



GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON FOREST ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INITIATIVE

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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Forest Restoration in Indonesia

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Commitments of Indonesia in Forest Restoration



- Manifested in the Target 2 of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP)
- Previous agenda were focused on rehabilitation of critical lands to conserve water and soil to mitigate hydrometeorological disasters (e.g. floods and landslides)
- Currently, restoration agenda is expanded to include various restoration objectives: soil and water conservation, biodiversity, carbon and livelihoods.
- Restoration is broadened to various contexts of management system including production lands (e.g. agricultural lands, logging concession, oil palm plantation, mining areas), conservation areas (e.g. national parks, nature reserves), Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures/OEMC (e.g. protection forest, ecosystem essential area) and community forests.
- Various ecosystems in terrestrial (e.g. forests, peatlands and mangroves) and marine realms (e.g. coral reefs and seagrass meadows).

Indonesia Targets in Ecosystem Restoration

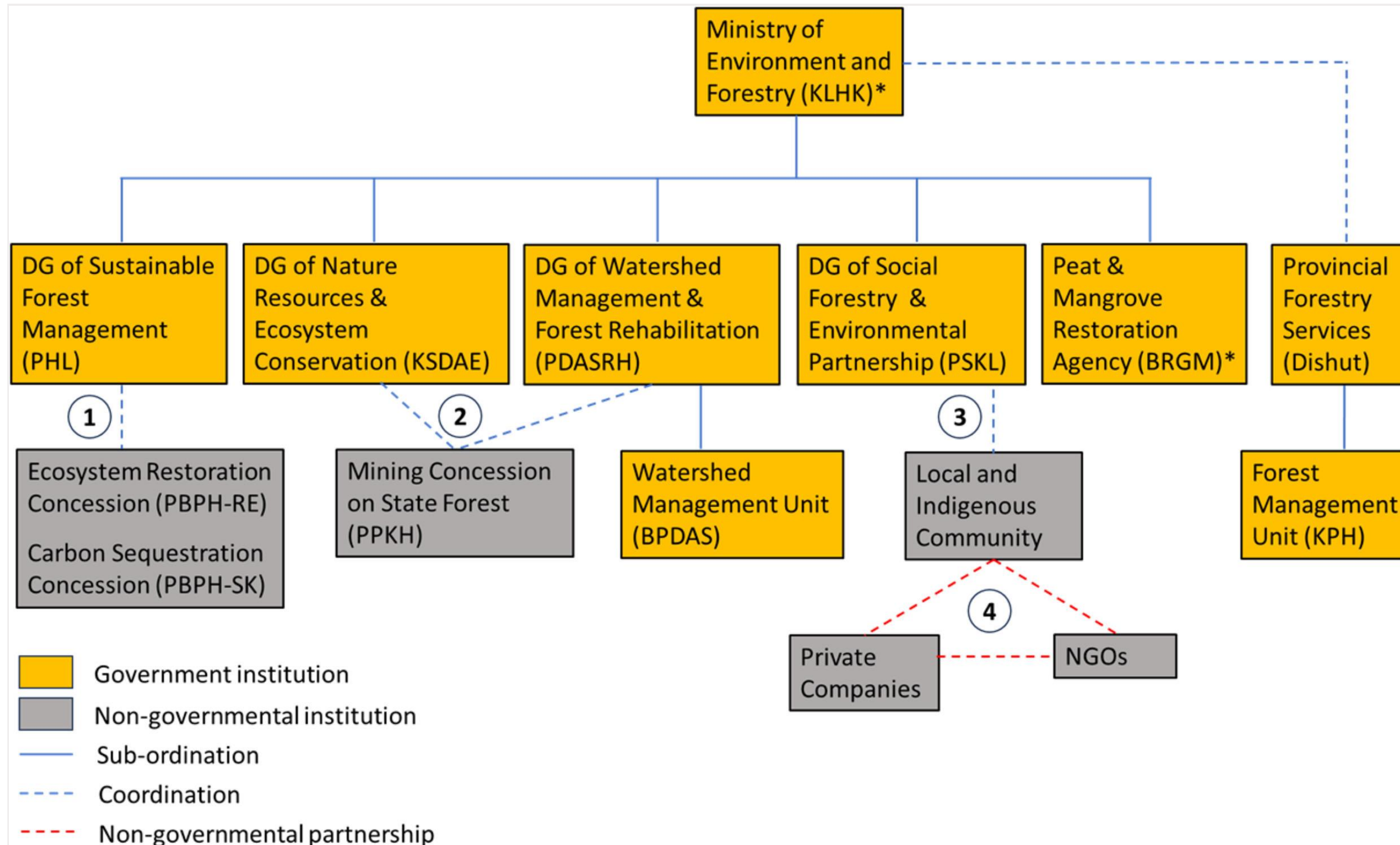
Target	Baseline 2020	Achievement 2023	Target		
			2025	2030	2045
Area under restoration (ha/year)	579.297	481.917	500.000	550.000	600.000

TN 2	Terwujudnya peningkatan restorasi, rehabilitasi, dan reklamasi	2.a. Peningkatan luas area restorasi, rehabilitasi, dan reklamasi ekosistem	hektare/ tahun	KLHK, BRGM, KKP, Kementan, PUPR, Kemen ESDM, Kemenhub, Swasta
Tujuan/TN/Kelompok Aksi		Indikator dan Kode	Satuan	Para Pihak
2.1. Peningkatan pemulihan ekosistem darat, perairan darat, serta ekosistem kawasan pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil yang terdegradasi		2.1.1. Luas Capaian Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan	Hektare	KLHK, Pemda
		2.1.2. Luas kawasan ekosistem air tawar (danau) yang direhabilitasi di danau prioritas	Hektare	KLHK
		2.1.3. Luas kawasan ekosistem gambut yang dipulihkan	Hektare	BRGM, KLHK Kementan, Pemda
		2.1.4. Luas pemulihan lahan bekas aktivitas usaha atau kegiatan pertambangan	Hektare	KLHK, Kemen ESDM, Swasta
		2.1.5. Luas pemulihan lahan bekas pertambangan rakyat	Hektare	KLHK
		2.1.6. Luas Pemulihan Terumbu Karang	Hektare	KKP, KLHK
		2.1.7. Luas Pemulihan Mangrove	Hektare	KKP, BRGM, KLHK, Pemda
		2.1.8. Luas pemulihan Ekosistem Lamun	Hektare	KKP, Pemda
		2.1.9. Luas kawasan pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil yang direhabilitasi	Hektare	KKP, Pemda
		2.1.10. Luas jalur migrasi biota perairan yang dibangun atau direhabilitasi	Hektare	KKP*, Swasta, Kemenhub
		2.1.11. Jumlah jalur migrasi biota perairan yang direhabilitasi	Jalur	KKP*, Swasta, Kemenhub
		2.1.12. Jumlah infrastruktur yang dibangun[/direhabilitasi] untuk jalur migrasi ikan (fishway)	Jumlah infrastruktur	PUPR, KKP
		2.1.13. Jumlah lokasi pemulihan ruang laut dari aktivitas perikanan	Lokasi	KKP
2.2. Peningkatan efektivitas pemulihan ekosistem darat, kawasan pesisir dan laut		2.2.1. Proporsi keberhasilan pemulihan ekosistem darat dan perairan darat	Lokasi	KLHK, BRGM, PUPR
		2.2.2. Proporsi keberhasilan pemulihan ekosistem darat dan perairan darat	Lokasi	KLHK, KKP, BRGM



In IBSAP, the National Target 2, which dealing with restoration, is broken down into several strategies, action plans, indicators and stakeholders.

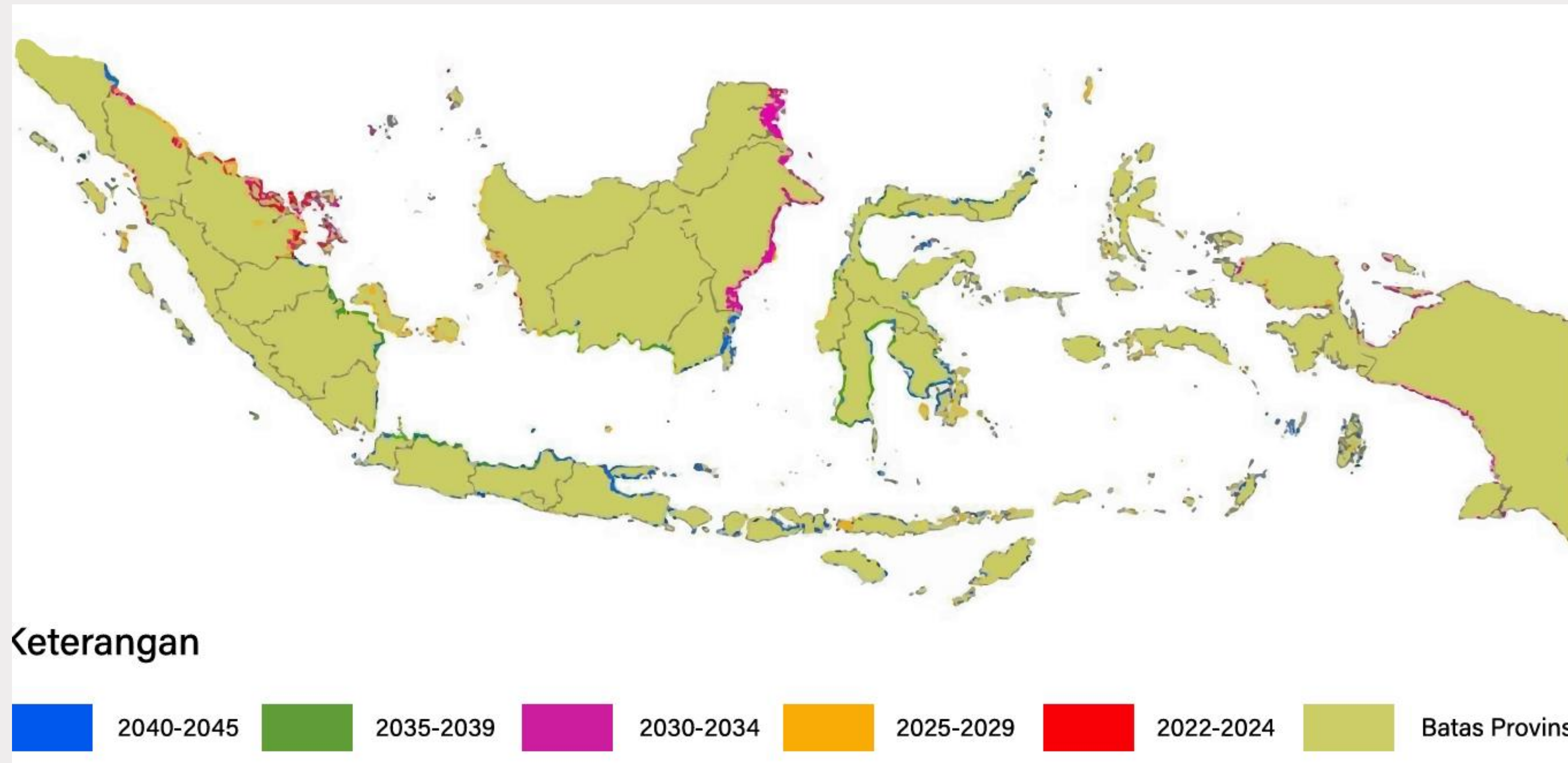
Indonesia Strategies in Forest Restoration



Governmental and non-governmental institutions working on forest landscape restoration in Indonesia.

(Source: Budiharta and Holl, 2025)

Forest Restoration in Mangrove Areas



Indicative areas of mangrove restoration. Previously under the supervision of Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency.

(Source: IBSAP 2025-2045)

Forest Restoration in Watersheds

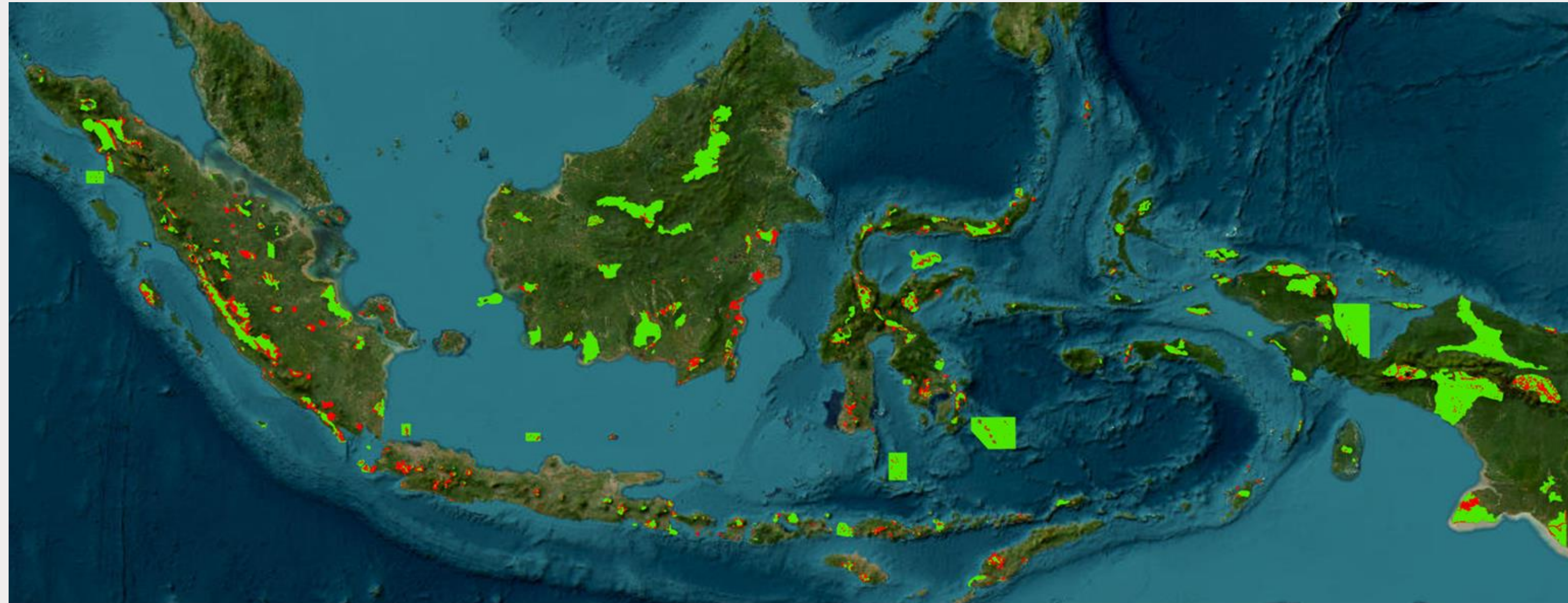


Indicative areas of land rehabilitation at watershed scale under supervision of Directorate General of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation.

Various contexts of land status, including forest concession, social forestry, and private lands.

(Source: PDASRH)

Forest Restoration in Conservation Areas



Indicative areas of ecosystem restoration in conservation areas under supervision of Directorate General of Nature Resource and Ecosystem Conservation

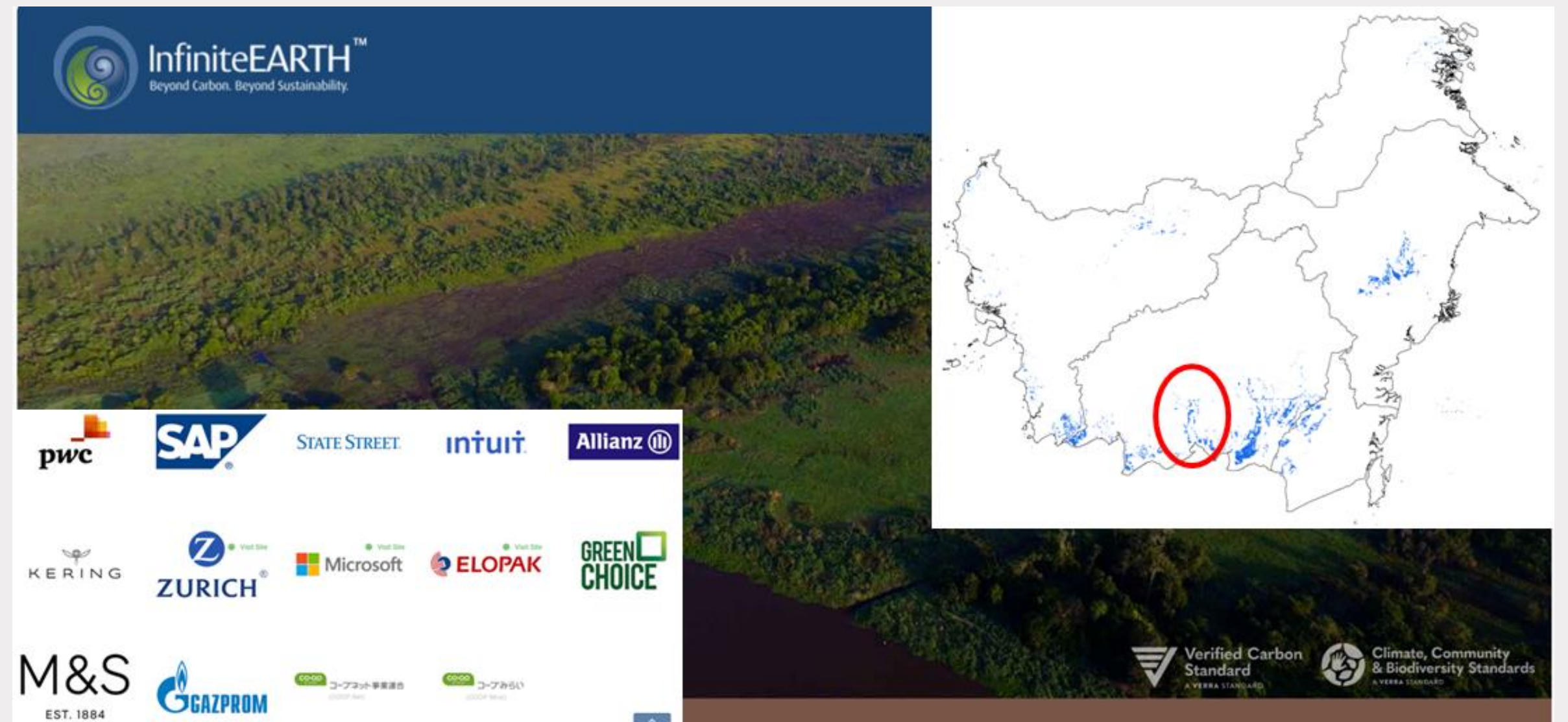
(Source: KSDAE)

 NON OPEN AREA

 OPEN AREA

Ecosystem Restoration Concession

- Permits for private companies or non-profit groups to manage secondary forest in state lands under 60–100-year contracts for management activities including protecting and restoring degraded forest and conserving biodiversity.
- Under this arrangement companies have rights to generate funding from donors, grants, investors, and environmental payments (e.g. carbon markets, biodiversity offsets).
- The MoF allocated 3 Mha of production forest for ERCs,



Example:

- InfiniteEARTH-Rimba Raya Project, Central Kalimantan;
- Extent: 64,000 hectares
- Orangutan habitat protection and restoration on degraded peatland
- 30 million carbon credits since 2013

Funding Forest Restoration in Indonesia

Funding	Benefit	Governance
Public <i>Global:</i> - Bilateral cooperation - Multilateral cooperation <i>National and sub-national:</i> - State budget - Provincial and district budgets	Public goods/interests <i>Global:</i> - Carbon for climate change mitigation - Biodiversity conservation - Cultural and social benefits <i>National and local:</i> - Flood and landslide mitigation - Hydrological regulation (peatland) - Carbon for nationally determined contribution - Forest fire and haze mitigation - Biodiversity conservation - Cultural and social benefits	Government institution - DG of Watershed Management and Forest Rehabilitation - Provincial Forestry Services - Forest Management Units
Private <i>Global:</i> - Voluntary global carbon markets - Biodiversity credits - Corporate social responsibility - Philanthropy <i>National and sub-national:</i> - Indonesian carbon market - Compensation scheme - Corporate social responsibility - Philanthropy	Private goods/interests <i>Global:</i> - Carbon offsets and insets - Private interest in biodiversity - Eco-marketing - Corporate image/reputation <i>National and local:</i> - Provision of goods and services - Carbon offsets and insets - Private interest in biodiversity - Eco-marketing - Corporate image/reputation	Non-government actors - Ecosystem Restoration Concessions - Carbon Sequestration Concessions - Indigenous and local communities - Mining and plantation concessions - NGOs - Companies

Framework linking restoration public (green shading) and private (blue shading) funding, benefits, and actors

(Source: Budiharta and Holl, 2025)



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Gaps and Challenges of Forest Restoration in Indonesia

- **Limited funding.** Currently, National government funding contributes the largest amount to FLR, while provincial government support varies depending on the capacity and interest of each province.
- **Insufficient and inconsistent regulations to support private funding.** There are increasing interests of private investments in forest restoration, particularly through carbon markets and biodiversity offset, yet there is unclear policy direction that regulate such opportunities.
- **Social and tenurial conflicts.** Contested interests in land use management on the ground which in some cases affecting restored areas (e.g. illegal logging, land encroachment for agriculture).



Thank You!