MORATORIUM COMMITMENT AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION IN INDONESIA

Its Correlation with CBD Aichi Targets

by:

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Forest coverage area in Indonesia (based on the Statistic book of the Ministry of Forestry 2013) is about 98,072.7 million ha (or 52.2% of 187,840.9 million ha of total land of Indonesia).

Peatlands in Indonesia covers about 50% of the total world tropical peatland, that are about 20.7 million ha distributed in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Papua.
At glance about Indonesia’s biodiversity

- 55% of Indonesia’s plant species are endemic plants;
- 515 species live in the country;
- 270 species amphibious;
- 600 species reptile;
- 1,600 species butterfly;
- 1,500 species of algae, 80,000 species of fungi;
- 595 species lichen,
- 2,197 species fern; and
- 30,000 – 40,000 spermatophytes plant 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 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.
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.
3. **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.

4. **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 effectiveness 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 Heads of Districts/Municipals 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....

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