

# THE ROLE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM

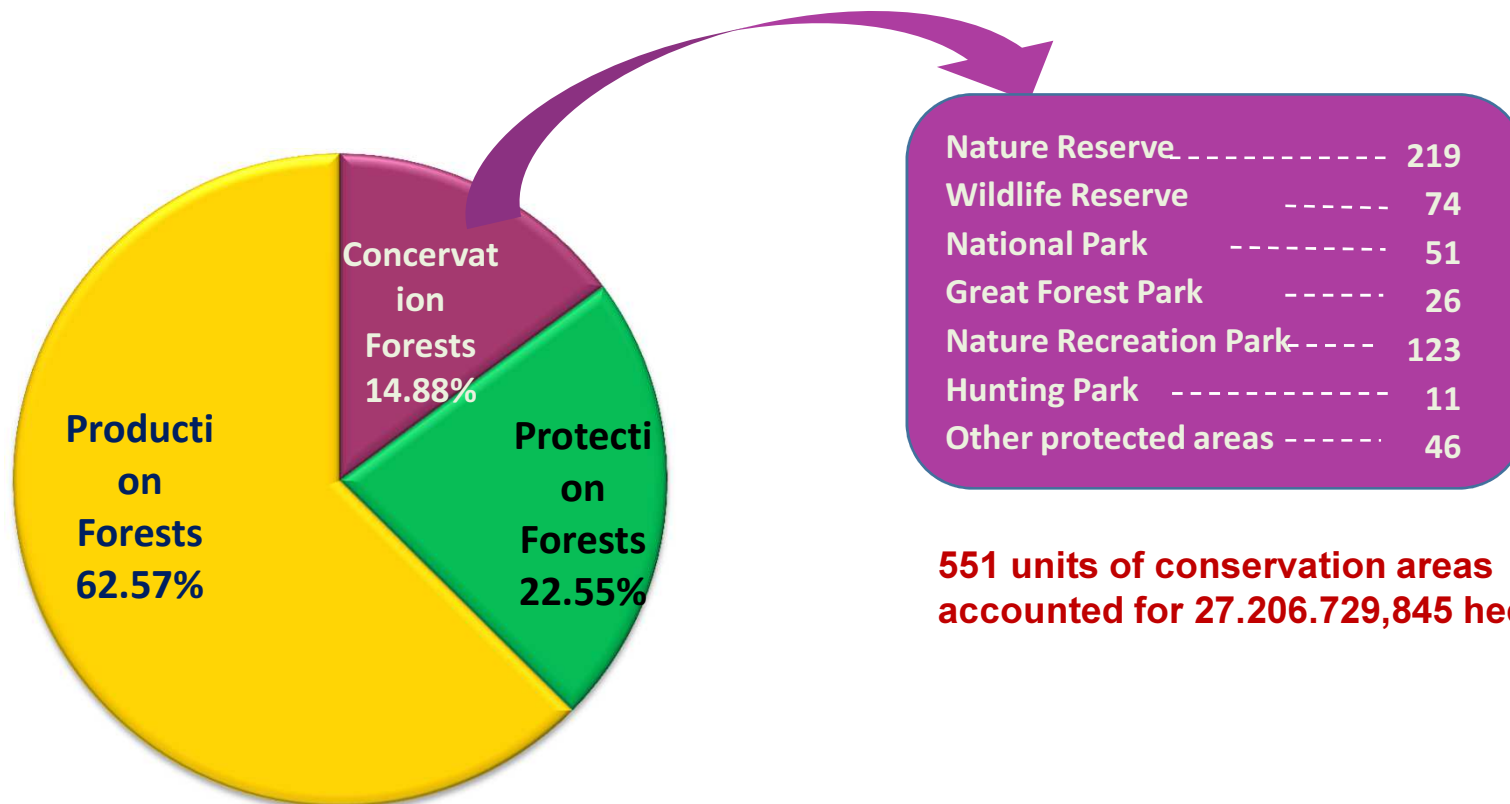


*by:*

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# INDONESIAN FORESTS

Forest coverage area in Indonesia (based on the Statistic book of the Ministry of Forestry 2013) is about 98,072.7 million hectares, or 52,2% of 187,840.9 million ha of total land of Indonesia.



# MAP OF PEAT FORESTS DISTRIBUTION IN INDONESIA



**Peatlands in Indonesia covers about 50% of the total world tropical peatland.**

An estimated 20.7 million ha of peat forests are spread out in Sumatra (4.7 to 9.7 million ha), Kalimantan (3.1 to 6.3 million ha) and Irian Jaya (8.9 million ha).

## DISTRIBUTION OF INDONESIANS' CONSERVATION FORESTS



- |   |                  |   |                        |
|---|------------------|---|------------------------|
|  | Nature Reserve   |  | Nature Recreation Park |
|  | Wildlife Reserve |  | Great Forest Park      |
|  | National Park    |  | Hunting Park           |



# Progress of development in environment and forestry sectors 2009 - 2014

Description	2009	2014
Index of Environment Quality	59.79	63.42
Index of Air Quality	94.68	80.54
Index of Water Quality	42.26	52.19
Index of Forest Cover	59.23	59.01
Rate of Deforestation	0.83 mill. ha/year	0.61 mill. Ha/year
Critical Forest and Lands	30.1 mill. Ha/year	27.2 mill. Ha/year
Forests not yet be declared	12%	58%



# **Strategic objectives of development of environment and forestry 2015-2016**

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- **Ensuring environment quality to support environment carrying capacity, water resilience and community welfare, with indicator of performance index of environment quality achieving 66.5 – 68.6, based on basis data 2014.**
- **Sustainably utilization of forest resources and forest environment to support economy and community welfare, with the indicator of improved contributions to national income.**
- **Conserving ecosystem balance and biological diversity and its resources as life supporting system to support sustainable development, with the indicator of yearly improved performance of functional levels.**





## At glance about Indonesia's biodiversity

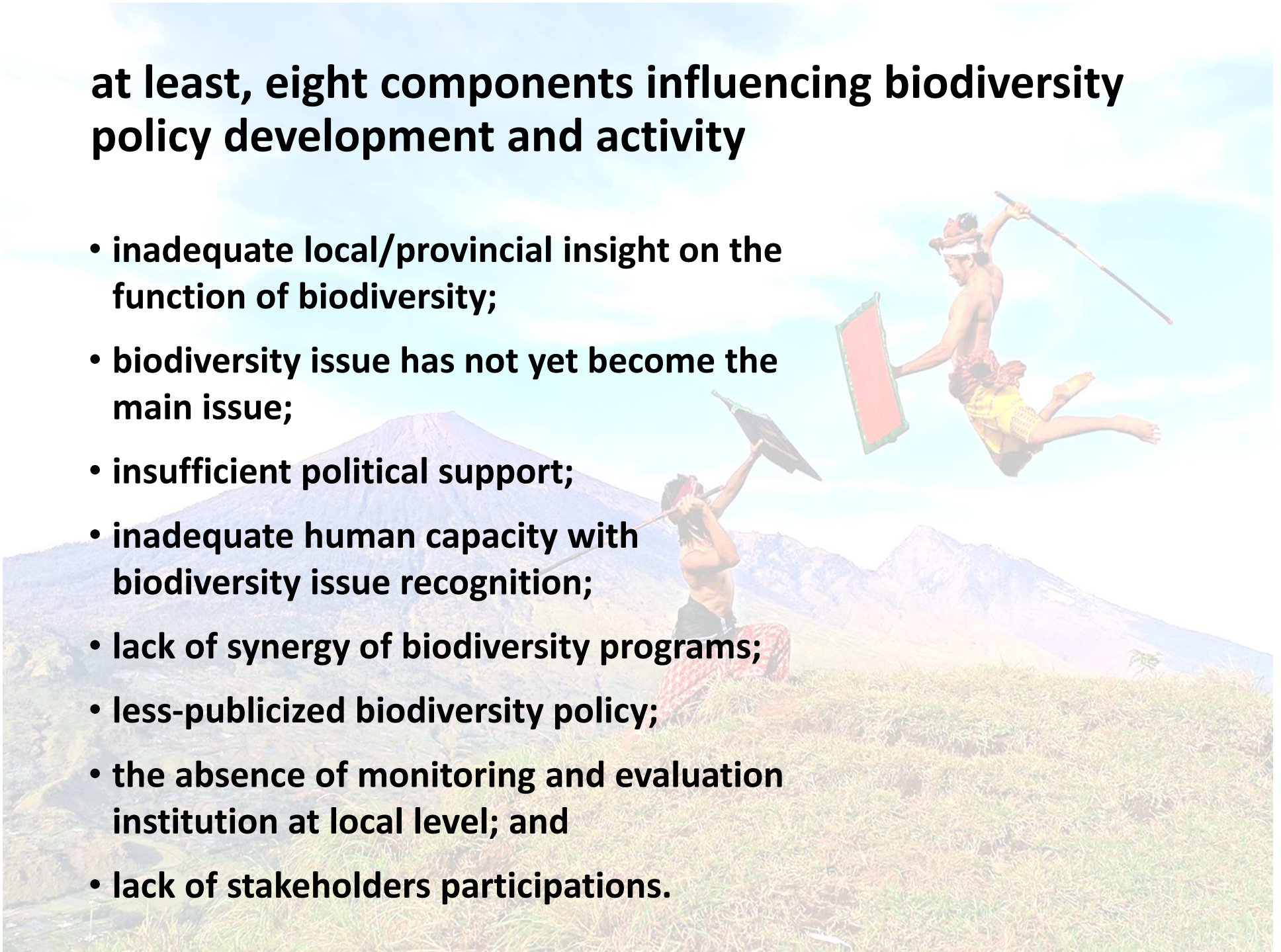
- 55% of Indonesias' plant species are endemic plants;
- 515 species live in the country;
- 270 spesies amfibia;
- 600 spesies reptilia;
- 1600 spesies kupu-kupu;
- 1,500 species of algae, 80,000 species of fungi;
- 595 species lichen, 2,197 species fern; and
- spermatophytes plant 30,000 – 40,000 species.





## **at least, eight components influencing biodiversity policy development and activity**

- **inadequate local/provincial insight on the function of biodiversity;**
- **biodiversity issue has not yet become the main issue;**
- **insufficient political support;**
- **inadequate human capacity with biodiversity issue recognition;**
- **lack of synergy of biodiversity programs;**
- **less-publicized biodiversity policy;**
- **the absence of monitoring and evaluation institution at local level; and**
- **lack of stakeholders participations.**





# Indonesia's Contribution to Progress Towards Global Biodiversity Targets

- *Especially for* Target 5 and Target 15
- *Taken from* The Fifth National Report To The Convention on Biological Diversity, 2014



### **Target 5:**

**By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.**

### ***Goals:***

- **Conservation/Protection Forest Rehabilitation**
- **Establishment of City Forest**
- **Mangrove/Coastal Forest Rehabilitation**
- **Critical land rehabilitation**

### ***Achievements:***

- **Total realization from 2010- 2013 is 1.852.692 ha, with target by 2014 up to 2.5 million hectares**

**Target 15:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

***Goal:*** Conduct efforts for reducing GHG emission from deforestation, forest and peat-land degradation (REDD) to minimize global warming impact on environmental degradation.

***Achievements:***

- Commitment of our government (President Decree No. 62, 2013): to reduce GHG emission of: 26% through internal effort and 41% through international collaboration by 2020 from the condition without action plan.
- The issuance of 12 permits for companies to conduct forest ecosystem restoration, among others: Restoration Ecosystem Conservation Indonesia/REKI (Harapan Forest), through two decisions of Minister of Forestry (No. 293/2007, covering 52,170 ha forest in South Sumatra Province, and 327/2010, covering 46,385 ha in Jambi Province).
- Increase in implementing Forest Rehabilitation from year 2010 to 2013: 170,414 ha in 2010, 556,671 ha in 2011 507,716 ha, in 2013
- Increase in implementing Land Rehabilitation area from year 2010 to 2013: 25,311 ha in 2010, 405,179 ha in 2011, 407,145 ha in 2012 and 558,412 ha in 2013.
- Increase in implementing Forest re-planting from year 2009 to 2013: 113,042 ha in 2009, 100,738 ha in 2010, 100,743 ha in 2011, 100,987 in 2012, and 105,656 ha in 2013.
- Increase in implementing Mangrove forest, swamp and peat rehabilitation from year 2011 to 2013: 10,401 ha in 2011, 10,590 ha in 2012, and 12,043 ha in 2013.



**Strategic Plan for 2015 – 2019**  
**Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

*based on*

**A MID-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015-2019**

*as*

**R.I. Presidential Regulation No 2 the year of 2015**

- A commitment of our government (**Presidential Decree No. 62, 2013**) to reduce carbon emissions up to 29% by 2030 from business as usual with domestic resources.
- To support that commitment, our ministry has submit the plan to UNFCCC to describe and achieve 26% emission reduction which will be done by 4 sectors, among others are forestry and land-use planning.
- Continued activities of National Action Plan of GHG reduction (RAN-GRK), as is stated in the Presidential Regulation No. 61/2011.



## **Approaches to achieve of Target 5 :**

(By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced)

### **1. Combating Illegal logging:**

- Reduction of cases of environment and forestry matters up to 20% of basis data 2014 in all provinces throughout the country;
- Prevention and control to threat and disturbances through socialization, patrol, law enforcement at 77 protected areas unit;
- Improvement of law enforcement actions, facilities, human resources (investigator/PPNS, Forest guard/Polhut, SPORC units, and local participation in law enforcement.



### **2. Forest fire control and mitigation:**

10 % reduction of forest and land fires, especially occurred in Sumatera, Kalimantan dan Sulawesi: this 10% of tolerant limit of maximum forest fire areas, from 498.736 ha in 2014 to be 448.863 Ha in 2019.





## ***Approaches to achieve of Target 5 ..Continued***

### **1. Forest Moratorium in support of reducing forest conversion, so reduction of emissions.**

based on Presidential Instruction No. 10/2010, and then after some reviews, is continued through the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 8/2015. The core business is in Ministry of Environment and Forestry, then is released the decree No. SK. 2300/MenLHK-PKTL/IPSDH/PLA.1/5/2016 dated Mei 20, 2016.



### **2. Development of Forest Management Unit (FMU/KPH)**

This effort is to reduce unplanned deforestation and managed to areas have no on site agencies, due to concession permit end up, improve good governance for forest management, effectivity, data and information collection, which are expected to result that each forest site is managed sustainably.

- For the year of 2015 to 2019, there will be establishment of FMU/KPH, consisting of: 347 units of Production forest; 182 units of protection forests, and 100 units of protected areas non national park.



# **Approaches to achieve of Target 15 :**

(By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification)

## **1. Forest restoration plan:**

- Restoration of peat forest lands up to 5% of known large areas of Indonesian peat forest areas;
- Rehabilitation of 5,5 Million hectares of critical lands for the importance of developed catchment areas;
- Development of plantation for city forests with the target 5.000 hectares;
- Restoration of 100.000 hectares of degraded lands of conservation areas;
- Development 12,7 Million hectares of community forests, village forests, indigenous forests, partnership forests;
- Development forest areas of 1.6 Million hectares through partnership with private sectors;

## **2. Quantity of carbon absorbed through restoration would be measured through achievement of 21.7 % reduced Green House Gases (GHG) from sectors of forestry, peat lands, and waste.**



# **It's about implementation of Forest Moratorium in relation to efforts of reducing emissions.**

1. Under the newly President, through the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 8/2015, as extended previous his instructions on Postponement of the issuance of new permit and Refinement of Governance of Primary Forest and Peat Land, except for:
  - a. Request which has been principally agreed by Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
  - b. For the implementation of vitally national developments related to geothermal, oil and gasses, electricity, and lands for paddy and sugar cane;
  - c. Extension of permit of forest utilization which have been formally recognized;
  - d. Ecosystem restoration.





## 2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry is instructed to:

- a. Continue to postpone the issuance of new permit to use primary forest and peat lands in conservation forest, protected forest and production forest, based on the map of Indication of New Permit Postponement.
- b. Continue the refinement of governance policy for some permits related to exploitation of wood forest product in natural forests.
- c. Continue the improvement of management effectivity of critical lands considering good governance of forest and peat lands, through ecosystem restoration.
- d. Implement revisions to the Indicative map of New Permit Postponement on the forest periodically every 6 months.
- e. Implement efforts of the reduction of carbon emission from forest and peatlands through revised governance of proposed activities.



3. All Governors and Head of District (*Bupati* and *Walikota*) are instructed to:

- a. Implement to postpone the issuance of recommendation and permit of located forest and peatland and other lands, based on the Indication Map of New Permit Postponement.
- b. The postponement is implemented two years since the date of Presidential Instruction No. 8/2015 is issued (May 13, 2015).
- c. The implementation of *Inpres* should be reported by Ministry of Environment and Forestry to President every 6 months, or is anytime urgently required.
- d. State Secretary implement monitoring the implementation of *Inpres*, and this is then reported to President.



# WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO?

1. Efforts are expected from private sectors in contributions to Target 5 and Target 15 are:
  - For Target 5, by supporting the government, by respecting Presidential Instruction No. 8 the year of 2015, and their cooperations in combating illegal logging, preventing forest fires, and halting illegal hunting of wildlife.
  - For Target 15, by implementing restoration actions to the areas which are outside their concessions, either making partnership with local community, or with local government, and or, with central government.
2. To contribute in the achievement of national climate mitigation targets, should do following actions:
  - Socialization of a moratorium commitment as President instruction No. 8/2015.
  - Cooperation and partnerships in the implementation of forest restorations and protections.







“THE GOOD MAN IS THE FRIEND  
OF ALL LIVING THINGS.”

— GANDHI

*Terima Kasih...*

Thank You....

ขอขอบคุณ ...