

# PROJECT FACTS

## Strengthening Community Based Forest Watershed Management



- Total budget : USD 7,500,000
- Project period : 2009 - 2014
- Implementing partner : Ministry of Forestry (Directorate of Watershed Management)
- Donor : GEF, UNDP
- Co-financing : ICRAF, the Ford Foundation

### Background

Although Indonesia comprises only 1.3 percent of the earth's land surface, it harbors a disproportionately high share of its biodiversity. It includes 11 percent of the world's plant species, 10 percent of its mammal species, and 16 percent of its bird species. Related to this,

Indonesia ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) on 1 August 1994 and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 28 August 1998.

Regrettably, land degradation, such as deforestation, soil erosion and increased aridity, is a present problem in Indonesia. These result from processes such as unsustainable legal and illegal logging, forest fires, conflicts of land and resource tenure, illegal entry and conversion of natural forest as well as legal and illegal mining. Indonesia's first communication to the UNFCCC indicated that 70% of its greenhouse gas emissions were related to land degradation, inappropriate land uses, and land conversion. Weak law enforcement, lack of coordination and collaboration between different stakeholders and sectors of the economy, as well as unclear tenure/spatial land planning are structural problems complicating the combating of land degradation.

On the other hand, many local communities living inside and in the surrounding protected forests or conservation areas have been managing these areas sustainably long before the government declared these to be conservation areas. However, poverty is now higher in these areas than the national average in heavily forested provinces.

Community Based Forest Watershed Management provides an important mechanism for reducing poverty in Indonesia as well as decreasing land degradation, enhancing biodiversity conservation and reducing green house gas emissions.



*UNDP is working to improve forest condition and degraded land*

### Objectives

The overall objective of the project Strengthening Community Based Forest Watershed Management (SCBFWM) is to support efforts in reducing forest and land degradation and to restore watershed functions and ecosystem services. This will also contribute to biodiversity conservation and reduced green house gas emissions.

The project is designed to enhance and scale-up the government's existing programs on Community-Based Forest and Watershed Management. The project will focus particularly on inequitable distribution of benefits from forest resources and the lack of coordination among stakeholders and sectors. More specifically, the project is designed to complement the government's work on the rehabilitation of degraded forest and land in watersheds as well as the government's work on district reforestation.

One important objective is to develop models of watershed management and forest resource conservation that are initiated

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Community based forest watershed management can contribute to reducing CO2 emissions

by local communities. Collaboration, inter-sectoral coordination and capacity strengthening of the different stakeholders also need to be enhanced. This must be done while providing for fair benefit-sharing mechanisms for the marginalized forest-dependent communities.

CBFWM will provide models for ensuring strong institutions; equity, increasing awareness on the importance of maintaining forest and watershed ecosystem functions, as well as empowering marginalized people so that they can uphold their sustainable livelihood.

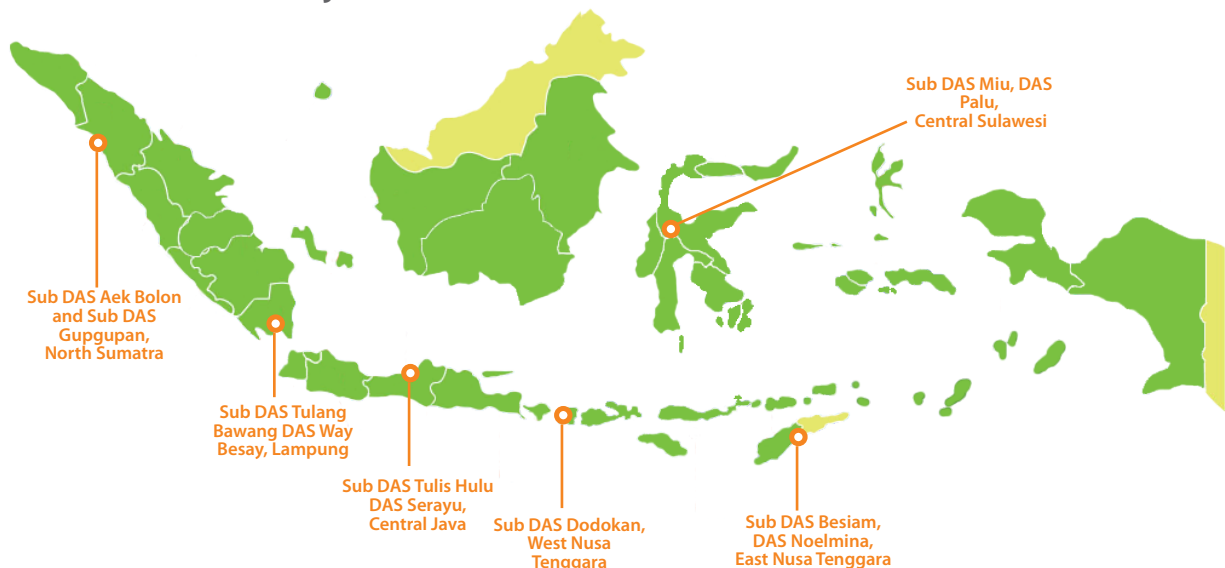
## Results

The goal towards which the project will contribute is to eliminate land and forest degradation in Indonesia. It will contribute to reduce forest and land degradation and to restore watershed functions and ecosystem services. In order to achieve this, comprehensive frameworks and effective action plans for regional environment management will be developed and implemented in priority districts and provinces.

Six critical watersheds with globally-significant biodiversity resources and varying sets of threats and pressures have been chosen as priority locations to demonstrate sustainable Community Based Forest Watershed Management. These are DAS Dodokan, Sub DAS Besiam, Sub DAS Besai, Sub DAS Tulis Hulu, DAS Palu and The Toba Lake water catchment. The abovementioned sites also face particular poverty reduction challenges.

The project aims to demonstrate improved management using CBFWM as well as concretely improve local livelihoods, environmental quality and equitable access to natural resources among the poor.

## Site for SCBFWM Project in Indonesia



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