

Support for Payment for Ecosystem Services in the Heart of Borneo

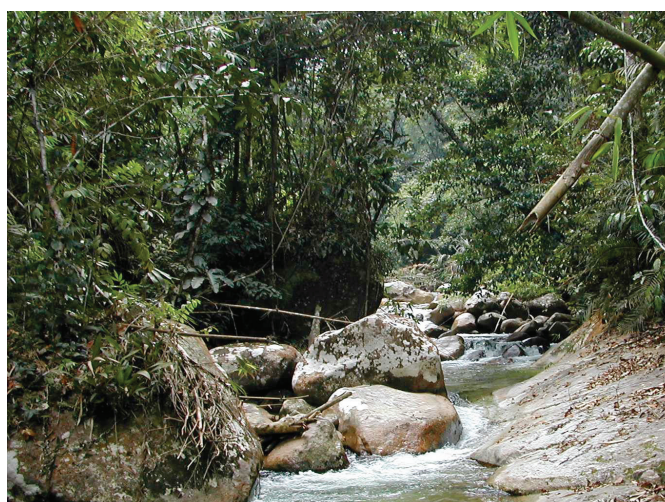
Why Support Payment for Ecosystem Services in the Heart of Borneo?

Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES, also known as Payment for Environmental Services) means offering people or landowners incentives to manage their land and natural ecosystems in a manner that produces sustainable ecological services. Ecosystem services are 'benefits of nature' for individuals, households, communities and economies. Identifying and implementing ecosystem services, particularly in protected areas, supports the local people and the regional economy and improves stakeholders' awareness of and support for conservation of protected areas, including the national parks located within the Heart of Borneo (HoB) region.

The 2005 UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identified and assessed 24 types of ecosystem services. Three of these currently receive substantial funding and international attention: climate change mitigation, watershed services, and biodiversity conservation.

In Indonesia, PES practices include small-scale water irrigation payments for agriculture in a sub-watershed area. Here, local farmers obtain irrigation services from the institution that regulates or manages the watershed in return for a fixed fee or agricultural produce. On a larger scale, a local water utility (Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum, or PDAM) receives payment for providing clean water to consumers. However, PDAM's management of clean water supply does not offer any directly benefit to the communities living in and around the surrounding forests when they contribute to management of the watershed. Common practices and rules are needed to ensure that the local communities can benefit from contributing to the sustainable supply of ecosystem services and improve their quality of life.

In support of PES, FORCLIME is promoting the development of Demonstration Activities (DA) for REDD+, including watershed services in the form of renewable energy from a micro hydropower plant (MHPP), and ecotourism for biodiversity conservation in national parks located in the HoB area.



Our Strategy

Effective and long-term conservation in the national parks in the HoB area requires the full support of communities and local authorities, as well as self-financing resources. Introducing ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration (DA-REDD+), MHPP, and ecotourism development can integrate:

- the ecological services provided by the forests in national parks,
- the needs of communities living in the vicinity of the parks,
- the local authority's interest in developing the regional economy, and
- the conservation concerns of the national park authority.

This collaborative process leads to a win-win situation that supports the conservation and development of both the national parks and the regional economy.

By developing MHPPs, the FORCLIME Programme promotes additional upstream areas of conservation forests that are managed under local community rules through a commitment to conserve the forest, ensuring the continued supply of water for their energy needs.

Our Partners

FORCLIME works with the Ministry of Forestry's Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) at the national level. At the site level, the main programme partners are the offices of four national parks (Betung Kerihun, Danau Sentarum, Kayan Mentarang and Bukit Baka Bukit Raya) and the West and East Kalimantan provincial offices for Natural Resources Conservation (BKSDA). At the local government level, the programme partners are the related provincial and district government offices – including the forestry and planning (Bappeda) offices, and Kapuas Hulu and Malinau district offices. The programme also partners with local community groups around the national parks, WWF Indonesia and other NGOs, and the HoB working groups that develop and implement programme activities.



FORCLIME Programme

The Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) is jointly implemented by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW).

The technical cooperation module supported by GIZ has three components:

Component I: Policy Advice, Strategy Development and Institution Building

Component II: Implementation of Strategic Plans for Sustainable Forest Management

Component III: Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Heart of Borneo Area.



Our Activities

FORCLIME facilitates and supports the following PES activities in the HoB region:

- Baseline surveys to identify the potential for MHPP developments in and around the national parks in Kapuas Hulu and Malinau.
- Renewable energy strategy development in Kapuas Hulu and Malinau, including an MoU between the district government of Kapuas Hulu and the national park authorities for MHPP developments in and around the national parks of Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum.
- Detailed district strategic planning for Danau Sentarum national park and its environs to support ecotourism development in Kapuas Hulu.
- Development of a blueprint for ecotourism development in Kapuas Hulu and Malinau through multi-stakeholder consultations.
- Building the capacity of local staff through training, workshops and exchange visits.
- Developing tools, equipment and databases to support the development of REDD+ Demonstration Activities in the national parks.
- Development of sustainable structures for ecotourism development (i.e., tourism boards).

Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)

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