INTRODUCTION:
INDONESIA POLICY ON FOREST MANAGEMENT
Challenges for Indonesia

35 million Population in poverty

3 million Job opportunities in forestry and its related industries

60% Rural population whose livelihoods depend on forest and / or agriculture

5.5% GDP contribution by forestry and its related processing industries.
Forest is a unitary form of landscape ecosystems of biological resources, dominated by trees in their natural environment, which is one with the other can not be separated.

Forest Land is a specific area designated and/or approved by the government to be protected as permanent forest.

Forest ≠ Forest Land
Legal Basis

- **Basic Act 1945 Article 33**: Earth, soil, water and wealth contained therein controlled by the state and used for the people's welfare.

- **Non-Forest Lands**
  - Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles

- **Forest Lands**
  - Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry
  - Law No. 5 of 1990 on Living Resources and Their Ecosystem

- **Spatial Planning**
  - Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning
Authority of the Government
Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry

Article 4 Para (1)
All forests in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, including the natural resources therein, are governed by the State for the greatest welfare of the people.

Article 4 Para (2)
The Authority of the Government (Minister of Forestry):

a. to govern and manage all affairs related to forests, forest areas, and forest products;

b. to determine or change the category of certain lands as forest areas or otherwise; and

c. to administer and determine legal relations between people and the forests, and legal undertakings related to the forests.
Forest gazettement process has been started since the Dutch era. Forest land are always changing in line with the dynamics settings since the issuance of Act No. 24 of 1992 juncto Act No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning, so it needs strict regulation on spatial planning review process.
Chronology of Forestry Reform

1. Law 5/67
   - Basic Forestry Law
   - Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems

2. Law 5/90
   - Principle:
     - Sustainable use
     - People-centered
     - Equitability
     - Synchronized
     - Openess
     - Integrated

   - District Head's Authority for Timber Permits

4. Law 41/99
   - Principle:
     - Sustainable use
     - People-centered
     - Equitability
     - Synchronized
     - Openess
     - Integrated

5. UU 22/99 jo 32/04
   - Revocation of Local Government’s Authority Control

6. 2009 President's Commitment 26% (41%)
   - Macro & Micro Delineation
   - Giving access for local/customary communities
   - Prudence in permit issuance in natural forests and conversion
   - Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Planting (One Billion Trees)
   - Tighter law enforcement
   - Forest tenure

7. Presidential Instruction 10/11
   - Suspension of New Permits on Nat. Forests, Peat

- Law 5/90
  - Forest Plantations can be on Natural Forests

- PP 7/90
  - Concerning conservation area management

- PP 68/98
  - Forest Plantation only on non productive areas, grasslands

- PP 34/02
  - Revocation of Local Government’s Authority Control

- PP 6/07 jo PP 3/08
  - Community Based Forestry

- PP 44/04
  - Community Based Forestry

- PP 28/11
  - Protection and sustainable use of species
INDONESIA FOREST LAND EXTEND (BASED ON FUNCTION AS OF AUGUST 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOREST LAND (MAINLAND)</th>
<th>EXTEND (± Ha)</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. CONSERVATION FOREST (HK)</td>
<td>21.834.324,87</td>
<td>11,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PROTECTED FOREST (HL)</td>
<td>30.187.893,45</td>
<td>15,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LIMITED PRODUCTION FOREST (HPT)</td>
<td>28.406.125,15</td>
<td>14,96</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERMANENT PRODUCTION FOREST (HP)</td>
<td>28.986.485,18</td>
<td>15,26</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONVERTED PRODUCTION FOREST (HPK)</td>
<td>18.045.294,12</td>
<td>9,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOREST LAND EXTEND</strong></td>
<td><strong>127.460.122,77</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAND FOR OTHER USAGE (APL)</td>
<td>62.456.001,35</td>
<td>32,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL MAINLAND EXTEND</strong></td>
<td><strong>189.916.124,12</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,00</strong></td>
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There is an area of Marine Conservation Areas: 5.179.309,31 ha

*Source*: Directorate of Forest Land Gazettment, Use and Tenure
*Date*: August 2013
Vision of Forestry Development
(Ministry of Forestry Strategic Plan year 2010-2014)
“Sustainable Forest Management for Equitable Community Welfare”.

In achieving the Vision, the Mission set with the direction of Policy Priorities:

1. Establishment of Forest Land.
2. Forest Rehabilitation and increase carrying capacity of watershed management.
3. Protection of forest and forest fire control.
4. Biodiversity conservation.
5. Revitalization of forest utilization and forest industry.
6. Community development for people living surround the forest.

PROGRAM OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANNING
Macro Planning on Forestry and Establishment of Forest Land.
Forest Land Establishment

Forest Land Designation

Allotment Changes of Forest Land Function

Forest Land Boundary

Forest Land Determination

Review on Spatial Planning

Notes: Mapping is included in each process of Forest Land Establishment
Forestry Management Challenges

National Action Plan on Reducing GHG

EMISSION REDUCTION 72.8% FROM THE TARGET ON FORESTRY AND PEAT LAND SECTOR

Baseline 2000-2006: 1,125 mil ha/yr

Rate of deforestation:
- 1.37 mil ha/yr in 1996-2000
- 1.08 mil ha/yr in 2003-2006
- 0.83 mil ha/yr in 2006-2009
- 0.45 mil ha/yr in 2009-2011

Baseline 2000-2006:
- 0.293 mil ha/yr
- ≈ 212 mil t CO₂e

Deforestation 2006-2009:
- 0.832 mil ha/yr
- ≈ 489 mil t CO₂e

Deforestation 2009-2011:
- 0.450 mil ha/yr
- ≈ 72.8% from national target
Conservation of Forest Resources

Living resources, including:
- *Ecosystem*
- *Species*
- *Genetic*

Gazettlement and effective management of conservation areas (50 National Parks, 247 Nature Reserves, 77 Wildlife Sanctuaries)

Protection and sustainable use of species

Increased and equitable access to the utilization of genetic resources
The data indicates:

- Efforts to control forestry crimes undertaken by the Government can control pressure on the forests.
- Those efforts are related to the active roles of local forest communities in the eradication of forestry mafia.
1. **Natural Forests**
   The choice of Silvicultural System should consider the forest characteristics and environment (selective cutting with planting, selective cutting with line planting).

2. **Forest Plantations**
   - Forest plantation concessions, incl. Private Small Holder Forest plantations, Community Forests, are given on non productive forests
   - Area design uses the schemes of Macro Delineation and Micro Delineation, including determining High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF)

3. **Ecosystem Restoration**
   Objective: recover the ecosystem function of production forests
FOREST LAND UTILIZATION AND USE

INDONESIA FOREST LAND

- Industrial Forest Plantation (IUPHHK-HT)
- Natural Forest Concession (IUPHHK-HA)
- Restoration Ecosystem Concession (IUPHHK-RE)
- Small Forest Plantation (HTR)
- Non Forest Product Utilization (IUPHHBK-HT)
- Community Forest (HKM)
- Rural Forest (HD)
- Forest allocated for Estate Crop Plantation and Transmigration
- Forest allocated for temporary utilization (IPPKH)
1. **Rehabilitation and reforestation program:**
   - Reclamation of ex-mining sites and planting for watershed rehabilitation by mining companies
   - Rehabilitation of critical lands and forest area restoration
   - Development of Private Small Holder Forest Plantations

2. **Low carbon development (Green Economy):**
   - Moratorium for primary forests and peat swamps (second rev. 65.282 million Ha)
   - Optimizing degraded lands about 35 million ha > 23.8 million ha
   - Combatting illegal logging and promoting legal timber through Timber Legality Assurance System), Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)
3. Industrial Revitalization and Foreign Exchange Earnings

- **Industries**
  - Development of forest plantations of 15 million Ha Nett
  - Producing 362.5 million M3 per year for Pulp & Paper, Plywood, Sawmill (Wood Working, Furniture), Bioenergy
  - Utilization of natural forests at the level of 14 million M3 per year from concessions of 28 million Ha (MAI 0.5)

- **Foreign Exchange Earnings**
  - Resulting in State revenue of US $ 76,45 bilions:
    - Forest Plantations: US $ 71,88 billions
    - Natural Forests: US $ 4.57 billions
  - National Parks: US $ 35 billions
4. Tenurial Conflict Resolution: Strengthening of forest areas, Development of Forest Management Units, and Community development around forest areas, and preparation of a Roadmap for Tenurial Conflict Resolution

5. Sustainable Utilization and Protection of Species and Genetic Resources: Utilization of environmental services, Development of wildlife corridors, Wildlife rehabilitation and reintroduction, and habitat restoration

5. Forestry Research and Development: Promotion of Forest Productivity, Forest Resources Conservation, Climate Change Policy, and Integrated Research
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE
1. Increasing need of land because the increasing of population and commodities prices, has trigger the land claim.
2. Management in FMU level not optimized, caused illegal logging, and other forestry crime.

STRATEGY ON FORESTRY
1. Acceleration of Spatial Completion.
2. Completion of Gazettment.
THANK YOU