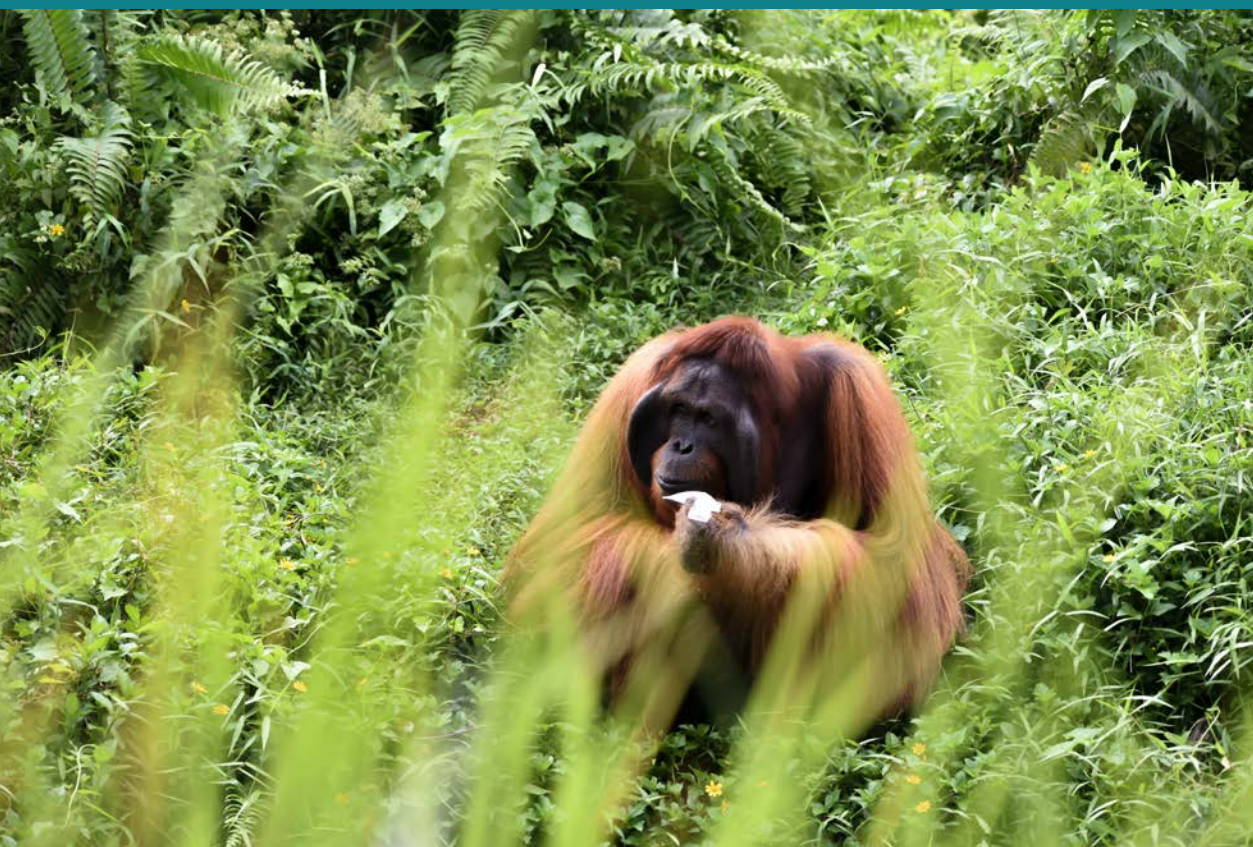


# RIMBA RAYA, REDD +, INDONESIA

Conservation of a forest ecosystem



## — PROJECT DESCRIPTION



### STANDARDS

VCS, CCB, SD Vista

### CARBON REGISTRY

Verra registry



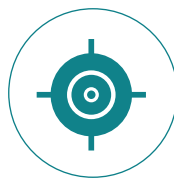
### PROJECT TYPE

REDD+, Avoided  
Unplanned Deforestation



### FIELD PARTNER

Infinite Earth



### OBJECTIVES

Preserving tropical peat swamp  
forest against deforestation and  
preserving wildlife



### ESTIMATED ANNUAL REDUCTION EMISSIONS

200 000

# — PROJECT AREA



## DESCRIPTION

Between 1990 and 2005 Indonesia was losing just over 2% of its forest cover annually, a rate of nearly 1.9 million hectares a year. Today, that number has grown to more than 2,500,000 hectares annually.

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project thus aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving 91,215 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest.

This area, rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan, was slated by the Provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. Located on the southern coast of Borneo in the province of Central Kalimantan, the project is also designed to protect the integrity of the adjacent world-renowned Tanjung Puting National Park, by creating a physical buffer zone on the full extent of the 90km eastern border of the park.

### HOW ARE CARBON REDUCTIONS CALCULATED?

A baseline scenario was developed to estimate the amount of carbon emissions avoided by the project. This was developed using a methodology approved by the Verified Carbon Standard program of the environmental organization Verra : VCS Methodology VM0009

## TIMELINE

### 2008

Trees are planted on the areas concerned by the project, which will unfold during 60 years

### 2014

The project is registered as a carbon credit project

### 2021

The project enters Reforest'Action's perimeter and VCS carbon credit registry

### 2068

End of the project.

# — A HOLLISTIC APPROACH

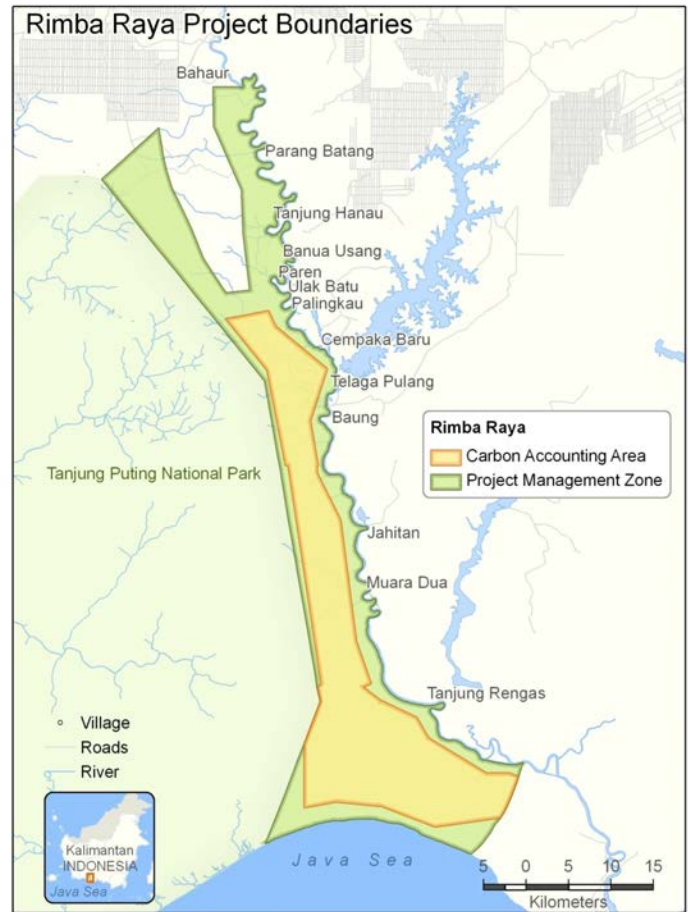
## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

In the absence of the Rimba Raya Project, the project area would be converted to palm oil plantations by logging, burning to clear unused felled trees and remaining forest, and systematic draining of the peatland area. This would result in the release of both above and belowground carbon deposits.

As a result, millions of tons of GHG emissions would be released into the atmosphere over the lifetime of the plantations.

Rimba Raya biodiversity notably includes the endangered Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), the only great ape outside of Africa, whose populations have declined 95% in the last century.

Tanjung Puting National Park houses one of the largest protected orangutan populations, and the Rimba Raya project area augments adjacent Tanjung Puting orangutan habitat by 14%.



## KEY INFORMATIONS

- ✓ 361 bird species, 122 species of mammals, and 180 species of trees and woody plants are likely present in the project area
- ✓ 29 endangered, threatened & vulnerable mammals including the endangered Bornean Orangutan live in the area
- ✓ Implementation of a community-based fire prevention plan
- ✓ Enhancement of communities' knowledge on forest and biodiversity preservation

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Local communities have been participating in and will continue to be integrally involved in the planning and development of various aspects of the project. Programs that Rimba Raya communities have expressed interest in helping to develop and implement, include: water filtration devices, distribution of clean stove technology, solar lighting, increased access to healthcare, early childhood development materials and tools including the one laptop per child program, training in project and reserve management, and environmental conservation education.

The project will create local employment in protecting the Carbon Accounting Area, implementing an integrated fire management plan, and patrolling illegal logging and wildlife poaching.

# — BENEFITS

## CARBON SEQUESTRATION



### BIOMASS AND FOREST SOIL

In order to grow, trees absorb atmospheric CO2. They store carbon in their trunks, branches and roots, as well as in the forest soil



### DEVELOPMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

Diverse and indigenous species are planted, which promote the development of biodiversity



### SOILS PROTECTION

The trees planted limit soil erosion

## COMPLEMENTARY BENEFITS



### VALUATION OF LOCAL POPULATIONS' SKILLS

The project helps value local skills and contributes to generate complementary income



### SECURING A FOREST CORRIDOR

The project is located on a biodiversity corridor identified by the regional scheme of ecological coherence

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Our reforestation project directly contributes to the achievement the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, that provide a roadmap to a better and more sustainable future for all.



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We support the



Reforest'Action : 10 rue Jacques Daguerre, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison .  
Social capital : 15 802 € . RCS : numéro 494 438 146. Photos : Verra

