



**CSO Perspectives on Economic and Social Impacts of  
Environment in Asia Pacific**

# **Environmental concerns in the region; An outlook from Indonesia**

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**Consolidating Peoples' Agenda for Development Justice**

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**Pulihkan Indonesia “UTAMAKAN KESELAMATAN RAKYAT”**

- Asia Pacific is home to over 4.2 billion people, over 50 per cent of the world's urban population and sixteen out of 28 mega cities (UNDESA, 2014).
- Rapid economic development and the corresponding consumption of primary resources and energy have also resulted in widespread environmental degradation and severe stress on the region's air, land, water, and forests. The future potential of Asia Pacific is being undermined by widespread environmental degradation and high levels of resource consumption



## Asia Pacific; environmental issues overview

- There is an increasing realisation that a healthy environment is a prerequisite for socio-economic development and human well-being. Poverty and inequality can only be addressed if environment is part of the solution. Looking at progress from Agenda 21, adopted in 1992 in Rio, to Rio+20 in 2012, countries recognized that while there had been progress, it was uneven and insufficient and worsened by multiple crises. They agreed to raise their level of commitment and resolved to take urgent action to achieve sustainable development



## Asia Pacific; environmental issues overview

- The Asia Pacific region has seen rapid growth, and significant improvements in the lives of millions of people over the last decades but grave challenges remain. It has the largest concentration of people without adequate food, income and employment.
- Environmental conditions are deteriorating rapidly especially in ecologically sensitive areas such as oceans, forests and mountain regions.
- Climate change is endangering the lives and futures of entire populations, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is threatening the livelihoods of many, including small farmers and fishers, and driving migration on an unprecedented scale.



## Asia Pacific; environmental issues overview

- Human rights violations and environmentally destructive practices are often committed with impunity by large corporations, elites and other power holders with the support or complicity of state forces.
- Monopoly of land and forest, deforestation, forest fire, ecological disaster, agrarian conflicts are driven by great expansion of extractive industries and unfair policies and regulations of the government on natural resources management, especially in the country which has large area of forest and land.



## What need to be changed ? An outlook from Indonesia

*Stop monopoly of land and forest;  
giving space for fair environmental protection and  
people land-management!*



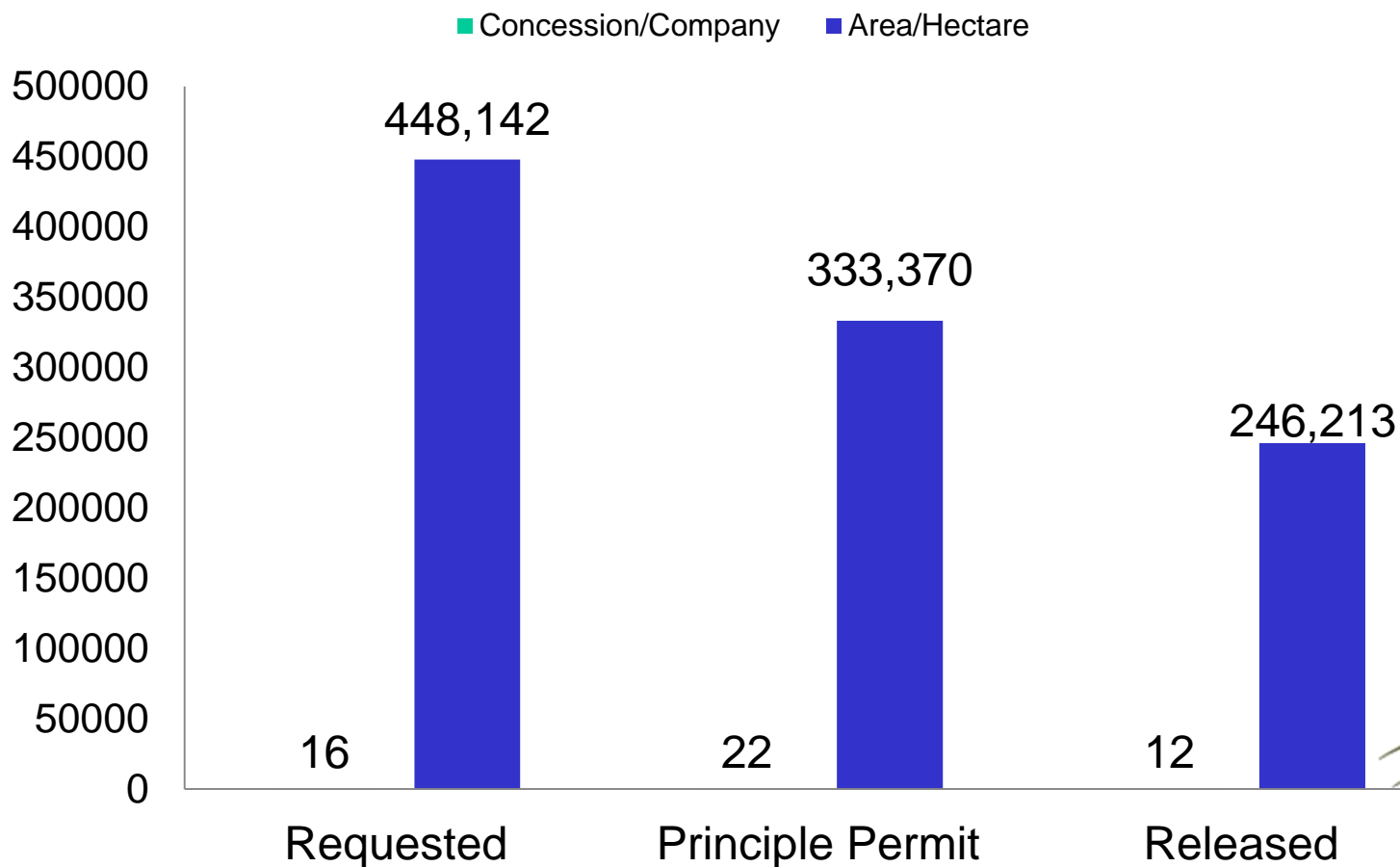
# Monopoly of Forest driven by 4 sectors

Sector Driver	1980-2001	2004-2011-2014		2014-2025
<b>Logging</b> (303 companies)	72 million hectares	25 million hectares		34,2 million hectares
<b>Tree Plantation</b> (262 companies)	2,1 million hectares	10,1 million hectares		16 million Hectares
<b>Palm Oil</b> (1.605 Companies)	4,1 million hectares Palm Oil + Cacao + Sugar + Coffee Plantation	6,2 million hectares	12,35 million hectares, by forest converted	26,3 million hectares
<b>Mining</b> (1.775 Companies)	352.953 hectares	3.2 million hectares		3.2 million hectares
<b>Total</b>	78,2 million hectares	38 million hectares	<b>57 million Hectares</b>	<b>80,5 million Hectares</b>

Total area of forest: **130 million Hectares**



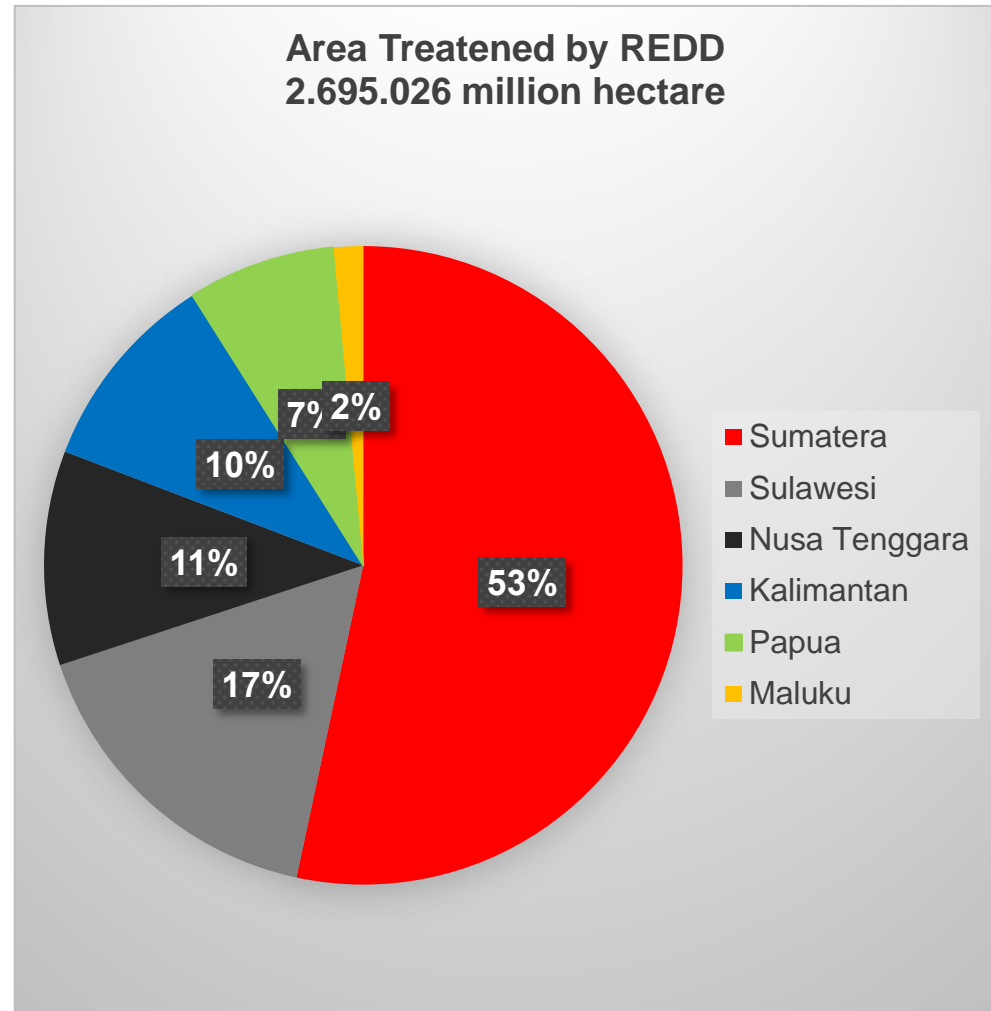
## Forest Area Released for Sugar Cane Plantation



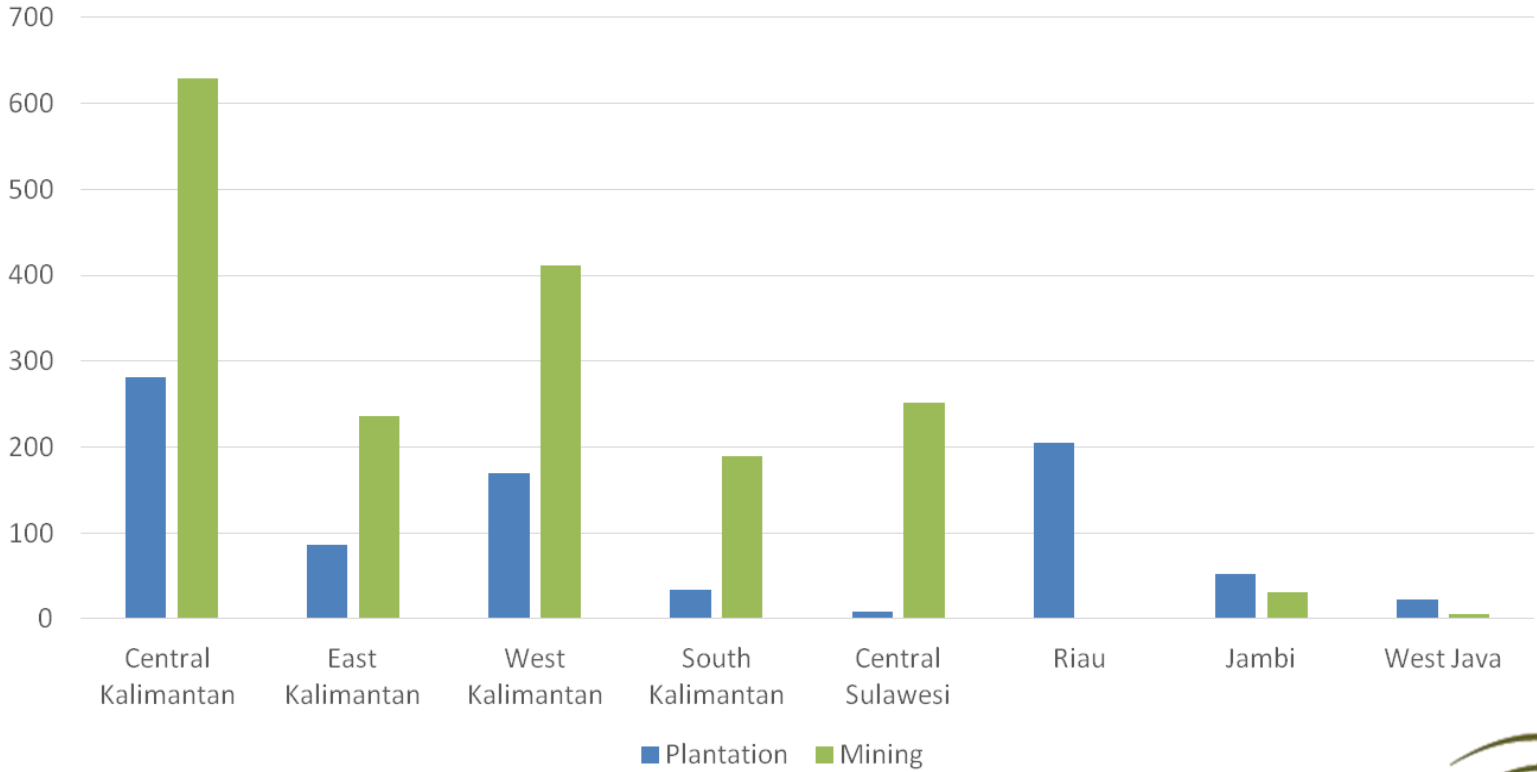


## Corporate Land Banking & Green washing

- Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia already allocated 2,7 million Ha for carbon and restoration business through ecosystem restoration scheme (IU-PHHK RE).
- The parliament now prepares the law on Water and Land Conservation, which will provide a legal guidance for companies to expel the indigenous people while at the same time charging people and downstreams water and conservation fees.



## Corporates in the forest area



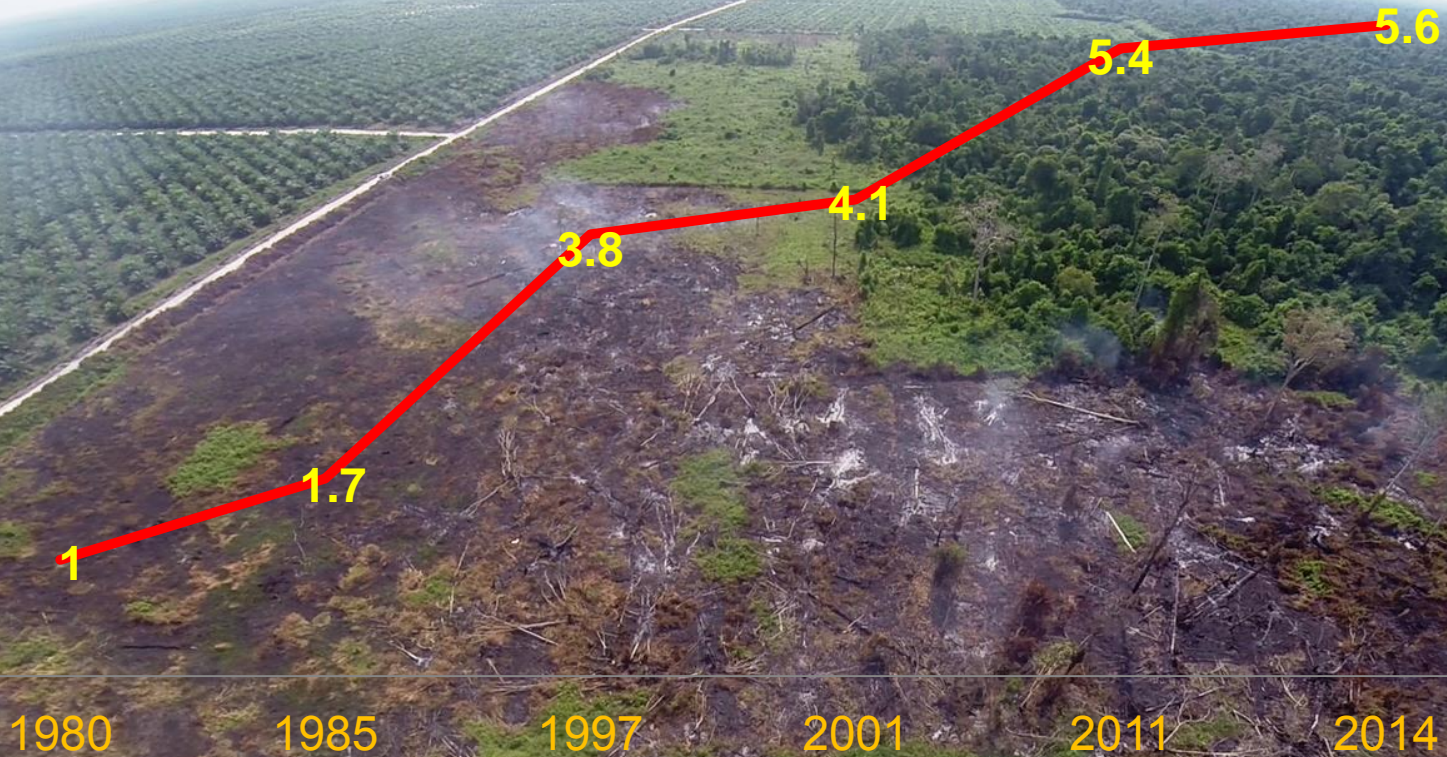
Coastal area, sea and small islands  
threatened by expansion of mining sectors

Approximately **778 Mining Permits (IUP)** in Coastal  
and sea → **Production Process**

Approximately **1.117 Mining Permits (IUP)** in Coastal  
and sea → **Exploration Process**

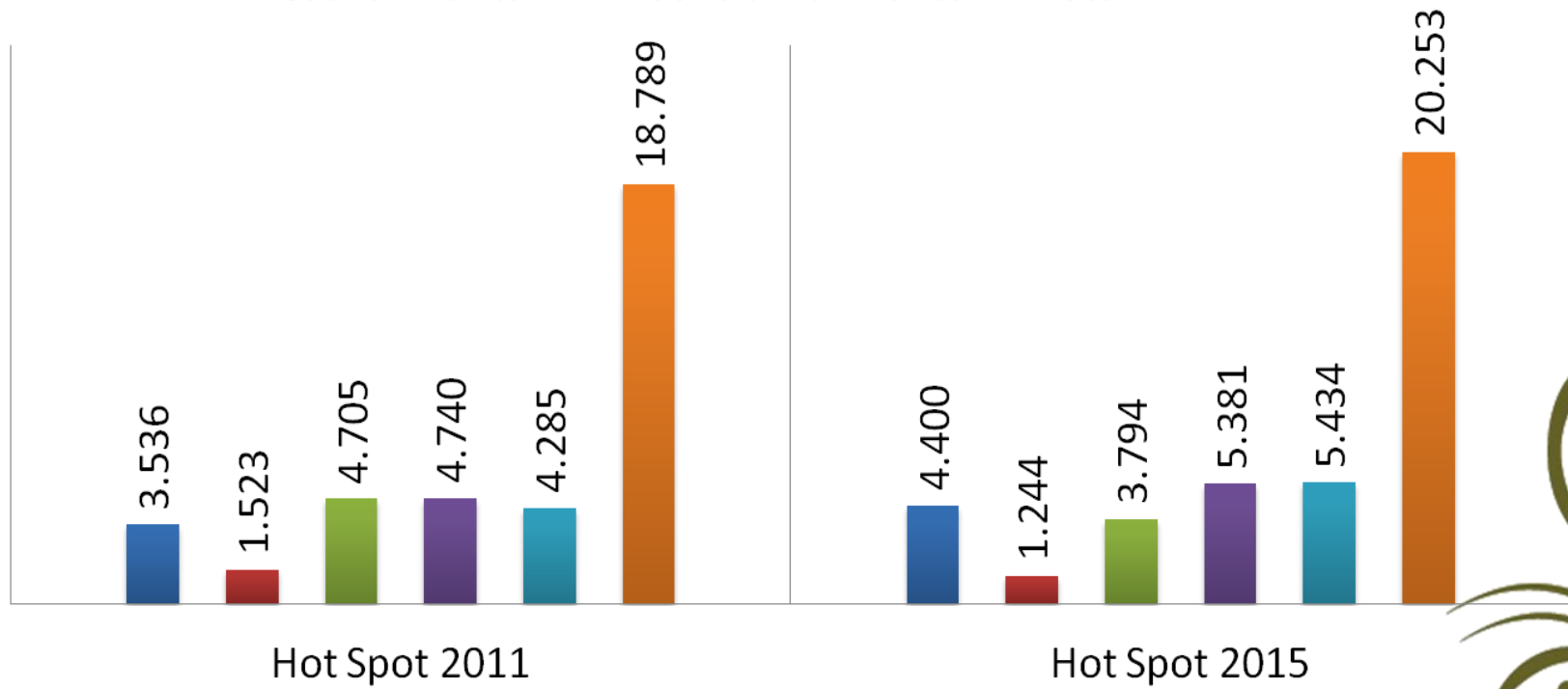


## Deforestation Million Hectare/year



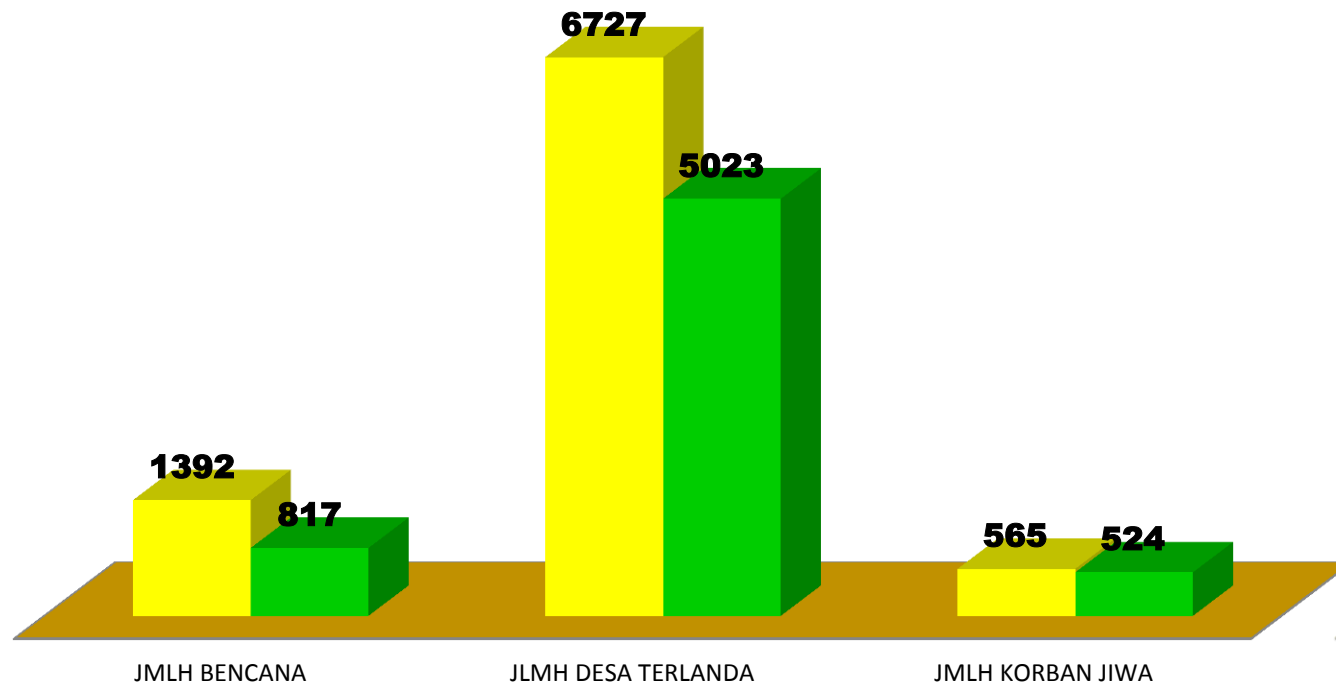
## Forest Fires in 5 Provinces

- Riau
- Jambi
- South Sumatera
- west Kalimantan
- Central Kalimantan
- Total



## Ecology Disaster

■ THN 2013 ■ THN 2014



## Conflicts

In 2014 has occurred 472 agrarian conflicts with an area reaching 2,860,977.07 hectares involving 105.887 households. The number of people arrested 256 people, 110 people were persecuted, shot 17 people, and killed 19 people. The number of conflicts is increased by 103 conflicts (27.9%) when compared with the number of conflicts in the year 2013 (369 conflicts). *KPA, 2014*

Sector	Number of Conflict	Area (Hectare)
Infrastructure	215	74.405,16
Plantation	185	924.740,09
Forestry	27	271.544,00
Agriculture	20	23.942,700
Mining	14	6.953,00
Marine	4	1.548.150,00
Etc.	7	11.242



## for the people; demanding promise and change

### Commitments of The President *(until 2020)*

- **12,7 millions hectare** from the forest area for people land-management (social forestry)
- **9 millions hectare** for marginal/poor peasant (from forest and non-forest area)

• *Based on RJMN 2015-2019*

• *Ministry of Environment and Forestry has confirmed; 12,50067 millions hectare on Indicated Maps*





## Strategic Recommendations *Encouraging Ecological Justice!*

1. Encouraging role of the governments to reviewing all licenses (law enforcement) of extractive industries in the forest and coastal area.
2. Encourage policies to fair management and protection of the environment, and strengthening protection to the people land-management.
3. Ensure integrated ecosystem management and sustainable use of resources in forests, terrestrial, coastal and marine areas with the implementation of proper conservation, impact assessment and safeguarding measures and respect for the right of the local communities.
4. Promote ecological agriculture to guarantee food sovereignty and prevent hunger and its consequences.



## Strategic Recommendations *Encouraging Ecological Justice!*

5. Commit to carbon emission reductions and provide new, adequate, predictable, and appropriate climate finance on the basis of historical responsibility for climate change.
6. Build resilience to climate change for rural, urban, coastal, and mountains areas, with a focus on more ecologically sensitive areas and people, particularly indigenous people and women.
7. Develop a new international protocol for relocation and support of climate induced migrants.
8. Curtail corporate control of industrial food production systems.
9. Allocate sufficient resources towards and promote scientific and traditional knowledge.
10. Eliminate dependency on harmful chemical inputs particularly pesticides.
11. Eliminate GM seed use to protect farmers' seed system, biodiversity, environment and human health.



WALHI

#DevelopmentJustice

#DefendDevelopmentJustice



Pulihkan Indonesia "UTAMAKAN KESELAMATAN RAKYAT"

## Thank You

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