



Jikalabari
**and Indonesia's
Forests**

By: Okto Yugo Setiyo (Deputy Coordinator)



Indonesia is located between the continents of Asia and Oceania, as well as between the Pacific and Indian oceans.



According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF/ KLHK), **Indonesia's forest area is legally (de jure) 120.5 million hectares.**



Tropical Indonesia was the **second largest forest** in the world after Brazil **in the 1990s**. However, it is **now ranked third** after the Congo because of deforestation.



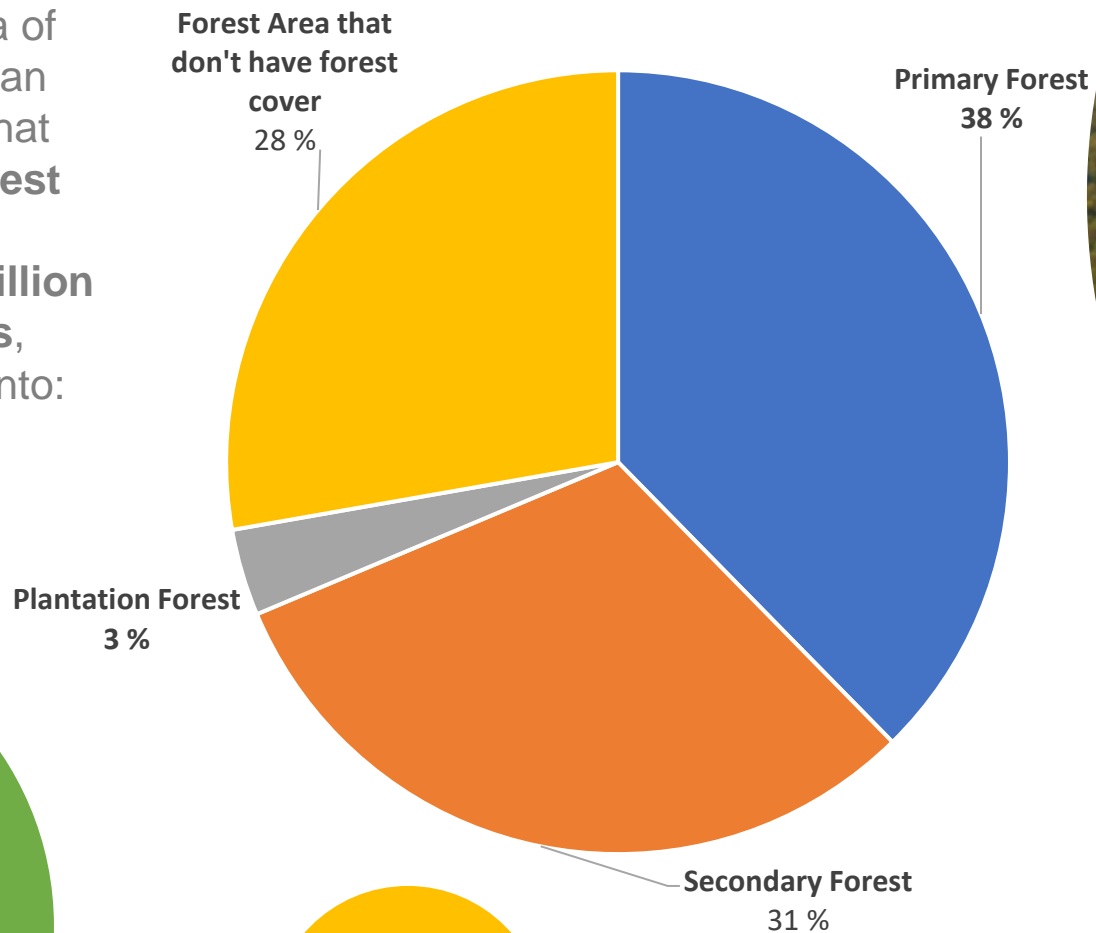
Now, Indonesia's forests cover **only 86.9 million hectares**, or about **2.5 times the size of Finland.**



About — Indonesia's Forests

About Indonesia's Forests

The area of Indonesian forests that have forest cover is 120.5 million hectares, divided into:



About **Pulp & Paper Industry**

Corporations (Pulp and Paper, Mining) in Indonesia have been granted permits for 31 million hectares (equivalent to the area of Finland), or 35.7% of Indonesia's forest area.

Company permits in forest areas are larger than community permits, or a ratio of 14% to 86%.



Riau corporate concessions

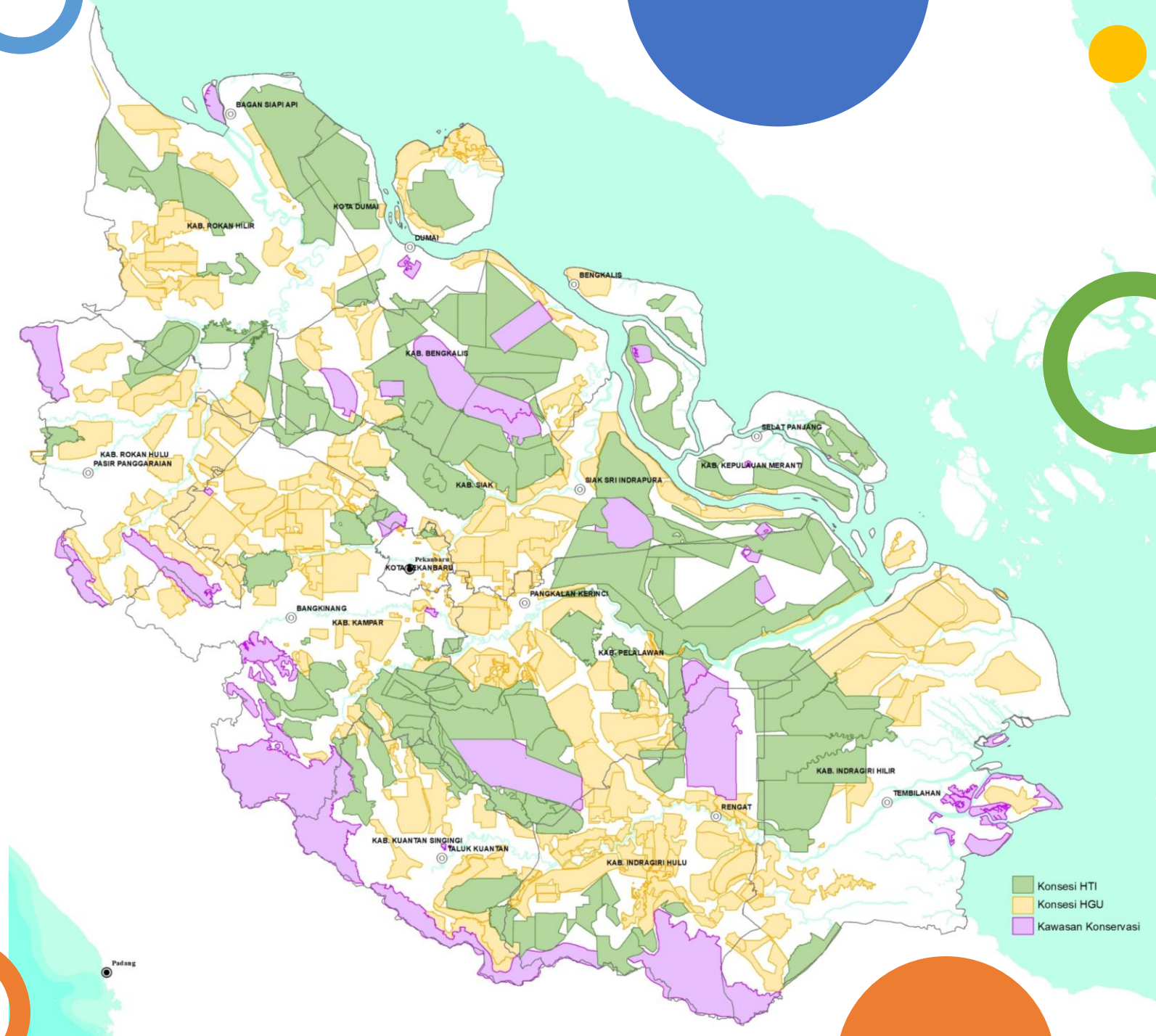
for pulp and paper

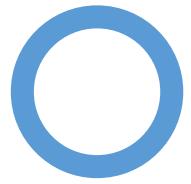
Riau has an area of 8.7 million ha.

Permits for pulp and paper cover 26% of the area.

Oil palm plantation permits cover 24% of the land area.

9% of which is designated as a conservation area





The Effects of

Climate Change



The rapid conversion of forests into pulp and paper concessions **involves sudden deforestation** and has an effect on the rate of climate change.

Floods are becoming more common and are killing people.

Drought, particularly in peatlands, makes them prone to wildfires.

Sea water intrusion, Rising sea levels can destroy people's lives and result in the loss of many small islands in Indonesia, particularly Riau.

Abrasion occurs on the island's coast. Abrasion has destroyed the island and reduced its size.



Jikalahari
combats the

causes of climate change

Deforestation

Riau had **6.7 million hectares** of forest in 1982. But deforestation will continue **until 2022** which will result in **5.3 million hectares, or half the area of Finnish Lapland being lost**. The pulp and paper industry is responsible for the majority of deforestation.

Exploitation of peat.

The country with **the most tropical peat area is Indonesia, which has 13.43 million hectares**. Peatlands cover 43,2% in Sumatra, 33,5% in Kalimantan, and 22,3% in Papua. Now the peatland is drained by building massive canals, and the company's commodities, such as acacia and oil palm, are planted.

Forest and land fires.

Many pulp and paper and palm oil companies clear or burn land. This burning, apart from damaging the peat, also causes smoke pollution which is harmful to health. Jikalahari went to the pulp and paper concession and reported the fire to law enforcement. Several companies have faced criminal charges as well as administrative penalties.



Peat Area ● in Riau

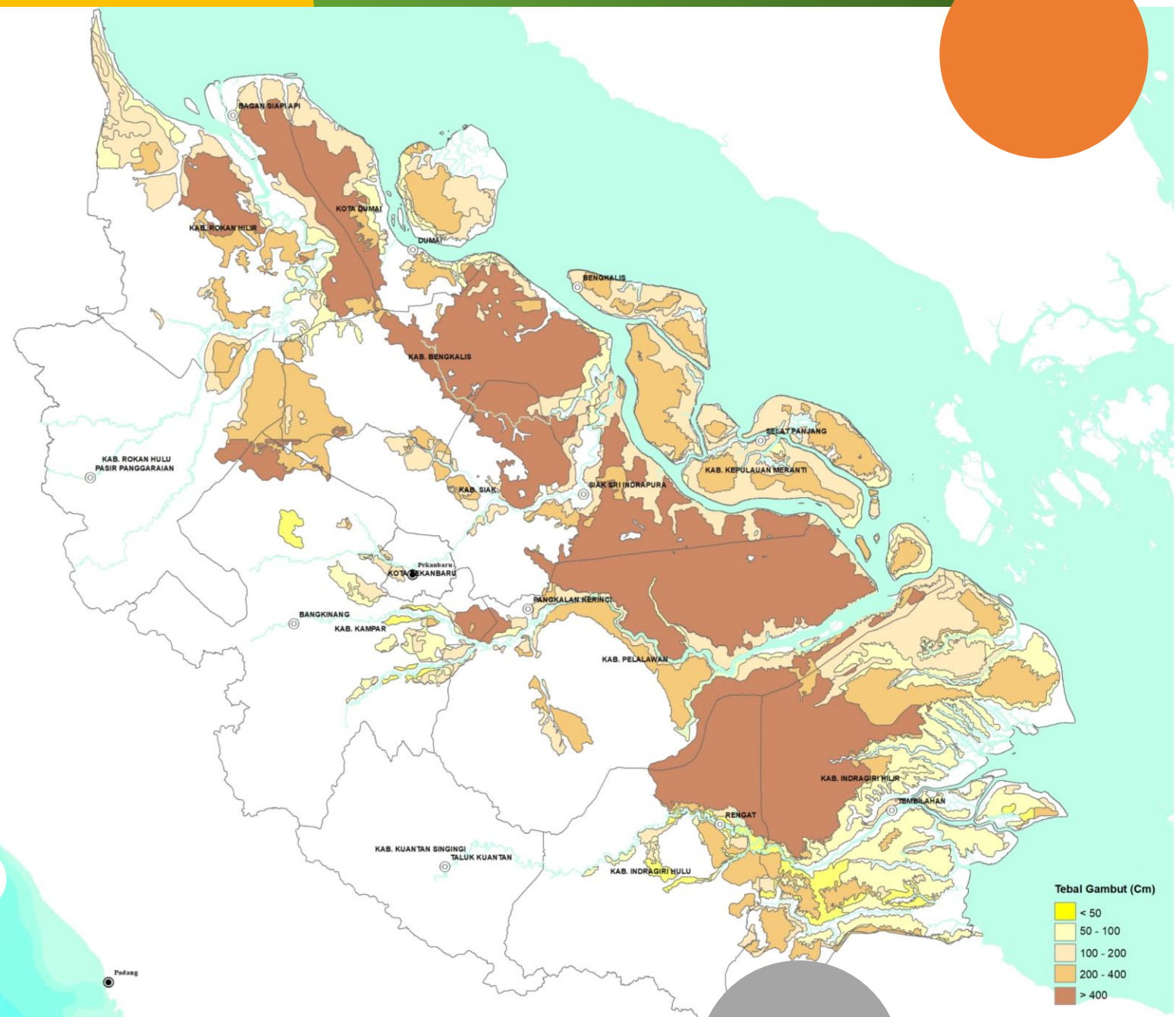
Riau's peat area is 3.98 million hectares, or 45% of the province's total area. This is equivalent to 40% of the area of the Finnish Lapland .

37% of the peatlands in this area are pulp and paper permits.

19% of them are permits for oil palm plantations.

6.1% of which is designated as a conservation area

The preservation of peatlands is critical because they contain the greatest amount of carbon.



Jikalahari combats the **causes of climate change**

Social forestry encourages community management of forest space.

The government is targeting 12.7 million hectares of forest area for social forestry. The total area of social forestry in Riau is 10% of the national target. Unfortunately, the Riau regional government has only been able to realize 127 thousand hectares, or 10% of Riau's social forestry area.

Jikalahari was successful in obtaining management rights for this community in order to save a forest covering 76 thousand hectares, or 60% of Riau's social forestry realisation area.

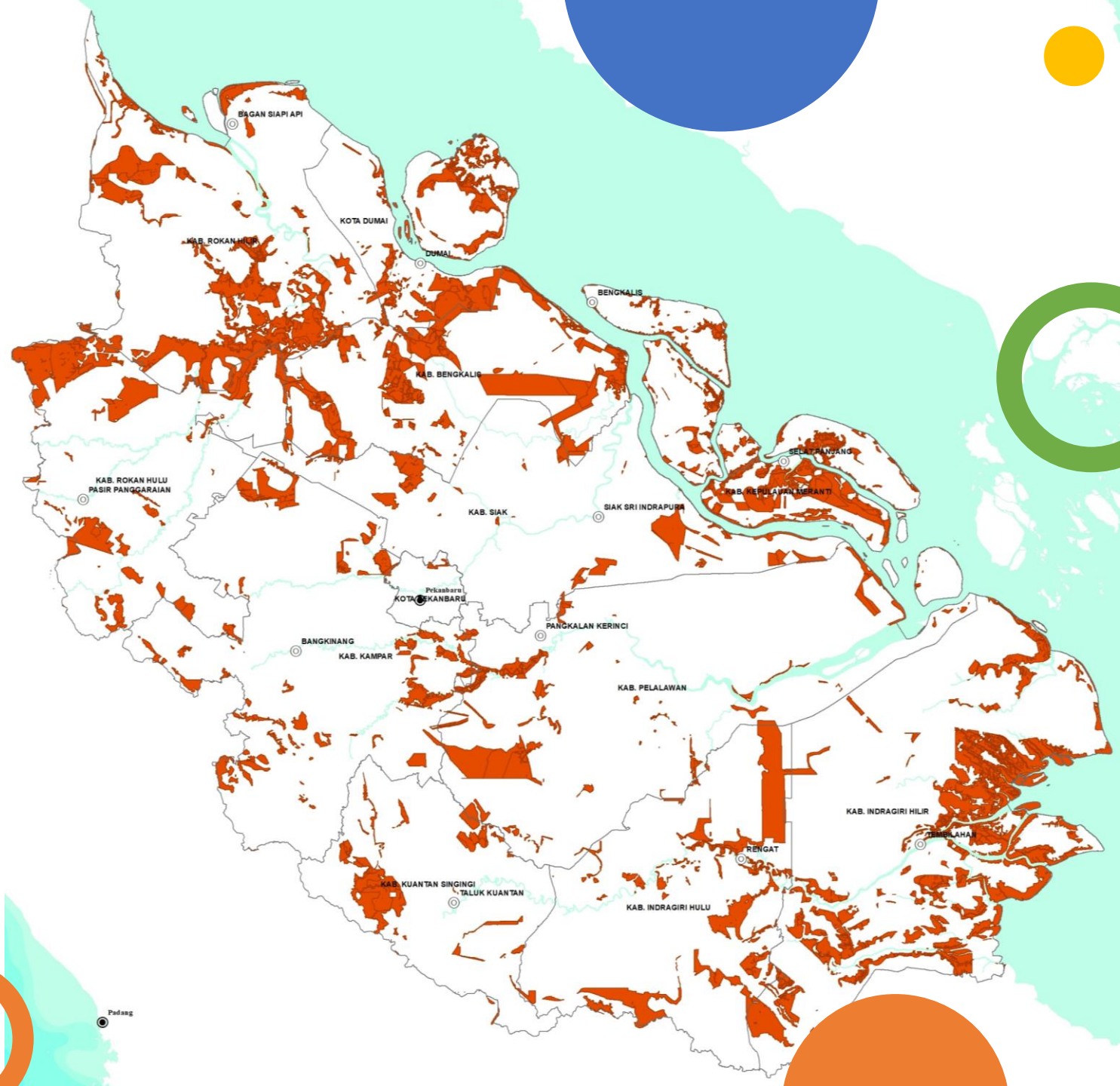


Designated area of Social Forestry in Riau

Riau has an area designated for social forestry are 1,27 million ha.

Riau regional government has only been able to **realize 127 thousand hectares, or 10%**

Jikalahari was successful in obtaining management rights for this community in order to save a forest covering 76 thousand hectares or 60% from realisation area.



Jikalahari combats the _____ **causes of climate change**

Illegal logging.

Although not as widespread as it was before 2007, illegal logging continues to devastate Riau's natural forests. Jikalahari encourages the preservation of this last natural forest by advocating for social forestry. Furthermore, Jikalahari continues to monitor the clearing of natural forests by pulp and paper corporations, and if such clearing is discovered, Jikalahari reports it to law enforcement.

Promoting policies that promote environmental protection and preservation while also being pro-community.

Jikalahari conducted studies on non-natural policies and presented these findings to policymakers. Jikalahari was successful in stopping the landswap policy for pulp and paper companies as well as the policy for managing the forestry industry in peat domes.





RIAU DEFORESTATION



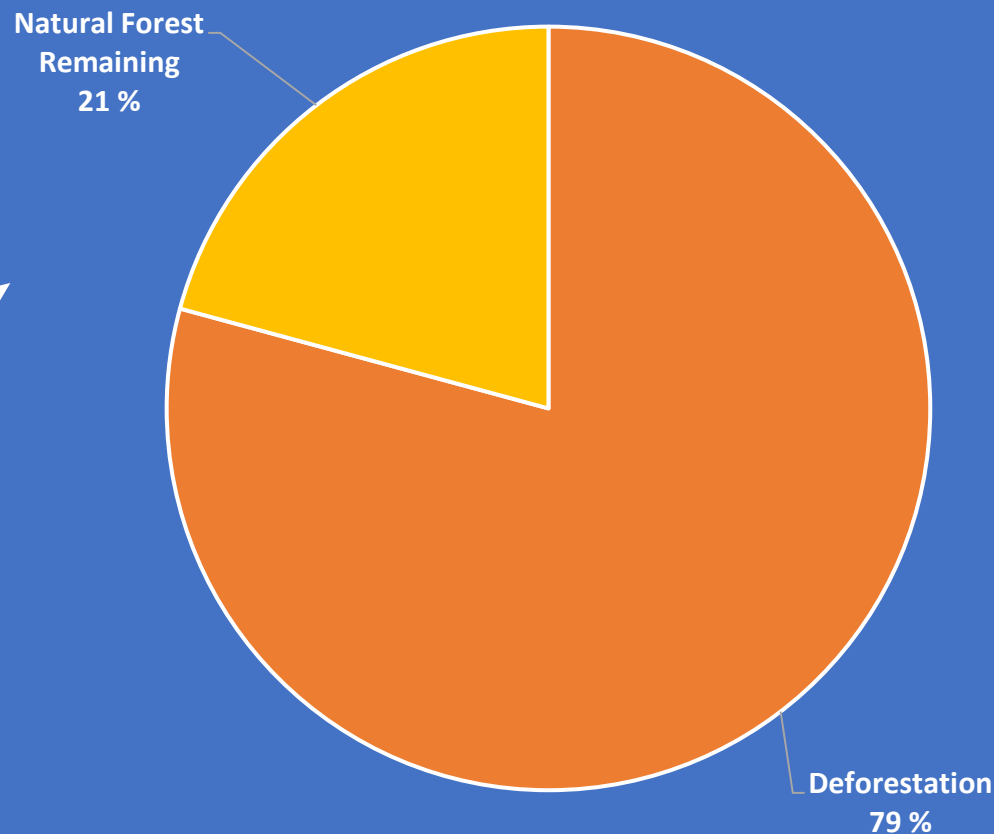
SERIES DATA DEFORESTATION



GIAM SIAK KECIL



SEMENANJUNG KAMPAR



Jikalahari's analysis of deforestation in Riau over the last **40 years totaled 5,3 million hectares.**

This means that **while Riau had 6,7 million hectares** of total natural forest cover in 1982, **only 1,39 million hectares or just only 20% remain today.**



RIAU DEFORESTATION



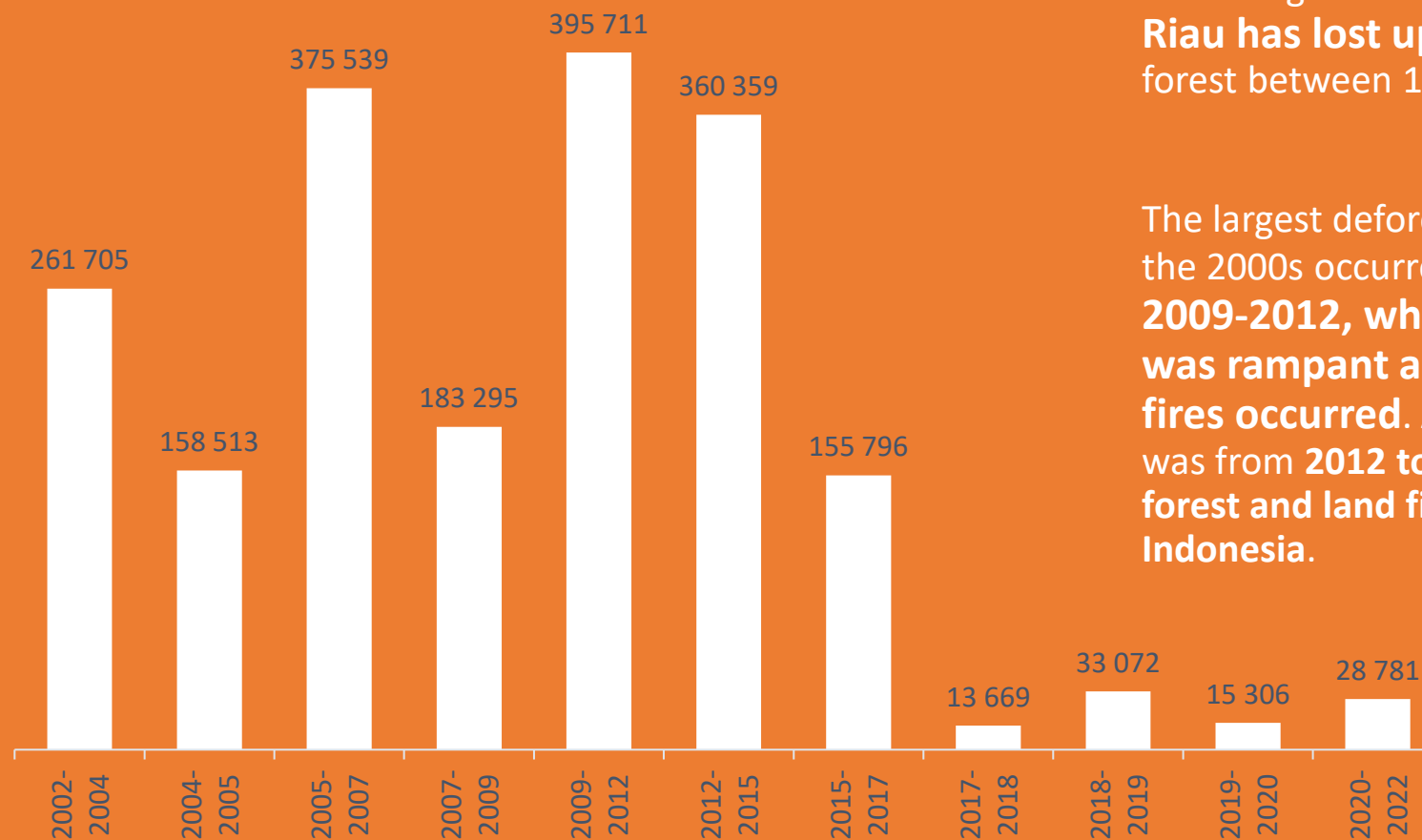
SERIES DATA DEFORESTATION



GIAM SIAK KECIL



SEMENANJUNG KAMPAR



According to satellite imagery analysis, **Riau has lost up to 5.4 million** ha of forest between 1982 and 2022.

The largest deforestation occurred in the 2000s occurred in **2005-2007 and 2009-2012, when illegal logging was rampant and forest and land fires occurred.** Another time period was from **2012 to 2015, when massive forest and land fires raged in Indonesia.**



RIAU DEFORESTATION



SERIES DATA DEFORESTATION



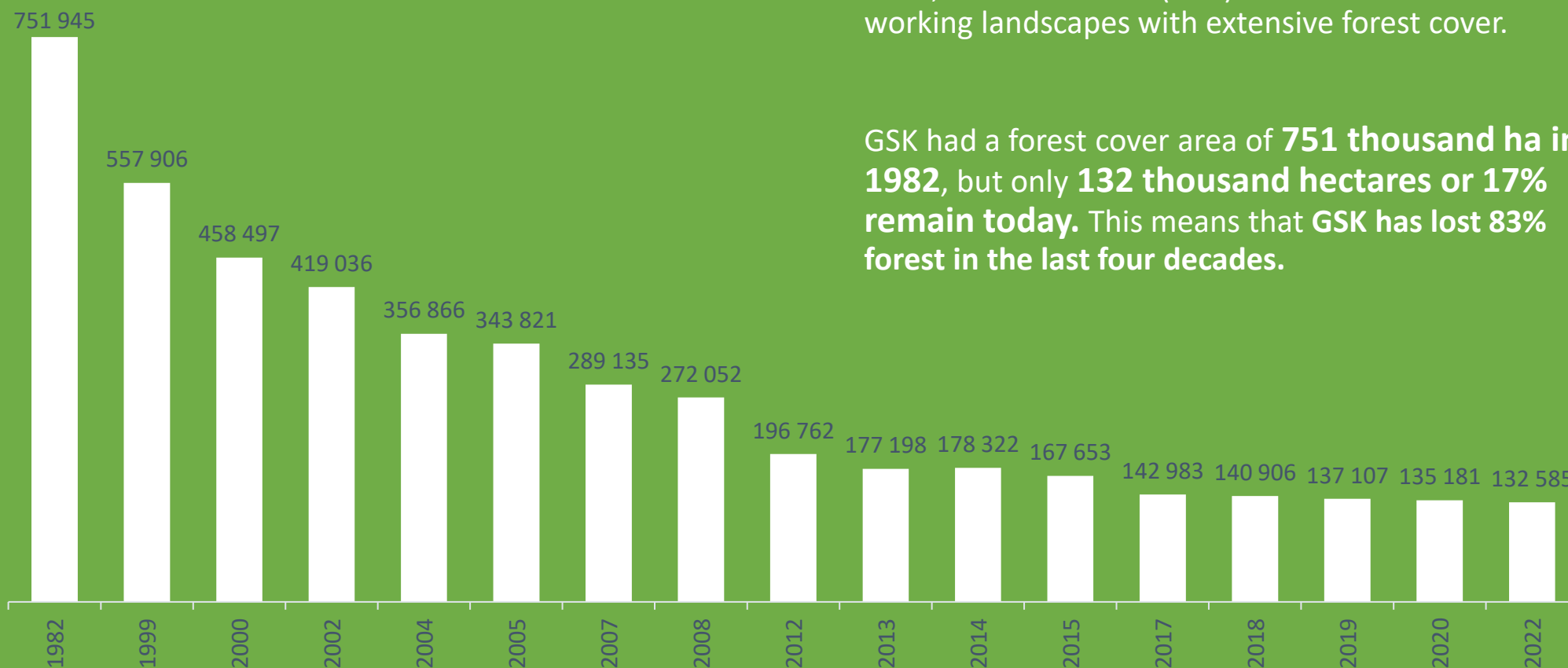
GIAM SIAK KECIL



SEMENANJUNG KAMPAR

The results of satellite imagery analysis from 1982 to 2022, Giam Siak Kecil (GSK) is one of the Jikalahari working landscapes with extensive forest cover.

GSK had a forest cover area of **751 thousand ha in 1982**, but only **132 thousand hectares or 17% remain today**. This means that **GSK has lost 83% forest in the last four decades**.





RIAU DEFORESTATION

The landscape of the Kampar Peninsula is one of the most important in Riau and was born as a result of Siemenpuu's support.



SERIES DATA DEFORESTATION

In 1982, this area had a forest cover of 667 thousand hectares. However, only 390 thousand hectares or 58% remain.

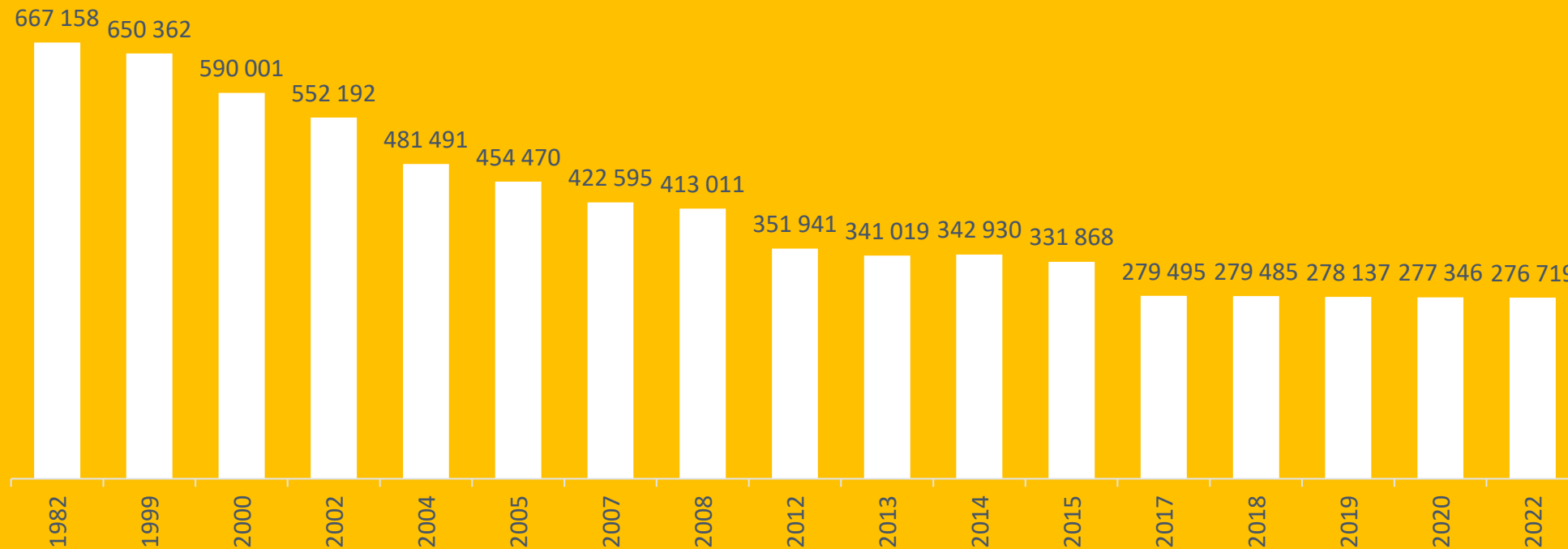


GIAM SIAK KECIL



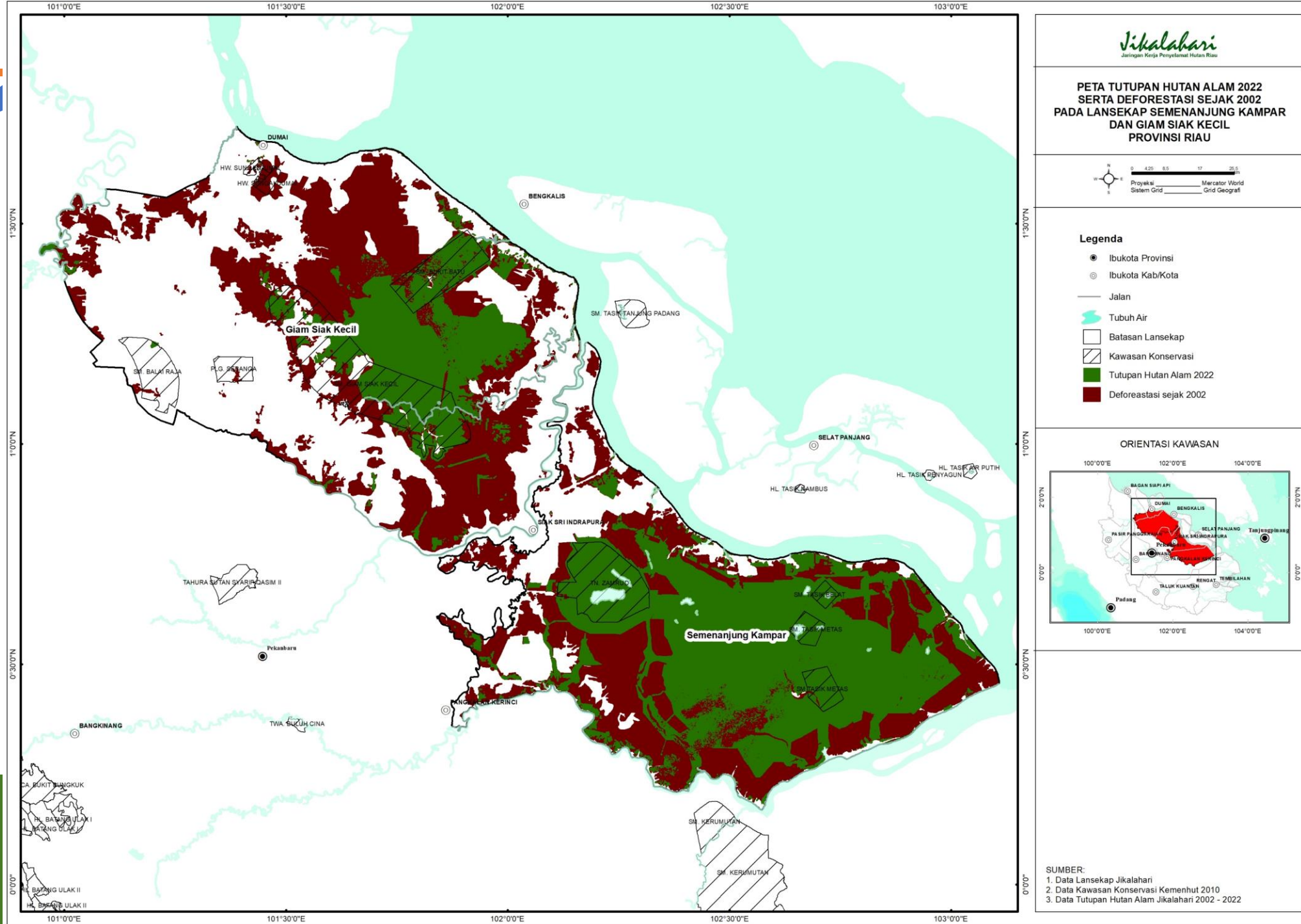
SEMENANJUNG KAMPAR

The rate of deforestation in this landscape has been reduced as a result of Jikalahari's intervention (in collaboration with Siemenpuu) and the government's push to maintain forest cover.



The green color on the map shows the remaining natural forest cover on the Kampar Peninsula and Giam Siak Kecil.

The red color represents the loss of forest cover in these two landscapes from 2002 to 2021



About --- Jikalahari

- Jikalahari (Riau Forest Rescue Network) is a coalition of 19 environmental organizations founded in 2002 in Riau province, Sumatra, Indonesia.
- Jikalahari aims to halt deforestation in Riau and manage forests in an inclusive manner that takes into account local wisdom.
- Jikalahari advocates for forest-related legislative initiatives and law enforcement.
- Jikalahari reports forestry company abuses, promotes community-based forest management with local communities, restores peat land cleared for tree plantations, and develops sustainable livelihood options for them.

About Jikalahari

Jikalahari and his network, the Riau Corruption Trial/Senarai, not only provide assistance and advocacy, but also directly monitor environmental crime trials (corruption of forestry permits, forest and land fires, waste, criminalization of communities around forests and other cases).

As a result of their efforts, Jikalahari and Senarai have become friends of the judiciary (Amicus curiae), analyzing cases from the perspective of civil society and presenting them to the public prosecutor and judges.



The Presence of Siemenpoo **to Indonesia's Partner**

The presence of Siemenpoo is a blessing for reform in Indonesia. Siemenpoo is also open to supporting innovative and yet unpopular ideas also freely provide opportunities for their Indonesian partners to develop and are not bound by project outcomes.

Siemenpoo is always open to new ideas and initiatives from partners. These initiatives frequently become inspiration in the future in the issue of saving the environment in Indonesia.

For example, consider the issue of peat conservation in Riau's Kampar Peninsula. When little is said about peat issues, Siemenpoo is at the forefront of assisting Riau partners.

Until now, the Kampar Peninsula has managed to become one of Indonesia's, if not the world's, largest expanses of peat with natural forest. Similarly, in the YMI story, Siemenpoo supports the issuance of the first Social Forestry permit in Indonesia.





The Presence
of Siemenpuu

to Indonesia's Partner



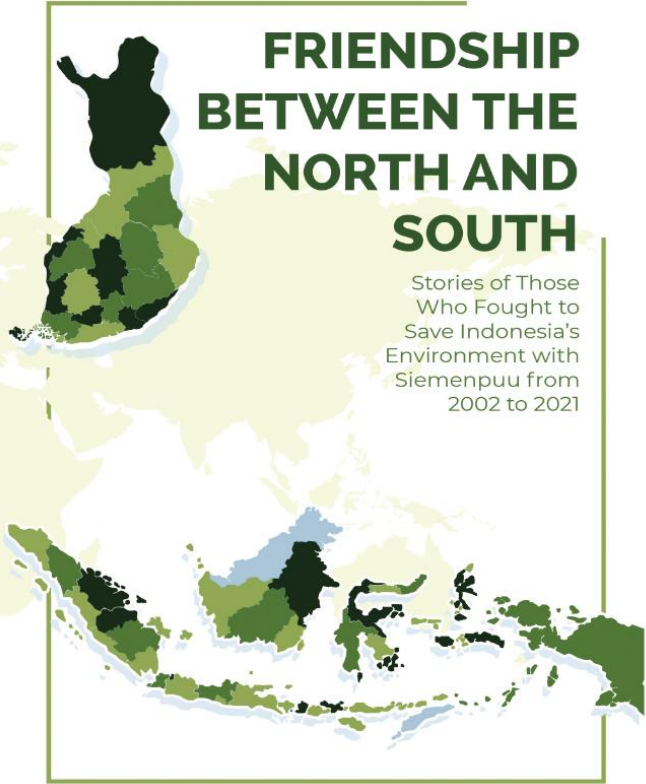
According to Forest Watch Indonesia, Siemenpuu supports the issue of mangrove restoration, which was initiated by civil society organizations. As a result of the Jangkar Mangrove, a mangrove recovery movement was born in 2016. Of course, this is intriguing because the new government in 2020 prioritized mangrove rehabilitation by establishing the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM).

Other issues include Kaoem Telapak's research on potential damage and economic opportunities in seagrass ecosystems, where very few discuss the potential of seagrass beds and the dangers that may be faced in the future.



FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Stories of Those
Who Fought to
Save Indonesia's
Environment with
Siemenpuu from
2002 to 2021



SIEMENPUU's PARTNER

1. Jikalahari
2. Telapak Association
3. Federasi Serikat Petani Indonesia (FSPI)
4. INSIST Press
5. Aliansi Relawan untuk Penyelamatan Alam (ARuPa)
6. Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI)
7. HuMa, Association for Community and Ecological Based Law Reform (Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan ekologis)
8. Wahana Bumi Hijau (WBH)
9. Akar Foundation
10. Centre for International Cooperation in Management of Tropical Peatland (CIMTROP)
11. Dana Mitra Maluku (DMM) Foundation
12. Jaringan Advokasi Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam (JAPESDA)
13. Mitra Insani
14. Perkumpulan Bantaya
15. Perkumpulan Menapak Indonesia
16. Sahabat Masyarakat Pantai (SAMPAN)
17. Yayasan Keadilan Rakyat (YKR)
18. YPD, Yayasan Petak Danum (Petak Danum Foundation)
19. BIMA Lestari Sejahtera Institute
20. Community Alliance for Pulp Paper Advocacy (CAPPA)
21. Forum Kerjasama LSM Papua (Foker)
22. Hakiki Foundation
23. Hutan Kita Institute (HaKi)
24. International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)
25. Justice, Equality and Freedom Foundation Kalimantan Timur (JEFF Kaltim)
26. Kabut Riau (Yayasan Khasanah Alam dan Budaya Tropis Riau)
27. Kaoem Telapak
28. Lembaga Pengkajian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat LP2M
29. Link-AR Borneo
30. Perkumpulan Elang
31. Sajogyo Institute
32. Sekretariat Keadilan dan Perdamaian Keuskupan Agung Merauke (SKP-KAM)
33. WALHI Kalimantan Selatan
34. WALHI Kalimantan Barat
35. WALHI Riau
36. WALHI Sumatera Selatan
37. Yayasan Lingkungan Hidup Humeibou Manokwari
38. Advocacy Network for North Sumatra Fisherfolk (JALA)

PERIOD 2002 - 2018

Friendship Between Siemenpuu and CSO in Indonesia

Siemenpuu has collaborated with 38 partners over the last two decades.

Various forest rescue operations and community assistance have taken place.

This is no longer just a grantor-grantee relationship.

Furthermore, Siemenpuu is a friend to CSOs in Indonesia.



Opportunities



and threats

Currently, the move to save forests in Indonesia can be driven from the site level. Communities are granted legal authority to manage forests in a sustainable way.

CSOs play an important strategic role in the conservation of forests and the environment. CSOs, as one of the democratic pillars, require the support of various environmental stakeholders. Without CSOs acting as "guard dogs," environmental protection will be undermined.

- There is currently a policy that allows pulp and paper companies to manage their concessions for 180 years. This is undeniably dangerous for Indonesia's forests and environment. There needs to be a movement and advocacy for the preservation of Indonesia's remaining forests and sustainable forest management by the community.