

ABOUT THE PROJECT



Through sustainable watershed management, **Cross-cutting Capacity Development Project**, abbreviated as **CCCD Project**, is trying to strengthen targeted legal and regulatory frameworks as well as economic incentives to meet global environmental outcomes.

Two micro-watershed models are chosen, which are Micro-Watershed Way Khilau in Lampung and Micro-Watershed Sumberbulu in Malang. The expected outcomes are to mainstreaming cross-cutting issues of Rio Conventions (land degradation, biodiversity conservation, and climate change) and encouraging community welfare.



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

unccd.int



Convention on
Biological Diversity

cbd.int



United Nations
Climate Change

unfccc.int

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CCCDproject

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CCCD PROJECT

Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through
Enhancing Mechanisms for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management



LOCATION 1: WAY KHILAU MICRO-WATERSHED



The Way Khilau Micro-Watershed, located in the Bayas Jaya village, Pesawaran, Lampung, is a part of the Way Bulok Sub-Watershed of the Sekampung Watershed. It is 998.4 Ha with a population of 3,162 people living in the village. The upper part of the Way Khilau Micro-Watershed

Model is a protected forest area which function has changed into a cultivation area of cocoa, vegetables, rice, bananas and coffee.

The Way Khilau Micro-Watershed Model has diverse potential of flora and fauna, including sun bears, snakes, fish, porcupines, tapirs, long-tailed monkeys (maccaca), lemurs and several types of medicinal plants. Its ecotourism is also potential to develop as it has beautiful waterfalls around and a tourism spot called Batu Perahu.

CURRENT SITUATION

- ▶ Although cocoa is a majority product, technically, the planting does not take into account the geographical condition of the slope, which may lead to problems such as erosion and flood.
- ▶ The shifted function of the protected forest turning into the cultivation area affects the ecosystem and habitat of the living flora and fauna, which may lead to human-animal conflicts.
- ▶ The electrofishing makes the number of the fish decrease.

PROJECT ACTION PLAN

- 1 Planting of low vegetation plants such as lemongrass to reduce the overland water flow.
- 2 Coaching and encouraging the home industries to process chocolate products and derivatives to increase market value
- 3 Mainstreaming and mentoring about the conservation agriculture
- 4 Restoring ecosystem and the habitat as well as the food chain within into their natural condition
- 5 Mainstreaming the value of freshwater ecosystems
- 6 Encouraging ecotourism based on educational and research purposes
- 7 Developing institutional communities to implement Rio Conventions and incentive mechanism

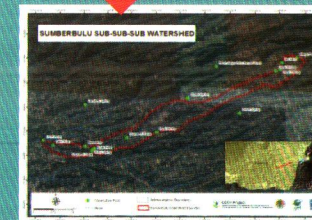
WAY KHILAU MICRO-WATERSHED



SUMBERBULU MICRO-WATERSHED



LOCATION 2: SUMBERBULU MICRO-WATERSHED



The Sumberbulu Micro-Watershed Model, located in Bringin and Bambang village, Malang, East Java, is a part of Bangsri Sub-Sub-Watershed, Lesti Sub-Watershed of Brantas Watershed. Geographically, it is located in the western slope of Mt. Semeru, so it is much affected by the volcanic activity as well as being the

place of the material deposit. The area of Sumberbulu Micro-Watershed Model is 504.06 Ha with a total population of approximately 3,948 people in Bambang Village and 6,159 people in Bringin Village.

Sumberbulu Micro-Watershed Model has a new potential ecotourism site for its waterfalls and abundant water resources which comes from a spring from the mountain.

CURRENT SITUATION

- ▶ The material originating from Mt. Semeru, resulted in a lot of sand deposit and potentially massive sand mining
- ▶ The sand mining activities reducing soil fertility and soil animal ecosystems, which may lead to a greater potential of land damage in the future
- ▶ Intensive mining resulting in a hanging wall that may cause sudden landslides and the occurrence of river sedimentation
- ▶ The increasing population of "embug" larvae that attacks almost all commodities grown in sandy soil which affects in decreased agricultural and plantation productivity
- ▶ High rain intensity which affects the agricultural plants and makes them vulnerable and susceptible to yellowing "curly leaf"
- ▶ Root exposure caused by splash and sheet erosion
- ▶ The household waste that is discharged into the river which results in water pollution

PROJECT ACTION PLAN

- 1 Restoring the degraded land of the sand-mining site by involving local communities in the procurement of quality tree seeds and plantations
- 2 Restoring ecosystem and the habitat as well as the food chain within into their natural condition
- 3 Raising an awareness and mainstreaming information to the community about the rules regarding sand mining and its impact on the environment and land degradation (facilitating the fair implementation of PES (Payment Environmental Services) for the communities)
- 4 Training and developing the communities about producing "embug"-free compost with fermentation technique and nutrient enrichment
- 5 Training and mainstreaming about household waste management
- 6 Developing institutional communities to implement Rio Conventions and incentive mechanism