# Deforestation and Conservation in INDONESIA

Petrus Gunarso, Ph.D

Former Country Director of Tropenbos International Indonesia

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#### UNDERSTANDING INDONESIA

- Archipelagic Nation with more than 13.000 islands with population of 279 Million people (4<sup>th</sup> most populous nation).
- Uneven population distribution; where more than 60% population lives in Java island which size only 1/14<sup>th</sup> of the total land area!
- The population speaks one language Indonesia with hundreds of local and ethnical languages!
- Located on the equator suitable for tropical based crops, plantation forests, and biodiversity conservation.
- Historically; Indonesia was European source for teakwood for European ship builder, timber, lumber, plywood, rubber, sugar, coconut, and spices

### The History of Deforestation in Indonesia

- USA introduced large scale mechanized forest exploitation in East Kalimantan in the eighties
- Japan, Korea, Europe, The USA, and China benefitted from cheap timber and plywood from Indonesia.
- Palm oil production and consumption are sometimes associated with deforestation. But it seems that images in Europe of large-scale deforestation for oil palm is based on data from the past – See RSPO Funded Report (Gunarso et.al, 2013)
- Not only data from the past but simplified data from the past and simplified analysis of the present data!

## Climate Change, Deforestation, and Conservation

- Indonesia's NDC
  - UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 2021.
  - Indonesia decided to strengthen its INDC by enhancing clarity, transparency, and understanding both for national and international interests, and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat the NDC document prior to COP-22.
- Indonesia's Moratoria
  - President Joko Widodo had signed the permanent extension of the moratorium on Aug. 5, 2019. The moratorium prohibits the conversion of primary natural forests and peatlands for oil palm, pulpwood and logging concessions, and was introduced in 2011 as part of wider efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.
- Indonesia's Conservation
  - Indonesia has declared a third of the nation's forests as conservation forests, around 27 million hectares. It's an area the size of twice the size of Java and Bali islands.

# REDD – Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- Large number of REDD pilot projects with lack of sustainable projects, and difficult to follow up with the actual project (limited funding and rigid project prerequisites!).
- Permanent moratorium is in practice equal to the establishment of new conservation areas in total of 66 millions hectares. With currently 27 millions hectares declared as conservation areas – the 93 millions Hectares of forests equal to 48% of Indonesia's land mass under conservation/protection status!

Table 1. Projected BAU and emission reduction from each sector category

	GHG Emission Level 2010* (MTon CO <sub>2</sub> e)	GHG Emission Level 2030 MTon CO <sub>2</sub> e			GHG Emission Reduction				Annual	
Sector					MTon CO₂e		% of Total BaU		Average Growth	Average Growth
		BaU	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2	BAU (2010-2030)	2000-2012
1. Energy*	453.2	1,669	1,355	1,223	314	446	11%	15.5%	6.7%	4.50%
2. Waste	88	296	285	256	11	40	0.38%	1.4%	6.3%	4.00%
3. IPPU	36	70	67	66	3	3.25	0.10%	0.11%	3.4%	0.10%
4. Agriculture**	111	120	110	116	9	4	0.32%	0.13%	0.4%	1.30%
5. Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU)***	647	714	217	22	497	692	17.2%	24.1%	0.5%	2.70%
TOTAL	1,334	2,869	2,034	1,683	834	1,185	29%	41%	3.9%	3.20%

Notes: CM1= Counter Measure 1 (unconditional mitigation scenario)

CM2= Counter Measure 2 (conditional mitigation scenario)

<sup>\*)</sup> Including fugitive.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Only include rice cultivation and livestock Divisi Riset Kebijakan dan Advokasi RJR dan Pusaka \*\*\*) Including emission from estate crops plantation. Kalam - 04/10/21

# Indonesia - UNCONDITIONAL NDC

Sector	NDC %	% to Target	Note
Energy	11	37	
Waste	0.38	0.13	
IPPU (Industrial Processes and Products Use)	0.10	4.5	
Agriculture	0.32	1.1	Rice and Husbandry
Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU).	17.2	59.31	Including plantation (not specifically oil palm)
	29%	100%	
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#### Update of Deforestation Rate In Indonesia

- Recently deforestation in Indonesia has gone down significantly. It is important that images in Europe are rebalanced taking this new data into account!
- Reforestation and afforestation is waiting for support and investment from international community if the target to limit the warming of planet earth is not more than 1.5-degree C.
- Indonesia commitment we are committed to reduce our emission by 29% by 2030. To reach this target – we rely heavily - almost 60% on FOLU – Forests and other land use!

#### Standard, Certification, and Compliance

- Standard is a level of quality
- Certificate is an official document that states that the information on it is true
  - <u>Deforestation free certificate</u> obtained trough: "to carry out comprehensive, effective and continuous due diligence to prove that their products are not linked to deforestation or forest degradation
  - Sustainability Certificate? Balance for Profit, Planet, People; Most of the certificates now weigh more on planet and people – less to profit!
- Compliance the act of obeying an order, rule, or request

#### ISO or ISPO?

- Develop an understanding of what can be done from a European perspective to drive implementation and effectiveness of national and international standards;
- Standard or restriction?
- ISPO is a National legality standard; it is not the same to an International standard
- International trade should be based on an international standard (ISO) and not on promoting voluntary and specific consumer-driven standards! Bear in mind the equality between countries in the principle of Paris Agreement!

#### What's New in Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil?

- Independent and Third Party Issuance of ISPO Certificate
- Competent Auditors are based on Competency Certification
- Mandatory ISPO
  - applies to company (55% of the plantation area)
- Mandatory ISPO (5 years later)
  - ISPO applies to small-holders (45% of the plantation area)
- The involvement of Civil Society in the ISPO Institution