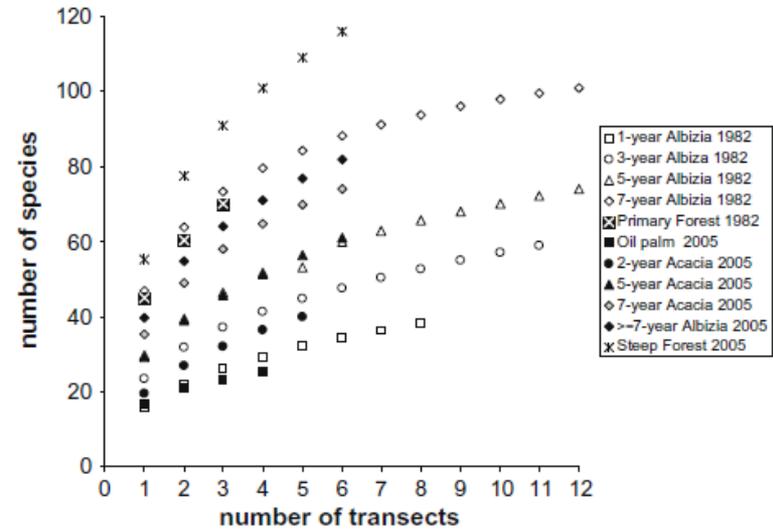


Keeping production forests is key challenge; timber concessions are going out of business



Pulp and paper and biodiversity

- Birds: about 50% of primary forest species in tree plantations
- Mammals: 27 species
- Orangutans use Acacia – ecological generalist



Sheldon, F. H., et al. 2010. Bird species richness in a Bornean exotic tree plantation: A long-term perspective. *Biological Conservation* 143:399-407.

Mcshea, W. J., et al. 2009. The importance of secondary forest blocks for terrestrial mammals within an Acacia/secondary forest matrix in Sarawak, Malaysia. *Biological Conservation* 142:3108-3119.

Big commitments from major players: APP and APRIL

October 31, 2013

Greenpeace: APP Making Progress on Forest Conservation Pledge By: Kirsten Korosec



Asia Pulp and Paper Group, one of the largest paper producers in the world, is serious about its pledge to end the clearing of natural forests, according to a progress review of the company's Forest Conservation Policy.

Greenpeace International, a long-time critic of APP and the organization that conducted the [progress review](#), is cautiously optimistic and warns that the company's commitments are likely to stand or fall by the quality of conservation and management recommendations to the company's senior management.

Despite the company's progress, Greenpeace also cautions that paper buyers should monitor APP's delivery of its [Forest Conservation Policy](#) and apply strict conditions to commercial contracts that require the company to make progress on its pledge.

APP announced in February it would stop clearing natural forests across its supply chains in Indonesia, accelerating a pledge to use [only trees from plantations by 2015](#).

RELATED STORIES

■ [Xerox, Barnes & Noble, Walmart Complicit in Pulping Protected Tree, Greenpeace Says](#)

■ [APP to Stop Cutting Rainforest](#)

■ [Xerox, Danone Drop Asia Pulp & Paper after Greenpeace Pressure](#)

April 28, 2014

RAN Welcomes APP's Commitment to Restore One Million Hectares of Rainforest

New commitment 'requires further specifics and is fraught with challenges'

San Francisco, CA – Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), Indonesia's largest pulp and paper company and a long-time target of Rainforest Action Network (RAN), today committed to protect and restore a million hectares of forest across Indonesia.

Responding to today's announcement, Lafcadio Cortesi of Rainforest Action Network issued the following statement.

"Asia Pulp and Paper's (APP) commitment to restore and support the conservation of one million hectares (2.4 million acres) puts the company on ambitious new ground. With its commitment to restore and conserve one million hectares in high value rainforest and peatland landscapes, ensure restoration



Will APP and APRIL deliver on their public commitments this time?

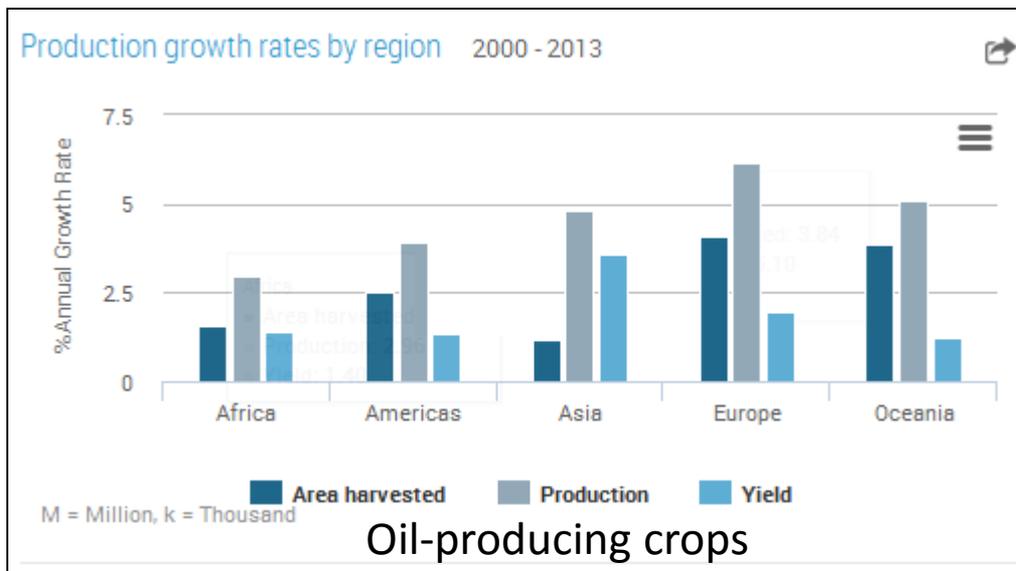
Find information regarding the activities of the 2 largest pulp and paper companies in Indonesia, APP (Asia Pulp and Paper) and APRIL (Asia Pacific Resources International Limited), along with WWF's current position on the companies and the historical context.

Concrete action:

- Biosphere Reserve
- Closing peat drainage canals
- Reforestation?

Oil palm and biodiversity

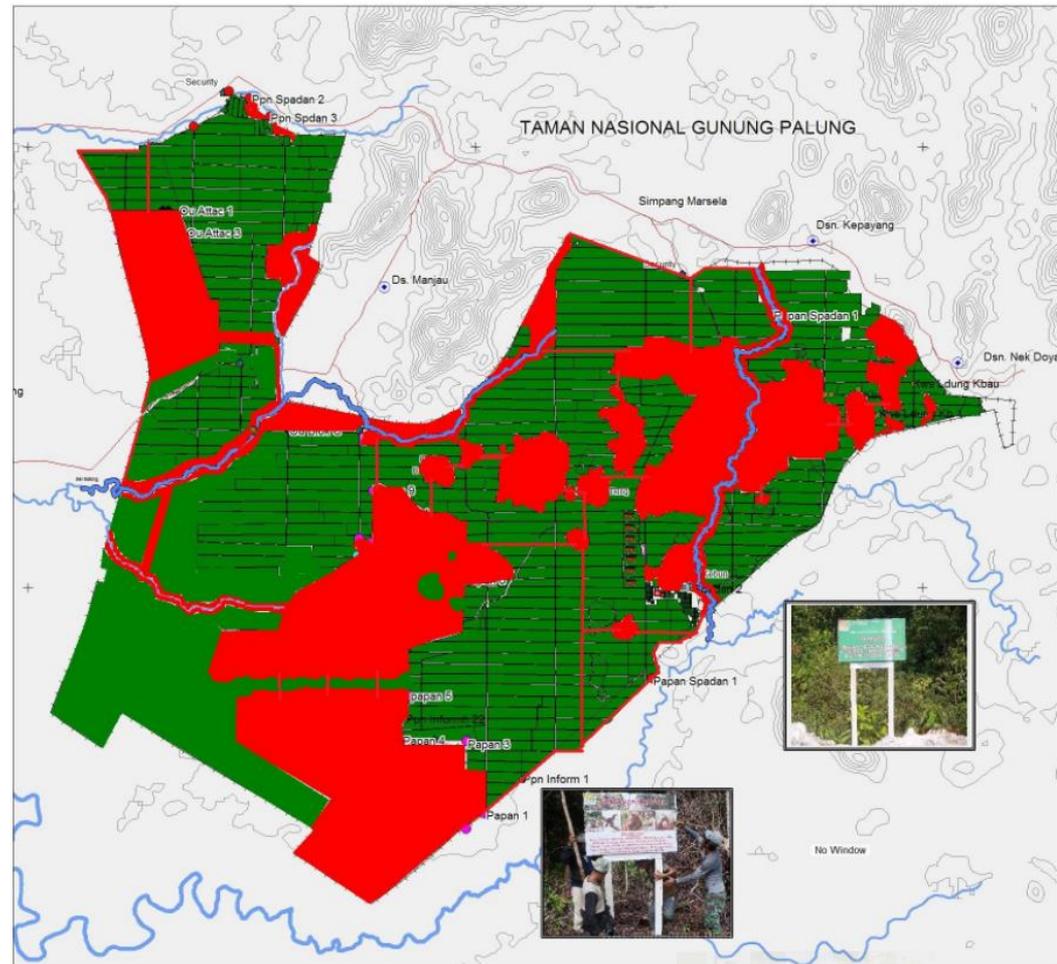
- Oil palm highly contentious – the “North/West” hates it, the “South/East” love it.
- 12 mHa “good” coconut vs 20 mHa “evil” oil palm



- Poor for biodiversity
- Plantation assemblages typically dominated by a few abundant generalists, non-forest species, and pests.
- But species use forest in oil palm matrix: deer, orangutans, many birds etc.

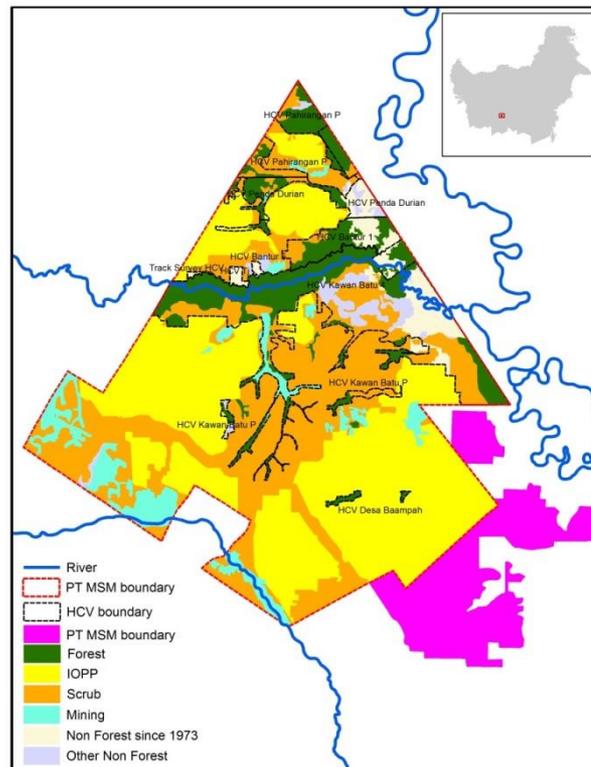
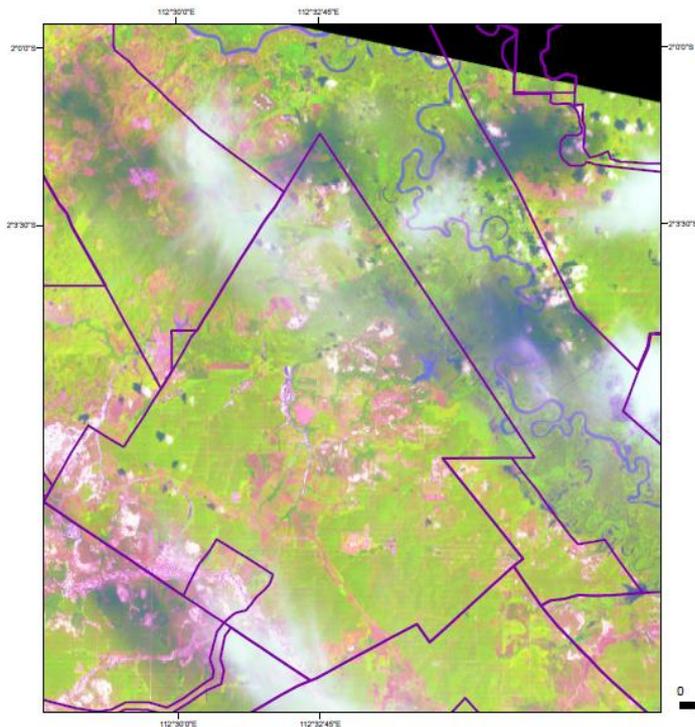
Oil palm opportunities

- PT KAL West Kalimantan
- ~150 orangutans in the concession
- Developing ecological network
- Increased recognition by company of commercial value of forests
- Wider landscape: some 6,000 orangutans



Oil palm challenges

- Wilmar, PT MSM – 3,900 ha HCV (22% of concession, linked to some 2,000-3,000 ha riverine swamp forest. But social conflict.



1885 map showing village location of Kawan Batu



Government constraints in oil palm

- In oil palm (= outside Forest Estate) you cannot legally protect forest
- But new developments. Central Kalimantan Governor has issued decree that requires all oil palm concession set aside High Conservation Value Forest



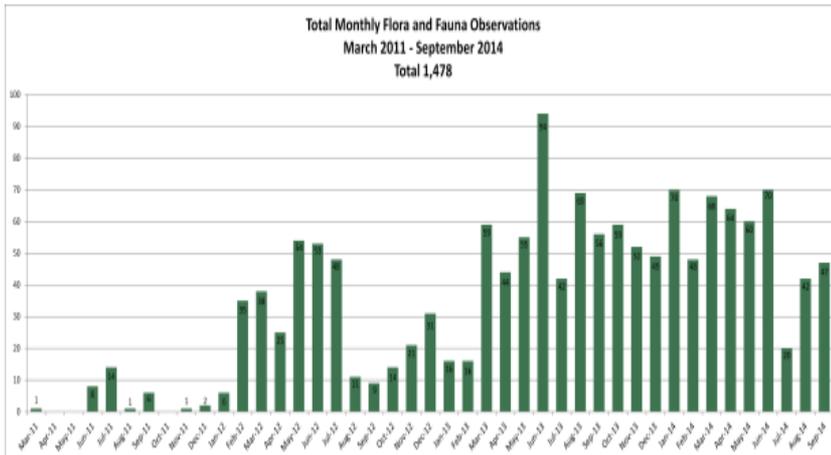
Mining and conservation

- Industrial-scale mining in Kalimantan caused 1% of total deforestation 2000—2010, roughly 11,580 ha of natural forest converted
- Few initiatives, mostly international
- BHP – Billiton – Conservation set asides, hunting prohibitions, fauna and flora observation.
- But BHP recently sold its concession to its Indonesian partner Adaro



Involving workers in fauna and flora observation

- Involve employees and contractors in reporting wildlife sightings encountered during everyday work activities;
- Understand where, when and why workforce - wildlife encounters occur;
- Supplement traditional biodiversity monitoring methods;
- Innovative, simple, and low-cost.



**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
FAUNA & FLORA OBSERVATION
EMFB-MG-OPX-00012**

This is NOT an INCIDENT REPORT FORM; please use incident reporting form if you want to report a biodiversity incident.

Please submit form (hardcopy or softcopy) to Environmental Superintendents

Number of observer:
1. Project Director / Environmental Assistant PT Arina
2. Manager for Environmental Assistant PT Arina

Date and time of observation: 11 August 2011 - 10:04:30 AM

Was activity observer was conducting during observation:
- At the workshop for early morning at office at Gunung Campu

Species observed (if you know), provide photo if possible:
Local Name: Punggul Tanager
Species Name: Ceryle alcyon (Dove (Ceryle alcyon))

Location (GPS coordinates, if known): 00102200 - 11421400

Comments/references to observations from GPS photo: 12 miles

Observation description (include description of the vegetation, flower, or scrub and general behavior): at Gunung Campu with a surrounding forest type forest. The bird was observed flying into the building. After it recovered it flew away without any apparent injury.



First Red-necked phalarope record Central Kalimantan

Big companies – big targets

- NGOs often attack big companies because this attracts media attention
- Big companies often have better practices than small and medium-sized companies that fly under the public radar.
- If big companies are forced to close down, best practices disappear, e.g., BHP mine sold to Adaro.



Brazil Seeks \$44 Billion in Suit Over Spill at BHP-Vale Dam



Nestle



Image via [Blood in Your Coffee](#)

More than 40% of the world's chocolate comes from Côte d'Ivoire (the Ivory Coast) in Africa, where tens of thousands of children are estimated to be working in dangerous conditions on cocoa farms. Nestle uses cocoa harvested by [slave labor](#), and only when Senator Thomas

Report: Japanese Paper Companies Still Lying About Tasmanian Old Growth Forests



Kimberley Mok (@kimberleymok)
Business / Corporate Responsibility
March 28, 2009

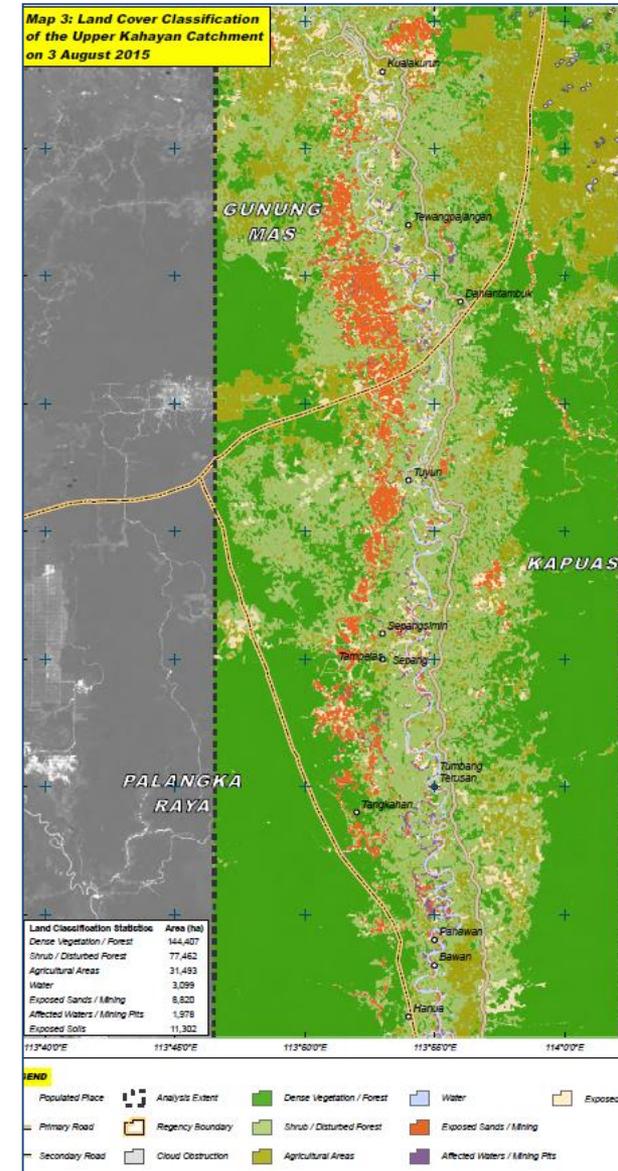
Share on Facebook



Eight-five percent of Tasmania's logged old-growth forests end up exported, mainly to Japan (Photo courtesy of Island Lescure)

Common assumption: “Small” is better than “Big”

- Artisanal (25,000 ha in 1.1 m ha study area) vs industrial mining (11,580 ha in all of Kalimantan)
- Small-holder agriculture
- “Social forestry”



Obidzinski, K., et al. Unpublished data. King Coal: the rise of coal-mining industry and its implications for Indonesia’s forests.

UNITAR. 2016. UNITAR’s Operational Satellite Applications Programme Satellite Mapping of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Role of small-holders in deforestation

- Four industries accounted for 44.7% of forest loss in Kalimantan, Sumatra, Papua, Sulawesi, and Moluccas between 2000 and 2010.
- Who causes the unexplained forest loss?: Small businesses, illegal businesses, local communities, indigenous people, fire.
- Why is this factor generally ignored by conservation scientists + practitioners?

Is Borneo on the threshold of change?

- Not all doom and gloom
- 45% of Borneo = forest
- Forest transition curve
- 30% of Sabah = protected. Land use stable
- Challenges in Kalimantan and Sarawak
- Stabilization will happen, but when, what's left, and what can we do to speed it up?

Conclusions

- There are conservation opportunities in business
- Important to set new management standards
> success > policy
- Industry needs help from experts
- Need to cover full small-big business spectrum
- Answer tomorrow's not today's questions



Thanks