



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# FORESTRY POLICY FOR ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA

**Nur Masripatin**

**Director of the Centre for Social Economy  
and Policy Research**

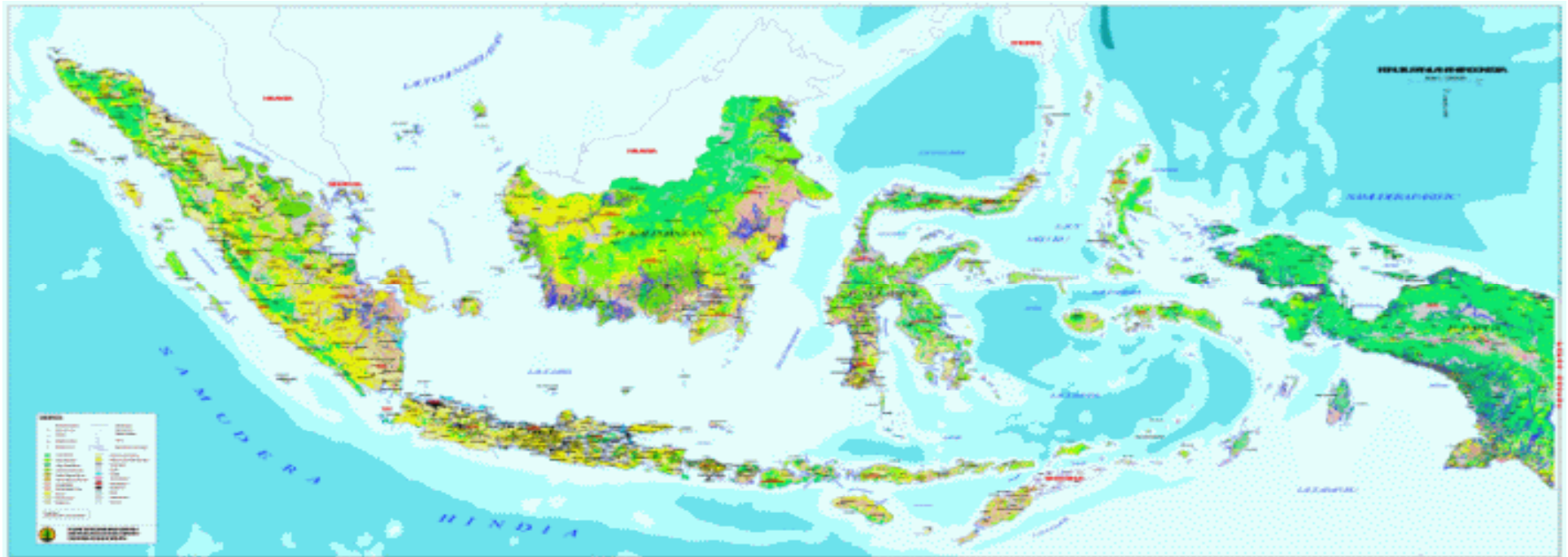
Email : [nurmasripatin@ymail.com](mailto:nurmasripatin@ymail.com),  
[nur\\_masripatin@forda-mof.org](mailto:nur_masripatin@forda-mof.org)

**Bogor, 16 February 2010**



Forestry  
Research and  
Development  
Agency

# INDONESIA : CC relevance



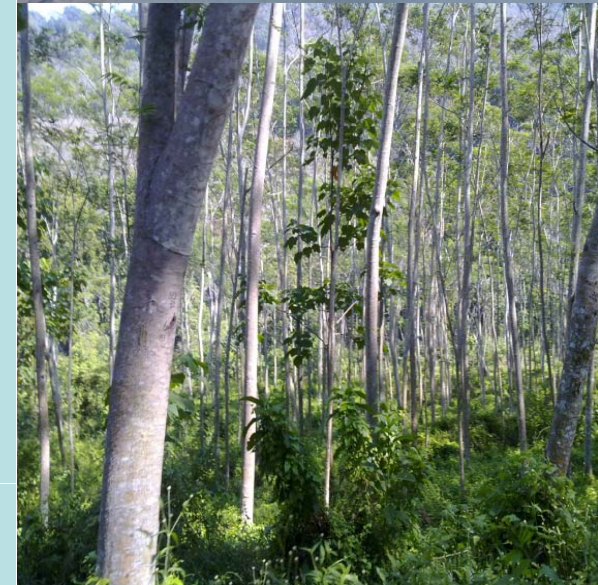
1. Country land area : app. 187 millions ha, population : app. 230 millions
2. 7 major islands (from total of > 16 thousands islands), > 300 tribes,
3. 33 provinces, > 300 districts, autonomous governance system
4.  $\pm 60\%$  of the country area are forest land/state forest ( $\pm 37\%$  of them are degraded at various levels)
5. Forest transition from the east (Papua : low historical DD) to the west (Sumatera : high historical DD, Java : forest cover increases)
6. The Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry and Law No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation are the main references for managing forest.



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# ROLE OF FORESTS

- 1. Support national economy development through the provision of timber and other forest products,**
- 2. Watershed protection (protection forest)**
- 3. Livelihood of local people,**
- 4. Global importance :**
  - Biodiversity Conservation : forest is the home of mega biodiversity,**
  - Climate change mitigation and adaptation: through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management of forest, carbon conservation, and enhancement of carbon stocks**



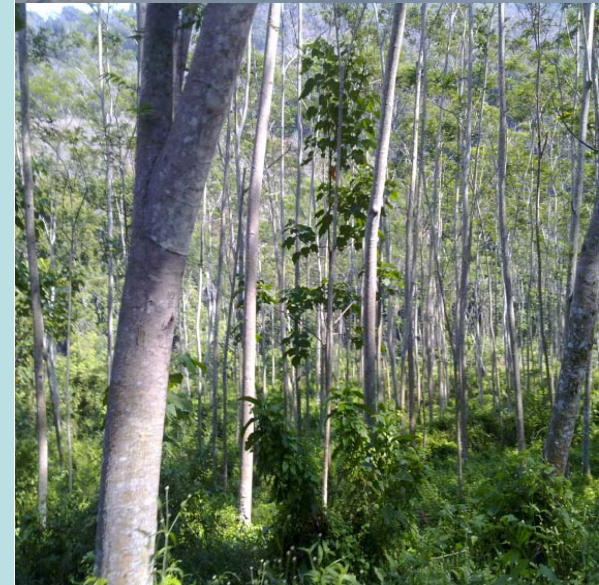




MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# PRIORITY POLICIES IN FORESTRY (2010 – 2014)

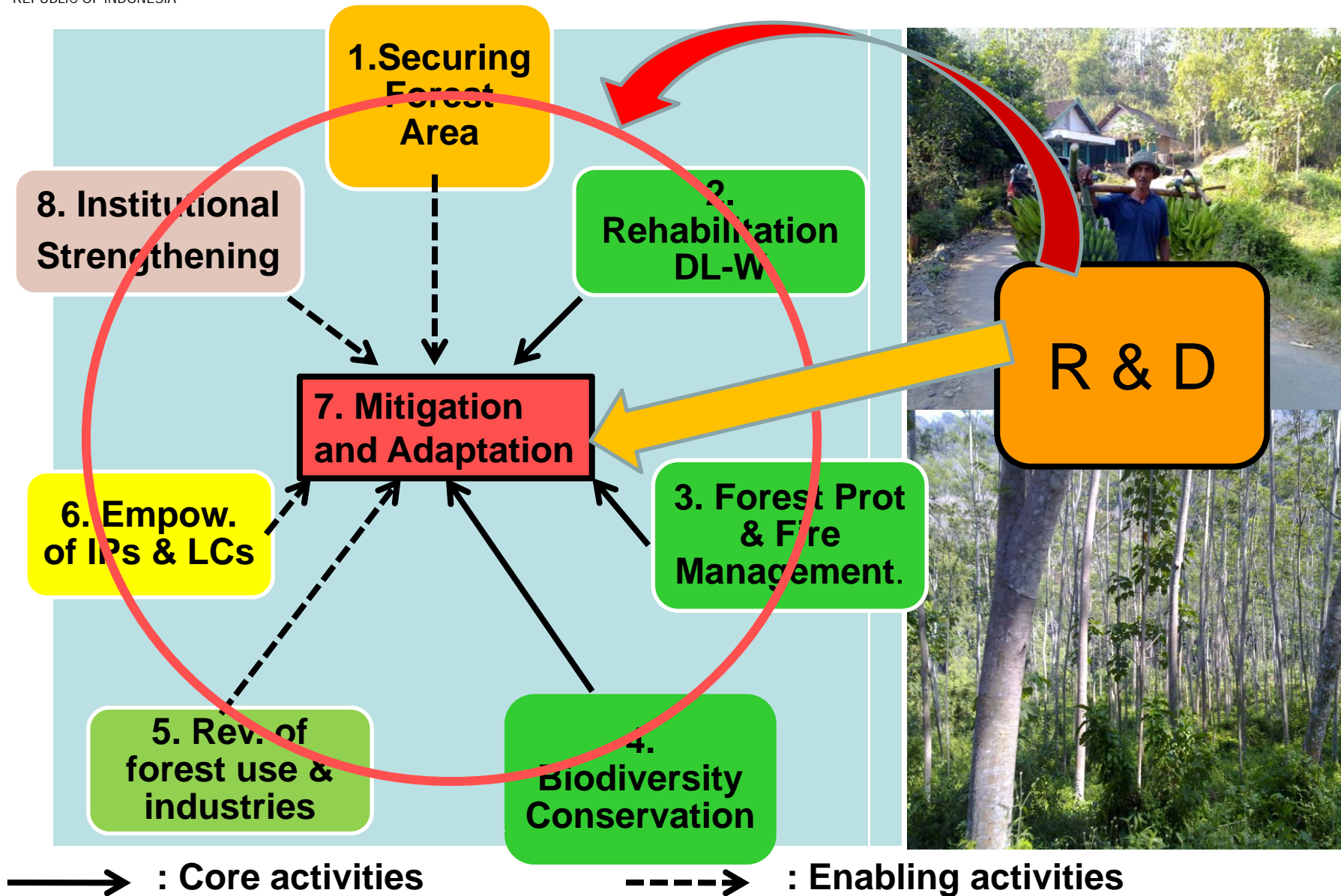
1. **Strengthening forest designation to secure forest areas,**
2. **Rehabilitation of degraded forest and watershed,**
3. **Forest Protection and Fire management,**
4. **Conservation of biological diversity,**
5. **Revitalization of forest utilization and forest industries,**
6. **Empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities**
7. **Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change,**
8. **Strengthening Forest Institutions**





MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# CC-MA and Other Priority Policies in Forestry (2010 – 2014)





MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# FORESTRY AND NATIONAL TARGET TO REDUCE GHGs EMISSIONS

Indonesia has voluntarily set target to reduce emissions from all sectors ~ 26 % by 2020, through the following activities (Indonesian submission to UNFCCC 2010) :

1. Sustainable peatland management
2. Reduction in rate of deforestation and land degradation
3. Development of carbon sequestration projects in forestry and agriculture
4. Promotion of energy efficiency
5. Development of alternative and renewable energy sources
6. Reduction in solid and liquid waste
7. Shifting to low-emission transportation mode.



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# FORESTRY IN NATIONAL TARGET TO REDUCE GHGs EMISSIONS

1. Part of activities 1, 2, 3 : sustainable peat forest management, reduction in rate of deforestation, development of carbon sequestration programme in forestry.
2. Climate Change Action Plan in Forestry sector (RENSTRA):
  - Reduction in rate of deforestation and forest degradation : avoiding/reducing forest conversion for other uses, illegal logging, forest fire, forest encroachment ,
  - Carbon sequestration programme : RHL, HTI, HR,
  - Sustainable forest management (including peat forest): RIL and other SFM practices, avoiding/reducing forest fire.
3. External financial resources is needed to achieve beyond RENSTRA target, e.g. through REDD-plus scheme.

**Policy interventions to address challenges in forest management in the context of climate change (REDD-plus Strategy 2009-2014)**





MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## Policy interventions to address drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- 1. Develop more effective conservation and management of protected areas**
- 2. Develop more effective management of production forest**
- 3. Options for supplying the requirement of the oil palm industry (MoForestry and MoAgriculturea)**
- 4. Develop Strategy for sustainable peat land management (coordinated by BAPPENAS)**
- 5. Capacity enhancement of local people , including indigenous people, in forest management related to REDD-plus**



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# I. DEVELOPED MORE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREA

- 1. Completion of legal gazettal process of protected area boundaries,**
- 2. Training and professional capacity building,**
- 3. Collaborative management and ecosystem restoration,**
- 4. Implementation of REDD-plus demonstration activities involving a range of protected area types**



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## **II. Develop more effective production forest management**

- 1. Enhance implementation of FLEG and VPA measures,**
- 2. Establishment of production forest management unit,**
- 3. Forest management certification,**
- 4. Enhance investment in RIL,**
- 5. Establishment of community based plantation forest,**
- 6. Establishment of timber plantation in degraded forest land,**
- 7. Training and professional capacity building for production forest management unit (production FMU/KPHP) managers.**

**II**  
**Options of supplying the requirement  
of the oil palm industry  
(Ministry of Forestry - Ministry of  
Agriculture)**





MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# Reducing pressure on forests

- Introduce way to avoid establishment of new oil palm plantation on forested land through provision for establishment by small holders in degraded lands.
- Rationalize the relationships between forest land (especially the functional zone of convertible forest) and non-forest land subject to land use decisions



MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

# Policy guidance on land use for agriculture (source : MoAgr-MoF, 2009)

- Agriculture expansion (including oil palm plantation) is directed to area with mineral soils,
- Peat land uses for agriculture must comply with Minister of Agriculture Regulation (Permentan) No.14/2009,
- The use of convertible peat land forest for agriculture (including oil palm plantation) shall comply with forest land use policy\_ shall meet the requirement and criteria for peat land utilization and based on recommendation resulted from environmental impact assessment.

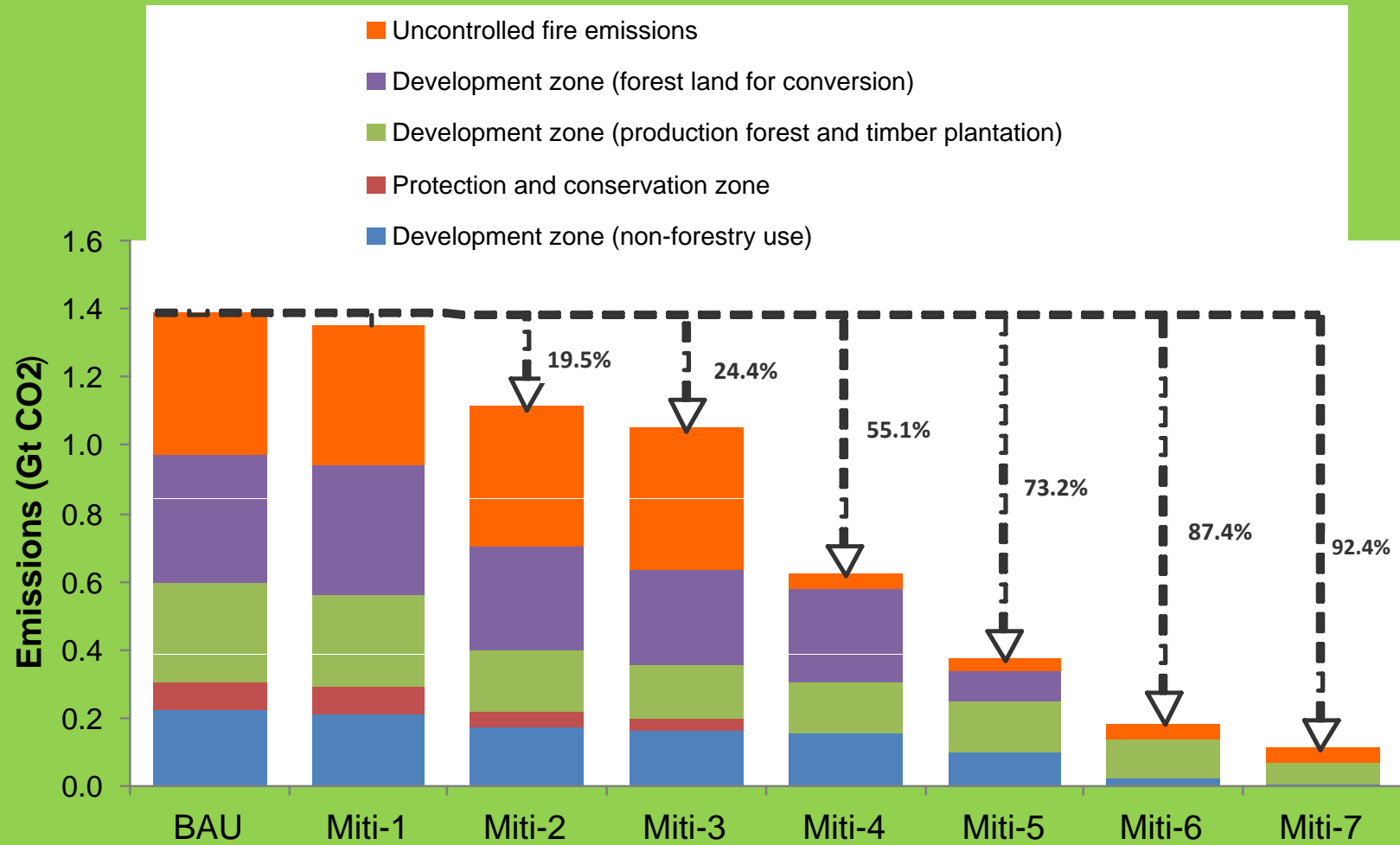
## IV. Develop Strategy for sustainable peat land management (source : BAPPENAS, 2009)

**BAU scenario : following the current trend, all peat areas that have been allocated to companies in APL, HPK, and HP, regardless of peat thickness are used; Estimated increase in emissions to 1,387 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> by 2025**

Policy	Mitigation Action	Emission Reduction	Cost Type	Emissions in 2025 (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /yr)	% Incremental Emissions reduction from BAU	% Cumulative Emission Reduction from BAU
(1) Best Practice	1. Compliance <3m	F,Ox,AD	T*	1351	2.6	2.6
	2. No burning & improved water management	F, Ox	I,T	1117	16.9	19.5
	3. Ameliorant	Ox	I,T	1049	4.9	24.4
(2) Peat Rehab.	4. Peat land rehabilitation	F,Ox,AGB	I,T	619	31.0	55.4
(3) Land Allocation and Permits	5. Conserve forest in non-forestry development area	Avoided (F, Ox, AGB)	O,T	372	17.8	73.2
	6. Protect unlicensed peat land	Ox,AGB	O,T	175	14.2	87.4
	7. Land swap unused licenses to mineral land	F,Ox,AGB	O,I,T	106	5.0	92.4

*Source: Team analysis. Abbreviations: Emission reduction: F =fire, Ox = oxidation, AGB = increase in above ground biomass, AD = avoided deforestation and degradation. Cost types: O = opportunity cost, I = intervention costs, T = transaction cost. \* Legal compliance is not considered to incur an opportunity cost.*

# Cumulative Emission Reduction from Peat Land 2000-2025 (Excluding Wild Fire)







# CLOSING REMARKS

1. Indonesian Forestry is a land use sector which heavily affected by the need of other sector development for forest land (e.g. agriculture, public works, energy),
2. As part of national target to reduce emissions ~ 26 % by 2020, mitigation action plan in forestry is already in the mainstream of forestry sector development planning,
3. Emissions reduction target from forestry sector need to be set in the national development context,
4. Domestic funding will not sufficient to achieve the target set for forestry sector, especially to cover the costs to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and so
5. REDD-plus scheme is expected to provide financial resources to cover the costs of actions and incentives actions which result in emissions reduction, carbon stock conservation and carbon stock enhancement.



F  
O  
R  
D  
A



FORESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
Ministry of Forestry – Republic of Indonesia  
Manggala Wanabakti Building Block I - 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jln. Gatot Subroto – Jakarta, Indonesia 10270  
Telephone/Fax : (021)5734333, 5730398 /5720189  
Website : [www.forda-mof.org](http://www.forda-mof.org)

THANKYOU