

**Project Description INFAPRO - MALAYSIA**



## Introduction

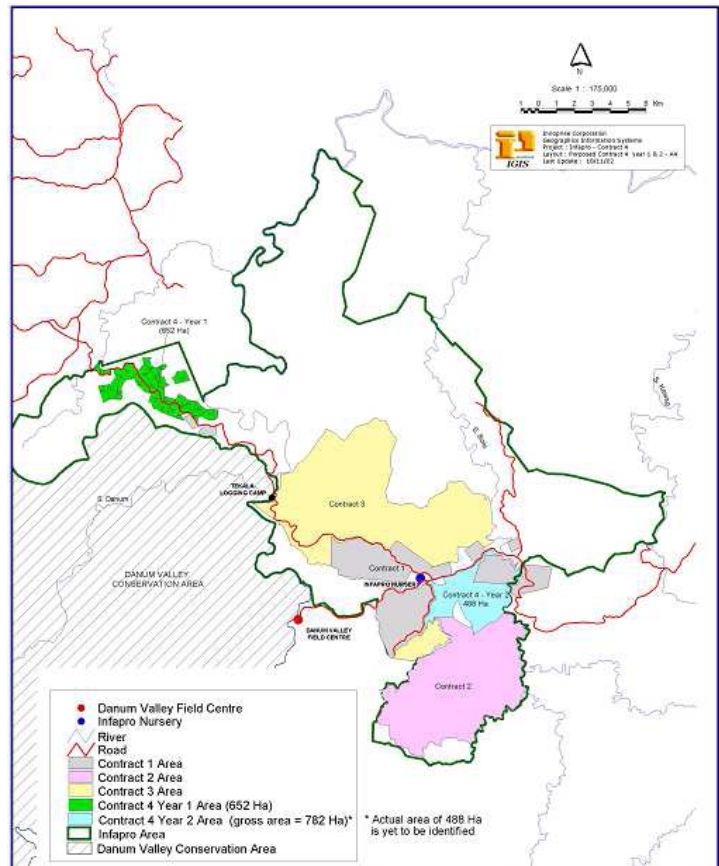


The Face Foundation carries out a unique forest rehabilitation project in the Malaysian state of Sabah near Danum Valley. A forest project within the framework of climate change whereby aspects of biodiversity and *good governance* are of paramount importance. Thereby taking into account that forests contribute to the storage of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. The increased concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere caused by the enhanced greenhouse effect, is also caused by human (economic) activities.

This document is meant to provide a first impression of the project.

## Description of the area

In 1992 the Face Foundation started the rehabilitation of the tropical rainforest located on Borneo in the Malaysian state of Sabah round the Danum Valley Conservation Area (DVCA). This area was heavily damaged during the 60s up to and including the 80s. The forest is seriously damaged as a result of intensive and large-scale timber-cutting and most of the tree species cannot return in a natural manner due to the overgrowth of lianas. At the end of the eighties this area came under the management of the Yayasan Sabah Foundation. This foundation has the objective of protecting and exploiting the natural resources of the region. From the proceeds of the exploitation the Yayasan Sabah Foundation pays, among other things, the medical care and education in the region. Management and exploitation are carried out by a subsidiary of the foundation, the Innoprise Corporation.



In 1992 Face and Innoprise combined forces in order to sustainably rehabilitate the forest and to manage this in such manner that wood proceeds are generated in the future whilst the many plants and animals housed by the forest are at the same time also taken into consideration. For example, fruit bearing species that could serve as a nutritional source for animals living in the forest are replanted.

### Biodiversity



This area has an unprecedented biodiversity. The animal life comprises the endangered Sumatran rhinoceros, the elephant, the Malaysian bear, the orang-utan and the clouded leopard. And in addition about 275 bird species such to include all eight varieties of the Bornean great hornbill. The original vegetation as can be found in the DVCA has about 200 tree species per hectare such to include the ‘Nenga Gajah’, a small white palm species which can only be found at three places worldwide.

As a result of the rehabilitation of the forest the habitat of these species is rehabilitated and expanded. Consequently, the chance of survival of these endangered species increases. The introduction of original species also contributes to the rehabilitation of the availability of food for primates, the availability of insects and thus the nutritional source for birds and reptiles.



### Tourism



The area round Danum Valley is discovered ever more by eco-tourists from the US and Europe. An important attraction in the area itself is the unique Borneo Rainforest Lodge. A sustainable hotel, located amidst the original forest. The Danum Valley also houses a research centre founded by “The Royal Society”. This research centre attracts researchers to this unique piece of tropical rainforest from all over the world.

## The project

This forest rehabilitation project is unique in the world as rehabilitation with local species on this scale never took place in the tropics before. Experience regarding sustainable management of the tropical rainforest is also gained through this project.



Experience which may serve as an example for the management of tropical forests elsewhere. According to the system of “enrichment line-planting” lines with the original tree species, in particular those belonging to the family of the Dipterocarpaceae (meranti), are planted in the damaged forest. Research is carried out in the nearby Danum Valley Field Centre in order to improve the planting and nursing methods. The project is executed by local people of the project organisation INAFPRO (INNoprise Face PROgramme).

## Certification

The project was certified by SGS in accordance with the Carbon Offset Verification programme and was provided with a Certificate of Project Design. By means of periodic verification by SGS the realised CO<sub>2</sub> gain is determined and VERs are generated by the project.