



写真 :キナバタンガンオランウータン保全プロジェクト

ボルネオ島サバ州からの報告



写真 :サバ州野生生物局



写真:キナバタンガンオランウータン保全プロジェクト



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ボルネオ保全トラスト・COO

サバ州

- ▶ 熱帯降雨林気候
- ▶ 気象変動が少ない (Land Below Wind)
- ▶ きわめて高い生物生産性
- ▶ 面積7.37万Km²
- ▶ 人口約250万人
- ▶ 多民族多宗教
- ▶ メガダイバーシティ



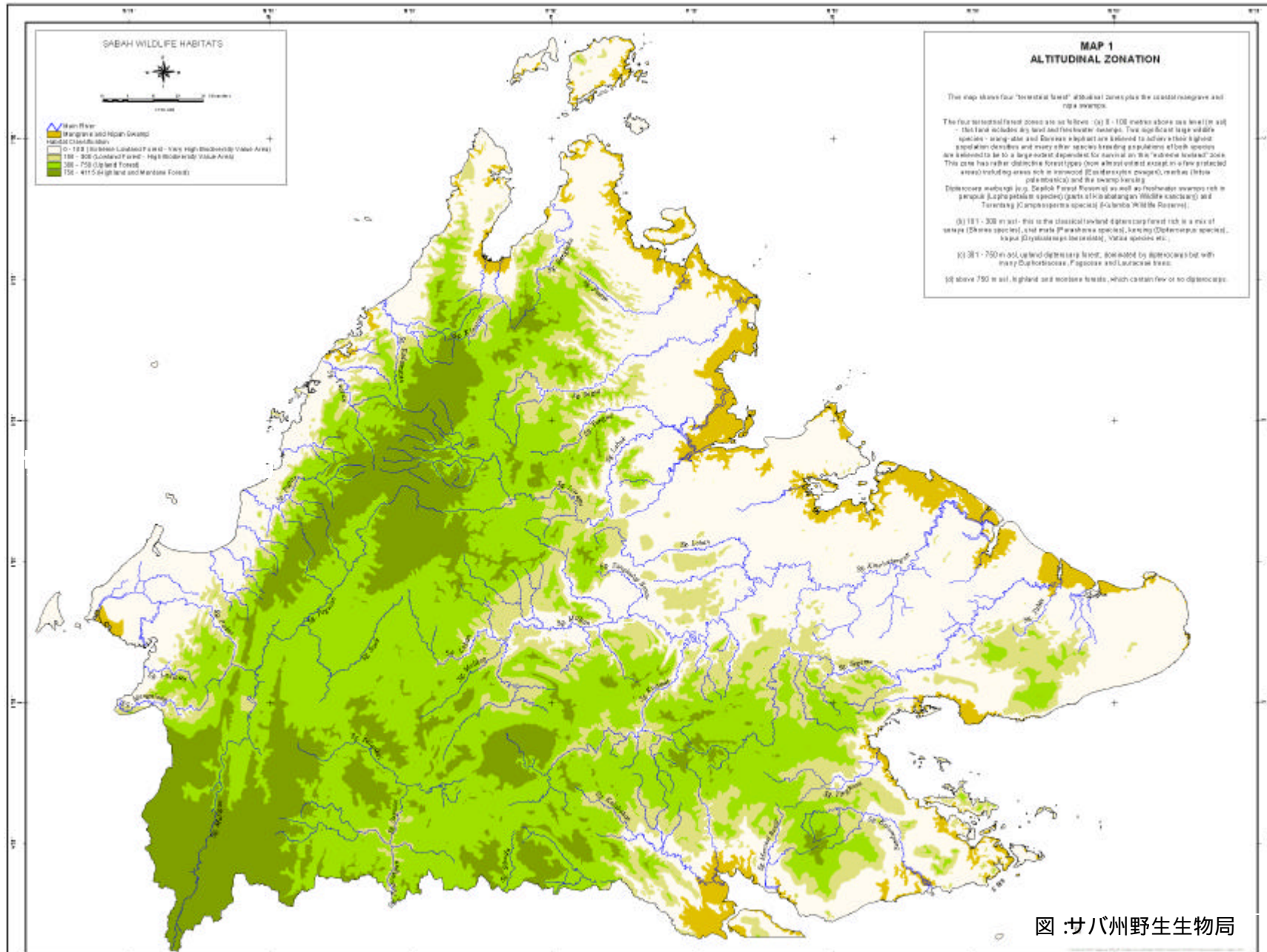


図:サバ州野生生物局

サバ州の開発

- 戦前の森林伐採方法：100年サイクル
- 1973年、森林率86%
- 1978年、1,329万m² 60%が日本へ（戦前60年間の合計伐採量をはるかに超える量）
- 現在の森林率57%
- プランテーション開発：サトウキビ、タバコ、ゴム、ココナッツ アブラヤシ

ボルネオ生物多様性・生態系保全 (BBEC) プログラム

2002年2月 - 2007年1月

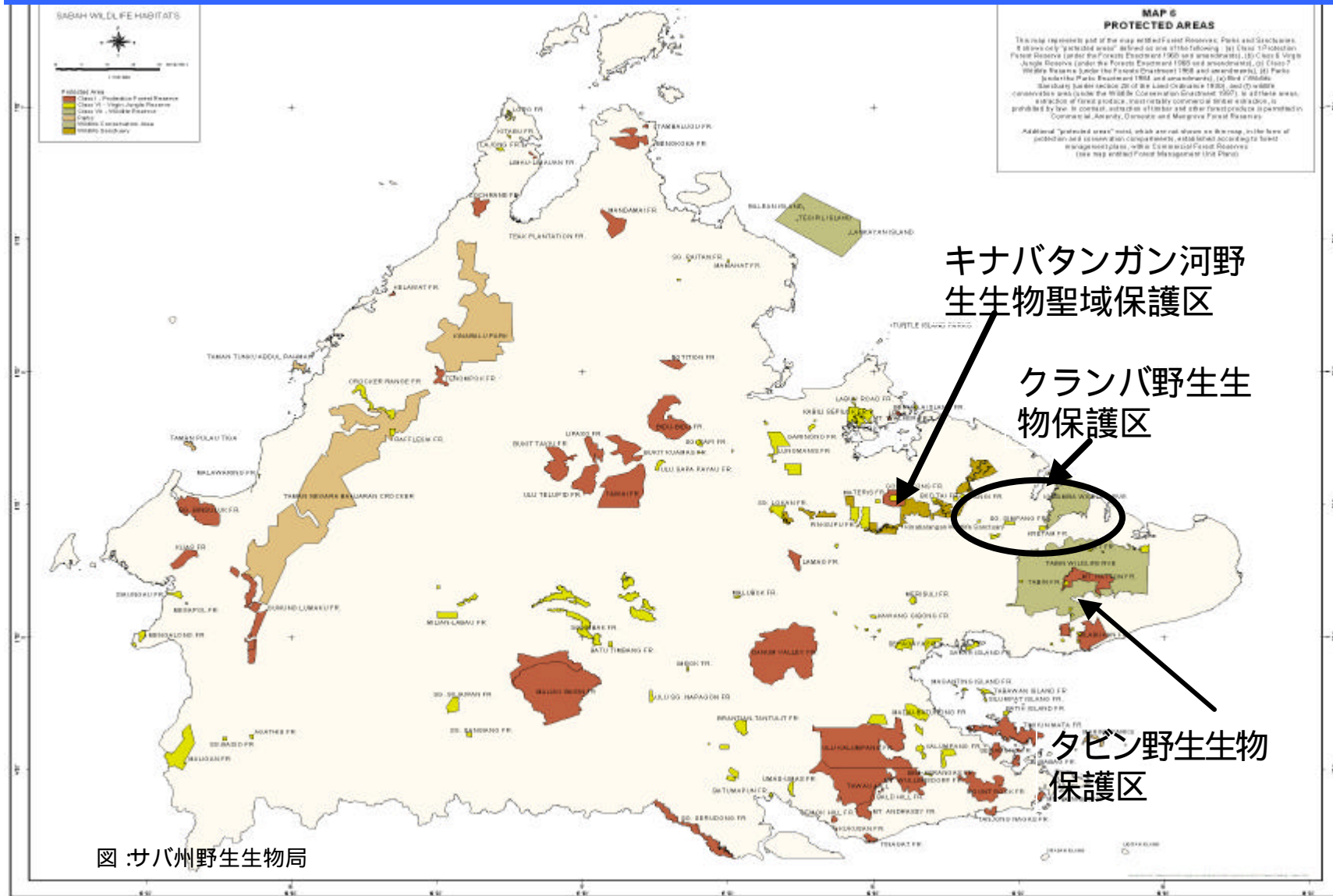
- 総合的、持続的な保全手法を確立する。
- サバ州政府、サバ大学、及びNGOが合同で実施。
- 国際協力機構（JICA）が支援。
- 4コンポーネント（研究教育、公園管理、生息域管理、普及啓発）



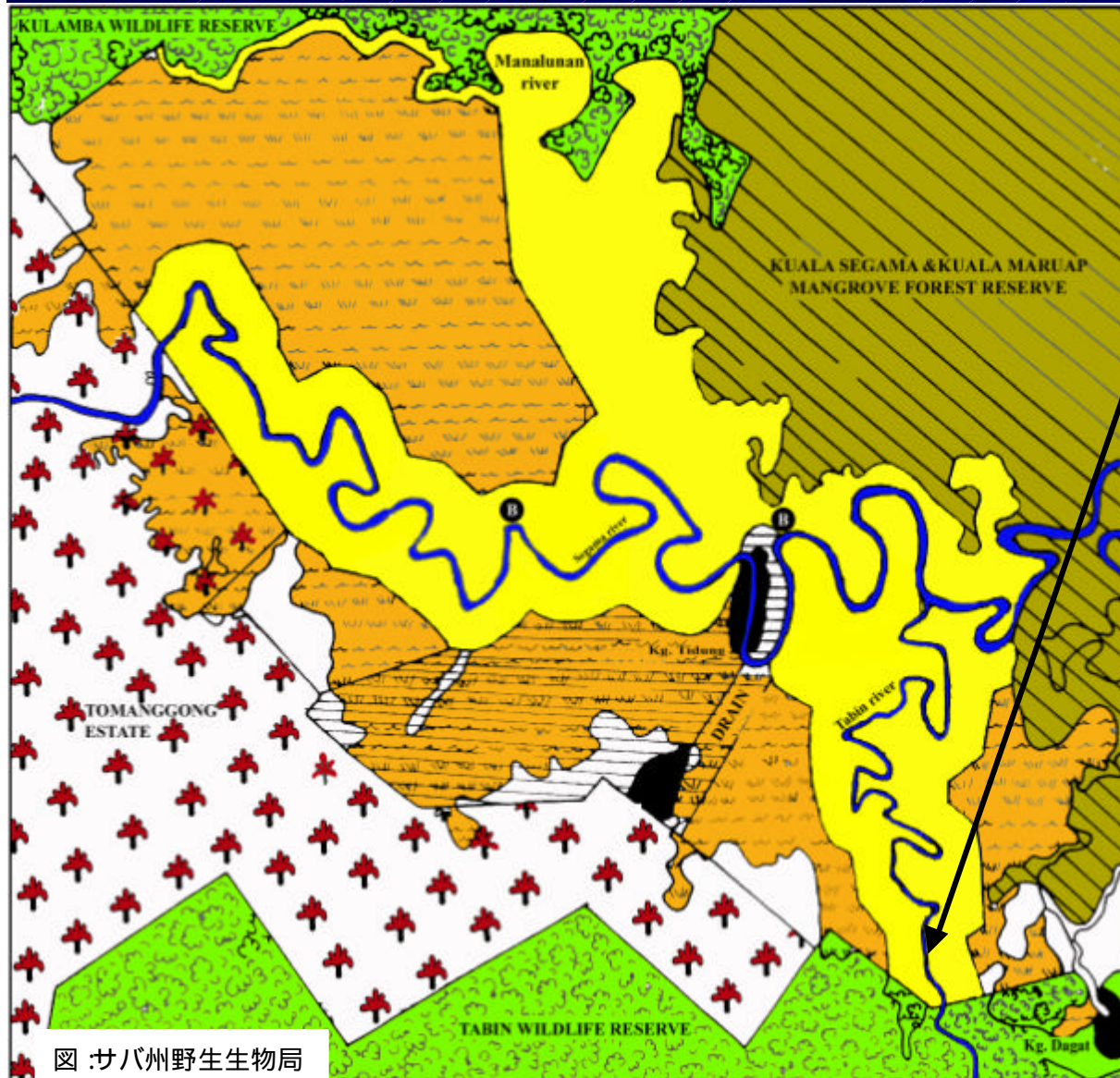
野生生物生息域管理コンポーネント






- **目的:** 対象地域において野生生物生息域管理の総合的手法を確立すること。
- **対象地域:** タビン、クランバ野生生物保護区とその周辺地域
- **主務機関:** サバ野生生物局
- **実施機関:** 森林局、土地管理局、キナバタンガン郡庁、その他。

サバ州の分断された保護区



提案セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区



-  Mangrove Forest Reserve
-  Approximate area within which priority for land alienation may be given to local residents of Kg. Tidung, Kg. Dagat & Kg. Parit
-  Existing oil palm estate
-  Approximate extent of existing villages
-  Burial grounds

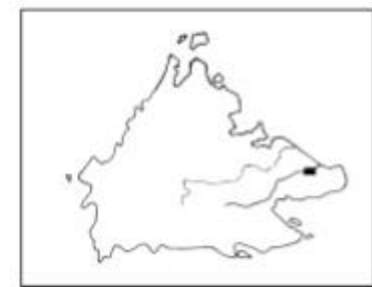
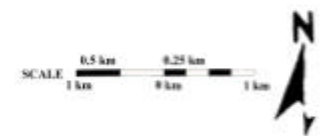


図 .サバ州野生生物局

セガマ河下流域野生生物保全区設立 州政府閣議によって承認

30 Nation

NEW STRAITS TIMES

Lower Segama to be gazetted

By Roy Goh

KOTA KINABALU, Wed. — More than 2,500 hectares of wetlands in the east coast districts of Lahad Datu will be gazetted for wildlife conservation.

The State Cabinet's approval today to gazette Lower Segama is to help preserve the area and allow indigenous communities to continue living there.

As a wildlife conservation

area under the State Wildlife Conservation Enactment, indigenous communities are allowed to use the natural resources for daily use.

Chief Minister Datuk Seri Musa Aman, who announced this at the weekly State Cabinet meeting, said Lower Segama was known for its high density of wildlife, particularly proboscis monkeys.

"At the same time, we recognise the importance of

the area as a source of living for the indigenous Ixling community, hence the decision to gazette it as a wildlife conservation area," he said.

"It will also convert the area (124,000 ha) into a wildlife reserve," he said, the two wildlife reserves were gazetted in 1981.

Unlike wildlife conservation areas, wildlife reserves under the State Forestry Pro-

tection Act prohibit the extraction of natural resources without permission from the authorities.

Musa believed Lower Segama could be turned into an eco-tourist attraction with long-term benefits for indigenous communities.

State Wildlife Department officer Mohd Sultan Abu Bakar said the conservation area encompassed 17000 hectares, Kampung Datar, Kampung Tidung and Kam-

pong Pari.

He said studies of the area had been carried out under the Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation programme, a joint initiative between the State Government, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak and the Japan International Co-operation Agency.

The Lower Segama will be the second wildlife conservation area after Pulau Lankayan in Sandakan.

the Sarawak Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1997, and will be gazetted every Friday.

2,500ha protection zone for proboscis monkeys

THE Sarawak Government agreed Wednesday to provide 2,500 hectares as a conservation area at the Upper Segama River under the 1997 Wildlife Enactment. CM Musa said the gazetting was in view of the area's importance to the wetland ecosystem and the conservation of the proboscis monkey, an endangered species of which Malaysia is one of the signatories.

Apart from creating a protection zone for the proboscis monkey, it would also serve as a wildlife corridor linking the Ixling and Kalamia wildlife sanctuaries, he said.

Musa said the gazetting would assist in developing the eco-tourism sector at the Upper Segama River. In order to facilitate this, he said the three villages in the area, including Ixling, Ixling and Ixling grounds as well as customary rights land, would be allocated. He assured that the interests of the locals there would be protected.

Meanwhile, Musa said that a dialogue and agreement seminar at Munglan Station would be held from June 7-8 that would be attended by International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Seri Rafiqul Azam.

He said Rafiqul would be delivering the keynote address and afterwards the world would conduct a dialogue.

At the same time, Industrial Development Minister Derek Goh would be leading a delegation from Sabah to also participate in the exposition at Sarawak's Northern Territory.

セガマ側下流域のボルネオゾウ移動ルート

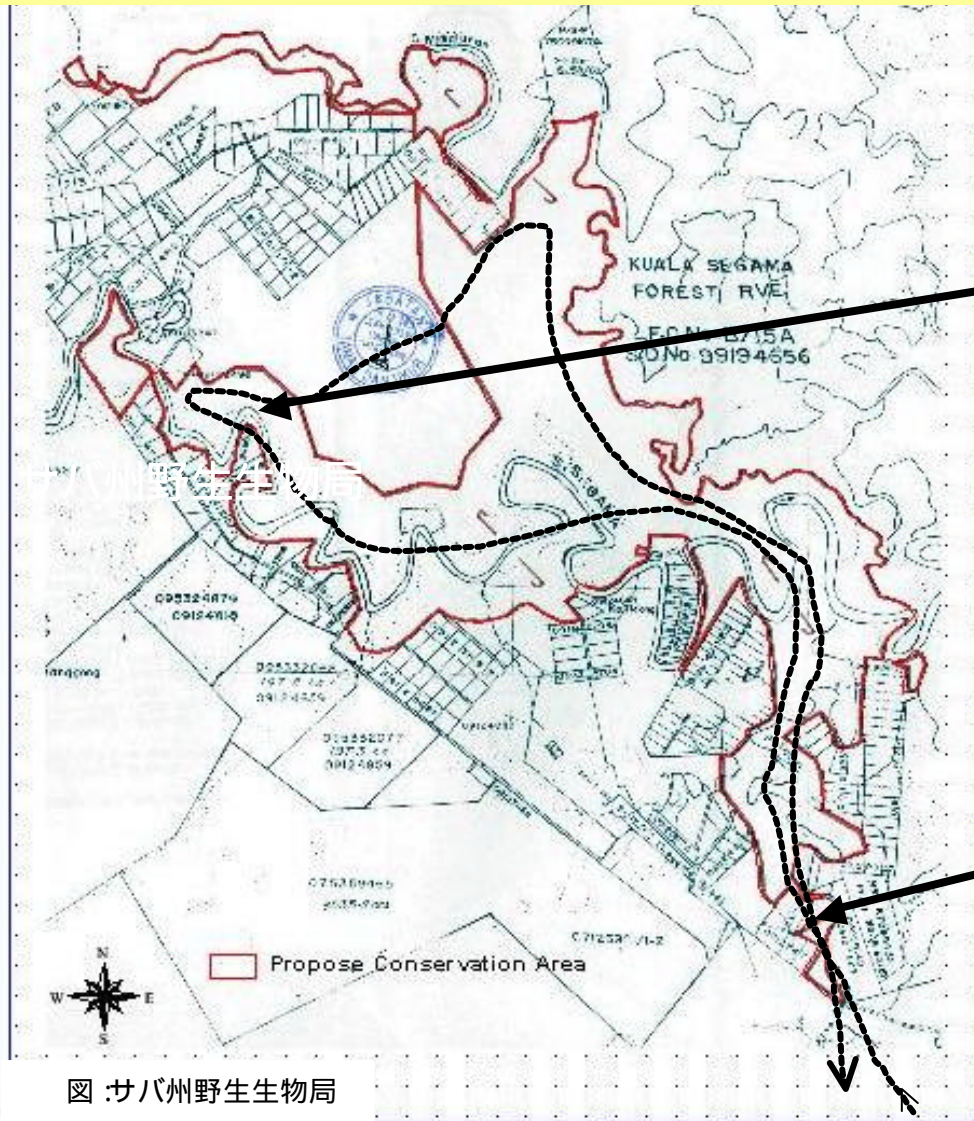
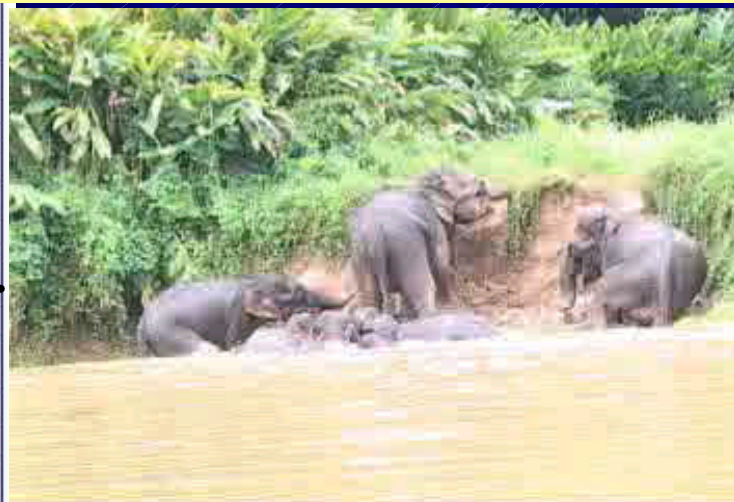


図 :サバ州野生生物局



2005.02.06

キナバタンガン河下流域

- 不適切な開発による河川氾濫の増加
- 河川汚染、多様性の減少
- プランテーション労働者
- 非合法労働者
- 小規模プランテーション



ボルネオゾウの移動ルートを分断するアブラヤシプランテーション開発



Elephant butchered

Borneo Pygmy elephant shot thrice in head; butchered and tusks removed

By Kirby Stone

BOYA KUNIBALU: Even with a weight of 2,000 kilograms and standing about 2.5 metres tall, a Borneo pygmy elephant is no easy foe to bring down.

Lawrence, a local pygmy elephant hunter, shot and wounded a young elephant in the head, which is located about 10 metres from the Tabin Wildlife Reserve.

Tabin Wildlife is the largest elephant reserve in Borneo. It is a natural habitat for the Borneo pygmy elephant. The reserve is located in the heart of the island of Borneo, which is the largest island in the world.

Lawrence, who is also an expert on the species, said the elephant had been around the reserve for about 10 years.

"The dead elephant was a magnificent bull elephant, which means he was probably about 10 years old. There was a very large tusk and it was about 45-50 years old," he said when asked to tell the story.

According to him, the elephant was shot three times in the head, and the tusks were removed. The elephant was then butchered and the tusks were removed.

"The elephant was shot three times in the head, and the tusks were removed. The elephant was then butchered and the tusks were removed."

Lawrence said that the elephant was shot by a local hunter who has been hunting elephants for many years. The elephant was shot in the head of the reserve, which is a natural habitat for the Borneo pygmy elephant.

"The elephant was shot by a local hunter who has been hunting elephants for many years. The elephant was shot in the head of the reserve, which is a natural habitat for the Borneo pygmy elephant."

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"The elephant was shot by a local hunter who has been hunting elephants for many years. The elephant was shot in the head of the reserve, which is a natural habitat for the Borneo pygmy elephant."

Although the elephant can be quite aggressive, being a full grown bull of 2 metres tall, it has never been known to attack humans.

PIGUL STATE: ... when the work started at the head of park, a herd of Borneo elephants moved across the body as if they were meeting the death. The elephant was about 10 years old, born. The machine left in the park.

WILDLIFE Department



A GRUESOME SIGHT ... Tourists going up the Kinabatangan River being greeted by the gruesome sight of a decapitated elephant floating down the river yesterday. - Photo by Harisnor Klee.

写真 :サバ州野生生物局

サバ州における アブラヤシプランテーション開発

年	アブラヤシ農園 (ha)	国土割合 (%)	年間増加率 (%)	年間増加面積 (ha)
1984	160,507	2.21		
1994	452,485	6.24	10.92	29,198
2004	1,165,412	16.07	9.92	71,293

出典 : WWFマレーシア

サバ州での バイオディーゼル新聞報道

Japan keen on joint biofuel research: PM

TOKYO: Japan is keen to cooperate with Malaysia in undertaking mutually beneficial research on producing high-quality biodiesel using palm oil, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Tuesday.

He said there should be no problems for such cooperative efforts as research efforts in Malaysia to produce biodiesel using palm oil was already at a very high level.

"We have vast oil palm resources of high quality and supply is therefore sustainable and easily available," Abdullah said.

As such, Malaysia and Japan could pursue research efforts on using biodiesel from palm oil as an alternative energy source besides petrol, he said here after a briefing on biofuel by officials from Japan's Economy, Trade and Industry Ministry and the private sector.

The Prime Minister is on a five-day working visit to Japan with his itinerary today including an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace,

a meeting with Singapore's former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and a visit in the morning to the Matsushita Panasonic Centre.

Abdullah told Malaysian journalists after the meeting at the Imperial Hotel that the Japanese delegation were appraised of the Malaysian government's policy to support research efforts on diversifying energy resources such as biofuels, especially using oil palm.

"The prospects are good for biodiesel using palm oil, but research must always focused on enhancing the quality of the oil consistently," he said.

There is hope in enhancing the quality of palm oil-based biodiesel.

As for his visit to the Matsushita Panasonic Centre earlier in the day, Abdullah said he was briefed and shown the company's latest technological advances using information and communications technology (ICT) in manufacturing high-quality home appliances.

During the briefing which was attended by Matsushita Electric Industri-

al Co Ltd's president Datuk Kunio Nakamura, the Prime Minister said he exhorted Malaysia's propensity towards producing highly skilled workers by incorporating value-added technological industries.

Abdullah said he also met former Singapore Prime Minister and Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew at the hotel where they had discussions on international issues, the role of China and India, and the East Asian region.

He said this was in line with the topic at the prestigious 12th Nikkei International Seminar where he will deliver a keynote address on the "Future of Asia" Thursday.

The Prime Minister said they also discussed the good relations between Malaysia and Singapore and the need to maintain their neighbourliness.

On his meeting with Emperor Akihito, Abdullah said he told the monarch that Malaysia was ready to receive him during his visit to Malaysia, particularly Perak, next month. ■

DAILY EXPRESS

Malaysia keen to learn from Japan on bio-fuel

TOKYO: Malaysia is keen to learn from Japan ways to enhance the use of bio-fuel as the economic superpower - a major consumer of fuels with its auto sector being the world's second largest is determined to diversify its energy source and increase the usage of bio-fuels.

Malaysia's current emphasis on pushing the usage of bio-fuels under the wider ambit of developing biotechnology is not only in line with Japan's zeal to make bio-fuels a definitive part of its energy usage, but timely as well given skyrocketing oil prices.

"Japan is really serious in trying to diversify and increase the usage of bio-fuel and we want to see how we can benefit from this given our current priority in pushing biotechnology and bio-fuel usage," Malaysian Ambassador to Japan, Datuk Marzuki Mohammed Noor, told Malaysian journalists during a briefing on Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi's working visit to Japan.

Abdullah, who arrived here Monday for the visit, would on Tuesday attend a briefing by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on bio-fuel in areas such as their legislation in place as well as policy prospects and preparations for the Japanese public to use bio-fuel.

He said this includes the collaboration between the private and public sectors in bio-fuels, something which the Malaysian Government is also trying to promote.

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POIC in Sabah Palm Oil for the World

LAHAD DATU - PIONEER POIC (Lahad)

The first of three proposed palm oil industrial clusters is located in Lahad Datu, in southwestern Sabah. Lahad Datu is ideal for the pioneer POIC for the following reasons:

- Located within the heart of Sabah's palm oil belt
- More than 100 palm oil mills are located in Lahad Datu or near by
- 5 million metric tonnes of palm oil and palm kernel oil per year
- 30% of oil palm produced in Sabah are processed in Lahad Datu
- Land, sea and air linkages
- Adequate infrastructure
- Deep natural harbour
- Availability of suitable labour

Apart from being developed for the growth of a wide range of palm oil downstream industries, the POIC in Lahad Datu will also serve as a centre where investment in upstream activities will flourish.

Such activities include:

- Plantations
- Milling equipment
- Planting materials
- Analytic of equipment
- Farm machinery

A Hub of Endless Opportunities

The POIC in Lahad Datu will be developed in two phases. Phase 1, due for commissioning in 2006, covers 500 acres meant for tanning and oil-based industries. Phase 2, covering 500 acres for oil palm business and food-based industries will start development in 2007.

Palm oil will soon replace soyabean oil as the most widely consumed edible vegetable oil in the world. Palm oil's nutritional value and the potency of its phytonutrients, not to mention its growing use in biofuel, are set to establish it as a global favourite.

Malaysia is the biggest producer of palm oil in the world and is an internationally-recognized authority in palm oil cultivation and processing techniques. The country produces 19 million metric tonnes of palm oil annually (2004 world output 38.6 million MT) from about 4 million hectares of oil palms. Combined with the 12 million MT produced in neighbouring Indonesia, the region commands 86% of the world's production.

Sabah, located in the northern tip of Borneo, is the largest palm oil producer of all the States in Malaysia. It has about 1.2 million hectares of some of the highest-yielding oil palm plantations (21.4 metric tonnes per hectare) producing 5 million MT of palm oil yearly.

South of Sabah State are located the Indonesian provinces of Kalimantan where millions of hectares are expected to be developed for oil palms. The concentration of palm oil output in this sub-region is the reason why the creation of palm oil industrial clusters in Sabah bears such massive significance. These clusters are the gateways through which palm oil and palm oil-based products will flow throughout the world. They are also the Gateway to Palm Oil Investment Opportunities.

サバ州におけるヤシ油生産 (トン)

港	1994	1998	2003
サンダカン	468,306	918,569	2,167,249
ラハダト	411,758	1,132,982	2,167,495
クナック	46,257	44,557	149,317
タワウ	210,029	241,889	399,039
合計	1,136,350	2,337,997	4,833,100

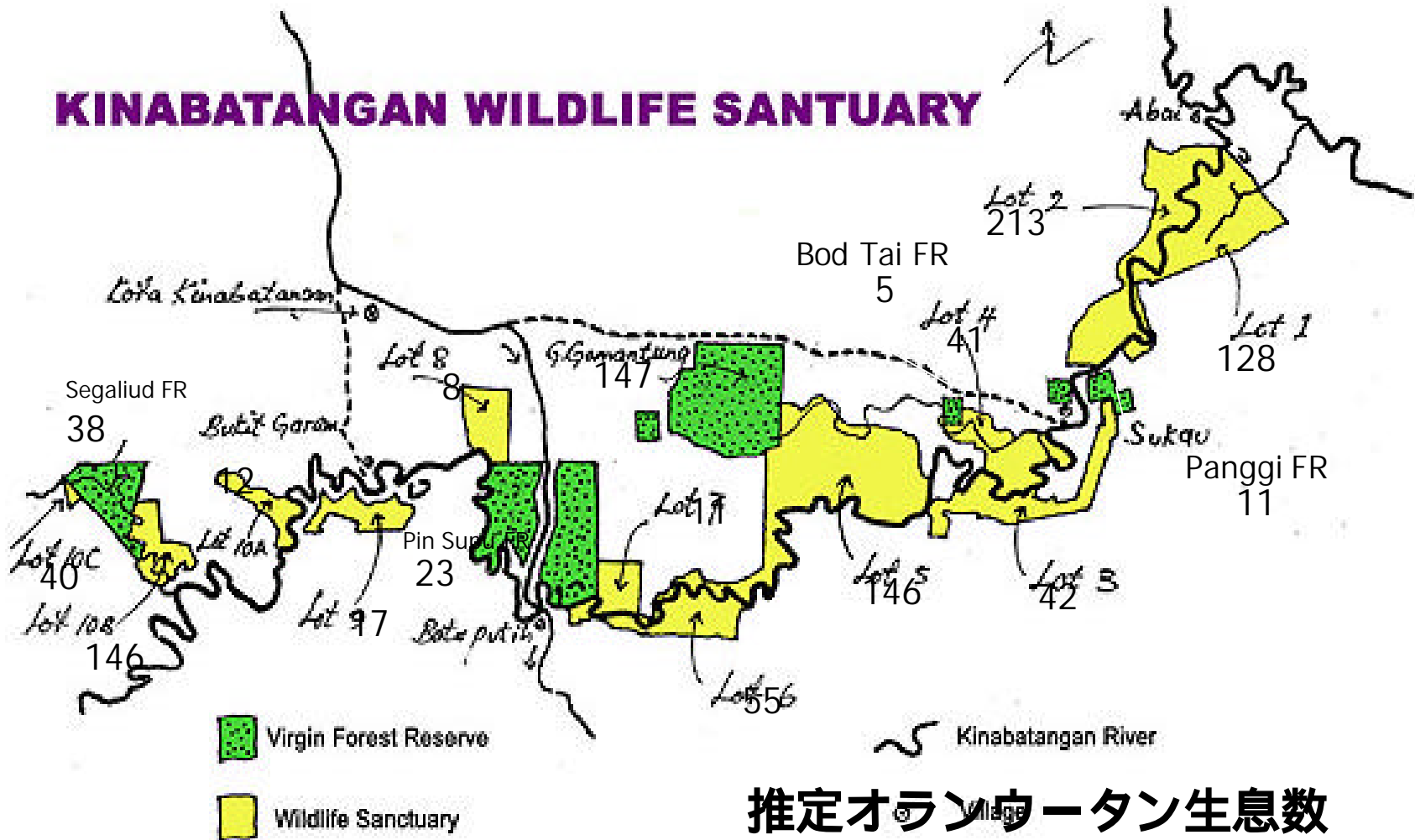
出典 JIM発表

2003年、

サバ州における年間アブラヤシ搾油能力2,230万トン

(CPO生産能力452万トン)

キナバタンガン河周辺の分断された保護区



推定オランウータン生息数

出典 :キナバタンガンオランウータン保全プロジェクト

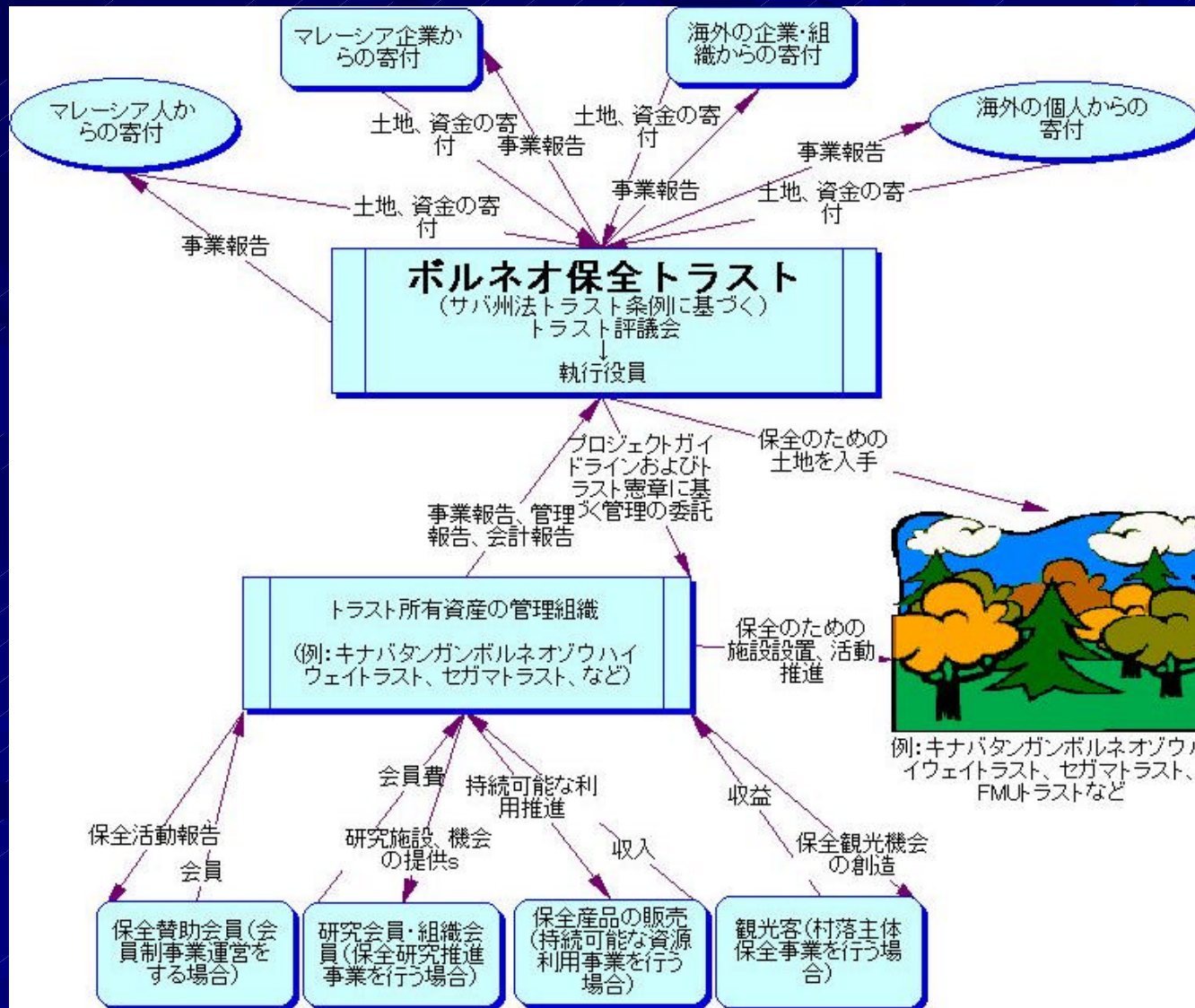
バイオディーゼルへの期待

- 2005年12月、RM 1,400 / トンCPO
(聞き取り推定粗利率40 - 50%)
- 2007年1月、RM 2,000 / トン
- 20トンFFB生産 / ヘクタール / 年
- 4トンCPO生産 / ヘクタール / 年

失う可能性があるもの。

- 10トンの炭素固着 / 熱帯林ヘクタール / 年
- 生物多様性指標で計る持続可能な開発、有限地球生態系と共生する人間社会

ボルネオ保全トラスト



ありがとうございました。



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