

## Orangutan Foundation - Indonesian Forest Facts (Updated January 2010)

### Biodiversity

- Indonesia is one of the five most species diverse countries in the world with 12% of all mammal species, 16% of all reptiles and amphibians, 17% of all bird species and 10% of higher plants.

Mackinnon J. Protected Areas Systems Review of Indo-Malayan Realm, The World Bank. 1997

- Indonesia has 1,127 threatened species, the fourth highest in the world behind Malaysia, the USA with Ecuador at the top. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009 [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

- Indonesia has the world's highest number of threatened mammal species (185 species), 114 threatened bird species (the world's second highest), 138 threatened fish species (the world's third highest) and 386 threatened plant species. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009 [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

- In Indonesia one animal species has become extinct, 66 animal species are critically endangered, 163 animal species are endangered and 512 animal species are classified as vulnerable. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009 [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

- Fewer than 54,000 Bornean orangutans (endangered) and 6,600 Sumatran orangutans (critically endangered) remain in the wild. Wich S.A. et al Distribution and conservation status of the orangutan on Borneo and Sumatra: how many remain? Oryx Vol 42. July 2008

- There are 39-42 primate species found in Indonesia. Pers comm, J. Supriatna C.I. Indonesia- May 2002

- Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) is home to almost 250 bird species, 28 mammal species, over 600 types of tree. The proboscis monkey is endemic to Borneo and TPNP has one of the largest remaining populations. It is estimated TPNP contains over 4,000 wild orangutan. Tanjung Puting National Park Orangutans and their habitat. Orangutan Foundation & Yayasan

- Orangutan distribution maps current range of the Bornean orangutan.

<http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/orangutan-distribution-on-borneo-indonesia-malaysia>

### Forests

- Indonesia's forests represent 10% of the world's remaining tropical forests. Global Forest Watch - [www.globalforestwatch.org](http://www.globalforestwatch.org)

- Asia's largest and the world's third-largest contiguous area of remaining tropical forests.

- Total forest area is 88,495,000 hectares. FAO, State of the World's Forests 2009. Although it is often quoted Indonesia has 120 million hectares of rainforest.

- Recent estimates suggest that 98% of Indonesia's natural rainforest may be destroyed by 2022 with lowland forests disappearing much sooner. Nellemann, C. et al. The Last stand of the Orangutan. UNEP February 2007.

- From 2000 to 2005 Indonesia's lost 2% of its forests every year. FAO, State of the world's forests 2009

- Indonesia has one of the world's highest annual deforestation rates. From 1990 to 2005 total forest area was reduced by 24% (over 28 million hectares). FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005.

- Indonesia contains the most extensive mangrove forest in the world. Global Forest Watch [www.globalforestwatch.org](http://www.globalforestwatch.org)

- From 1985 to 2001, Kalimantan's protected lowland forests declined by more than 56%. Curran, L.M. et al., Lowland Forest Loss in Protected Areas of Indonesian Borneo. Science 303. 13/2/04

- Estimated total amount of carbon in Indonesia's biomass is 5,897 million tonnes. FAO, State of the World's Forests 2009

- According to a 1999 Ministry of Forestry report, about 30 million people have direct dependency on the forests. Jakarta Post "A tree sustains the lives of many". 25/08/02

## Logging

- Indonesia's Forestry Minister, MS Kaban (in 2006), said that poor law enforcement caused annual losses of 45 trillion Rupiah (approx US\$ 5 billion). Jakarta Post "Illegal logging 'costing RI US\$5b'" 16/05/06

- Wood shortages are now met primarily through clearing for plantations and logging protected areas. Most high-quality timber is now found in Protected Areas. Curran, L.M. et al., Lowland Forest Loss in Protected Areas of Indonesian Borneo. Science 303. 13/2/04

- Illegal logging has taken place in 37 out of 41 surveyed National Parks in Indonesia. At the current rate of intrusion it is likely that many protected areas will be severely degraded by 2012. Nellemann, C. et al. The Last stand of the Orangutan. UNEP February 2007

- An estimated 73-88% of all timber logged in Indonesia is illegal. Nellemann, C. et al. The Last stand of the Orangutan. UNEP February 2007

- During 2006, the Indonesian government claimed to have reduced the quantity of illegal timber from 10 million to 3 million m<sup>3</sup>. globaltimber.org.uk 2006

- Plywood accounted for half of Indonesia's timber exports (by RWE volume) in 2004, and Japan imported half of this. globaltimber.org.uk 2006

- Over the past two decades, the volume of dipterocarp timber exports (m<sup>3</sup>) from Borneo (Kalimantan, Sarawak and Sabah) exceeded all tropical wood exports from tropical Africa and Latin America combined. Curran, L.M. et al., Lowland Forest Loss in Protected Areas of Indonesian Borneo. Science 303. 13/2/04

- Indonesia ceded its position as the world's largest producer of tropical plywood in 2004 to Malaysia, where production totalled 5.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2007. ITTO Annual Review and Assessment of World Timber Situation 2008

- Indonesia's exports of tropical plywood have fallen by 26% over the last 5 years. ITTO Annual Review and Assessment of World Timber Situation 2008

- Indonesia's production of tropical logs increased between 2006 and 2007 from 27.9 to 34.2 million m<sup>3</sup> due to increased GDP growth and increased domestic demand from construction. ITTO Annual Review and Assessment of World Timber Situation 2008

- Due to ongoing log export ban and tighter controls Indonesia's tropical log exports are now minimal, stabilising at 79,000 m<sup>3</sup> in 2007. Malaysia's tropical log exports were 4.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2007. ITTO Annual Review and Assessment of World Timber Situation 2008

- In 2007, large discrepancies continued to exist between Indonesia's official report to Malaysia and China, and their respective reports of imports from Indonesia. ITTO Annual Review and Assessment of World Timber Situation 2008

## Forest Fires

- Approximately 9 million hectares of land was damaged by the '97-'98 fires. Peat swamp forests represent 40% of the land that burned. This released 0.81 –2.57 billion tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere. This is equivalent to 13-40% of the mean annual global carbon emissions from fossil fuels. Professor Jack Rieley. Press Release "Kalimantan Tropical Peat Swamp Forest Project". 6/11/02

- The estimated financial consequences of the fires from losses in timber, agriculture, non-timber products, hydrological and soil conservation services and biodiversity benefits were over US\$3 billion. Haze from the fire cost an additional US\$ 1.4 billion, for health treatment and lost tourism revenues. Professor Jack Rieley. Press Release "Kalimantan Tropical Peat Swamp Forest Project". 6/11/02

- The 1997 fires reportedly caused an estimated US\$9.3 billion in total economic losses. Jakarta Post "Haze disrupts flights in W.Kalimantan, Serawak". 20/8/02

- Indonesia is the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases. 75% of its emissions are as a result of deforestation. It adds 2,000 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> a year from forest fires and decomposition of peatlands. Aurora, L & Ghosh, A. Bloomberg 5/6/2007 (Indonesian Nature Conservation NewsLetter).

## **Mining**

- Between 2004 and 2009, the ministry allocated 1.2 million hectares of forests for mining activities. Jakarta Post "Forest Policy Undercuts SBY's emission pledge" 13/01/2010

- Indonesia's Forestry Ministry plan to allocate a further 2.2 million hectares of forests for mining activities from 2010 to 2020. Potentially this could release about 550 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere. Jakarta Post "Forest Policy Undercuts SBY's emission pledge" 13/01/2010

- Indonesia is the world's largest thermal coal exporting country. Jakarta (Reuters) "Indonesia to impose domestic requirements on coal and metal miners" 13/1/2010.

- Indonesia's domestic coal consumption is predicted to reach 75 million tonnes for 2010, which is 30% of total coal production which is estimated at 250 million tonnes. Jakarta (Reuters) "Indonesia to impose domestic requirements on coal and metal miners" 13/1/2010.

- Until 2009 the Ministry of Mining and Minerals (ESDM) has issued 1,830s licenses (KK, KP & PKP2B) with a total of concession area of 28.27 million ha. Of this concession area, 150 licenses are located in preservation and conservation forest, or about 11 million ha (JATAM, 2006). Forest Watch Indonesia "Taking Stock of Indonesia's Forest Conditions and Forest Stakeholder Performance". Posted on March 27th, 2009 in Brief Notes

- Oil and Natural Gas (MIGAS) extraction also poses a serious threat to forests. Up to 2006, the Department of ESDM has issued 202 MIGAS block licenses (offshore and onshore). Of those, 68 blocks (approximately 1.8 million ha) overlap with 45 conservation areas, including National Parks, Natural Conservation Areas, Animal Preservation Areas, Ecotourism Parks, and Royal Forest Gardens. Forest Watch Indonesia "Taking Stock of Indonesia's Forest Conditions and Forest Stakeholder Performance". Posted on March 27th, 2009 in Brief Notes

## **Oil Palm Plantations**

- In 1990 there were 1.1 million hectares planted with oil palm. Jakarta Post 'Regions Seek Forest Conversions' 2/2/2009.

- Indonesia has 9.7 million hectares licensed for oil palm estates, with 7.9 million hectares already planted and 1.8 million hectares standing empty. Jakarta Post "Indonesia allocates 18 million hectares of land for palm oil" 2/12/2009

- In 2008 Indonesia's crude palm oil (CPO) production reached 19 million ton and now controls 14.37 percent of the world's vegetable oil market. It is likely to exceed 20 million tons in 2009. Antara News "Indonesia CPO controls 14.37 percent of world vegetable market" 2/12/2009

- Indonesia's CPO market controls 44.7 percent of the world's CPO market. Indonesia and Malaysia control 85 percent of the world's CPO market. Antara News "Indonesia CPO controls 14.37 percent of world vegetable market" 2/12/2009

- Central Kalimantan's forests are being converted into oil palm plantations at the fastest rate in Indonesia. Jakarta Post "Regions Seek Forest Conversion" 2/2/09

- In Central Kalimantan the rate of conversion to oil palm conversion increased by 400 times to 461,992 hectares per year in 2007 from 1,163 hectares per year in 1991. Jakarta Post "Regions Seek Forest Conversion" 2/2/09

- 14% of Central Kalimantan's 3 million hectares of peat land has been converted to oil palm plantations. Jakarta Post "Regions Seek Forest Conversion" 2/2/09

- Between 1967 and 2000 Indonesia's oil palm plantations increased from an area of less than 200,000 hectares to over 3 million hectares. FAO – The State of the World's Forests 2003 – [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

- The Indonesian Government have mandated that by 2025, biofuel consumption must contribute at least 5% to the national portfolio, from less than 1% currently. Jakarta Post "Biofuel euphoria ends in vain" 5/2/09

- Industry data, from the Indonesian Palm Oil Research Institute, estimates that 66% of all currently productive oil palm plantations involved forest conversion. WRM Bulletin Issue No. 85 - Palming the Forest. August 2004

## **Pulp and paper**

- Indonesian environmentalists say the pulp industry is a major contributor to forest destruction with between 70% and 80% of timber, used by factories, coming from illegal sources. Down to Earth No. 60, February 2004

- 60% of raw materials for the pulp and paper industry came from natural forests adjacent to forestry plantations in 2005 and the first part of 2006. Jakarta Post "APKI to phase out natural-forest timber by 2009". 29/6/06

- The production of pulp, however, increased from 4.09 million tons in 2000 to 5.47 million tons in 2005, making the pulp and paper industry the largest consumer of timber for the period 2000-2005. Forest Watch Indonesia "Taking Stock of Indonesia's Forest Conditions and Forest Stakeholder Performance". Posted on March 27th, 2009 in Brief Notes

## **Certification**

- The Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute (LEI) was first established in 1994 as a working group led by ex-environment minister, Prof. Dr. Emil Salim. LEI Website [www.lei.or.id](http://www.lei.or.id) - March 2004

- LEI and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) signed a MOU in 1999 and strengthened this agreement with a Joint Certification Protocol on September 20th 2000. An Indonesian timber company's operations must now pass both certification systems. Down To Earth. Certification in Indonesia: A briefing. June 2001

- Total area of forest certified in Indonesia is 1,106,062 hectares. Forest Stewardship Council [www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org) January 2010

- Since 2008, 1,050,00 tons of palm oil have been produced by certified mills and plantations. 200,000 metric tons (19%) of "RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) -certified sustainable palm oil or corresponding certificates" has been purchased. Mongabay.com "Sales of Certified Palm Oil Grow" 8/10/2009

## **Miscellaneous**

- Indonesia's population in 2009 reached 230 million. UNFPA - State of the world Population 2009 [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

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