**Ecosystems: Management Strategies**

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| **Example** | **Country** | **Ecosystem** | **Main Threat** | **Main Aims** | **Top Down or Bottom up** | **Spearheaded by** | **Local community**  **Involvement** | **Progress to date** | **Problems** | **Situation today** |
| Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation Project  (1999-2006)  595 000ha | Bangladesh  (India manages its part of the Sundarbans separately) | Mangrove swamp & peat swamp | Prawn farms  Logging  Increase of small scale  Activities (Nipah palm collection, fishing, honey) as population grows.  Tropical storms  Sea level rising | 1. Conserving environment & biodiversity  2. Alleviating poverty | Top Down | Bangladesh Government  Asean Development Bank | Intended but badly managed | Promoting eco-tourism which helps local economy.  Tiger protection | Corruption  Lack of Local involvement  Promotion of non-environmentally friendly prawn farming | Project suspended in 2003 and abandoned in 2005  FAILURE |
| Kinabatangan Corridor of Life  (2002 – present)  70-100km alongside lower section of the Kinabatangan River | Malaysia (Sabah) | Lowland rainforest  Alluvial Floodplain | Palm oil | 1. link the fragmented protected areas (Forest Reserves & KWS areas)  2. achieve sustainable development for the Kinabatangan. | Bottom Up | WWF  Local community cooperatives | Local village cooperative heavily involved in planting and maintaining areas involved e.g. MESCOT | Some of the plantation owners have agreed to allow parcels of their land to revert back to forest, committing land for conservation and reforestation.  Many groups have raised money to pay for replanting (eg Nestle 25 ha, JIS 1 ha)  Eco-tourism growing eg Tungog eco-camp | Elephants damaging young trees.  Unusually dry weather | Making sound progress  GOOD |
| Badas  2009-2011  (10 ha within the 76ha forest reserve)  Small part of HoB area | Brunei | Heath Forest (Sandy) | Fire  Some spreading from neighbouring drained peat swamp forest, which dried out & caught fire naturally.  Some fires due to arson. | Restore heath forest to help  create a continuous section of forest from the main part of the HoB project to the coast. |  | Forestry Department & ISB | No | 50 000 trees planted | Only 20% survived | Project complete  PARTIAL SUCCESS |
| Heart of Borneo  2007 - present  (220 km sq  22 million ha))  This is almost 30% of Borneo Island | Indonesia (kalimantan)  Malaysia (Sabah & Sarawak)  Brunei | Mainly Tropical rainforest (Dipterocarp species dominate eg. Kapu, Keruing, Meranti)  Also includes areas of sub-climax communities, especially in section linking highland to coast through Brunei. | Palm Oil  Logging  Settlement | By 2020,  1set up a mosaic of protected areas, trans-boundary reserves, and sustainably managed corridors and buffer zones to ensure the future of HoB priority species and biodiversity hotspots.  2. zero rate of conversion of high conservation value natural forests to other land uses in the Heart of Borneo.  3long-term financing mechanisms provide diversified and equitable benefits for local communities and governments and enhance ecosystem goods and services. | Top Down | WWF  Governments of Brunei, Indonesia & Malaysia | Not yet | International investment in research projects.  Eg. From 2007-2010, scientists discovered more than 123 new species in the Heart of Borneo including the world largest known stick insect.  Researchers have also been working closely with Penan communities, to learn more about their lifestyle & indigenous knowledge.  Plans for a large palm oil plantation along the border between Kalimantan & Sarawak were dropped.  In Sept 2011, the United States and Indonesian governments signed an agreement that resulted in $28.5 million in funding to help protect the forest. | Slow moving due to bureaucracy as three countries, with different levels of economic development are involved. | Still deciding on location of core & peripheral areas.  STILL ONLY IN INITIAL STAGES |

See the summary sheets for each case study (<http://wikiworldissues.wikispaces.com/Ecosystems+Revision>)

Achievements of the HoB 2007-2012: <http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/media/press/2012/WWFPresitem26888.html>