The State of Forest Report in Indonesia
The Condition, Problems and Challenges
Brussels May 2015
The Forest Cover Changes in Indonesia

- Bank analysis, during 1985-1997, deforestation rate is 1.7 million ha / year (FWI/GFW 2001)
- After 1996 until 2000, deforestation is increases, and estimated become 2 million ha/year (FWI/GFW 2001)
- During 2000-2009, deforestation still high, the estimated is around 1.5 million ha/year (FWI, 2011)
- During 2009-2012, deforestation decrease only 450 thousand ha, compare period 1998-2002 still around 3.5 millions ha (The Workplan of MoF 2014, MoF 2013)
- During 2010–2013, period on implementation moratorium policy, the estmied of rate deforestation?? (still big question)
- But in three provinces (South Sumatera, West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan) during 2010-2013 the deforestation still high, it’s around 990,000 ha (FWI, 2014)
Degradation and Deforestation

The main factors:

1. The corruption of political and economical system
2. The weakness of forest governance and law enforcement
3. Policy of forest management system:
   • Logging Concession (HPH) which conducting over exploitation
   • Forest conversion: timber plantation (HTI) and big scale plantation (oil palm plantation, sugar cane etc)
   • Timber industrial expansion: pulpmill & papermill --> increase of timber demand
4. Mining, Forest fire, and Illegal Logging
Before 2000, the logging concessions as main problem of forest lose, and covering area in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua.

The total companies decrease.

Most of the concessions change to timber plantation, oil plam and mining.

Source: Forest Statistic, Ministry of Forestry 2013
Timber Plantation...

- In 2000, Timber Plantation which planted only 2.5 million ha; in 2011, Timber Plantation which planted only 5.2 million ha from 10.2 million ha targeted.

- Mostly the concession covering Riau, Jambi and South Sumatera and North Sumatera (Sumatera).

- 235 unit of timber plantation, active only 106 unit (45%).

Source: Forest Statistic, Ministry of Forestry
Oil Palm Plantation... •

Over the last 30 years plantation development has been become the main factor causing deforestation in Indonesia (FWI, 2011).

The land allocation for plantations increased from 105,808 Ha in 1967 to 606,780 Ha in 1986.

According to the Directorate General of Plantations, in the last 5 years (2008 - 2012) the area of oil palm plantation has increased from 7,3 million ha to 9,5 million ha, around 435 thousand hectares per year.

Oil palm plantation has major implications for Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia. Oil palm estates in fact has lead to loss of livelihoods, social conflicts, and degraded environmental quality.

Source: Data from Directorate General of Plantations and “The Impact of Sectoral Development on Natural Forest: The Case of Timber and Tree Crop Plantations in Indonesia.” (CIFOR)
Mining...

- MoF data on March 2013, 2.6 million ha for mining activities
- Since Autonomy on 2004, the permit coal mining by Bupati are increase
- Same with oil palm concessions, Mining also has major implications for Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia.
Forest Fire...

- Land preparation to develop big scale plantation (oil palm plantation) is often done by burning because it expence low price

- Lack of law enforcement to punish forest burner that caused damage of forest resources

- Not less that 9.7 million ha of forest and other area burned in 1997-1998, with tires loss about ± US$ 10 billion (FWI/GFW, 2001)

- Only one month period (Feb-march 2014) there are 3,101 hotspot at Sumatera Region. Most of hotspot into timber plantation dan oil palm concession (Global Forest Watch)
Illegal Logging...

- The gaps between supply-demand raw materials
- Black market that accommodating illegal wood
- Lack of law enforcement
- Illegal wood industry that still operate

Illegal Logging Practice Cause:
“losing of valuable wood equal to US $ 5 billion, include national income about US $ 1.5 billion every year (not including the expense of environmental loss and expense of social loss)”
Index Governance and Deforestation

- Test case in East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and South Sumatera: How the relation the weakness of forest governance with deforestation.

- Berau – East Kalimantan, Index governance is low and the deforestation high

- Sintang – West Kalimantan, Index governance is middle and deforestation is low

Source: ICEL-FITRA, 2013; FWI 2014
The Challenge…

- Law of enforcement still challenges to bring the intellectual actors and baron of illegal logging
- Judicial Systems in Indonesia (Police, Prosecutor, Judges) is still weak, need to strengthen their capacity and also to be reforms
- Coordination with FIU/PPATK is useful to follow up the recent illegal activities in West Papua (FWI-EIA)
- The small islands also under threaten by deforestation
- Hoping SVLK (timber legality assurance) could be catalyst for improving the Forest Governance in Indonesia
- To accelerate certainty of land tenurial right under Constitutional Court No.35/2012, so that can solve the conflict land that happened in forest management
Thank you...

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