



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Through Agroforestry Systems

The Challenge

Community Resilience Through Agroforestry Systems



Nested in the Indonesian part of Borneo, Central Kalimantan is now mostly a deforested area with harsh conditions for agriculture.

Originally covered in heath and peat-swamp forests, Bukit Batu is today a mix of agricultural patches, deforested areas, and forest regeneration with poor acid sandy soils and high temperatures all year round where people struggle to cultivate the land.

Forest fires devastate thousands of hectares of forest every dry season. In 2015 they released

800,000 tons of carbon.

The average temperature has increased as well as the superficial rainwater runoff resulting in floods during the rainy season and water shortages in the dry season.

With the majority of the population living in poverty, agriculture is a major livelihood in spite of poor soil conditions.

Transmigrants coming from fertile islands rely on imported practices not compatible with local conditions, as well as slash and burn. Having no knowledge of sustainable land use practices fit for local conditions, the inputs of fertilizers and pesticides are high and conducive to a poor economy and a low produce quality.





The Solution

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AN AGROFORESTRY MODEL TO SHARE WITH THE COMMUNITY

Working along the natural process of regeneration, and combining it with the best locally adapted practices, YUM has initiated a feasible and practical pilot project for sustainable land use solutions to be shared and replicated among the local communities.

MANAGING THE FOREST WITH THE DAYAK COMMUNITY



2000 Ha of lush forest, filled with natural resources and environmental services, waiting for sustainable management that will provide long term livelihoods to the Dayak community.

MANAGING EXISTING FOREST WITH THE DAYAK COMMUNITY



Pak Bartianus Ideng, 65 years old, is one of the grandsons of the founder of the Sei Gohong, an original Dayak village in the project area

"I got this forest for my children, grandchildren, and friends because where we live now, there is almost no forest left and I thought it would be good if we could one day move and live near the forest"

IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL ENTREPREISE

Both the identified forest and agroforestry main products - medicinal plants, honey & local fruits will be directly processed as added value products, marketed, and distributed, increasing thus the income of the beneficiaries.

The forest management will include Nature tourism, research, and educational components to increase the forest value on a long-term basis.



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CAMPAIGN.

The project works with women community leaders who are key elements in disseminating key messages and reaching beneficiaries in their villages. It is essential to raise the awareness of a population that mainly relies on agriculture; for them to know about sustainable land solutions adapted to climate change.





A Holistic Approach

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AGROFORESTRY MODEL

- Recovery of degraded lands
- Farmers increased capacity
- Food security
- Carbon rescue increase
- Adapting to climate change
- Sustainable land use

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

- Population raised awareness about climate change
- Increased knowledge about sustainable land use

FOREST MANAGEMENT

- Forest Conservation
- Nature Tourism
- Forest products
- Research and Education
- Source of Income
- Carbon preservation

SOCIAL ENTREPRISE

- Agroforestry and Forest products increased value
- Source of Employment
- Empowering the community

"When I was young, every year I could get so much honey from the forest around my house; maybe one or two big drums full of honey. Then, unfortunately, when the foreigners came and brought the chemicals for agriculture, and started to log our forests, everything started to change."

Pak Bidu, 67 years old, holder of 80 Ha of forest area.



The Beneficiaries

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Nearly 85% of the households live on less than US\$ 210 a month and families spend 45% of their income on food alone.

The project area, originally the home of the Dayak ethnic group, today has a mixed ethnic and religious population of 14,000, living in 6 villages situated 30-50 km from the provincial capital of Central Kalimantan. Many of the families were resettled from other islands in the 1970s. Livelihoods depend mainly on agriculture and river-related activities.



In search of a better life for himself and his family, Abdullah Darsim came to the village of Habaring Hurung in Central Kalimantan 27 years ago. Since his move to Central Kalimantan, Abdullah has been growing vegetable crops and constantly struggles with monoculture farming.

"I grow a variety of vegetables, and in my 27 years, I have always faced the same difficulties: the land is wet and the soil is acidic sandy peat so the plants don't grow well. As a result, it requires high investment in fertilizers and pesticides. On top of that, the weather is now very erratic and ruins most of my harvest."

"I'm interested in trying because it will save me so much of the costs of planting and I can have a continuous harvest of different crops."

Partners



The project is collaborating with the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Tropical Biology (Biotrop), which is an intergovernmental organization established between governments of Southeast Asian countries, for support in training and external expertise.

Together with the government-owned University of Palangkaraya (UNPAR), specifically the Agriculture Department, the project provides internships and welcomes consultancy of university professors for specific interventions.



A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed with the Christian University of Palangkaraya (UNKRIP), and the project today works with professors in Agroforestry from the university.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We are looking for :

- **Contacts** of potential donors interested in agroforestry, climate change adaptation, and sustainable agriculture
- **Researchers** from universities willing to do their research in the above themes in collaboration with YUM, and willing to partner in the project with credentials included in the proposal

