

ANNEX I: HEART OF BORNEO GREEN ECONOMY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

This report is based not only on the findings of analytical analyses and modeling tools, but most importantly it is the result of a participatory-based approach through various green economy related workshops, dialogues and conferences at national and regional level. A range of stakeholders from national and sub-national governments, businesses, development partners, academia and civil society have supported this ground-breaking initial work to develop appropriate scenarios, define drivers and cause-effect relations, collect and collate data inputs, develop HoB-specific policy options and relevant economic instruments, as well as on-the-ground and cross cutting interventions, targets and indicators. Some of the most relevant events are briefly described below.

October 2010: COP10 UN Convention of Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan

At the tenth Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention of Biological Diversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, the three HoB governments hosted a side event and launched their joint publication: *Financing the Heart of Borneo - A Partnership Approach to Economic Sustainability*. During this launch, the governments announced their intention to pursue the following next steps:



Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif, the Executive Secretary to the UNCBD joined the three Bornean governments to co-launch their publication: *Financing the Heart of Borneo - A partnership approach to economic sustainability* at the HoB side event at the UNCBD-COP10, 25 October 2010.

- Understand the value of forests, watersheds, biodiversity and potential for carbon emission reduction and distribution to beneficiaries;
- Assess how to optimize economic growth while maintaining HoB's natural capital and its contribution to climate change;
- Estimate the costs and benefits associated with sustainable landscape management.

Following the Nagoya meeting, a series of workshops and dialogues—along with development of the present report—were all done in support of the above next steps.

December 2010: Kick-off workshop 'The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to Guide Policy, Finance and Private Sector Decision-making in the Heart of Borneo Landscape'



Participants from a range of sectors, joined the 3 day workshop in Jakarta to have an improved understanding of the fundamental value of biodiversity and ecosystem services within a green economy development path.

A three-day, kick-off workshop was held in December 2010. The first day focused on the HoB approach to building a green economy, while the following days were devoted to presentations and discussions about InVEST (Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Trade-offs), a GIS tool which maps out and assesses the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services within a given landscape. Among the 55 participants were several development partners (UKCCU, DFID, FAO, UNDP, UN-REDD), Government agencies (Indonesia's Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Public Works) and WWF staff (international, national and Borneo-based). The workshop began the process for partners to develop a range of 'scenarios' to help predict potential future development alternatives in the HoB.

2010-2012: Green economy public debates in the Heart of Borneo

Over a period of 18 months, WWF-Indonesia has organized a number of structured dialogues among civil society, experts, and local government in the HoB to increase understanding and mainstreaming of issues related to green economy, good governance and sustainable development. Supported by WWF-Sweden and SIDA, these public debates, or dialogues, provided an important platform to share information, improve understanding and strengthen participation in political and decision-making processes at all levels. They also were helpful in establishing the basic principles and strategies in support of pro-green and pro-poor development in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), where the green economy concept was relatively new. The dialogues were tailored to bridge a common gap in information and action between levels of government, and among governments, think tanks and academic institutions, and civil society, especially local communities.



Group discussion on green economy alternatives during the public debate in Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan province, January 2011.



Green economy experts chat with the Governor and high officials of Central Kalimantan Province. Central Kalimantan in the pilot project province for LOI with Norway on REDD.



Civil society representatives at the public debate in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan province, January 2011.

Three events have been organized so far, at district and provincial levels in West, Central and East Kalimantan, attended by over 600 people altogether. Coalitions of civil society organizations and community-based organizations worked together with WWF, experts from academic institutions and the government to ensure meaningful discussions, exploration, and visioning for the future of the HoB. Issues discussed included: identification of alternatives for pro-poor and pro-green economies to provide input for the drafting of district government mid-term development plans; social and environmental safeguards and food security for future economic growth; fiscal incentives for green economy; communities' role in securing access and good governance of natural resources, including conservation. The events represented catalytic moments for generating awareness and commitment of organizations, local institutions, local and central governments and community groups around sustainable development and green economies in the HoB.

2010-2011: Development of the Central and East Kalimantan provincial low carbon green growth strategies

The National and Regional Councils on Climate Change led the development of the Central and East Kalimantan provincial low carbon green growth strategies with technical, analytical and funding support from McKinsey & Company, as well as several other public institutions, expert organizations and NGOs. Spatial and other data from the HoB contributed to the development of these green growth strategies and helped to inform stakeholder dialogues and decision-making processes. In turn, the provincial plans have been used as technical and policy inputs to the HoB green economy assessments.

March - April 2011: Workshops on developing a green economy district program for Kutai Barat

In March, Kutai Barat (Kalimantan) district officials participated in a workshop in Sendawar, to develop a common understanding of the green economy concept and to deliberate its implications at district level. Mr Didik Effendy, Vice Head of Kutai Barat District, highlighted the importance to support the communities of Kutai Barat to be smart, healthy, productive and prosperous in order to achieve sustainable development in Kutai Barat. A priority collaboration between Kutai Barat District Government and WWF is community-based socio-economic development and minimizing environmental impacts in economic activity. This was followed by a second workshop in Balikpapan in April, involving provincial- and district-level government officials, WWF and several partner organizations.



Left picture:
From left to right: Anwar Purwoto, Forest Director WWF-Indonesia, Didik Effendi, Vice Head of Kutai Barat District and Bruce Cabarle, WWF Forest and Climate Global Initiative discuss the relevance of a green economy approach at district level.

Right picture:
Dr. Paulus Matius (center), former head of Kutai Barat district Forestry Agency, engages in a collaborative dialogue with partners

April 2011: Heart of Borneo Green Business Network Forum at the Business for Environment (B4E) Summit, Jakarta



Keynote address by former US Vice President and Nobel Laureate, Al Gore, at the 2011 Business for Environment (B4E) Forest Dialogue dinner event on January 9, 2011, the forerunner to the world's leading international conference for business-driven action for the environment—the B4E Global Summit.



Indonesian president H. E. Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono backs Green Economy approach.



Heart of Borneo takes center stage at B4E Global Summit 2011 in Jakarta.

Business for the Environment is a leading international platform for dialogue and partnership solutions for the environment. The B4E summits bring together world leaders, CEOs, senior executives and industry experts to share ideas and agree on strategies to address the most urgent environmental challenges facing the world today. At the B4E Summit in Jakarta in 2011, the HoB Green Business Network forum gathered to establish stronger links among business, government, investors and donors to deliver sustainable practices across the 40 per cent of the HoB under industry or business concessions. A range of sectoral workshops was held (mining, palm oil and logging) to discuss key fiscal incentives and policies necessary for transformation of these key sectors toward responsible management and operations.

The following individuals, companies and organizations participated in the B4E HoB Green Business Network Forum:

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| Juhri Bin Darlan (PT. Kapuas Maju Jaya) | Herman Prayudi (APHI) |
| Berry Adek (AFP) | Heru Wardana (PT MPJ) |
| Adi Daskian (PT. Rizki Kocida) | Ibw Putra (PT SJM) |
| Andi Mukhsin (PTFI) | Ice Isma Nettamura (PT Roda Mas Group) |
| Wardhana Asoka (BNI) | Zainal Poeloengan (PT. Swakarsa Sinar Sentosa) |
| Sahi Avi (NIKE) | Yudhi N (PT KEM) |
| Sahari Bandung (PT Astra agro lestari Tbk) | Yono Rekso Prodjo (Kadin LHPI) |
| Monument Austair (FSC) | Yearline QD. Ristiady (Darmex Agro) |
| Paul Bardlof (Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta) | Yana (Kayu Lapis Indonesia Group) |
| Dwi S. Bambang (GKU) | YAMAUCHI Hiromi, MPS (JICA) |
| Edison Bong (PT Graha Kerindo Utama) | Yakobus Stef M (Agro indonesia) |
| Bryant Christanto (Credit Suisse) | Xavier Matton (GTHNICRAFT) |
| Budi Irianto (Rio Tinto) | Wisnu Susetyo (PTFI) |
| Budi Kuncoro (TNC) | Prof. J. Kisjanto, MD.PhD (PKWI) |
| Bustar Maitar (Green Peace Indonesia) | Raphael Kodrata (IPC) |
| Novianto Herupratomo (PT Garuda Indonesia) | Rini Sulaiman (Norwegian Embassy) |
| Carey Yeager (USAID) | Rizal B (TBI) |
| Cassandra Graman (Eco Business) | Rizki Amelia Lubis (Bakrie Sumatera Plantations) |
| Chin Miew Lim (Global Environmental Choice) | Rob Daniel (British Embassy) |
| DR. J. Kisjanto (PT Horison Abadi) | Rob Evans (PwC) |
| Sanjay C. Kuttan (Det Norske Veritas) | Rolf Krezdorn (GIZ Forclaime) |
| Untung Iskandar (PT. Narkata Rimba dan PT. Belayan River Timber) | Rona Dennis (BHP Billiton) |
| Eddy Iriyanto (PT Rizki KP) | Rudy Gunawan (PT. Sumalindo Lestari Jaya) |
| Emirsyah Satar (PT Garuda Indonesia) | Safrizal Akbar (Kadin Indonesia) |
| Erik Habers (EU Delegation) | Sartono (Komisi Minyak Sawit Indonesia) |
| Exal Halamish (Futureye) | Silvia Sari Pulungan (Bakrie Sumatera Plantations) |
| Franziska Zimmermann (Syngenta) | Siti Kasanah (Perum Perhutani) |
| Gatut Surjokdjo (Belayan timber Tbk) | Slamet W (APHI) |
| Gopinath Menon (PT PricewaterhouseCoopers Indonesia Advisory) | T. Notosuroto (PT Swakarsa) |
| Grace Luo, (ITRI) | Teh Choon Bok (PT. Pasifik Agro Sentosa) |
| W. Gunung, (PT SGS) | Tony Soesanto (Artha Graha Peduli) |
| Guy Escarfail (PT SGS) | Wahyu Ikhsani (PT Ratah Timber) |
| Harmon Yunaz (PT. Indonesia Asahan Aluminium) | Walter North (USAID) |
| Hega Ragnildshoieit (Norwegian Embassy) | Wen-Ling Chiu (Institute of Environment and Resources) |

August 2011: Kalimantan Green Economy Corridor Workshop

More than 40 representatives from the public and private sector, as well as selected NGOs, launched an innovative project to define green growth options in Kalimantan (Indonesia). Organized by the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), supported by the United Nations (UNEP, UNDP and UN-REDD), WWF as well as other leading organizations, the multi-stakeholder workshop had two parts. In the first, high-level policy makers discussed how REDD+ could act as a catalyst for a green economy promoting sustainable economic growth; the second part dealt with technical discussions on tools and methods to achieve and integrate objectives of the Kalimantan green economy corridor. This included biophysical, social and economic data requirements and the development of scenarios detailing options for moving from 'business as usual' to a 'green economy'. The Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) for the economic and environmental modeling of Kalimantan was developed during this workshop to identify relevant feedback loops, as well as entry points for green economy solutions.

September 2011: The fifth Heart of Borneo (HoB) Trilateral Meeting and HoB Partners Forum with an emphasis on a green economy approach



Prof. (Hon.) Rachmat Witoelar – President's Special Envoy for Climate Change and Executive Chair on the National Council on Climate Change Indonesia opened the HoB Partners Forum in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

Following the official inter-governmental meeting between Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, held in Balikpapan on September 21- 22, 2011, a multi-sectoral group of partners were invited to attend a dialogue on the role of the HoB's natural resources and ecosystems in the (remove the) future economic development. The intention was to foster stronger and more coordinated engagement in support of green growth in the Heart of Borneo. The opening session was led by Prof. (Hon.) Rachmat Witoelar – President's Special Envoy for Climate Change and Executive Chair on the National Council on Climate Change Indonesia. The dialogue concluded with an agreement that the HoB is a "natural priority" for developing a green economy approach and therefore would be a focus of collaborative efforts in the lead up to and during the Rio+20 Summit in 2012.

November 2011: Sabah Green Economy Summit

More than 500 representatives of business, government, civil society and multilateral development organizations gathered in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah on Nov 15-16, 2011, for the “Sabah Heart of Borneo (HoB) Green Economic Development - Engaging Business for Environment” summit. The two-day conference, convened by the Sabah Forestry Department and co-hosted by WWF and UNDP, attempted to demystify the green economy concept by:

- gaining a common understanding of the real meaning of green economy compared to business as usual;
- understanding the economic contribution of HoB’s natural capital to Sabah’s development agenda;
- sharing knowledge on green economy incentives and the policy mechanisms needed to encourage these activities; and
- mapping out a strategy, or road map, for a consolidated approach to realizing a green economy in the HoB landscape.



From left: Mr Mahmud Haji Yusof (Chief Executive Director of Brunei Darussalam HoB Centre and Deputy Director, Ministry of Industry & Primary Resources, Brunei), H.E. Mr Ong Keng Yong ((High Commissioner of Singapore High Commission in Kuala Lumpur), Dr Andi Novianto (Chairperson, Indonesia HoB National Working Group), Dr Nazily Mohd Noor (Chief Executive Officer, Malaysian Green Technology Corporation) and Puan Mary Sintoh (Vice-President of Knowledge and Technology, Management Division, Sabah Economic Development and Investment Authority (SEDIA)).



WWF Malaysia’s Executive Director/CEO, Dato Dionysius Sharma and HoB Leader, Adam Tomasek, explain to the Chief Minister, WWF’s strategy for support of a green economy in the HoB at the WWF’s conference booth.



Datuk Sam Mannan, Director of Sabah Forestry Department presents Sabah Forestry Department plans to promote a green economy in Sabah.

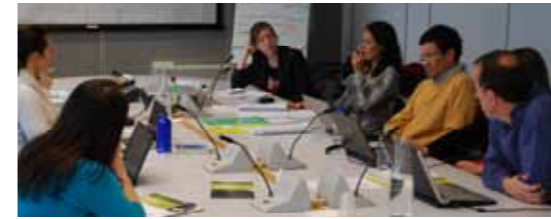
January - March 2012: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity in ASEAN - Policy Dialogue

The HoB as an emerging example of green economy approaches was profiled in a series of dialogues with officials from across the ASEAN region in order to disseminate and develop national capacity on the TEEB approach (“The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity”) for ASEAN countries. The project engaged senior-level policy and decision makers to recognize the economic benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity; understand the costs of biodiversity loss; and take actions to incorporate these values into national plans and budget. The dialogues were supported by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and UNEP.

February 2012: Indonesia Heart of Borneo National Working Group Meeting and Sustainable Finance Small Team Workshop

Findings of the draft HoB Green Economy report were presented to the Indonesia Heart of Borneo National Working Group, chaired by the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs. The working group, which consists of members from 11 Ministries at national and sub-national levels, participated in this meeting to discuss the approach and findings of the report. Following this meeting, a further detailed discussion was held with the HoB Sustainable Finance Small Team with members from the Ministry of Finance, Investment Board, Environment, Forestry, Agriculture and Mining and Energy to identify suitable policy packages and relevant economic instruments for the HoB. Next steps include discussions with national and local universities to support the HoB National Working Group in development of targeted economic policies linked to the HoB Strategic National Area.

March 2012: Green Economy expert workshop



Annawati van Paddenburg, WWF Project Leader of the Heart of Borneo: Investing in Nature for a Green Economy report, shares the key messages of the draft report with global experts in Geneva, March 2012.

As the present report neared completion, a focused, hands-on workshop was held in Geneva in late March 2012 to engage key staff from UNEP, UNEP-TEEB, FAO, IUCN, Green Economy Coalition and the global WWF Network. Experts representing natural capital valuation, policy development, macroeconomics, ecology and communications came together to review and improve the contents of the report.

April 2012: Green Economy Roundtables - Pathways to a Sustainable Future (Singapore and Jakarta, Indonesia)

The roundtables, co-hosted by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) and WWF, brought together policy, business and investment perspectives critical to enabling green economies. The roundtables explored opportunities, challenges and priorities for creating that future, while highlighting a number of key steps:

- changing resource use trends;
- maximising investment in people;
- developing a fruitful and sustainable engagement with the business community;
- finding new growth models in Indonesia and other parts of Asia to influence public policy, collective efforts and common vision.

April 2012: Heart of Borneo Forum - Green Economy for People, Planet and Prosperity

During the month-long HoB Festival in Jakarta, Indonesia, the three-day HoB Forum provided a venue for further discussion of policy and incentives, economic and business aspects of building a green economy in the HoB. WWF and UNDP co-hosted a breakfast dialogue with ambassadors, diplomats and senior officials from 25 embassies, agencies and/or multilateral organizations, including the UN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, to forge commitments for the support of green economy initiatives in the HoB. Opening the dialogue, Professor Dr. Emil Salim, leading economist, former Indonesian Minister and currently chairperson of President Yudhoyono’s advisory council, highlighted HoB’s importance and the need for further action to achieve its goals.



'Pathways to a sustainable future' was the key theme of the Heart of Borneo Forum's Green Economy Roundtable, co-hosted by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).



Pavan Sukdev, leader of the Global TEEB Initiative shares his remarks via a video opening address at the HoB Forum 'Incentives for a green economy' session.



Pof Dr. Bustanul Arifin, a well-respected academic and public figure in Indonesia speaks on the mainstreaming of ecosystem services into development policies at the HoB Forum in April 2012.

The value of nature to Indonesian business was the subject of a debate co-hosted by WWF and the Association of Low Carbon Industries (ALBI). Dr Joshua Bishop, lead editor of The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) in Business and Enterprise, led a discussion on implications for Indonesia, with particular reference to the vast natural capital asset that is the HoB. The youth voice was also heard, with schools from throughout Jakarta competing for a place in the final of the ‘Great Green Economy Youth Debate’. Indigenous leaders and performers from the HoB also used the occasion to raise their political voice to help define future priorities for their homelands. Their close connection to the forests of Borneo was highlighted through a series of cultural events at the Festival of Borneo, staged in one of Jakarta’s biggest malls.

ANNEX II: TESTIMONIES FROM THE PEOPLE OF BORNEO

IMPACTS OF UNSUSTAINABLE LOGGING ON LIVELIHOODS

Anye Apui, Customary Chief of Hulu Bahau, Malinau, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, fears for the future of his people if their forests are destroyed: “Timber is gold, but this is not the kind of gold that is good for us. I want to protect the forest in my area, as the forest is life for Dayak people”.

IMPACTS OF PALM OIL EXPANSION ON WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY

Lukas Subardi, Director of Sanggau, local-government-owned drinking water utility, West Kalimantan, Indonesia: Lukas is concerned by the rapid expansion of palm oil plantations in West Kalimantan: “In the dry season, all of the smaller rivers are dry due to the endless deforestation of the Kapuas natural forest...in the rainy season, the river water is very turbid and heavily polluted by waste from leaching chemicals such as herbicides, pesticides, industrial waste, sludge, silt, etc...all due to expansion of oil palm upstream.” (Lukas’s blog is at <http://pdamsanggaukapuas.blogspot.com/>)

IMPACTS OF FLOODING

Farmers in East Kalimantan can’t afford floods. Udin, a farmer in Sebatik, Nunukan, says that “the shallow river...cannot manage heavy rainfall, the river overflows and our fields are inundated with water. We have only managed to sell 20% of the harvest. A loss of hundreds of millions of rupiahs for us farmers.” There are also the social and environmental impacts – landslides, floods, houses destroyed and no electricity.

IMPACTS OF MINING ON WATER QUALITY

Sumadi, 45, moved to Desa Harowu, District Gunung Mas, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, over 15 years ago. Most of the villagers are now engaged in gold mining for a livelihood: “Mining has thoroughly contaminated the river and destroyed its quality as well as causing damages everywhere. As for the impacts, most of the rivers in which mining occurs can no longer provide other benefits, such as fish and drinking water for the community. This situation was very different 15 years ago, when there was no mining. We were able to catch fishes easily. We could even see fish from the surface of the river. Children could swim along the river at that time. I had often to drink the water directly from the river. Now, on one dares to drink the water from the river, because of the health impacts. Oh, how I wish could bring the past back with us to the present time”.

CLIMATE WITNESS

Mohamed Jerome Robles, 37, Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia: Mohamed has observed the impacts of a changing climate in Miri, Sarawak: “There does not seem to be a distinct monsoon season anymore. The rain is more frequent, random and certainly more intense....now we are afraid of flash floods and strong winds which accompany the intense rains.”

ANNEX III: METHODOLOGY AND REFERENCES USED IN REDUCED IMPACT LOGGING ANALYSES RELATED TO CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND SEDIMENT RETENTION

Above ground biomass map of Borneo (SARVISION, 2011) was used to derive average above ground carbon stock of all active and inactive forestry concessions on the Indonesian side of the HoB. The intent is to highlight the potential carbon gains from managing past or future concessions with the best management practices that can improve carbon retention of a working concession by up to 20-30 per cent (Pinard and Putz 1996, Putz et al. 2008b). To calculate the potential additional carbon we assumed that the concessions with a performance management score of very good (GFTN, 2009) were performing at their maximal carbon retention. For the 78 concessions having management performance scores, the additional carbon that could be stored was a function of the existing above ground biomass and the score. Concessions with a “very good” score were assumed to be performing at their potential, while concessions with a poor rating were assumed to have the potential to improve stores by 30 per cent. Fair and good concessions were assumed to be operating at 20 per cent and 10 per cent below their full potential, respectively. The 80 concessions for which performance scores were not available were assigned the mean score of the concessions with scores.

For market values, we used the European Trading Scheme price point for carbon (accessed 19 Jan 2012). For the social value of carbon, the figure used was US\$21 per tonne of CO₂, as per the United States Social Cost of Carbon Regulatory Impact Analysis (2010). Two alternative cost assumptions were: 1) no net additional cost of management and 2) an additional cost of US\$ 790/ha as calculated for moving from conventional practices to improved forestry management techniques in lowland dipterocarp forests in Malaysia (FRIM 2001).

For the sediment retention analysis, the InVEST sediment retention model was used. Management assumptions were made to compare sediment retention parameters under the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario to improved ones under the Green Economy (GE) scenario. Specifically, the cover and management factor, management practice factor, and sediment retention efficiency were changed, respectively, from 10, 50 and 80 per cent to 50, 50, and 80 per cent for primary forest cover and from 50, 50 and 70 per cent to 10, 50 and 70 per cent for secondary forests.

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ANNEX IV: ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DATA SOURCES OF SYSTEMS DYNAMICS MODELING

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Further details on methodology can be found at www.hobgreeneconomy.org

ANNEX V: ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank | MEA | Millennium Ecosystem Assessment |
| APBD | Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah | MIPR | Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources (Brunei Darussalam) |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations | MP3EI | Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development of Indonesia |
| BAU | Business As Usual | NDP | National Development Plan |
| BIMP-EAGA | Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area | NEM | New Economic Model (Malaysia) |
| BOD | Biological Oxygen Demand | PA | Protected Area |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity | PBLS | Projek Barat Laut Selangor |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (of Wild Fauna and Flora) | PDAM | Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (Local Drinking Water Utility (Indonesian)) |
| CL | Conventional Logging | PES | Payment for Ecosystem services |
| CLD | Causal Loop Diagram | POME | Palm Oil Mill Effluent |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility | NTFP | Non-Timber Forest Products |
| DID | Dana Insentif Daerah (Regional Incentive Fund) | R&D | Research and Development |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation |
| GE | Green Economy | REDD-I | REDD Indonesia |
| GIS | Geographic Information System | RAN-GRK | Presidential decree on national action plan to mitigate GHG emissions (Indonesia) |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas | RIL | Reduced Impact Logging |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment | RPJM | Medium term Development Plan (Government of Indonesia) |
| ESA | European Space Agency | SCORE | Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy |
| ETP | Economic Transformation Program (Malaysia) | SDC | Sabah Development Corridor |
| FI | Financial Institutions | SIDA | Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency |
| FIP | Forest Investment Program | SOM | Soil organic matter |
| FPIC | Free Prior Informed Consent | SRI | Strategic Reform Initiatives (Malaysia) |
| HEP | Hydro Electric Power plant | TEEB | The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| HoB | Heart of Borneo | TFP | Total Factor Productivity |
| HoB PIF | Heart of Borneo Project Implementation Framework (Brunei Darussalam) | UN | United Nations |
| HoB GBN | Heart of Borneo Green Business Network | UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| HCVF | High Conservation Value Forests | UNCSD | United Nations Conference for Sustainable Development |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| ICMM | International Council on Metals and Minerals | UNEP | United Nations Environment Program |
| InVEST | Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Tradeoffs | UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature | UN SEEA | United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | WHO | World Health Organization |
| KSN | Strategic National Area (Indonesia) | WWF | World Wide Fund for Nature |
| LCM | Land Change Modeler | | |
| LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas | | |
| LOI | Letter of Intent | | |
| MDB | Multilateral Development Bank | | |
| MDF | Mixed Dipterocarp Forests | | |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals | | |

Ban Ki-moon,
UN Secretary-general

“Based on our collective experiences, the best way to enhance the framework for strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth is to put development front and centre, and to invest in a green economic recovery for all.”

Al Gore at The Business 4 Environment Summit, in Jakarta (2011)

“A Green Economy may not be the easy choice today, but history will show that it is the right choice.”

Pavan Sukdev,
Leader of the ‘The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity’ (TEEB) Series

“We are probably the first generation of leaders who have the chance to take decisive action and probably the last generation who have the option not to do so.”

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono,
President of Indonesia

“I believe Indonesia can implement green economy to achieve 7% economic growth and 26% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.”

HRH Prince Hj Al-Muhtadee Billah,
The Crown Prince and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister’s Office, Brunei Darussalam

“Best practices in development projects in use must be strengthened to ensure that they take into account the priority to preserve the environment. This is consistent with our aspiration to build on the strong image of Green of Brunei Darussalam.”

Datuk Zakri,
Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia

“Developing countries are falling behind in the fight against their deteriorating environment. They are rapidly losing their natural resources and ecosystem services, being the foundations for their economies, because they have not put in place a national environmental governance system.”

