

## Harnessing the potential of trees on farms for meeting national and global biodiversity targets

<https://treesonfarmsforbiodiversity.com/indonesia/>

With increased fragmentation of landscapes and habitat loss, protected areas alone may not be sufficient for preventing biodiversity loss in much of the world.

'Sustainable management' of the entire landscape, including agriculturally productive areas is needed.

Aichi Target 7: 'area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management' reflects the well-established cause-effect relationship between the presence of resources-conserving, sustainable, management practices and improvements in biodiversity status.



### Project goal

Increasing the number of trees on farms helps conserve and restore biodiversity and improves agricultural productivity. We work with communities, governments and NGOs to promote this approach in Honduras, Indonesia, Peru, Rwanda and Uganda.



### Activities

1. Increase our knowledge of the links between trees, agriculture and biodiversity
2. Provide tools for practitioners, operational road maps and investment scenarios for five countries
3. Prepare a biodiversity assessment tool to measure the contribution of trees on farms to biodiversity
4. Assess a range of options for increasing investments in trees in agriculture
5. Help create road maps and business plans for local partners
6. Through this, we will help countries achieve Aichi Target 7: 'By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity'



### Implementing organization

**Global:** International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF/ World Agroforestry)  
**Indonesia:** Center for International Forestry Research



### Partner institutions

Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Ministry of National Development Planning  
Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, Costa Rica; Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia; Georg August Universität, Göttingen, Germany; International Union for Conservation of Nature, Switzerland; Leibniz Universität, Hannover, Germany.



### National

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (implementing focal point, Convention on Biological Diversity)
- Directorate of Environment, Ministry of National Development Planning (coordinating CBD)
- Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (representative, Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
- Climate Change Financing Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance (focal point, Biodiversity Finance Initiative, United Nations Development Programme)

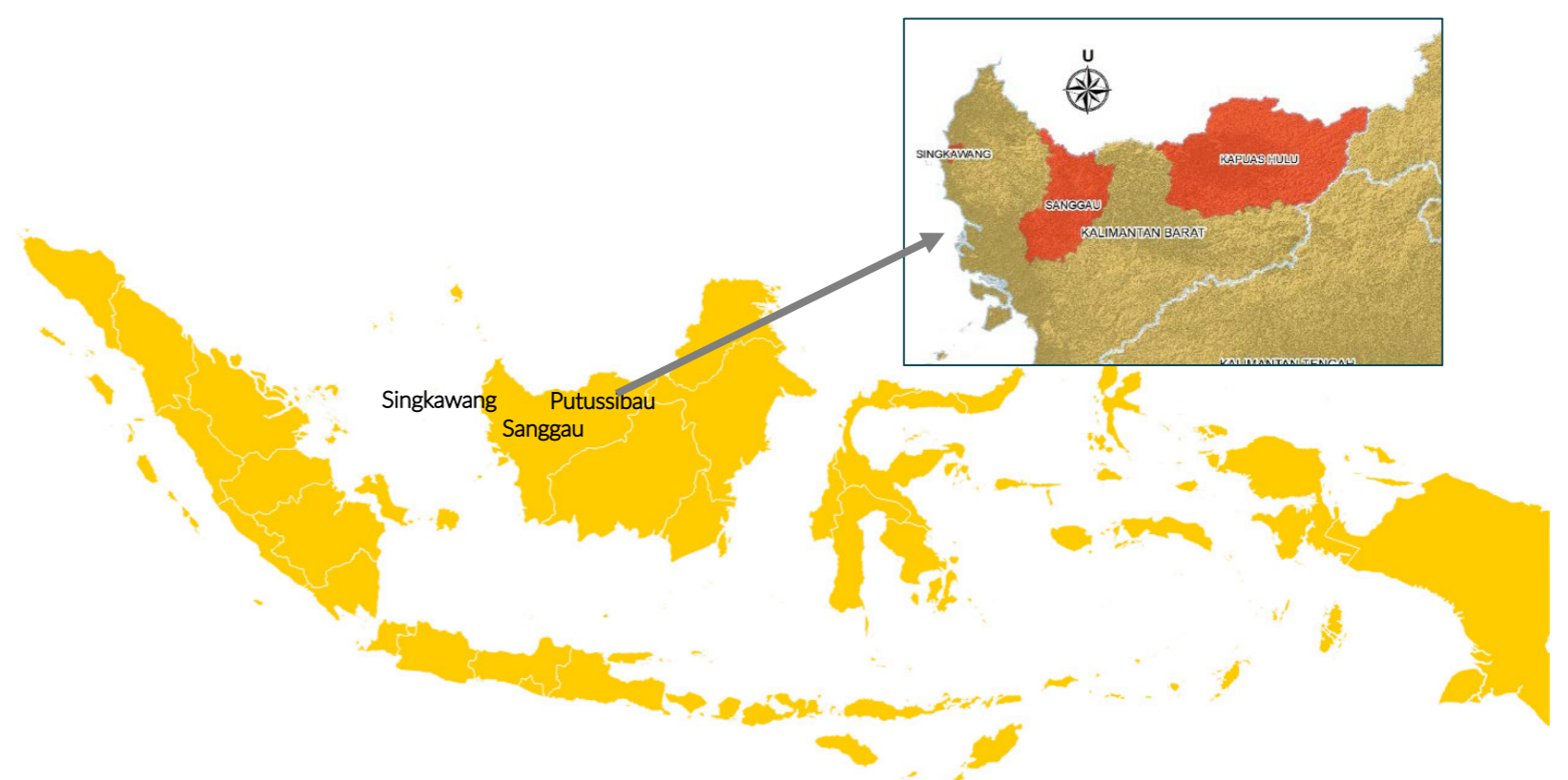
### West Kalimantan Province

- Forum Daerah Aliran Sungai; Forum Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial; Working Group on Social Forestry

### Sanggau, Putussibau and Singkawang districts

- Village administrations

## INDONESIA: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN



### Targets for Trees on Farms

	Study site	Land-use system	Targets for trees on farms
Indonesia	Ngalok, Sanggau	Swidden agriculture, food crops, fallows, rubber, mixed gardens, forest fragments	Agricultural intensification of fallows towards more economically viable mixed forest gardens
	Kapuas Hulu, Putussibau	Swidden agriculture, food crops, fallows, jungle rubber, rubber plantations, mixed gardens, illipe nut gardens, forest fragments	The number and diversity increased of high biodiversity-value tree species in social forestry tree-planting programs to ensure connectivity between two national parks (Danau Sentarum and Betung Kerihun) while providing economic benefits to communities
	Setapak Besar, Singkawang	Coastal area with mangroves under restoration, coconut belt, irrigated paddy fields, food crops and fallows towards the hinterland with some fruit trees	The number increased of commercial trees that contribute to soil and water conservation planted on private farms, through providing incentives to encourage community participation



### Engaging key national and local stakeholders to achieve targets supported by field lessons

#### West Kalimantan

- Ngalok, **Sanggau**: Reduce agricultural intensification by making traditional mixed forest-gardens more economically viable
- **Kapuas Hulu**, Putussibau: More trees with selection for biodiversity value; livelihoods and economic benefits as incentives
- Setapak Besar, **Singkawang**: Adding trees; soil and water conservation as incentives
- National: NBSAP includes targets, strategies, options and MRV for trees on farms; Indonesia able to meet national and global commitments on biodiversity

#### Main outputs

- Targets for trees on farms integrated into community forestry plans
- Targets for trees on farms integrated into Corridor plans linking Betung Kerihun and Dana Sentarum national parks
- Scale up local corporate social responsibility project; targets for trees on farms integrated into local plans with external funding support
- Lessons integrated into NBSAP and other plans



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Website: <https://treesonfarmsforbiodiversity.com>



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