

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Indonesia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Healthy Ecosystems
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	497-022
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$6,942,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$6,512,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2005
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID supports the critical linkages between maintaining healthy ecosystems and the provision of key basic human services, such as clean water, food security, and income. USAID focuses its interventions on protecting areas of high biodiversity conservation value and will specifically target the protection and rehabilitation of critical ecological processes and functions. Watershed management and biodiversity conservation activities are closely integrated with the Basic Human Services Program. USAID seeks to stabilize and improve the supply of water to urban and peri-urban population centers through the promotion of sustainable land use practices. This program also includes activities targeting the protection of critical orangutan habitats.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$6,942,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance to local governments and relevant agencies such as the Ministries of Forestry, Planning, and Environment in order to strengthen their ability to develop and implement watershed management. Technical assistance is being provided to communities to promote agro-forestry in areas where watersheds are badly degraded due to deforestation. Technical assistance is also supporting resolution of community land tenure and access conflicts that provide disincentives for community-level reforestation and agro-forestry investments. Principal Implementer: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI).

USAID is providing technical assistance for forest conservation practices and training in capacity building to develop community nurseries in support of agro-forestry. USAID takes into account the underlying issues contributing to loss of habitat and poaching, such as food insecurity and lack of alternative income. Recognizing that most activities to date have targeted orangutan habitat areas in Kalimantan, USAID is placing particular emphasis on identifying new areas in Sumatra, including Aceh province, where conservation efforts could positively impact the survival of viable populations of wild Sumatran orangutans. Principal Implementers: The Nature Conservancy, World Education, Orangutan Foundation International, Conservation International, and The International Center for Research on Agro-Forestry.

USAID is continuing to provide technical assistance to the private sector to promote systems for certifying the legality of timber and wood products from Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Java. Principal Implementers: The Nature Conservancy and World Wildlife Foundation.

#### **FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$6,512,000 DA). USAID will continue providing technical assistance and training to local governments, relevant agencies, and communities to strengthen their ability to develop and implement watershed management. The project will expand its watershed management activities to protected areas in 30 watersheds in the provinces of Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan. Principal Implementer: DAI.

USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to local communities to conserve orangutan habitats through implementation of multi-stakeholder management plans. Underlying issues

contributing to the loss of orangutans will continue to be addressed, such as food insecurity and lack of alternative income. The program will also address new issues related to poaching, regional trafficking, and land use policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's two programs under the Presidential Initiative Against Illegal Logging promoted forest certification, legality verification, and combating illegal logging. The programs improved the quality of forest management and deepened impact in areas comprising 970,000 hectares. In these areas, USAID has successfully influenced two giant pulp and paper companies to delineate High Conservation Value Forests in their concessions in Riau, resulting in over 150,000 hectares of forests being protected rather than cleared or exploited.

USAID continued its efforts to protect endangered orangutans and their habitat through community and local government participation. USAID has been working in East Kalimantan covering approximately 350,000 hectares cumulatively over FY 2004 and FY 2005. Progress included: signing an agreement with a concessionaire through the Tropical Forest Trust for timber certification harvested from sustainably managed forest; signing a memorandum of understanding between a concessionaire with local communities on a community designated conservation area covering 4,000 hectares not to be logged; and assisting two multi-stakeholder management councils to start planning two new protected areas. USAID also facilitated short courses for district officials in land use and conservation planning, conflict resolution methods, and the use of Geographic Information Systems. In forest dependent villages, USAID provided direct benefits to six communities through a health and clean water program, created alternative livelihoods by establishing a rattan cooperative, and carried out village mapping and community land use planning to identify culturally or ecologically important areas to be conserved. In return, these communities have signed Community Conservation Agreements that commit them to keep their village areas free of illegal logging and to not hunt orangutans in approximately 120,000 hectares. World Education continued efforts to reduce pressure on globally significant orangutan populations in Tanjung Puting National Park by protecting their habitat. They did this through an integrated conservation and development approach focusing on community livelihood development, especially agriculture. In the park, the quality of the guard posts has improved and the number of patrol systems has increased their number from 12 in FY 2004 to 16 in FY 2005.

In FY 2005, the first year of implementation, USAID leveraged \$42,000 of Ministry of Forestry funds to support eight multi-stakeholder watershed planning and management forums which mobilized local governments, community organizations, and the private sector to advocate for forest conservation and higher quality services.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Indonesia

497-022 Healthy Ecosystems	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	7,500
Expenditures	0
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>	
Obligations	7,500
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	7,500
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	6,942
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>	
Obligations	6,942
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>	
Obligations	6,512
Future Obligations	26,247
Est. Total Cost	47,201