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International Outlook for Privately Protected Areas

Country Profile: INDONESIA

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Introduction

This country profile is part of a study by the International Land Conservation Network (ILCN) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) summarizing the **legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms used to establish and incentivize privately protected areas (PPAs) in 30 understudied countries.**

PPAs contribute to the achievement of global conservation goals and biodiversity targets by contributing to landscape-scale conservation, connectivity and ecological-representativeness of protected areas.

For the purposes of this profile, an area is considered a PPA if it conforms to the definition agreed upon by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Generally speaking, a PPA's protection must be recognized and durable (with long term conservation intent); it must be governed by a private or non-governmental entity; and it must be governed and managed to meet the general conservation standards of a protected area (PA) as laid out by the IUCN.^{1,2} **Note: Alongside currently existing mechanisms in these countries, this study also references mechanisms that represent *potential opportunities for the creation of PPAs.***

The data in this profile is based on a 2018 desk review of law and policy documents, government reports, publications by multi-lateral organizations, scholarly literature, and other sources. For 28 of the 30 country profiles, data was reviewed by a volunteer in-country expert. We are grateful to these experts, whose names and the profiles they reviewed are listed in the appendix to the [International Outlook for Privately Protected Areas summary report](#).

Finally, this profile is intended to be a living document, which will be updated periodically as more information is submitted and time and resources allow. If you have a contribution, please contact the authors at landconservation@lincolnst.edu.

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¹ Mitchell, B.A., Stolton, S., Bezaury-Creel, J., Bingham, H.C., Cumming, T.L., Dudley, N., Fitzsimons, J.A., Malleret-King, D., Redford, K.H. and Solano, P. (2018). *Guidelines for privately protected areas*. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 29. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. xii + 100pp.

² Dudley, N. (ed.) (2008). *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp. WITH Stolton, S., Shadie, P. and Dudley, N. (2013). *IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types*, Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN

INDONESIA (*Republic of Indonesia, or Republik Indonesia*)

Outlook for Privately Protected Areas

I. Country Overview

Land Area

With a tropical climate, Indonesia's 17,000+ islands are located between two continents, Asia and Australia, and between two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean with a total land area of 190,456,900 hectares (ha). Of the approximately 17,000 islands, around 990 are permanently inhabited.

Indonesia has seven major biogeographic regions on the major islands and their surrounding seas. Conservation International considers Indonesia to be one of the 17 "megadiverse" countries, with two of the world's 25 "hotspots," 18 World Wildlife Fund's "Global 200" ecoregions and 24 of Bird Life International's "Endemic Bird Areas."³

Agricultural land (cultivated area) and forest area in Indonesia was last measured at 29.90 per cent in 2014 (according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)⁴ and 63 per cent in 2018 according to Indonesia's State of Forest Report respectively.⁵

Land Ownership and Tenure

Approximately 120.6 million ha or 63 percent of the nation's entire land area is designated as Forest Area (Kawasan Hutan), while the remaining land area is made up of non-forest public lands, known as Areas for Other Purposes (Areal Penggunaan Lain, or APL).

The Forest Area is further divided based on functions such as: Production Forests (Hutan Produksi, HP), which covers a total area of 68.8 million ha, or 57 percent of the Forest Area; Conservation Forests (Hutan Konservasi), which covers a total area of 22.1 million ha or 18 percent (with an additional 5.3 million hectares of marine conservation areas); and Protection Forests (Hutan Lindung) which have watershed functions and cover the remaining 29.7 million ha or 25 percent.⁶

Almost all the forests in Indonesia are publicly owned and administered by government agencies (about 96 per cent); and a very small area is under the categories of 'area designated for indigenous peoples and local communities' (about 1 per cent) and 'areas owned by individuals and firms' (less than 3 per cent).⁷

³ The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Indonesia - Country Profile. Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services. Accessed online in December 2018 at <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/default.shtml?country=id>

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2014. "Indonesia". Accessed online at <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=IDN> on June 2017.

⁵ The State of Indonesia's Forests 2018. Accessed online at http://www.menlhk.go.id/download.php?file=the_state_indonesia_forests_2018_book.pdf on December 2018.

⁶ Ibid. P. XXIII

⁷ Siscawati M, Banjade MR, Liswanti N, Herawati T, Mwangi E, Wulandari C, Tjoa M and Silaya T. 2017. Overview of forest tenure reforms in Indonesia. Working Paper 223. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. Accessed online at https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/WPapers/WP223Siscawati.pdf%20%7C%20RRI%20tenure%20database on December 2018.

In view of nearly two-third of Indonesia's land area under forest cover, the Indonesian government has a strong focus on sustainable forest resource management, prevention of deforestation and forest degradation, while working towards sustainable economic growth, such as through the development of Indonesia's sustainable timber certification system. The Indonesian government has also been working to resolve forest land tenure conflicts and introducing policy changes that support community participation in forest management, including through the national Land Reform Program (TORA), expansion of social forestry, and encouraging corporates to involve or partner with local communities.⁸

Protected Areas in Indonesia

Of Indonesia's total land cover, 22,624,900 ha (11.87 per cent) is protected across 646 different government-owned and operated protected areas, including 15.4 per cent of all officially designated Forest Area.⁹ National and regional governments manage these protected areas, which have varying degrees of autonomy. More than half of these areas are National Parks, Nature Reserves, and Nature Recreation Parks.¹⁰ The other half of protected areas fall into more than twenty other official designations for protected areas in Indonesia.

II. Law and Policy for Private Land Conservation

Private Forests

According to Article 5 of the Forestry Law No. 41/1999, the forests in Indonesia are divided into State forest (*hutan negara*) and private forest (*hutan hak* or *hutan rakyat*). State forest refers to any forest on a land without a private land title. In other words, State forest is the forest on public land. Article 1(5) of this law defines the other category as any forest situated on *land with title* (known as *hutan hak*). This category was defined as privately-owned forest by the previous Basic Forestry Law No. 5/1967, which has been replaced by the current Forestry Law No. 41/1999 (Rachman and Siscawati 2013).¹¹

Forestry Law No. 41/1999 further states that private forests having protection and conservation functions can be utilized by private landowners, as long as such utilization does not affect their conservation goals.¹² Additionally, the government is obliged to provide guidelines via government regulations for holders of such rights to undertake forest protection within titled forests.¹³

The Forestry Law No. 41/1999 considers communal forest as state forests located in an area of a communal law community.¹⁴ However, recent developments such as the Constitutional Court Ruling No. 35/2012 defines land and forests within customary territories as private entities, and not State land and

⁸ State of Indonesia's Forest 2018. Accessed online at http://www.menlhk.go.id/download.php?file=the_state_indonesia_forests_2018_book.pdf on December 2018. P. 14

⁹ UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2017), Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) On-line, [June 2017], Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net

¹⁰ Protected Area Profile for Indonesia. 2017. World Database on Protected Areas. UNEP-WCMC. Accessed online at <http://www.wdpa.org/country/IDN> on June, 2017.

¹¹ Article 2 of the Basic Forestry Law No. 5/1967 defines two categories of forests - State forest and privately-owned forest. State forests are forest zone, which covers forestland that is not entitled for private owners. Privately owned forests are grown or planted on private lands.

¹² Law of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 36 of the Forestry Law No. 41/1999.

¹³ Ibid. Article 48 (4) & (6).

¹⁴ Ibid. Article 1(6).

forests. Communal forests would ideally fall under the category of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs).¹⁵ This study is focused on PPAs and therefore does not address the topic of ICCAs.

Privately-owned Protected Areas

There is no formal definition for a Private Protected Area (PPA) under that name in Indonesian legislation. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) identified PPAs in a 2011 report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. In the report, authors at the MoEF emphasized the potential role of “protected areas managed by a private party,” rather than of privately-owned protected areas.¹⁶

The motivations for land conservation generally, to which private land conservation measures could contribute, have been outlined clearly in the Indonesian government’s major environmental policies. For example, Indonesia’s most recent National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) calls for an “increase of area of independent and sustainable private forests which support the forest’s contribution to community livelihoods.”¹⁷ This measure is framed as both a way to foster a sustainable forestry industry, and a call to protect land through engagement with the private and civic sectors. It is the long-standing position of the Indonesian government that “conservation of living resources and their ecosystems shall be the responsibility and obligation of the government and the people.”¹⁸

As known to this study, only one privately-owned area has been dedicated as a PPA in Indonesia (see case study). This area was created through a donation of land by an Indonesian national to a conservation NGO established expressly for the purpose of conservation.

Ecosystem Restoration Concessions

The strongest emerging mechanism for privately-supported land conservation in Indonesia is the Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC). *Ministry of Forestry Regulation no. 159 of 2004* promulgates this device as a form of timber concession.¹⁹ An ERC is technically designated as a Timber Forest Product Utilization Business License for Ecosystem Restoration in Natural Forests (Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu-Restorasi Ekosistem).²⁰

ERC aspires towards long-term conservation. The baseline duration of an ERC is 60 years, and the contract may be renewed for another 35 years as it nears expiration.²¹ ERC license permits three types of uses i.e. area use (e.g. ecotourism, wildlife conservation), ecosystem services (e.g. carbon sequestration, water),

¹⁵ “ICCA is an abbreviation for territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities. ICCAs achieve conservation of species and the natural environment, together with other social and cultural objectives”. ICCA Registry. About ICCAs. Accessed online at <http://www.iccaregistry.org/en/about/iccas> on December 2018.

¹⁶ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. 2011. "Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas". Accessed online at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/cbwsoi-seasi-01/other/cbwsoi-seasi-01-indonesia-en.pdf>, on December 2018 P. 5.

¹⁷ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. 2006. "Indonesia's Forestry Long Term Development Plan 2006-2025". Accessed online at <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ins158781.pdf> on June 2017. Section IV.1.F. See section IV.7.C of the same document, reiterating the aim of “Increasing the area of independent private forests (*hutan rakyat*) and supporting the forest’s function as a life support system for communities.”

¹⁸ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 4 of Act No. 5 of 1990, Concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems. Accessed online at <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ins3867.pdf> on June 2017.

¹⁹ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. Regulation No. 159/MENHUT II of 2004, Concerning Ecosystem Restoration in Production Forest Areas. Accessed online at <https://zerosugar.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/sk-menhut-159-2004-restorasi-ekosistem.pdf> on June 2015. Article 6 of this regulation stipulates that concessions made to private entities for the purpose of conservation and restoration “shall be done through the mechanism and procedures for issuing business license to utilize timber products... in natural forests.”

²⁰ Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. 2017. "Seminar on Ecosystem Restoration Concessions in Indonesia". Accessed online at <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/natural-resource/20170615.html> on June 2017.

²¹ Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. 2017. "Seminar on Ecosystem Restoration Concessions in Indonesia". Accessed online at <https://www.iges.or.jp/en/natural-resource/20170615.html> on December 2018.

and non-timber forest products.²² Timber harvesting may resume after ecosystem balance has been attained.²³

Only a business entity registered in Indonesia may hold an ERC license, and there is precedent for a conservation NGOs meeting this criterion (see case study below). The organization holding the concession is responsible for ensuring that the forest remains protected—a task demanding capital, infrastructure, and commitment.

As of 2016, at least 15 ERC licenses had been awarded, covering at least 573,433 ha, and up to 623,075 ha.²⁴ The MoEF is responsible for tracking data related to these concessions, as are several independent agencies, and the One Map for Indonesia currently in development (see list of organizations).²⁵

Furthermore, an ERC by definition exists on state-owned land, rather than private land. Because the criteria of the PPA definition do not include private land ownership *per se*, but rather emphasizes the factor of private governance, it is possible that ERCs may in the future be recognized as PPAs.

ERCs face many of the same issues as other protected areas where multiple, competing pressures on natural resources coincide with management deficiencies. Illegal logging and other forms of encroachment are major issues. Cooperation with local communities is another lynchpin issue. For ERCs to be successful, much greater transparency and improved platforms for stakeholder participation is required, especially where indigenous populations are involved.

Privately-managed Protected Areas

The management of protected areas may be contracted partially or completely to private companies, individuals, and state-sponsored companies.²⁶ To date, only contracts for public-private collaborative management have been explored, and to mixed success. For instance, Komodo National Park collaborative management scheme included community members, government agencies, and private companies, but dissolved after five years under various pressures.²⁷

III. Financial Incentives for Privately Protected Areas

CBD PoWPA Action Plan

The 2011 Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (CBD PoWPA) calls for the revision of *Act 5 of 1990* (see above) to include a comprehensive framework for private and collaborative management, as well as an incentive mechanism

²² Harrison, Rhett D., Mangara Silalahi, Sonya Dewi, and Tom Swinfield. 2016. "Ecosystem Restoration Concessions: A second lease of life for Indonesia's embattled forests?" Accessed online at http://www.forestlivelihoods.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Harrison_Rhett_P.pdf on December 2018.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ For an independent (and incomplete) database of forest concessions, see the Global Forest Watch dataset for "Indonesia Logging Concessions" at http://data.globalforestwatch.org/datasets/30e234e880c94a2ca54be9a132808eae_3.

²⁶ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. Act No. 5 of 1990, Concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems. Accessed online at <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ins3867.pdf> on June 2017. Article 5 (P. 41): "In implementation activities to manage utilization zones of national parks, grand forest parks, and natural recreation parks, the government may grant rights to cooperatives, government owned companies, private companies, and individuals"

²⁷ Cochrane, Janet. 2013. "Exit the Dragon? Collapse of Co-management at Komodo National Park, Indonesia". *Tourism Recreation Research*. 38(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2013.11081740>

for protected areas supported by private entities.²⁸ This incentive mechanism has not been realized within the domestic tax structure.

UNDP Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)

UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative in Indonesia identifies "Ecological Fiscal Transfers" (EFT) as a fiscal transfer mechanism which could be critical for the long-term funding for biodiversity conservation in Indonesia. At present, there are four types of intergovernmental fiscal transfer mechanism available in Indonesia i.e. General Purpose Grant (DAU), Specific Purpose Grant (DAK), Regional Incentive Fund (DID), and Village Fund (DD). DID is allocated as a reward for local governments for better management of the fiscal budget, good governance, and good public service such as improved provision for health and education etc. DID Environment is the only instrument that accommodates an ecological component within its requirements, and is one of the best possible ways to compensate activities related to biodiversity restoration such as conservation in Indonesia. DID is deemed as more efficient and less costly than establishing a complex regulatory framework for activities related to biodiversity conservation.²⁹ DID has the potential to be utilized by the national and local governments for incentivizing private land owners for improved management and governance of their areas for conserving biodiversity.

UN REDD+

The idea behind Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (*UN REDD+*) is simple i.e. countries that are willing and able to reduce emissions from deforestation should be financially compensated for doing so.³⁰

In response to international guidance from the UNFCCC on REDD+ implementation, and as part of the commitment to the implementation of the REDD+ scheme as a climate mitigation action, Indonesia has developed a REDD+ infrastructure.

A substantial part of current funding for REDD+ in Indonesia is in the form of performance-based payments of up to USD 1 billion, pledged by the Government of Norway to help Indonesia make reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and peatland conversion.³¹ The partnership is guided by the Letter of Intent signed in May 2010. Norway has so far disbursed about NOK 795 million i.e. USD 92.2 million to climate and forest efforts in Indonesia. Most of it are activities that are part of the bilateral partnership, disbursed through the UNDP.³²

Additionally, UN-REDD has contributed USD 5.6 million, and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) has provided USD 3.6 million in funding to Indonesia.³³ Other bilateral funding includes more than USD 100 million from Australia (PwC, 2011), and funding from the German Government's

²⁸ See action 4, part 3, Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas, Ministry of Forestry, P. 11. The action point reads: "Revise Act No. 5/1990 [Concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystems] and implementing to accommodate all issues concerning effective PA management including the roles of local community and other stakeholders within the framework of Collaborative Management, incentive mechanism for private PAs and how PNB [Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak, or non-tax revenue] can be directly invested to the management of PAs."

²⁹ UN Development Programme – Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). Innovative financing for biodiversity through Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT). Accessed online at https://www.biodiversityfinance.net/sites/default/files/content/knowledge_products/EFT%20Infographic.pdf on December 2018.

³⁰ SCHOLZ, I. and SCHMIDT, L. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries: Meeting the Main Challenges Ahead. Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik. 2008.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Government of Norway website. [Ministry of Climate and Environment](https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/climate-and-environment/climate/climate-and-forest-initiative/kos-innsikt-indonesia/id734165/). "Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) - Indonesia". Accessed online at <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/climate-and-environment/climate/climate-and-forest-initiative/kos-innsikt-indonesia/id734165/> on December 2018.

³³ The REDD Desk website. Financing in Indonesia. Accessed online at <https://theredddesk.org/countries/indonesia/financing>. December 2018

International Climate Initiative, which has committed part of its global USD 92.6 million in REDD+ funding (Climate Funds Update, 2011) for the acquisition and maintenance of Ecosystem Restoration Concessions in Indonesia³⁴

According to the State of Indonesia's Forest Report of 2018, the government of Indonesia is currently in the process of developing the Environmental Fund Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup*, BPD LH). The objective of BPD LH is primarily to manage and mobilize environmental funds from various sources, such as the multilateral and bilateral foreign assistance communities ("donors"), the private sector, and others. The funds could be distributed through different schemes, such as grants, loans, result based payments, a domestic carbon market, and other legal mechanisms. Fund distribution by BPD LH will be based on criteria and indicators determined by the BPD LH, associated ministries and in consultation with potential donors.

IV. Organizations for Private Land Conservation

Government

- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has the responsibility for managing all state-owned forests in the country. The Ministry tracks both ecosystem restoration concessions and other concession types. As known to this study, there is no systematic database or network for PPAs in Indonesia beyond that of MoEF.
- The Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning is responsible for the regulation and management of non-forest land in Indonesia.
- In cooperation with the World Bank and the World Resources Institute, the Indonesian government launched its One Map Policy in 2010, with the aim of producing the first unified base map of land use and ownership for the entire national territory by 2019.³⁵

Non-governmental

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is supporting Indonesia in maintaining and managing its vast marine and terrestrial biodiversity through projects such as the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), UN REDD+, strengthening community-based forestry and watershed management, among others.³⁶
- Love & O2 is an Indonesian organization dedicated to protecting 2500 ha of private land in the Central Kalimantan forest.
- The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is a United Kingdom (UK)-registered charity, with more than 240 conservation projects inside and outside the UK, and which has worked with the MoEF, Burung Indonesia, and BirdLife to advance the Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) model.
- The Germany-based Nature and Biodiversity and Conservation Union (NABU) is involved in private land conservation in Germany and internationally. They have supported the ERC model in Indonesia (see case study).

³⁴ Buergin 2016, p. 285.

³⁵ Shahab, Nabihah. 2016. "Indonesia One Map Policy". Open Government Partnership. Accessed online at https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/case-study_Indonesia_One-Map-Policy.pdf on July 11, 2017.

³⁶ UN Development Programme website. UNDP in Indonesia. Environment and Energy. Accessed online in 2018 at <http://www.id.undp.org/content/indonesia/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/overview.html>

- Burung Indonesia is a partner of BirdLife International, and a leader in the creation of Ecosystem Restoration Concessions in Indonesia (see case study).³⁷ These may not qualify as PPAs, but are important means of private-and civic-sector involvement in land conservation.
- USAID LESTARI is a broad climate change-and deforestation-focused project, running from 2015 to 2020, coordinating and funding action across sites and organizations in Indonesia. This project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has, to date, brought improved management to more than 8.42 million hectares of forest, developed new policy and enforcement for conservation, and fostered ten new public-private partnerships for conservation.³⁸
- The Nature Conservancy has long engaged in collaborative management programs for both working forests and state-owned PAs.
- Taman Safari Indonesia (TSI) is a for-profit enterprise operating three ecotourism areas in Indonesia (see case study).
- Conservation International (CI) was instrumental in coordinating Indonesia's first two debt-for-nature swaps in 2014, to the combined tune of almost USD 60 million.³⁹
- CI also runs a program in the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea region (shared by Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines), supporting marine protected area management, sustainable fisheries, and coastal ecosystem rehabilitation.⁴⁰
- The Frankfurt Zoological Society maintains an active interest in a range of conservation activities in Indonesia, including the management of one of the most advanced ERCs in Indonesia (see case study).
- In Malaysian Borneo, the World Land Trust has partnered with French NGO Hutan Kinabatangan Orang-utan Conservation Programme and local stakeholders to strategically acquire and maintain land for wildlife corridors.⁴¹
- The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint international initiative of conservation NGOs, implemented by local NGOs throughout Indonesia. CEPF offers large (approximately 200,000 USD) and small (up to 20,000 USD) grants to conservation initiatives in the country and the wider region. Protected area establishment and management are among the funds priorities.⁴²
- From 2006-2011, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) partnered with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and international humanitarian NGO CARE on a project entitled Equitable Payments for Ecosystem Services, through which the three NGOs subsidized the adoption of conservation-friendly agricultural practices in upland rural communities to promote watershed health.⁴³

³⁷ See Burung Indonesia website at <http://www.burung.org/>.

³⁸ See LESTARI website at <http://www.lestari-indonesia.org/en/about-us/>.

³⁹ Hiebert, Murray, Ted Osius, and Gregory B. Poling. 2013. A U.S.-Indonesia partnership for 2020: recommendations for forging a 21st century relationship. Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and International Studies. Pp. 59.

⁴⁰ See the CI in Sulu-Sulawesi website at <http://www.conservation.org/where/pages/sulu-sulawesi-seascape.aspx>.

⁴¹ World Land Trust. "Malaysia Projects". Accessed online at <http://www.worldlandtrust.org/projects/malaysia>.

For an overview of land tenure in Malaysia—where land tenure operates similarly, but not the same, as in Indonesian Borneo (Kalimantan)—see the Malaysia country profile in the Gender and Land Rights Database of the FAO at http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/land-tenure-and-related-institutions/en/?country_iso3=MYS.

⁴² John Charles Eames OBE, BirdLife Indochina, Executive Director. Personal Communication. July 12, 2017. See Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund website, "Where We Work – Wallacea", at http://www.cepf.net/where_we_work/regions/asia_pacific/indo_burma/Pages/default.aspx.

⁴³ See the WWF web page for the project at

http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/teacher_resources/best_place_species/current_top_10/tarsier.cfm?uProjectID=PH0951.

V. Best Practices/Case Studies

Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem Restoration Concession

Bukit Tigapuluh Ecosystem Restoration Concession comprises 41,970 ha of forest, formerly leased and logged by the Asia Pulp and Paper. As early as 2008, a partnership began to develop around a possible concession between the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), the World Wildlife Fund, and KfW Development Bank. Since 2014, the German government has contributed significant funding through its International Climate Initiative Grants.⁴⁴ The concession agreement penned in 2015 provides for a 60-year concession, renewable for another 35 years upon expiry.

The area selected is located in eastern Sumatra, and directly abuts the southern edge of the 127,698 ha Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.⁴⁵ This proximity contributes to a coherent PA network, ensuring the extension of habitat for the major forest ecosystem and its services, as well as certain high-priority megafauna (e.g. tapirs, elephants, tigers, orangutans). Monitoring of the ERC is conducted multiple times in a year, through patrols of the Wildlife Protection Unit, a project of FZS. The NGOs responsible for area management have established a three-to-five-year cycle of re-evaluations of protective measures. Concerted effort has also been made to partner with community stakeholders, including the Talang Mamak, Orang Rimba, and other local peoples.

Taman Safari Park, West Java Province

Taman Safari Indonesia is a for-profit company, operating three “animal theme parks” located in Java and Bali, and covering a total area of about 558 hectares.⁴⁶ These have been supplied as possible examples of PPAs by the MoEF of Indonesia.⁴⁷ Their primary purpose is to support significant and endangered species. The land area of Taman Safari’s parks does not have a formal protected status; rather, it is an example of effective *de facto* land protection embedded in a self-sustaining business model. Ecotourism operations throughout Indonesia have varying degrees of conservation intent and capacity, and differing levels of control over the land and marine areas at their bases.

Hutan Harapan (Forest of Hope)

The Hutan Harapan (literally, Forest of Hope) Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) on the island of Sumatra became the first contract of its kind issued in Indonesia when it was finalized in 2007. It’s size doubled in 2010 with acquisition of a second (abutting) concession area, and now covers 98,000 hectares of lowland rainforest formerly under logging concessions.⁴⁸ This area is best understood as an ‘Other

⁴⁴ Buergin, Reiner. 2016. Ecosystem Restoration Concessions in Indonesia: Conflicts and Discourses, *Critical Asian Studies*, 48:2, P.284. doi: 10.1080/14672715.2016.1164017

⁴⁵ Protected Area Profile for Bukit Tiga Puluh. 2017. World Database on Protected Areas. UNEP-WCMC. Accessed online at <http://www.wdpa.org/124434> on June, 2017.

⁴⁶ Mentioned on p 5 of “Action plan for implementing ...” cbd

⁴⁷ Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. 2011. "Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas". Pp 5.

⁴⁸ Thomas A. Walsh, Yoppy Hidayanto, Asmui and Agus Budi Utomo. 2012. "Ecosystem restoration in Indonesia’s production forests: towards financial feasibility". *ETFRN News* 54: December 2012. Accessed online at https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKewjg9d29_rjUAhWKaz4KHVrvAEoQFggrMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.etfrn.org%2Ffile.php%2F38%2F1.5walsh-hidayanto-asmui-utomo.pdf&usg=AFQjCNGJONvDu2gl7_PMnFFQEeiE-UE6hQ on June 2017. pp. 35.

effective area-based conservation measure' (OECM)⁴⁹, rather than a PPA.⁵⁰ However, the means used to conserve the site offer important lessons to private and civic sector actors seeking to conserve land in Indonesia. A recent article in PARKS journal notes that since Hutan Harapan's establishment, "fourteen other ERCs have been approved in Indonesia with a diversity of partners ranging from NGOs to private sector companies."⁵¹

The Hutan Harapan concession was coordinated by Burung Indonesia, an affiliate of BirdLife International and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Two contracts cover two adjacent forest areas, with terms of 60 and 90 years respectively.⁵² To comply with Indonesian restrictions on landholding parties, the site is officially managed by a locally-registered non-profit called Yayasan Konservasi Ekosistem Hutan Indonesia (Yayasan KEHI) and a private company called PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia (PT REKI) – both entities created for ensuring compliance.⁵³

Encroachment, poaching, illegal logging and engaging with indigenous communities are some of the continuing challenges for the Forest of Hope.

Love &O2

Love &O2 is an Indonesian NGO, which was created in 2016. That same year, Delia von Rueti, an Indonesian national, donated 2500 ha of private land to the NGO for the creation of a protected area with high conservation value. The land is situated in the Central Kalimantan rainforest.

The area now offers community trainings on conservation issues and employs 57 people. Much of their work is focused on reforesting the area through restoration plantings. Funding for replanting and other conservation efforts comes from proceeds of Love and O2's rainforest-themed merchandise.

Love &O2 purports the first conservation NGO in Indonesia to purchase land in order to protect it. Their actions have been endorsed by Joko Widodo, the president of Indonesia, as well as numerous public and civic leaders.⁵⁴

⁴⁹ The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines OECMs as "a geographically defined space, not recognised as a protected area, which is governed and managed over the long-term in ways that deliver the effective in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values".

⁵⁰ IUCN WCPA (2018). PARKS. The International Journal of Protected Areas and Conservation, Volume 24 Special Issue, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² BirdLife International. N.D. "Forests of Hope site - Harapan Rainforest, Indonesia". Accessed online at <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/projects/forests-hope-site-harapan-rainforest-indonesia> on July 2017.

⁵³ Buergin 2016, 284.

⁵⁴ Love and O2. 2018. Website. <https://loveando2.love/about-love-and-o2/>