

INDONESIA'S COMMITMENT IN ACHIEVING **ZERO** **DEFORESTATION**



**DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF FORESTRY PLANNING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE**

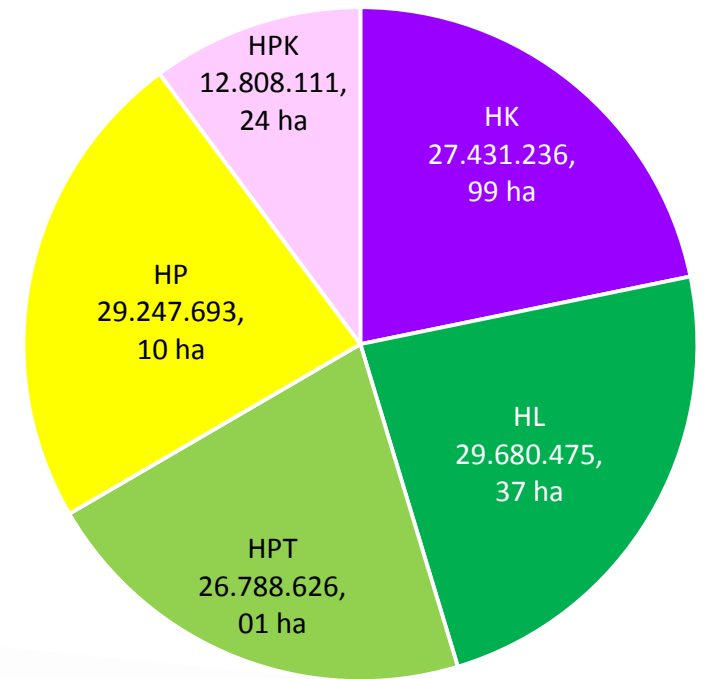
**MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY OF
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Tokyo, January 23, 2018

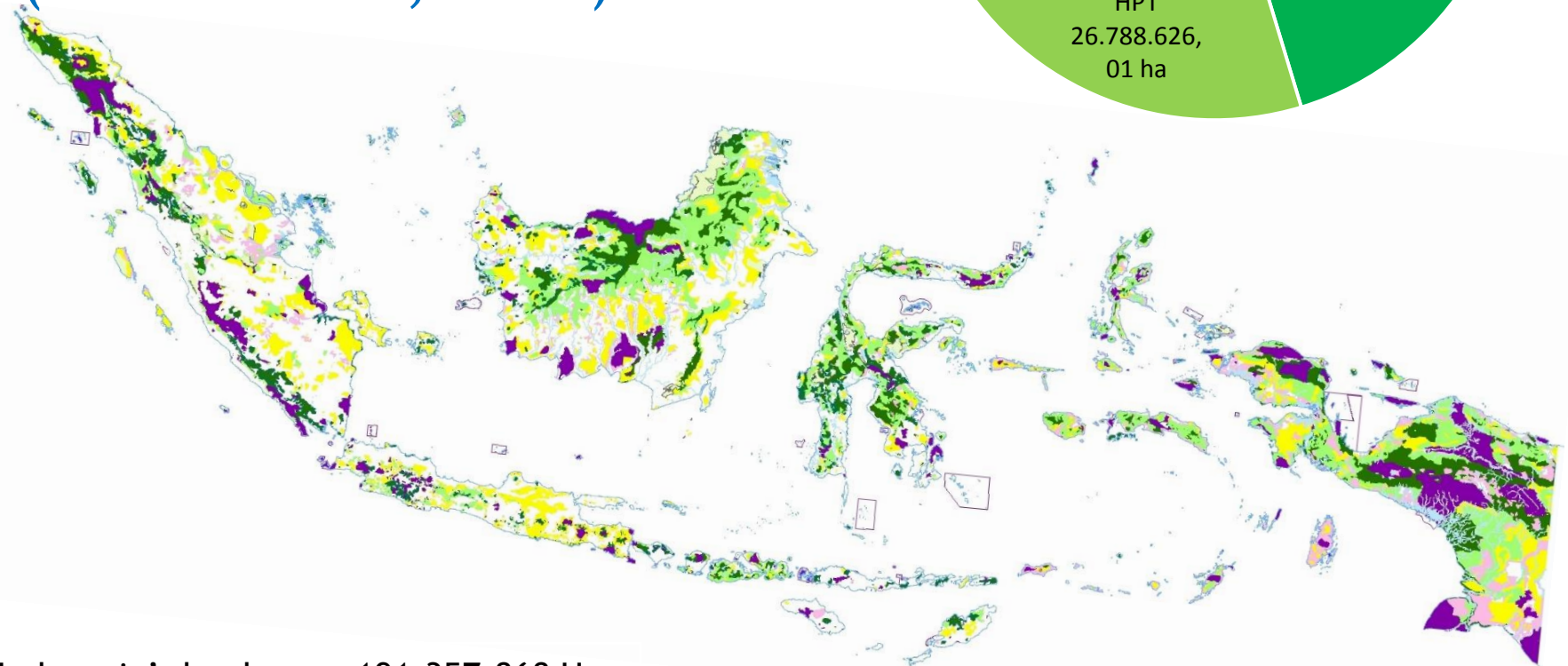


Indonesia's Forest Area

66% of Indonesia's land area
(125.956.142,71 ha)

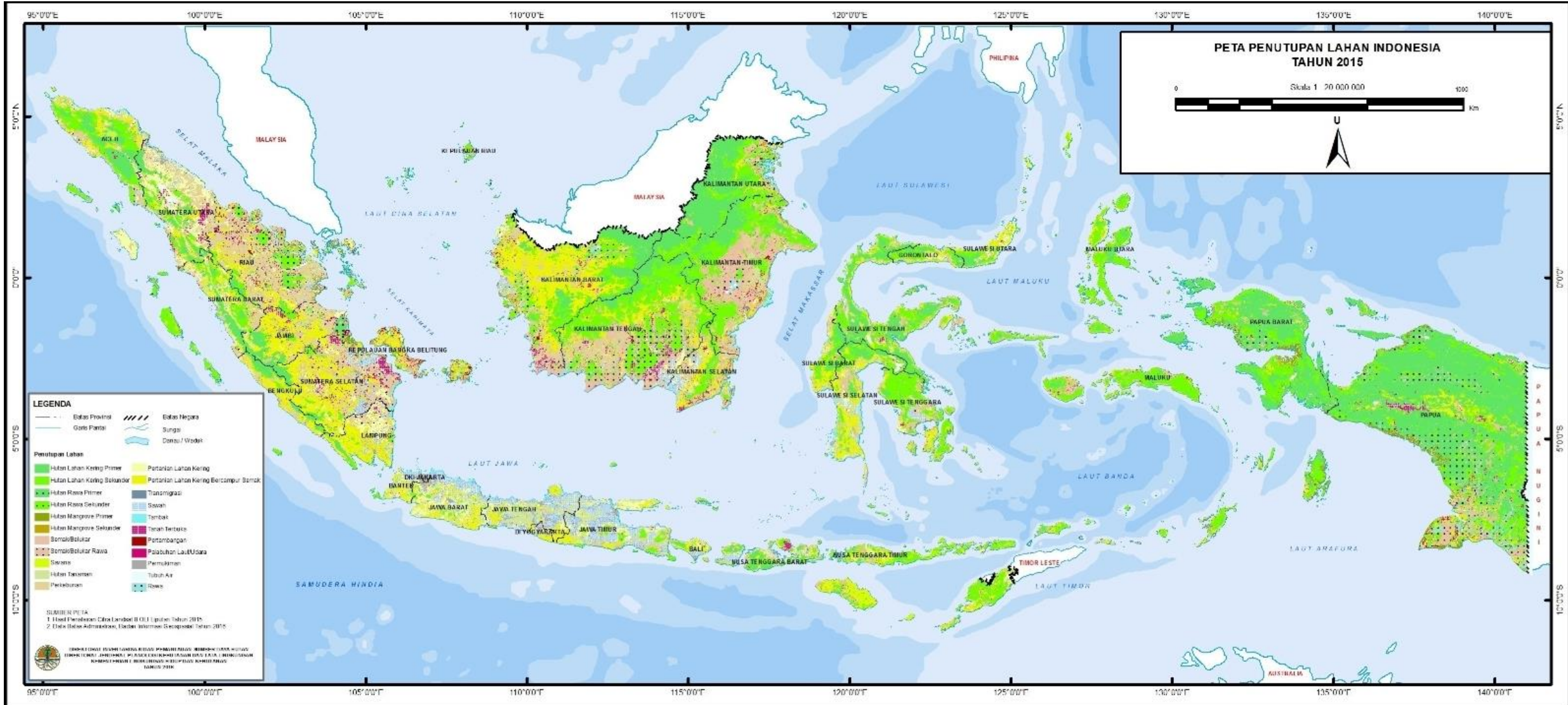


FOREST FUNCTION	Hectare (ha)	Percentage
Conservation Forest (HK)	27.431.236,99	21,8 %
Protected Forest	29.680.475,37	23,6 %
Limited Production Forest	26.788.626,01	21,3 %
Production Forest	29.247.693,1	23,2 %
Convertible Production Forest (HPK)	12.808.111,24	10,2 %
Total	125.956.142,71	100,00%



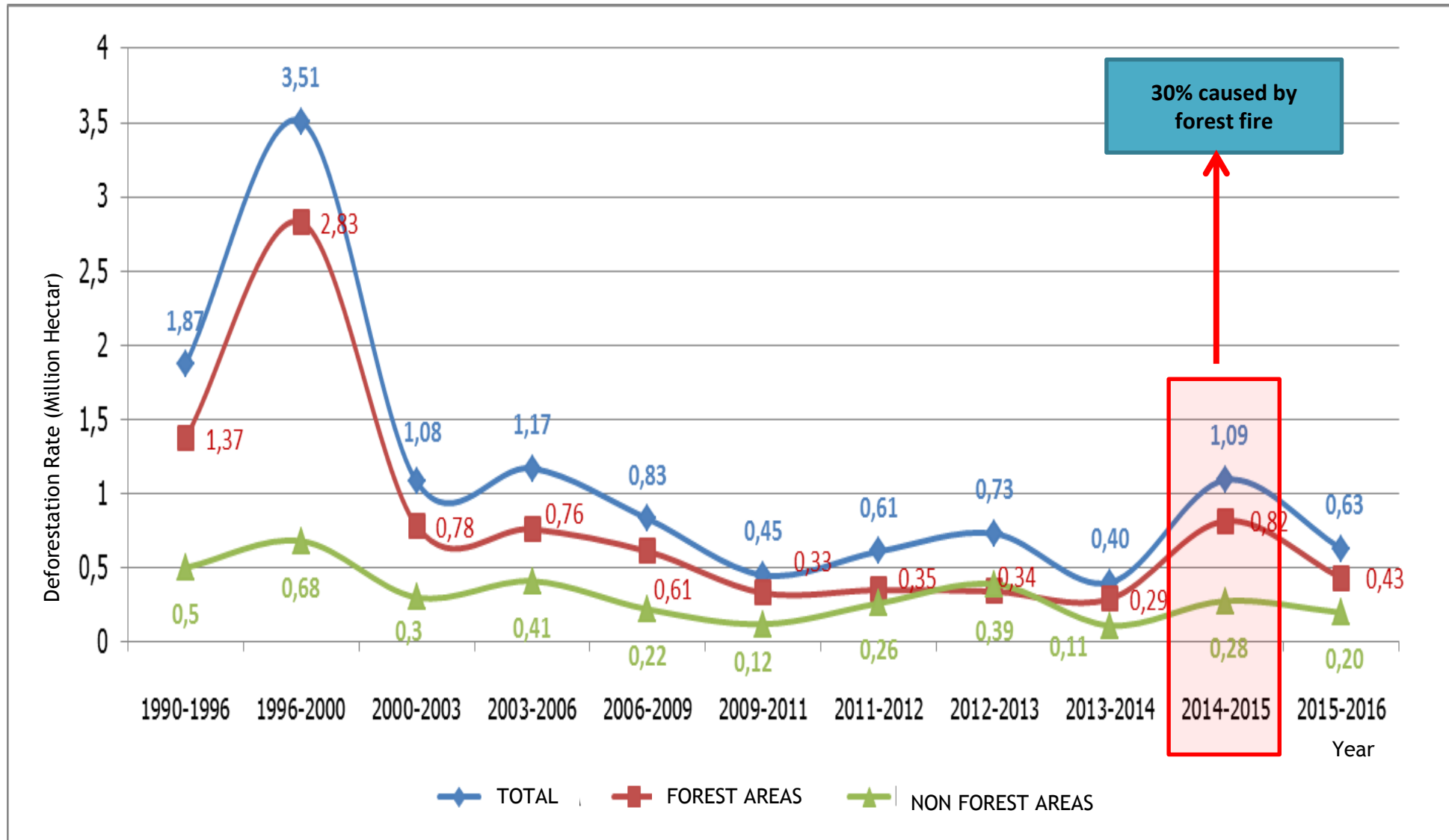
Indonesia's land area: 191.357.868 Ha
(<https://www.bps.go.id>)

INDONESIA FOREST COVER MAP



Note :  : Forested land ± 95.03 million ha

INDONESIA'S DEFORESTATION TREND (NETTO) IN 1990-2016



CAUSE of DEFORESTATION

► *Planned Deforestation :*

- Forestland Conversion to agriculture land and others (using permit mechanisms)
- Use of Forestland for non forestry purposes (using permit mechanisms) e.g. for Infrastructure, mining.

► *Un-planned Deforestation :*

- Forest fires
- Illegal logging
- Illegal use of forest land for development of local government facilities and infrastructure (settlement, bridge, road, etc)
- Illegal use of forest land for Plantation (mostly for oil palm)
- Forest land encroachment, shifting cultivation, etc



GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON REDUCING DEFORESTATION

- ▶ *Nationally Determined Contribution* (NDC) action programs of forest mitigation sector.
- ▶ Establishing 6 forest areas utilization categories in the National Forestry Plan 2011 – 2030.
- ▶ Continuing of Moratorium of New License on Primary And Peat Forest Policy (PIPIB XIII).
- ▶ Restriction on Forestland conversion for unproductive Convertible Production Forestland Only (GR. 104/2015 concerning Procedures for Changing Forest Area Allocation and Function).
- ▶ Only palm oil produced from non forestland will be granted ISPO certificate.
- ▶ Encouraging collaboration between communities and Forest concessions and Forest management unit.
- ▶ Combating forest and land fires by establishing the Brigdalkarhutla organization at the FMU level
- ▶ Establishment of Directorate General of Forestry and Environment Law Enforcement
- ▶ Development of Social Forestry Programs to improve people welfare and to resolve forest tenure conflicts (12.7 Million ha)
- ▶ Mandatory sustainable forest management certification for Forest Conssesions
- ▶ Participatory Gazettment mechanism of forest area boundaries.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST AT SITE LEVEL IS CARRIED OUT BY ESTABLISHING FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT

NUMBER OF FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT ESTABLISHED IN EACH PROVINCE

PROVINCE	FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT/FMU (UNIT)			PROVINCE	FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT/FMU (UNIT)		
	KPHL	KPHP	TOTAL		KPHL	KPHP	TOTAL
ACEH	6	0	6	DI YOGYAKARTA	0	1	1
NORTH SUMATERA	14	19	33	BALI*	4	0	4
RIAU	2	30	32	WEST NUSA TENGGARA	11	12	23
RIAU ARCHIPELAGO	1	5	6	EAST NUSA TENGGARA*	13	9	22
WEST SUMATERA	7	4	11	NORTH SULAWESI*	2	4	6
SOUTH SUMATERA	10	14	24	CENTRAL SULAWESI	5	16	21
BABEL ARCHIPELAGO	2	11	13	SOUTH SULAWESI*	13	9	22
JAMBI	1	16	17	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	10	15	25
BENGKULU	5	2	7	WEST SULAWESI	10	3	13
LAMPUNG	10	7	17	GORONTALO	3	4	7
WEST KALIMANTAN*	3	14	17	MALUKU	5	17	22
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	4	29	33	NORTH MALUKU	5	11	16
EAST KALIMANTAN	1	19	20	WEST PAPUA	6	16	22
NORTH KALIMANTAN	3	11	14	PAPUA	25	31	56
SOUTH KALIMANTAN	4	7	11	TOTAL	185	336	521

+
KPHK 122
(UNIT)

KPHL: Protection FMU
KPHP: Production FMU
KPHK: Conservation FMU

4 (four) Forestry Sector Action Programs in NDC Mitigation:

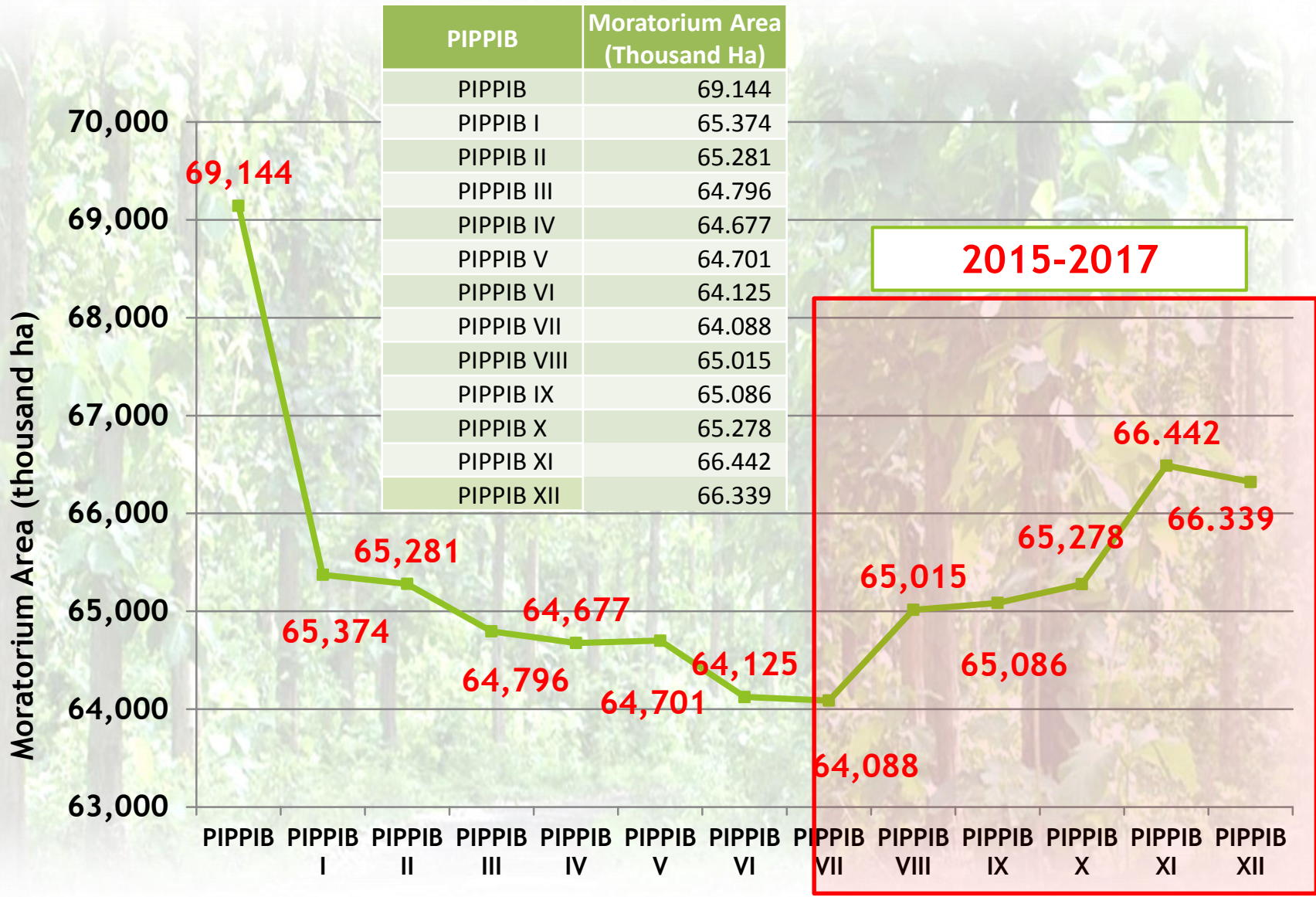
1. Reduce deforestation (< 0,45 ha- 0,325 Mha/year in 2030) and forest degradation.
2. Improve the implementation of sustainable forest management principles, both in natural forests and in plantations.
3. Rehabilitation of 12 million ha of degraded land by 2030 or 800,000 ha / year with survival rates of 90%.
4. Restoration of 2 million ha of peat in 2030 with a success rate of 90%.

Noted : (forest and land fires management is included)

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA BASED ON THE UTILIZATION OF FORESTLAND CATEGORIES (NATIONAL FORESTRY PLAN 2011 – 2030)

	Function of the Areas (millions ha)					Amount
	Conservation Forest	Protected Forest	Production Forest			
			Limited	Permanent	Convertible	
Areas for Conservation	26.60	-	-	-	-	26.60
Areas for Protection of Natural Forests and Peat Ecosystem	-	22,42	6.71	6.52	4.76	40.41
Areas for Priority of Rehabilitation	0.83	2,78	1.04	2.32	0.81	7.78
Areas for Corporate-based Forest Utilization	-	0,97	14.00	15.99	1.56	32.51
Areas for Community-based Forest Utilization	-	3,19	4.81	3.73	0.49	12.22
Areas for Non Forestry	-	0,33	0.23	0.69	5.19	6.44
Total	27.43	29.68	26.79	29.25	12.81	125.96

MORATORIUM OF NEW LICENSE ON PRIMERY AND PEAT FOREST (PIPPIB)



GROSS DEFORESTATION WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF THE MORATORIUM AREA

LOCATION	BRUTO DEFORESTATION PERIOD (HA)	
	2013-2014 / PIPPIB X	2014-2015 / PIPPIB XI
WITHIN THE MORATORIUM AREAS	89.363	283.740
CONSERVATION & PROTECTED FOREST	48.950	204.653
PEAT	36.100	72.034
PRIMARY FOREST	4.313	7.053
OUTSIDE THE MORATORIUM AREAS	478.634	922.989
TOTAL	567.997	1.206.729



Percentage of gross deforestation within PIPPIB area is relatively smaller than deforestation outside PIPPIB area

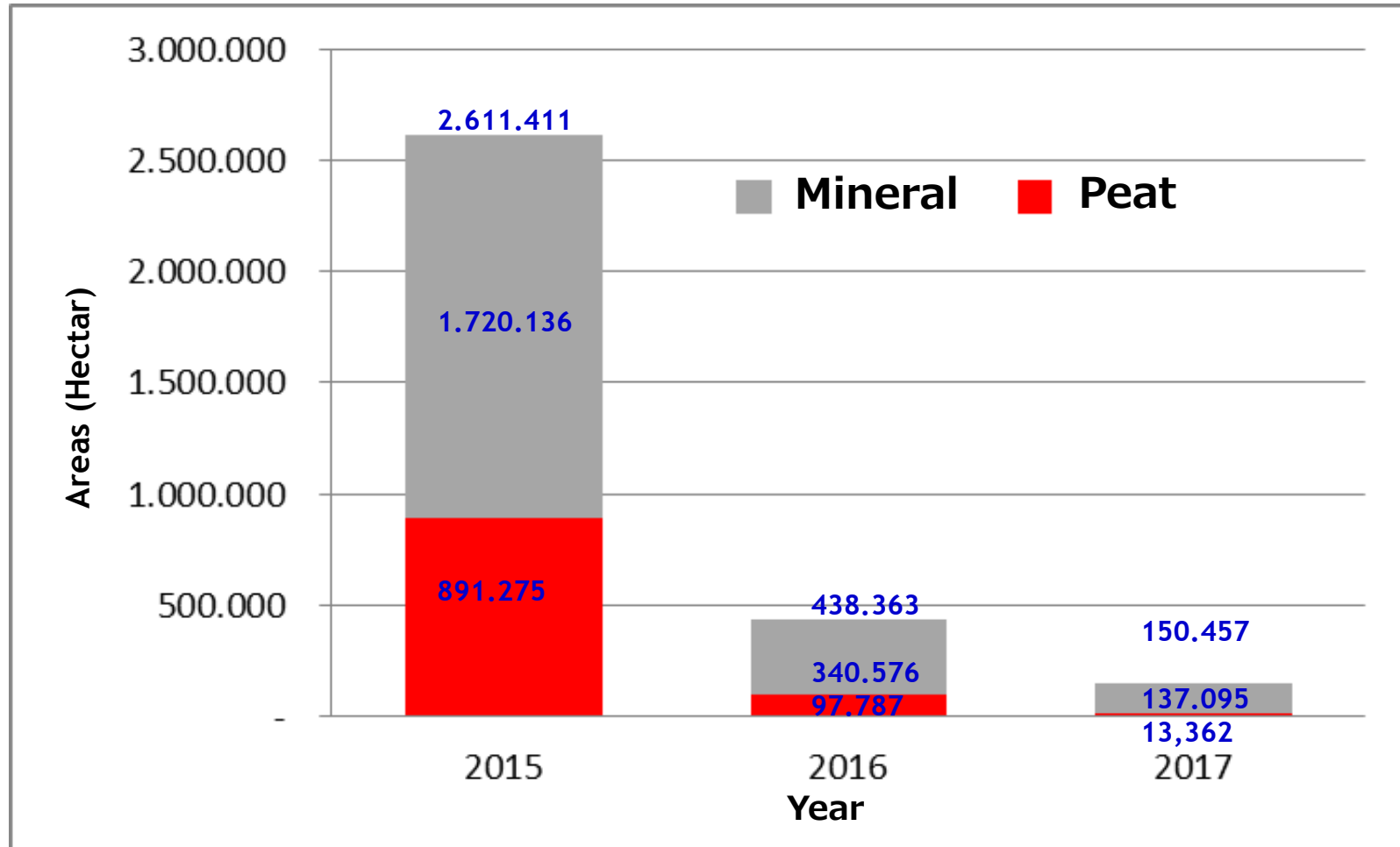
FOREST FIRES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF THE MORATORIUM AREA

LOCATION	FOREST AND LAND FIRE PERIOD (HA)	
	2015 / PIPPIB X	2016 / PIPPIB XI
WITHIN THE MORATORIUM AREAS	834.978	174.542
CONSERVATION & PROTECTED FOREST	605.944	132.378
PEAT	227.260	41.573
PRIMARY FOREST	1.774	592
OUTSIDE THE MORATORIUM AREAS	1.776.432	263.821
TOTAL	2.611.410	438.363



Percentage of forest fires within PIPPIB area is relatively smaller than outside PIPPIB area.

FOREST AND LAND FIRES IN 2015, 2016, 2017

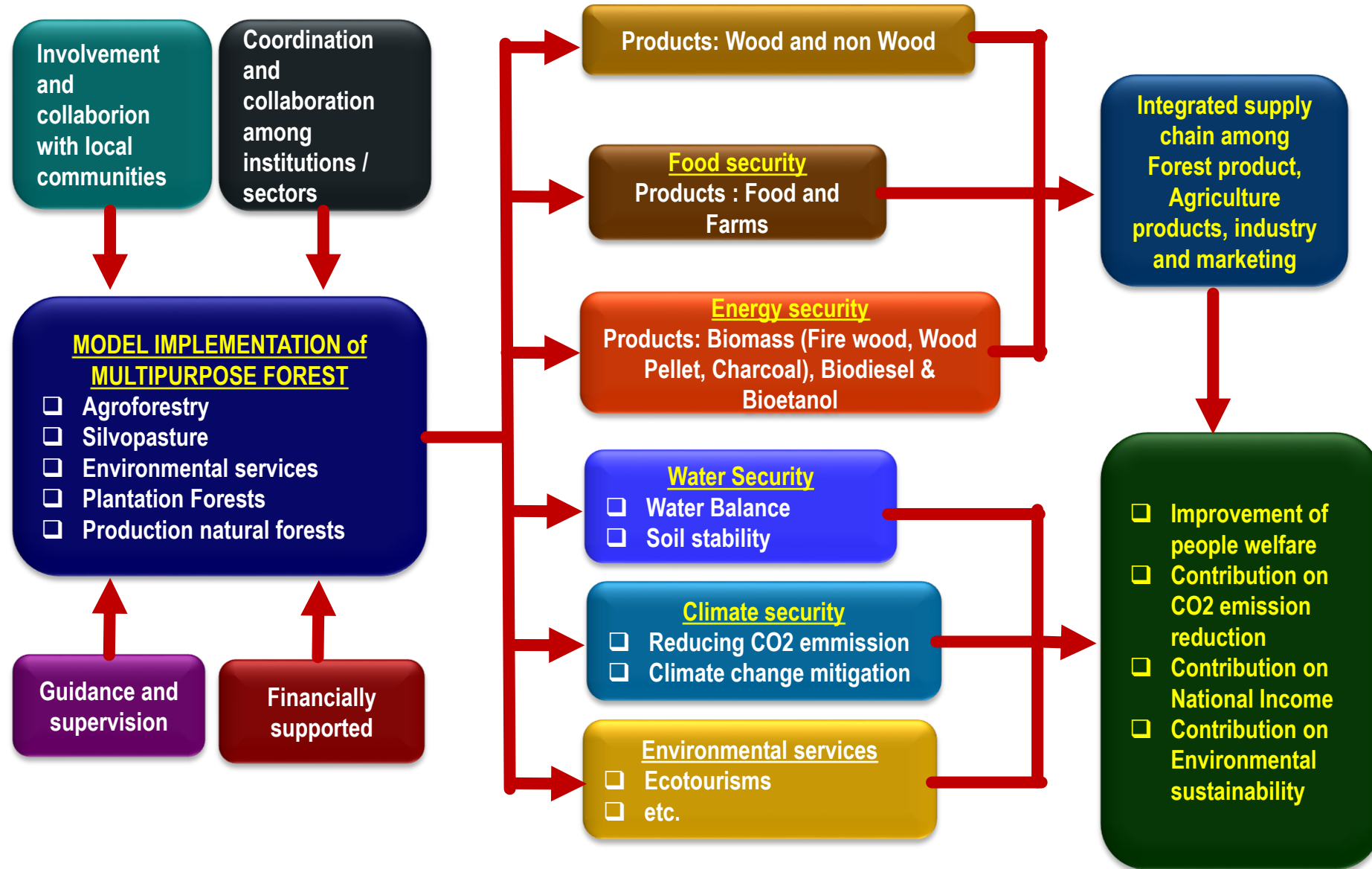


* Data until October 2017

CHALLENGES

- ▶ The need of common perception and strong commitment among stakeholders.
- ▶ The need of comprehensive planning, consistent implementation and strong supervision in combating deforestation.
- ▶ Win-win Policies on the use of forestland for non forestry purposes such as Mining, Infrastructure, Food Security to accomodate National Development Programmes.
- ▶ Promoting the involvement of Community to suppress and prevent Forest fires.
- ▶ Integrated monitoring at the site level to national level to overcome forest fires and illegal logging.
- ▶ Enhancing community participation and accessibility to forest management (Social Forestry).
- ▶ Implementing green development through FMU.
- ▶ Implementing community based development for bio energy and wood energy.
- ▶ Optimizing management and utilization of non-timber forest products.
- ▶ Financial and technical support from foreign donor and global companies to reduce deforestation.
- ▶ Promoting multiple use/ multi purpose of forest

DIAGRAM OF MULTI USE / MULTI PURPOSE OF FORESTS



THANK YOU



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY
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