



Overview of forest and land governance in Indonesia

Daju Pradnja Resosudarmo

The Forest Dialogue
Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan
March 16-19, 2014

THINKING beyond the canopy



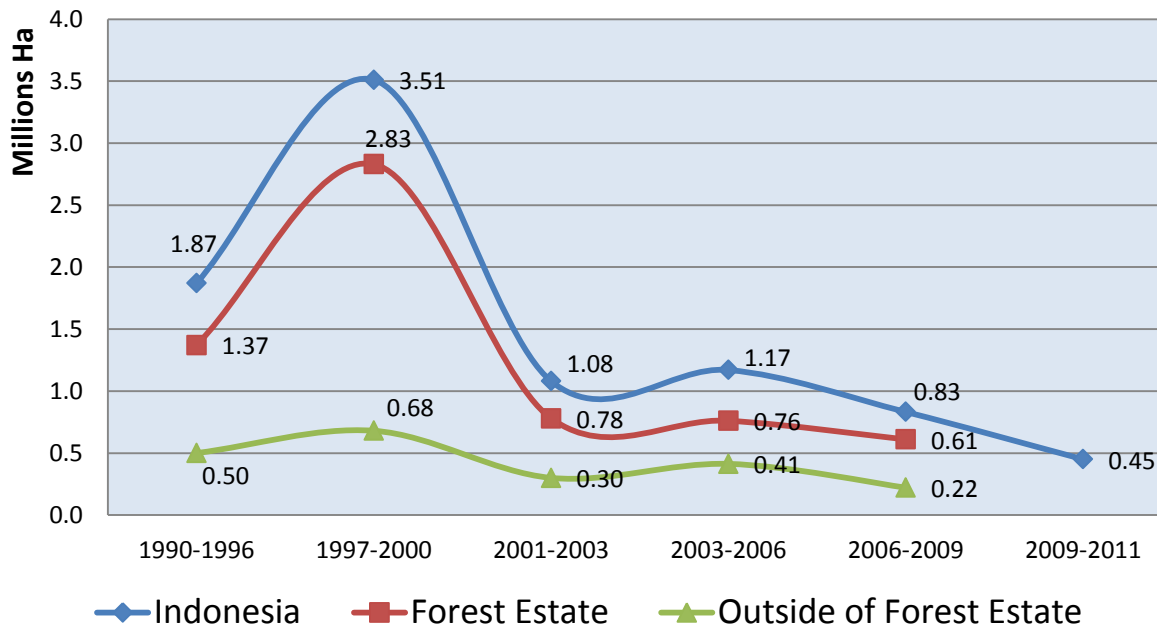
Outline

- Land and forest administration
- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
- Political economy and governance of forests
- Opportunities and challenges

The forest area



Deforestation rate



Sumber: Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2011

- Hasil Penafsiran citra Landsat 7 ETM+ liputan tahun 2009/2010, Direktorat Inventarisasi dan Pemantauan Sumber Daya Hutan

(Data Hasil Pencermatan per Desember 2011)

- Data digital kawasan hutan dan perairan berdasarkan SK Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan, TGHK serta mutasi kawasan hutan per Desember 2010, Direktorat Pengukuhan dan Penatagunaan Kawasan Hutan

Direct drivers of deforestation and degradation (DD)

- Forest conversion and land use change
 - Development and other sectors
 - Community needs
 - Planned and unplanned
- Logging (legal & illegal)
- Forest and land fires

Underlying causes of DD

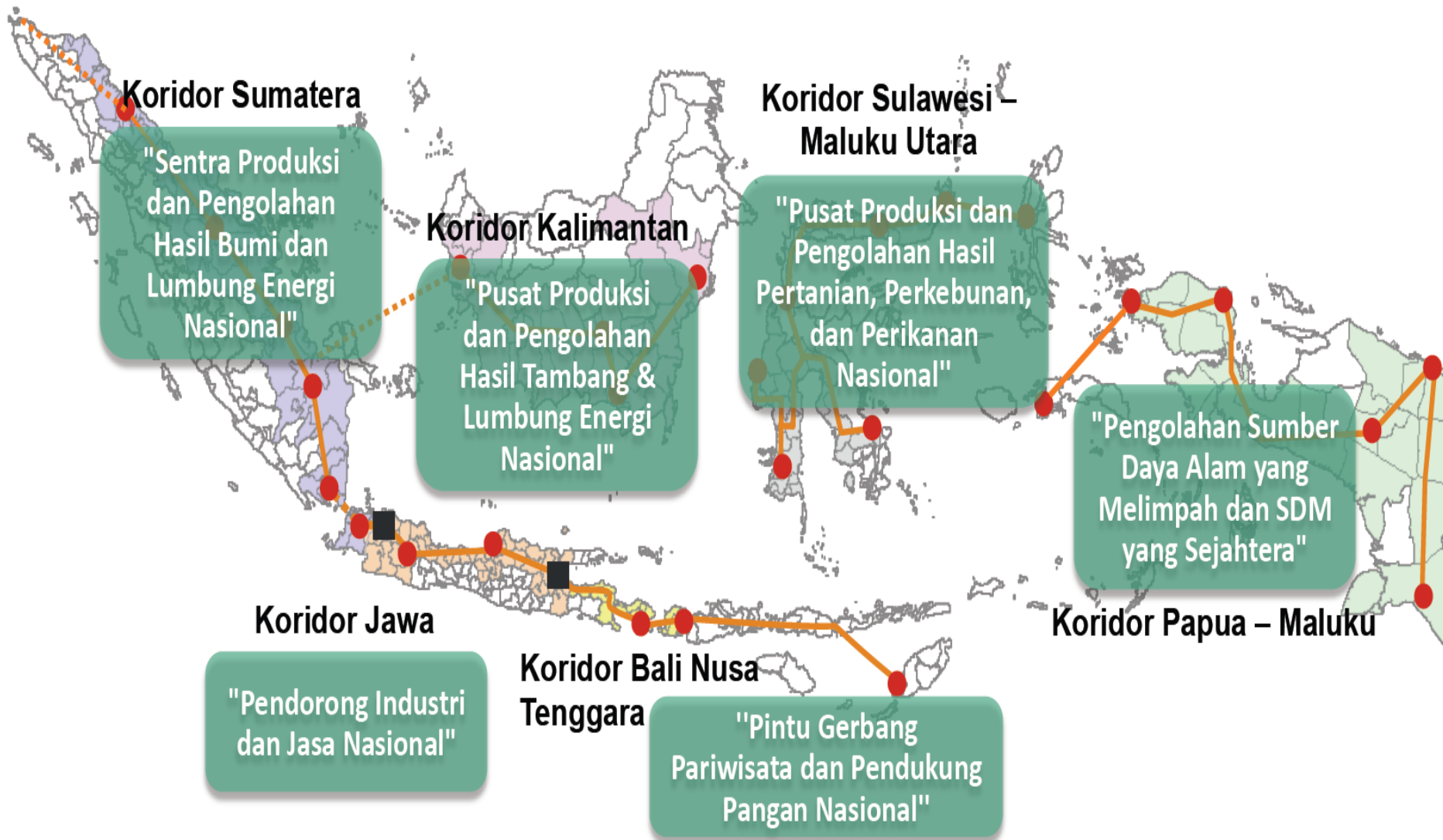
- Reliance on NR for economy and people's livelihoods in their various forms
- Demographic dynamics
- Gap of timber supply and demand
- Market demand of timber and commodity >>>
- Local politics and governance
 - NR = political capital
 - At the expense of NR governance
- Tenure uncertainty and complications in spatial planning

Political economy of forests

- Forest industry
 - 1960 – 1982 --- logging
 - 1982 – 1990s --- plywood
 - 1990 – 1998 --- pulp and paper
 - > 1998 --- small-scale logging, timber
plantation for pulp and paper

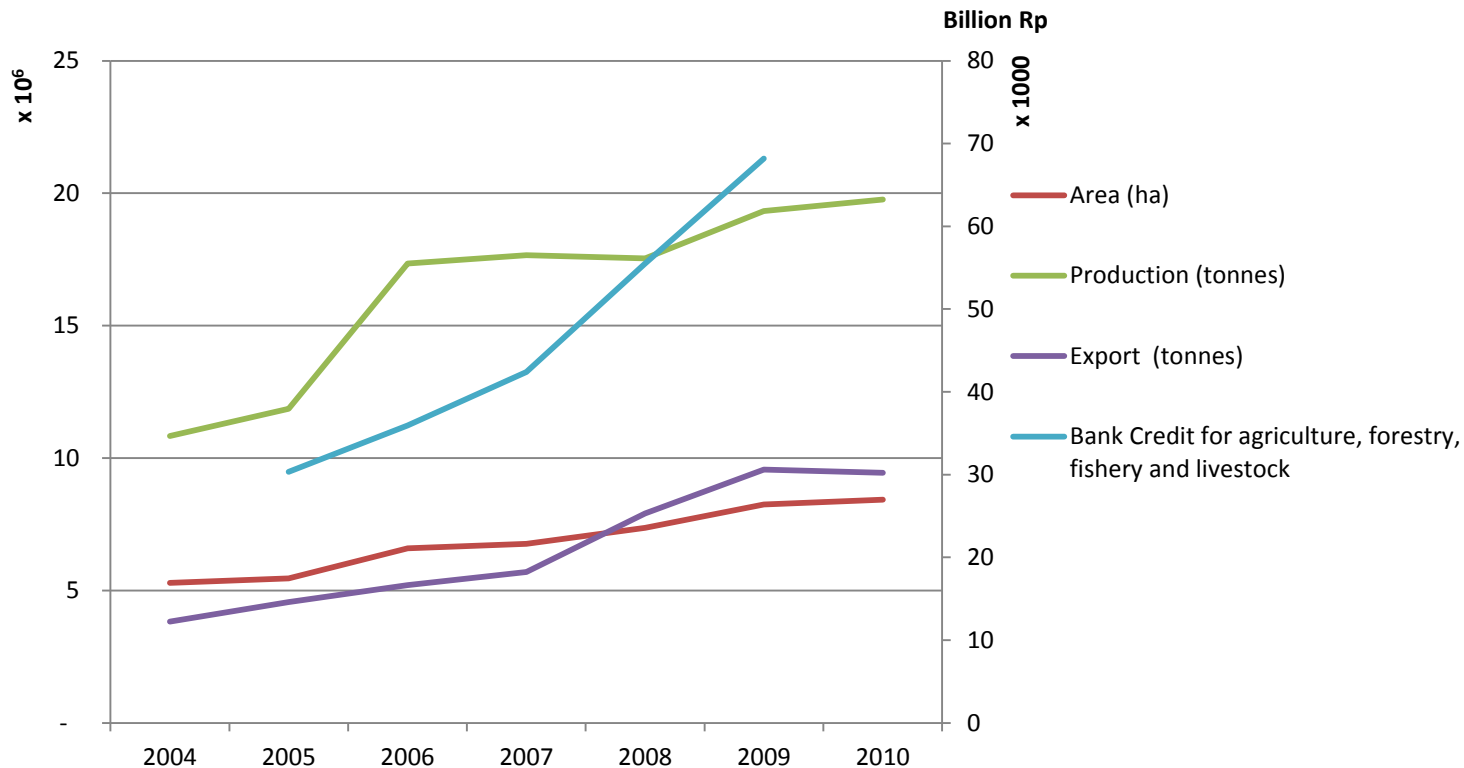
- Sectoral contribution to national budget
- Mining in forest areas
- Food and energy security

Master Plan for the Acceleration and Extension of Indonesia's economy



Tema pembangunan masing-masing koridor ekonomi

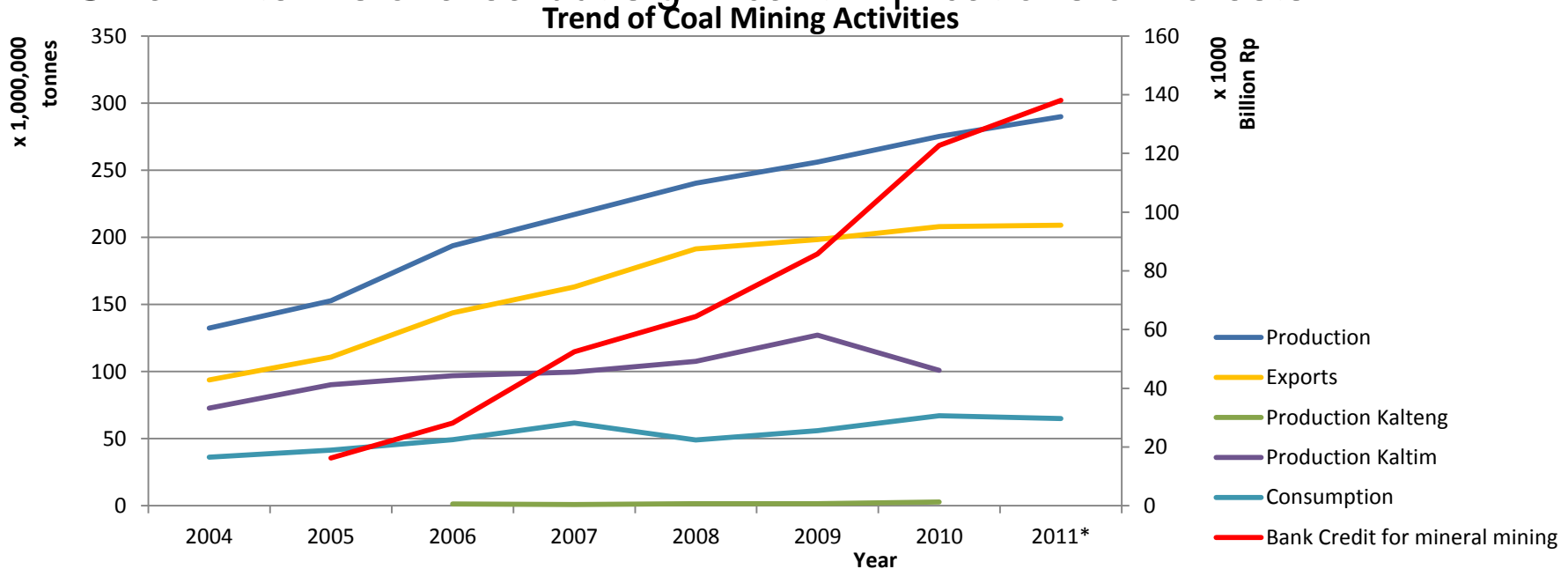
The green gold: trend of oil palm activities



Resosudarmo et al., forthcoming

The black rock: Mining (e.g. coal)

- Indonesia fifth largest coal producer
- National production doubled in the last 6 years
- Investment increased exponentially
- Small in terms of area but significant implications on forests



Resosudarmo et al., 2013

Challenges

Challenges

- *'Competition'* for land use
- *Authority* for land allocation with MOF (forestry) and local governments (agriculture, mining) - - *lack of coordination among and within levels of government*
- *Forest area definition*: a small portion gazetted to date
- *Multiple maps* used as reference by different agencies/stakeholders
- *Spatial planning/land use plan* slow process
- *Simultaneously, land allocation* for various uses *continue*
- *De facto vs de iure* tenure

Resulting in

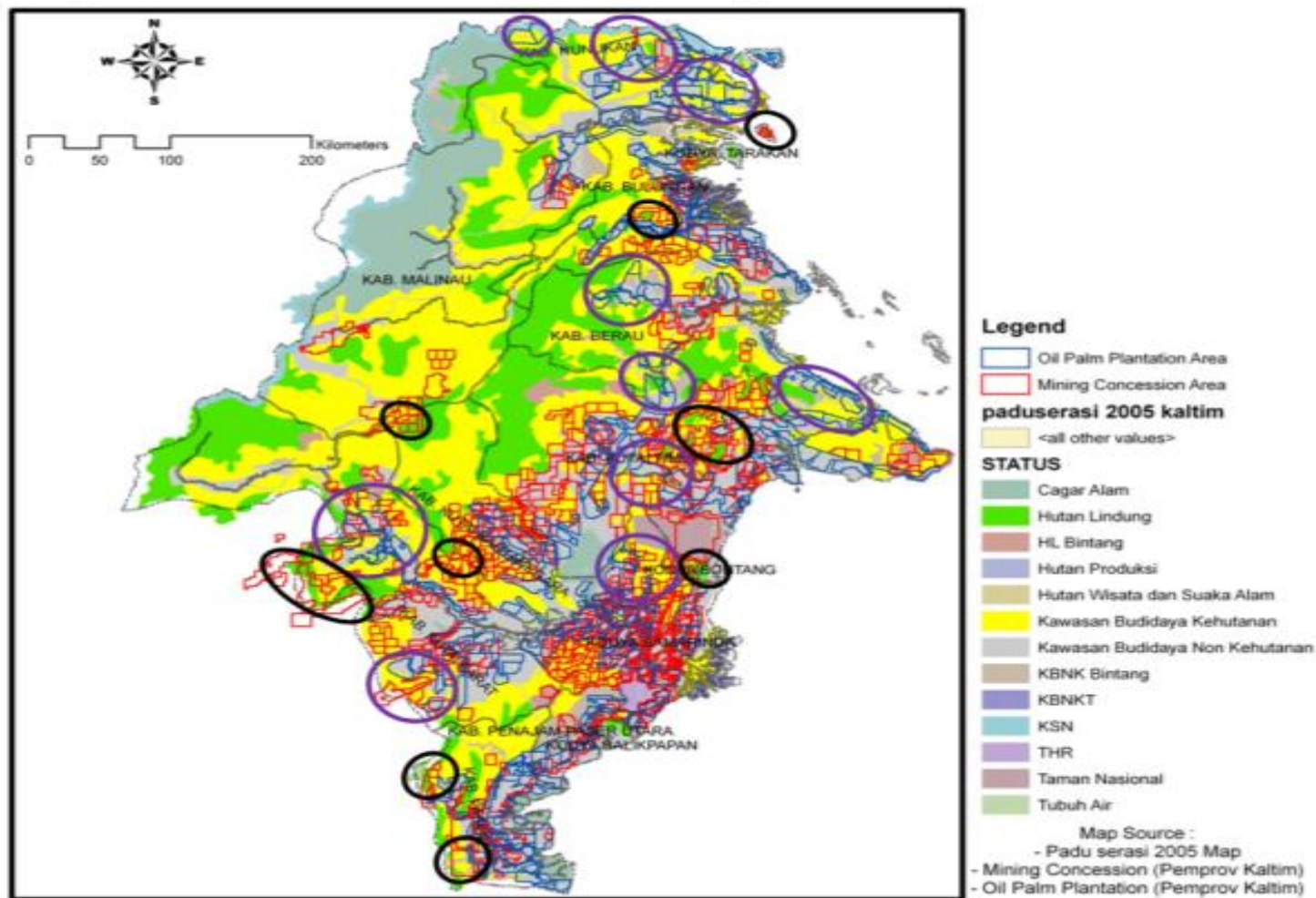
- Uncertainty and contestation in land use and allocation
- Unclear and ineffective accountability relations and mechanisms

Leading to

- Conflict
- High transaction costs
- Business uncertainty
- Sub-optimum and ineffective management of forest lands and resources

Use of various maps: E.g., Oil palm and mining in forests - East Kalimantan

Overlay Padu Serasi 2005 with Oil Palm Plantation and Mining in East Kalimantan



Purple circles: oil palm in forests; Black circles: mining in forests
Resosudarmo et al., 2013;

Logging of natural forests: East Kalimantan



Acacia plantation: East Kalimantan



Oil palm: the green gold – Central Kalimantan



The green gold – West Kalimantan



Illegal logging and smallholder encroachment: Southeast Sulawesi



Early smallholder encroachment: Southeast Sulawesi



Progressive encroachment: Southeast Sulawesi



Changing landscapes: Coal mining East Kalimantan



Changing landscapes: Gold mining Central Kalimantan



Opportunities

- Legal framework: Constitutional Court rulings
 - The designation of forest area and
 - The relinquishment of customary lands

- Technical aspect: E.g., One map initiative

- Governance:
 - Recognition of the problem among stakeholders
 - Commission Eradication Commission tackling corruption cases, including in the forestry and land-based sectors

Opportunities

- National: Towards improved recording and transparency of forestry and land use data and licenses
- Regional and local levels: Forest management units
- On the ground: provision of community management rights
- Principles of good governance mandated in several cross-cutting laws (Law on Disclosure of Public Information, Law on Spatial Planning)
- Environment included as an element in development planning and activities

(Big) homework

- Demands and incentives to convert forests for economic development and improve livelihoods will continue → How to accommodate needs vs maintaining ecological integrity.
- Lack of interconnected and integration of land-related policies within and among levels of governments
- Ineffective management of forest lands at the ground level.
- *De facto* dual system of tenure and implementation of the Constitutional Court Decisions
- Governance in general continues to be a challenge



Thank you