CIFOR and Indonesia

A partnership for forests and people

INDONESIA'S FORESTS

A global and national treasure

6 Losing our tropical rainforests would constitute the ultimate national, global and planetary disaster. That's why Indonesia has reversed course by committing to sustainable forestry. 9

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Former Indonesian President delivers global policy speech at CIFOR headquarters, 13 June 2012

Indonesia is home to thousands of the world's animal and plant species

Forests, food and livelihoods in Indonesia

Indonesia's forest ecosystems support agriculture by regulating water quality and availability

Forests are a source of foods rich in micronutrients, such as leaves, seeds, nuts, fruits, mushrooms, honey, insects and wild animals

Indonesia is home to the largest bamboo forest in Southeast Asia

CIFOR'S BEGINNINGS

A home in Indonesia

Two decades ago, Indonesia successfully outbid five other countries for the right to host the Center for International Forestry Research. In May 1993, CIFOR was established as a global center of excellence in forestry research, with Indonesia as its headquarters. As host country, Indonesia automatically holds a seat on CIFOR's board of trustees.

Investing in Indonesia

Although CIFOR's mandate is global, Indonesia has always enjoyed a significant share of the institute's investments in research and personnel.

120+ forestry-related research projects in Indonesia since 1993

US\$84 million Total amount spent on Indonesian personnel, operations and services in Indonesia

70 Formal partnerships with Indonesian partners

US\$3.6 million Partnership grants to Indonesian institutions

'No surprises' policy

CIFOR's research in Indonesia sometimes makes findings of particular relevance to the Government of Indonesia. The Government is invited to review and comment on these findings before they are released to the public to ensure constructive dialogue without limiting CIFOR's independence to publish results.

Commitment to capacity development

CIFOR has enabled **more than 100**

Indonesian employees to pursue further study.

229 internships undertaken by Indonesian students at CIFOR

The Government of Indonesia is an official member of CGIAR

CIFOR'S WORK IN INDONESIA

CIFOR has research projects underway in 19 provinces across the Indonesian archipelago

● **Haze crisis:** Mapping peat fires to uncover socioeconomic drivers of recurrent fires, finding solutions to prevent future fire and haze crises

● **Climate change:** Strengthening mitigation and adaptation efforts, supporting REDD+ implementation for efficient, effective and equitable outcomes

● **Rural livelihoods:** Improving production of timber and non-timber forest products for smallholders and strengthening marketing strategies and access

● **Trade and investment:** Harmonizing large-scale land investments in oil palm, timber and mining with climate change mitigation, conservation, food and energy security, and poverty reduction goals

● **Tenure:** Strengthening tenure security for the well-being of forest-dependent communities

● **Food and nutrition:** Understanding the contribution of forests and trees to food and nutritional security

● **Sustainability:** Improving sustainable forest management by incorporating ecosystem services into Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification

● **Governance:** Integrating law enforcement approaches and tracking money flows to curtail forest-related crimes

FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Indonesia's journey

Approximately **60 percent** of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions come from forestry and land-use change. Forestry is therefore at the forefront of Indonesia's historic journey to combat climate change. CIFOR's research has supported every step of this journey.

2011

APRIL

CIFOR and FORDA launch REDD-Indonesia website, monthly e-newsletter and four-year capacity-building initiative

MAY

Indonesia imposes a two-year moratorium on new forest concessions

CIFOR's analysis 'Indonesia's forest moratorium: A stepping stone to better forest governance?' celebrates the inclusion of peatlands but calls for protection of 46.7 million ha of secondary forests.

After reading this analysis, Emil Salim, Chair of Indonesia's Presidential Advisory Council, invited the lead author to brief policy makers at the President's Office.

SEPTEMBER

CIFOR holds Forests Indonesia conference

2012

JUNE

CIFOR publishes *Analysing REDD+: Challenges and Choices*

downloaded
>75,000 times

JUNE

REDD+ Task Force releases *REDD+ National Strategy*

Throughout 2010–2012, CIFOR scientists contributed to the strategy, incorporating peatland protection and mangrove rehabilitation activities, and offered advice on the likely nature of a national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) monitoring system.

JULY

CIFOR publishes *The Context of REDD+ in Indonesia*

DECEMBER

UNFCCC COP17: CIFOR launches interactive online map showing data on 340+ REDD+ and forest carbon projects in 52 countries (44 in Indonesia)

2013

SEPTEMBER

Indonesian REDD+ Agency is established

2014

MAY

CIFOR joins technical committee to inform policy makers in the preparation of Indonesia's Forest Reference Emissions Level report - to be submitted at UNFCCC COP 20

JULY

CIFOR supports the Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System (INCAS)

Working with the Australian Government, Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN), REDD+ Agency, Ministry of Environment and others, CIFOR provides funding and technical support to develop a national greenhouse gas accounting system to measure progress against emissions reduction targets.

OCTOBER

REDD+ Agency seeks CIFOR's assistance on a policy paper for its 'Blue Carbon' initiative, a strategic approach to mitigation aimed at enhancing carbon stocks in mangroves and other tidal wetlands across Indonesia

EXPERTISE ON MANGROVES AND PEATLANDS

CIFOR scientists have long ventured into the remote mangrove forests along Indonesia's coasts. Pivotal findings from these research trips have major implications for national and global climate change policies, as mangroves store up to four times more carbon than most tropical forests. As a result of this research:

- CIFOR found that over the past two decades, peat decomposition and peat fires have contributed to over 50% of Indonesia's emissions
- At a multi-stakeholder meeting organized by the REDD+ Agency, CIFOR informed policy makers about including emissions from wetlands in Indonesia's Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) document for submission at UNFCCC COP20
- The REDD+ Agency sought CIFOR's advice on assessing, monitoring and reporting mangrove carbon stocks ahead of Indonesia's report to the IPCC.

Mangroves protect Indonesia's coastlines from storm surges, sea-level rise and tsunamis. They support coastal fisheries and enhance tourism.

2.6

million ha

One quarter of the world's mangroves line Indonesia's coastlines

12%

Potential reduction of Indonesia's carbon emissions through mangrove conservation

52,000 ha

Indonesia's mangrove forests lost per year

BUILDING CAPACITY IN SCIENCE COMMUNICATION

The story of REDD-Indonesia.org

Rapid economic development and social change have transformed Indonesia's forested landscapes in recent years, accompanied by greater greenhouse gas emissions. Yet climate change is a complex subject. Difficulties in explaining problems and solutions simply, effectively or transparently prevent many important audiences from engaging or acting.

To bridge the information gap, CIFOR and the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) launched an Indonesian-language website to provide reliable information about forests, climate change and REDD+ for all those concerned – whether government, civil society, media or local forest communities.

A central objective was to develop the capacity of FORDA's staff to disseminate its research transparently, using contemporary communications tools and strategies.

In the past, FORDA relied on printed materials. CIFOR has taught us how to communicate research results to our audiences through innovative web platforms, such as REDD-Indonesia.

Nugroho S. Priyono

Head of Section, Evaluation, Dissemination and Library, FORDA

Since its launch in 2011, REDD-Indonesia.org has attracted:

5,241

monthly visits

7,834

monthly publication
downloads

9,100

Indonesian stakeholders
subscribed to mailing list

Capacity development

6

workshops on writing,
photography and technical
website management

61

staff trained

Reaching target audiences

A recent survey found that a third of readers are government officers, both central and district. More than half of REDD-I readers are using the information for study and discussion.

A LAND-USE PLAN FOR EVERYONE

When it comes to land-use planning, local voices and local needs can be overlooked. Scientists at CIFOR have engaged with local communities and government authorities to achieve collaborative spatial planning that has brought local lessons to the national arena.

Project

Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements (CoLUPSIA)

Duration

2010–2014

Partners

CIRAD in partnership with CIFOR, TELAPAK, HuMA, TOMA, Pattimura University, Gadjah Mada University

Locations

West Kalimantan, Maluku

In the regencies of Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan) and Central Maluku (Maluku), government authorities and communities face difficult choices when planning how to use their land. Political and economic priorities often take precedence over ecosystem services when land-use decisions are made by officials in Jakarta, who are far removed from the communities living off the land.

To help align these competing priorities, CIRAD, CIFOR and their partners engaged local communities and governments in collaborative land-use planning exercises, and collected detailed spatial, social, cultural and ecological data vital for sustainable natural resource management. The project improved communication and coordination between decision-making levels and promoted a bottom-up approach – with local results now considered at the national level.

CoLUPSIA's [tools and data] are useful for collaborative learning and emphasizing cooperation among the participants to reach a final consensus on what we want for the future.

M.A.S Kelian

Director of Business Development, Seram, Central Maluku

Main outcomes

Collaborative spatial planning at local level

Best practice guidelines developed for engaging with communities

Revised land zoning for regencies brought to national level for legal endorsement

2000
households and
50 villages involved

1500+
tree species
collected

200
large-scale land cover, land
allocation and land suitability maps

Capacity development

50 government officials, local NGOs and academic partners trained in participatory approaches, technical mapping, socioeconomic surveys and data analysis

28
Master's and undergraduate students involved in research

USING BANKING LAWS AGAINST FORESTRY CRIMES

When Indonesia revised its anti-money laundering law, CIFOR took the opportunity to involve the banking sector in stopping illegal logging and other forest crimes.

Illegal logging is estimated to cost Indonesia more than US\$1 billion a year in unpaid taxes. But to date, law enforcement has stopped only small-scale criminals. CIFOR set out to catch the big players in finance and organized crime by using legal instruments outside of the forestry sector.

In 2003, CIFOR scientists joined forces with the Indonesian Financial Transactions Reporting and Analysis Centre to incorporate forestry-related crimes into the national anti-money laundering law. CIFOR's research indicated that banks should profile and monitor customers, particularly business clients in the forestry sector. In 2009, the Central Bank of Indonesia took up this recommendation and required all banks in Indonesia to carry out customer due diligence processes; clients must submit forest licenses, and banks are encouraged to use geographic information systems (GIS) to verify concessions and forest conditions on the ground.

The Central Bank of Indonesia law applies to 120 banks in Indonesia

Project

Integrated Law Enforcement Approach (ILEA)

Duration

2007–2011 (Phase 1)
2013–2015 (Phase 2)

Partners

Central Bank of Indonesia, Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Indonesian Audit Board (BPK), Indonesian Financial Transactions Reporting and Analysis Centre (PPATK), Jikalahari, IHSA Kaltim

Locations

Jakarta, Riau, East Kalimantan, Papua

“The essence of ILEA is the integration of various laws and actors; we engage with banks, auditors and investors to highlight their responsibility in monitoring forestry-related crimes.”

Anna Sinaga

CIFOR researcher

ACTION RESEARCH TO STRENGTHEN LIVELIHOODS

A roadmap for strengthening the wooden furniture industry in Jepara, Central Java, has been passed into local law, thanks to participatory action research by CIFOR and its partners.

Project

Furniture Value Chains

Duration

2008–2013

Partners

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); Jepara Furniture Multi-stakeholder Forum; Jepara local government agencies; Forestry Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Forestry; Bogor Agricultural University

Location

Central Java

Furniture making is central to the culture and economy of Jepara, a district in Central Java, Indonesia. Yet it can be hard for small-scale furniture producers to make a living: high-quality teak and mahogany are in short supply; producers have weak bargaining power and little business knowledge; and cash just doesn't seem to flow. This mix of problems may take these furniture artisans deeper into poverty.

CIFOR and its partners set out to tackle these problems through the Furniture Value Chain Project – and by the time the project wrapped up in June 2013, its impacts were already being felt.

Photo by Murtani Usman/CIFOR

Main outcomes

Policy outcomes

“Roadmap for Jepara’s Furniture Industry 2013–2023”

A strategic action plan, formulated as part of the action research, has been passed into local law by the Jepara District Parliament.

Social outcomes

Jepara Small-Scale Furniture Producers Association (APKJ) formed.

APKJ members benefited from networking, meeting customers and policy makers.

Economic outcomes

APKJ members with improved production, marketing skills, sales and profits

APKJ core members who obtained loans to expand their businesses

Environmental outcomes

10 APKJ members (one group, one individual) attained national government certification for timber legality, improving access to European markets

10 – 15% Efficiency of timber use

1000 Fast-growing teak trees planted and growing well in 9 locations belonging to small-scale furniture makers

Capacity development

- APKJ members trained in financial management and marketing
- Women in the industry received training, including improved occupational health and safety
- Indonesian students trained in research methods
- Research projects conducted by:

3 PhDs, 9 MScs & 4 undergraduate students

“Challenges and barriers certainly exist, but they are no reason to give up. Just keep your spirits up and continue to think and seek solutions.”

Abdul Latif

Furniture maker who obtained timber legality certification with support from CIFOR

“Changing people’s behavior is much easier if they are involved in designing the project and conducting the action research.”

Herry Purnomo

CIFOR Scientist and Professor of Forest Management and Governance at Bogor Agricultural University

REACHING OUT ACROSS THE ARCHIPELAGO

Extensive research and a close relationship with our host government mean that findings from Indonesia feature prominently in our publications and communications. The result is one of the richest bodies of knowledge on Indonesia's forests and the people who depend on them.

A global platform for Indonesia

At the Forests Asia Summit, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono delivers a keynote address in front of a 2,200-strong audience in Jakarta, that included 12 Ministers and Vice Ministers from Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. A further 6,000 online viewers across the globe witnessed the then President urge governments and business to steer clear of a “self-destructing path of development” in favor of sustainable land use and investment practices. Prominent Indonesian policy makers and scientists are always provided a platform to speak at CIFOR’s global, regional and national events.

A wealth of information on forestry

CIFOR works to ensure its published findings on Indonesia's forests and people reach the widest audience possible, including decision makers and local partners, to support evidence-based policy and practice.

Outreach and social media

25%

of readers of our news site, *Forests News*, come from Indonesia

Annually, CIFOR's Indonesian forests news site, *Kabar Hutan*, attracts

66,980

visits

62,853

unique visitors

86,696

page views

418

blogs in Indonesian published on *Kabar Hutan* since 2010

9

media workshops held in Indonesia

102

journalists from Indonesia and Southeast Asia trained

Publications

919

publications on Indonesia

15,933

citations

6,562,852

downloads

284

publications published in Indonesian

289

citations

4,612,308

downloads

726

publications authored and co-authored by Indonesian scientists

Popular publications on Indonesia

An atlas of the wooden furniture industry in Jepara, Indonesia (2007)

1,222,600

downloads

Geographic information systems for natural resource management (2003)

519,589

downloads

Realising REDD+: National strategy and policy options (2009)

314,798

downloads

From village to village: Gender dynamics and management of natural resources (2007)

255,729

downloads

Life after logging: Reconciling wildlife conservation and production forestry in Indonesian Borneo (2006)

221,567

downloads

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

This research was carried out by CIFOR as part of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (CRP-FTA). This collaborative program aims to enhance the management and use of forests, agroforestry and tree genetic resources across the landscape from forests to farms. CIFOR leads CRP-FTA in partnership with Bioversity International, CATIE, CIRAD, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and the World Agroforestry Centre.

CIFOR's top funding partners

Fund

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Norad

Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australian Government
Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research

Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Fonds Français pour
l'Environnement Mondial

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

cifor.org

CIFOR

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

CIFOR advances human well-being, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to help shape policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is a member of the CGIAR Consortium. Our headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia, with offices in Asia, Africa and Latin America.