

DEVELOPING DISASTER 積み重なる失敗/災害

AN INTRODUCTION OF
INDONESIAN FOREST
インドネシアの森林の現状の紹介

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インドネシアの森林劣化・減少は
毎年、バリ島の面積の4倍にも匹敵する





Each Year
23.32 milion m3 being cut illegally
1.7 milion ha being convert into plantation

More than 10 milion ha protected forest being convert into plantation
in last 10 years

毎年、
2,332万立方メートルもの木材が違法に伐採され、
170万haもの森林がプランテーションに転換されている。

そしてこの10年間で、1,000万ha以上もの保護林が
プランテーションへと転換された。

The crisis is based on three underlying causes
インドネシアの森林問題を引き起こしている3つの要因

- the **failure of the government** to respect community rights to forest lands: land rights and conflicts, ethnics conflict
- **overcapacity** in the wood processing sector: more mills more destruction & miseries
- widespread **corruption** in the forestry, police and customs departments: more debt → too big to be felled, ecological carrying capacity

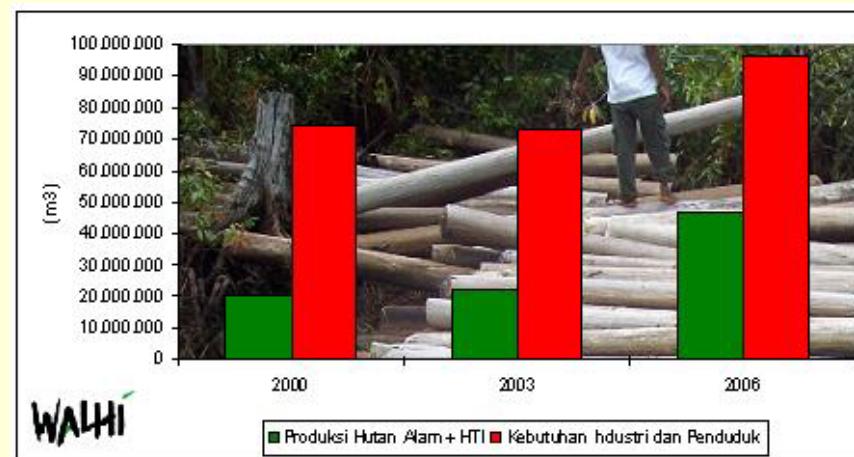
- ・森林における土地に対する地域住民の権利を尊重しない政府: 土地所有権問題と対立、人種対立
- ・木材加工セクターにおける過剰生産量: さらなる工場建設がさらなる破壊と苦難を生む
- ・林業界、警察、税関に蔓延する汚職: 多重債務 伐採しても返せない程の債務 森林の自然回復力をはるかに超えた伐採



the **failure of the government**
to respect community rights to forest lands
地域住民の森林の土地の権利を尊重しない政府

- **Law no 5/60 Agrarian, Law no UU No 5/67, Law No 41/99**
"State Forest Paradigm", border issue, unresolved compensation, differences in the perception of legal issues, etc.
By regulations, State Forest require confirmation which are marked by boundaries (so that the potential for conflict with community ownership rights can be ascertained), the Government has neglected this confirmation in practice
- 1960年第5号土地基本法、1967年第5号森林基本法、1999年第41号新森林基本法
"国有林パラダイム"、境界線の問題、未解決の補償問題、合法性についての認識の違いなど
地域住民との所有権に関する対立の可能性を最小限に抑えるため、境界線策定による国有林の確定作業が法律で定められているが、政府はこの作業を無視している

overcapacity in the wood processing sector
木材加工セクターでの過剰生産



Multilevel Corruption 様々なレベルでの汚職

- The main power behind all illegal activity and political decision in forestry sector
- Legalize illegal practice – corporate, government, parliament, etc
- Create 42 Characteristic of Corruptions in forestry sector
- すべての違法行為および林政の意思決定の裏には汚職という主な力が働いている
- 合法化された違法行為 – 企業、政府、国会等
- 林業界には42種類の汚職の形態が存在する

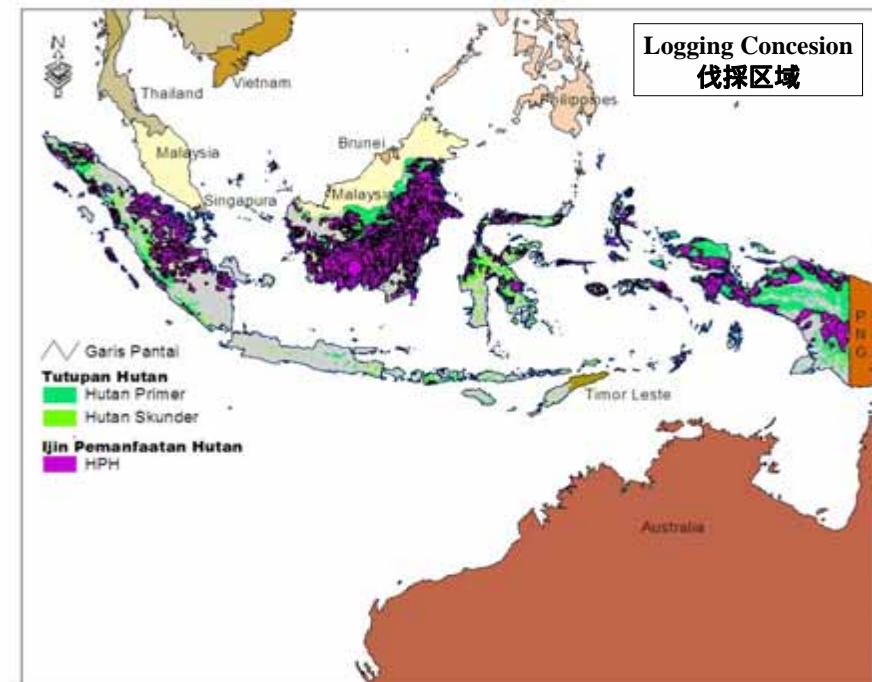
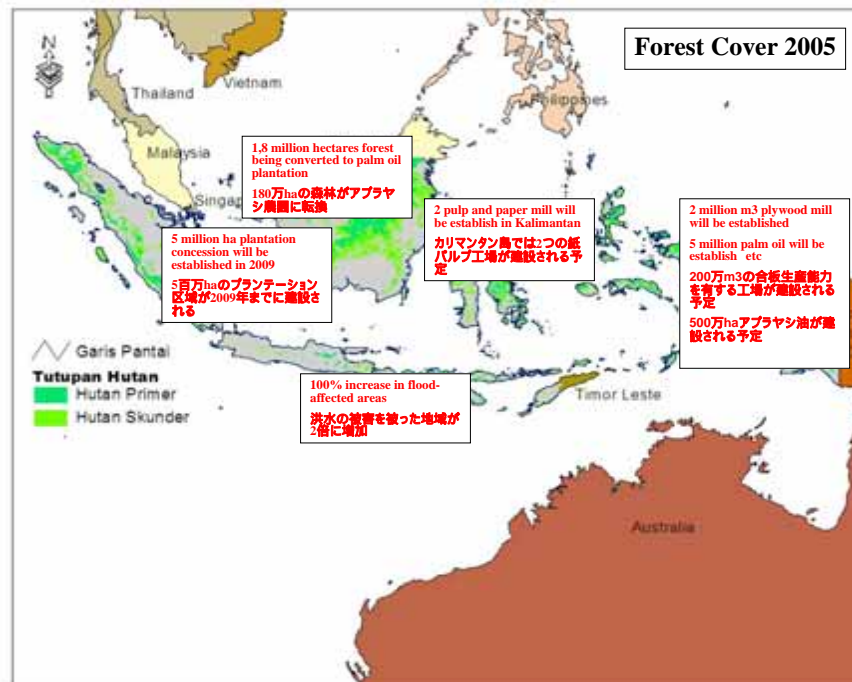
The rate of Indonesian forest destruction インドネシアの森林減少率

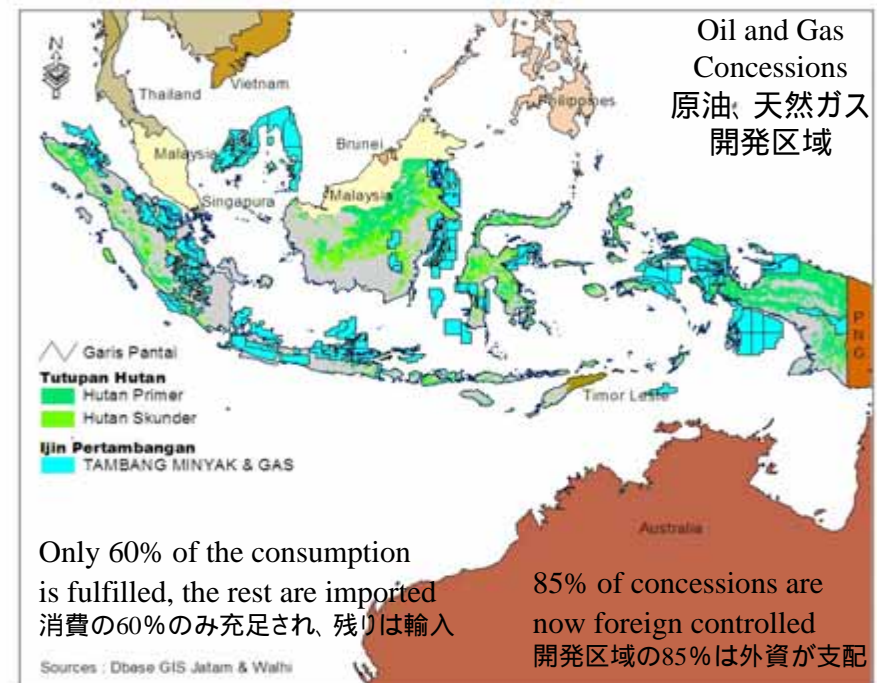
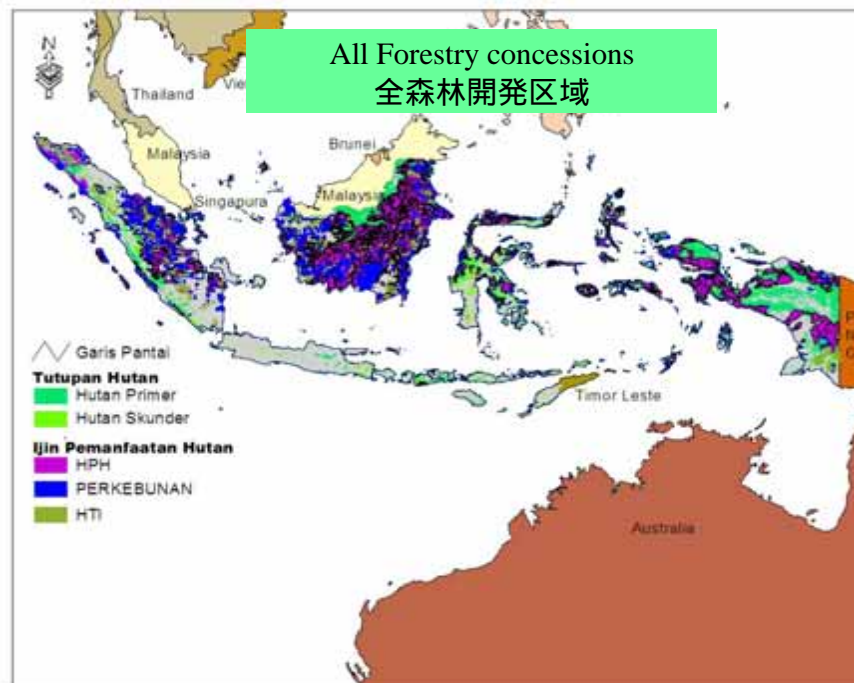
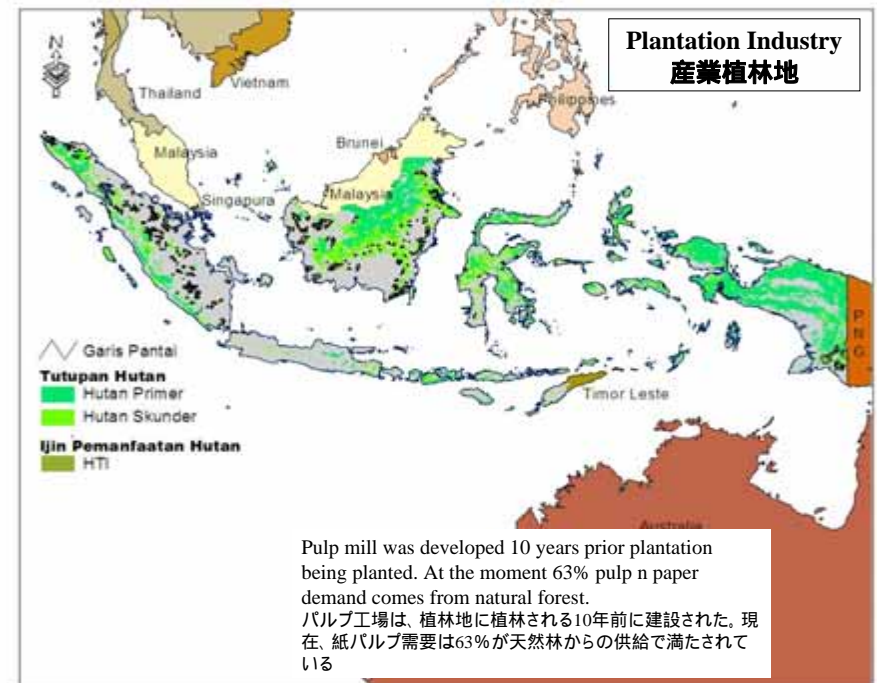
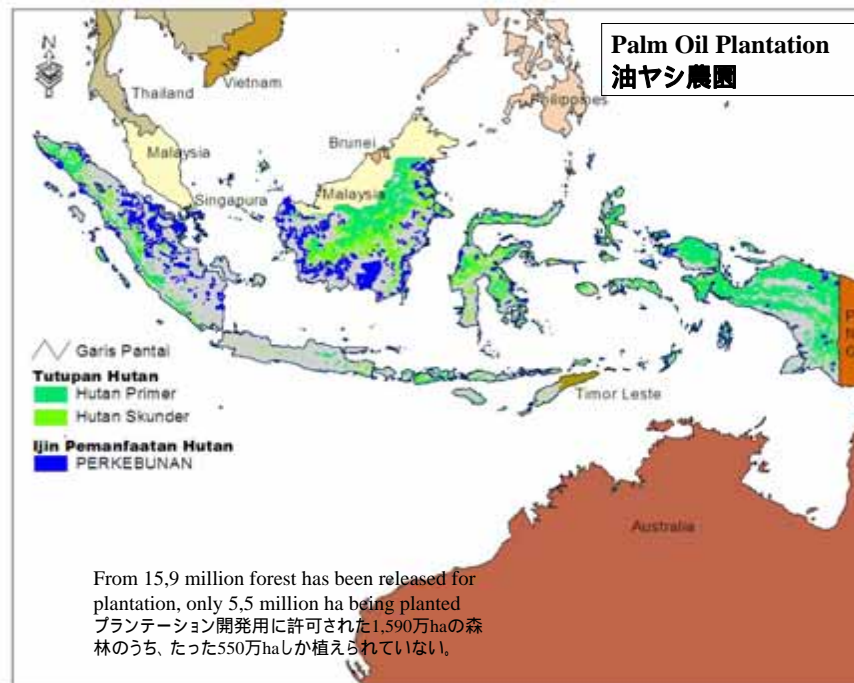
RATE OF INDONESIAN FOREST DESTRUCTION 1950 - 2006

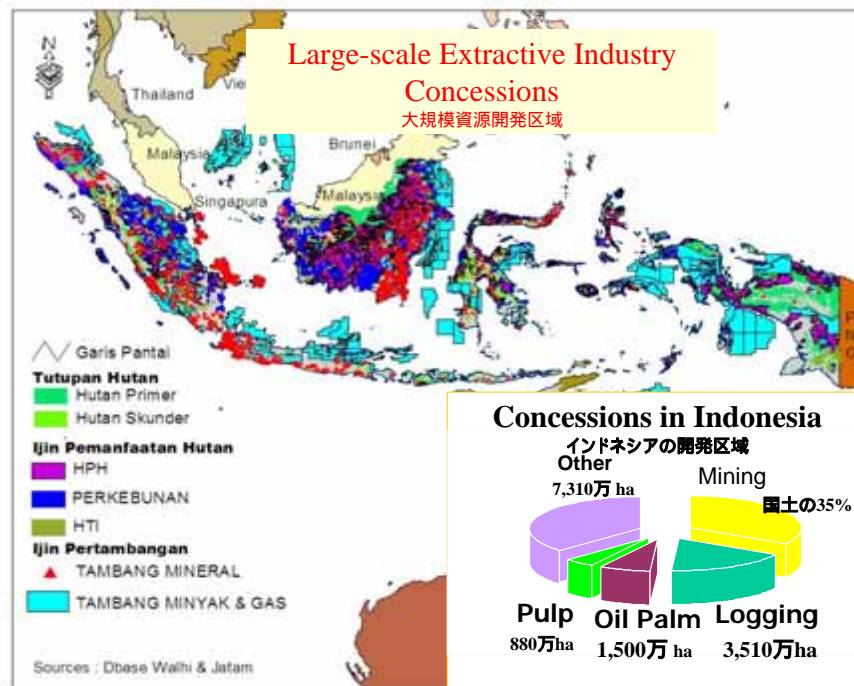
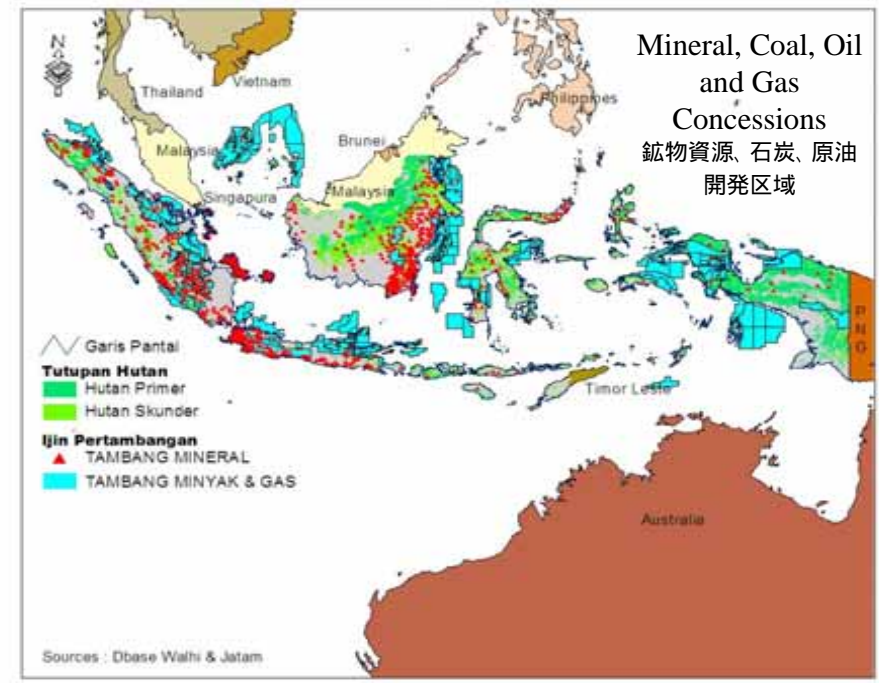
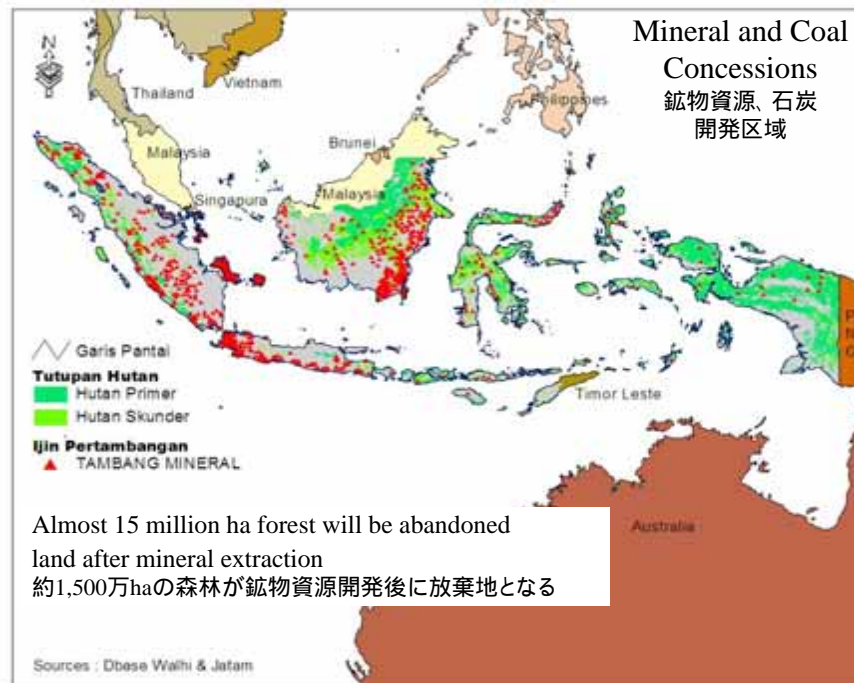
WALHI

Year	Information source and forest area	Area destroyed/rate of forest destruction and source
1950 - 1985	GOMIED RePPPProt 152 million ha 119 million ha	32,9 million ha or 942.857 ha per year (1950 - 1985) GOMIED
1985 - 1993	GOMIED GOI-TGHK Walhi 152 million ha 143 million ha 92 million ha	45,6 million ha atau 5,7 million ha per year (1985 - 1993) Walhi*
1997	Kartodihardjo & Supriono 120,6 million ha	22 million ha atau 1,7 million ha per year (1984-1997) Walhi*
2000 - 2004	GOI/Baplan 126,8 million ha	13,6 million ha 3,4 million per year (2000 - 2004) WALHI*
2005	GOI/Baplan 126,8 million ha	2,8 million hektar per year WALHI*
2006	RJP Dephut 2006 - 2025 126,8 million ha	2,72 million hektar per year WALHI*

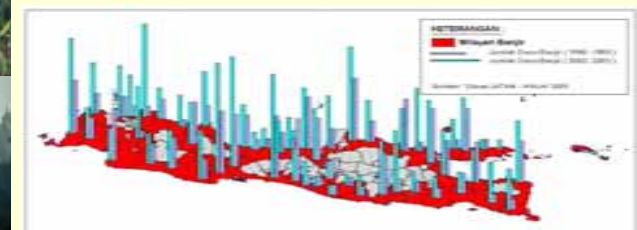
Source: Compilation of data from World Resources Institute (WRI), GFW, RePPPProt, Forestry department statistics, Forestry management 1956 - 1965, History of Forestry in Indonesia, 1986







Flood and Landslide 2000 – 2006 2000-2006 洪水および地すべり



FLOOD & LANDSLIDE 2000 - 2006

INCIDENT	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Incidents	154	45	83	42	31	49	53
Death	155	155	94	249	184	243	1,258
Number of Displaced	41,144	41,144	13,151	13,151	32,098	12,108	364,808
House destroyed	564	14,725	182,712	12,482	15,274	71	38,495
Area of Farmland	5,364	4,000	10,164	17,373	354,027	587	1,36,573

© Credit Last
Indirect Last
Rp. 35,543 billion / Rp. 4,104 billion
Rp. 144,07 billion / Rp. 15,003 billion

Walhi

Every year economic lost cause by flood and landslide
Rp. 20.57 triliun
洪水および地すべりによる経済損失は毎年20.57兆インドネシアルピア

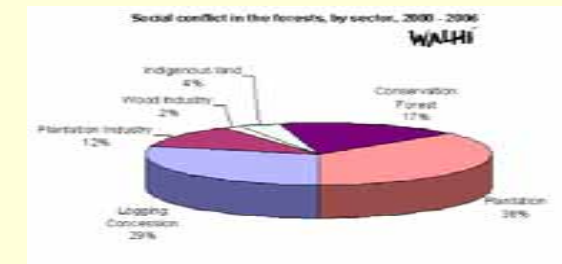
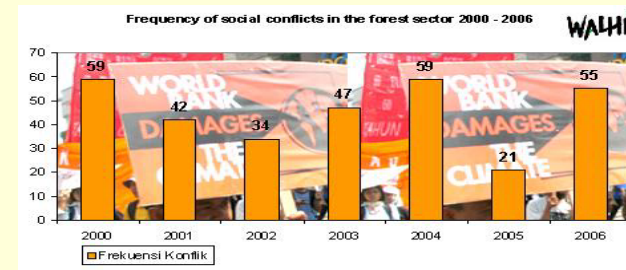
the disasters...

災害/失敗...

- social disasters: tenure, ethnics and land rights, poverty, health, violence
- ecological disasters: deforestation (5.13 ha every minute), illegal logging (60 meter cubic per minute), water, haze, flood
- economic disaster: write-off of debt, money laundering, tax-loss, economic loss
- 社会的災害: 保有権、人種・民族、土地所有権、貧困、健康、暴力
- 生態学的災害: 森林減少(毎分5.13ha)、違法伐採(毎分60m³)、水、煙霧、洪水
- 経済的損害: 債務帳消、マネーロンダリング、税収減、経済損失

Conflict Escalation

対立の増幅



Total economic loss caused by forest fire in 2000 – 2006:
US\$ 19.489 billion/year
2000年－2006年の森林火災に起因する経済損失は、

Between 2000 – 2006, more than 20 million ha forest & land burned
2000年 - 2006年の間、2,000万haの森林と土地が火災の被害

81.1% from 289 thousand firespot in 2000 – 2006, shown in plantation
2000年 - 2006年の間、289,000件の火災スポットのうち、81.1%が農園地で発生

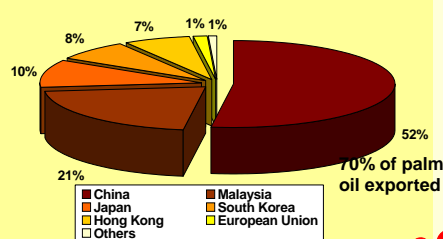


2000-2006年の森林火災による損失合計、
年間約195億米ドル = 2007年国家予算の3.58% に相当

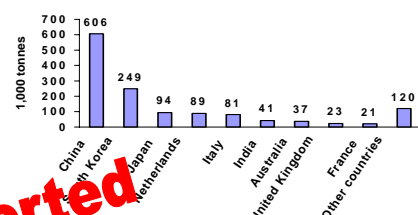
Province	Tahun/jumlah hotspot						Total	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total HS	Forest being Burned
NAD	81	813	190	292	518	1.782	3.676	305.108
Sumut	382	2.052	1.201	2.235	4.203	2.987	13.060	1.083.980
Riau	560	9.361	5.902	8.096	22.320	7.122	53.361	4.428.963
Sumbar	10	379	421	451	465	3.652	5.378	446.374
Jambi	68	996	2.541	2.573	967	1.892	9.037	750.071
Sumsel	86	6.705	5.401	6.310	1.173	2.560	22.235	1.845.505
Lampung	45	1.844	1.459	1.472	425	170	5.415	449.445
Bengkulu	2	129	209	231	222	1.030	1.823	151.309
Kep. Riau	32	400	221	245	797	35	1.730	143.590
B. Belitung	99	1.209	1.997	703	262	300	4.570	379.310
Kalbar	545	8.939	9.087	8.387	3.590	1.200	31.748	2.635.084
Kalsel	630	2.071	2.133	2.209	884	10	7.937	658.771
Kalteng	135	14.332	10.816	13.761	3.192	298	42.534	3.530.322
Kaltim	527	2.314	1.034	2.907	886	127	7.795	646.985
Total	3.202	51.544	42.612	49.872	39.904	23.165	210.299	17.454.817
Total Indonesia	4.403	70.873	58.592	68.574	54.868	31.852	289.161	24.000.373

Consumption Patterns

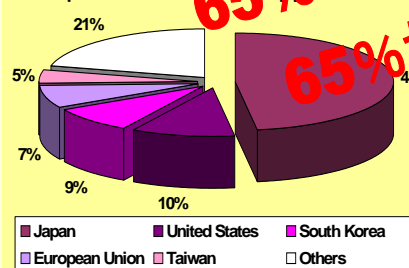
Export markets for Indonesian sawn timber (2002)



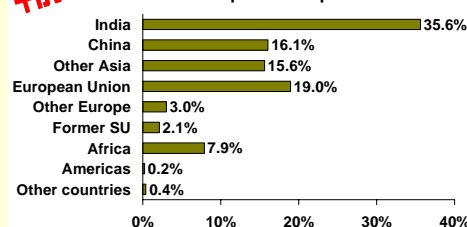
Export markets for Indonesian pulp (2000)



Export markets for Indonesian palm oil in 2002



Indonesian palm oil export markets



65% Exported
65%が輸出

pulp and paper Industry in Indonesia インドネシアの紙パルプ産業



- “Since 1987 the local economy has greatly changed for the worse. Forests have been replaced with acacia plantations. The river has been replaced with canals. Only boars and fierce animals remain.”
- “1987年より、現地経済は激しく悪化した。森林はアカシアの植林地に転換された。川は水路と化した。野ブタと猛獣のみが残った”

“The forests we used to live on are gone. The river we used to fish has no fish now as the river is badly polluted by mud and chemical waste from the APP. The chemical waste smells very bad and kills the fish. Now, we have to dig wells to get fresh water and we do it by ourselves as the company does not take care of it.”

“私たちがかつて生活していた森林は消えてしまった。魚釣りをした川は、今では、APP社からの泥と化学廃棄物でひどく汚染された。化学廃棄物は臭いがきつ、魚を殺す。今では、きれいな水を得るために緯度を掘らなければならない、会社は気をかけてくれないので、自分たちでやるしかない”

Sir Eri, Fisheries, Tulang Bawang Village, 47 years

Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) アジア・パルプ&ペーパー社 (APP社)

- Responsible for large-scale deforestation of Indonesia's forests.
- Generated a number of not-yet-settled conflicts with various communities' groups in Indonesia.
- Responsible for the impoverishment and the economic degradation of the Sakai community, one of the indigenous peoples in the province
 - インドネシアの大規模な森林減少の責任を負っている
 - インドネシアでの未解決の様々な地域住民グループとの対立を生み出している
 - 州内の先住民族の一つであるSakai族の貧窮と経済の悪化に対して責任を負っている

Large Scale Deforestation and Degradation 大規模森林減少および劣化

"Many pulp companies are supplied not from industrial tree plantations, but natural forests and even illegal operations. It is a rapacious industry and accordingly tends to be detrimental to the environment. The industry would not have a supply deficit if it realized its HTIs according to the predefined plan and capacity."

M. Prakosa, The former Minister of Forestry under President Megawati's government

“多くのパルプ企業は産業植林地から原料を調達していない、そして企業の操業は違法でさえある。かれらは略奪産業であり、それゆえに、環境に有害な傾向にある。当初策定された計画と生産能力通りの産業植林 (HTI) が実現されれば、パルプ産業は供給不足に陥らないであろう”

"We are in no hurry to establish Acacia plantations as long as cheap mixed timber supply is still available. Why must we exchange these with Acacia? We have access to cheap raw materials."

Establishing Acacia plantations not only requires a lot of funds, but is also full of risks. The Acacia plantation that we are establishing now is no different to an insurance policy. We will cash it in when timber supplies from the natural forests are no longer available."

“安い混合木材の供給量がまだあるなら、アカシア植林地を急いで設立する必要はない。なぜ、今の混合木材をアカシア材と交換しなければならないのか？我々には安い原材料へのアクセスがあるのに、アカシアの植林地を設立する場合、多額の資金が必要となるだけでなく、たくさんリスクがある。今我々が設立中のアカシア植林地は保険証券と変わらない。天然林からの木材供給が入手不可能になったら、その植林木を現金化するだけだ。”

Forest manager IKPP-APP, 2003



6600 ha のMinas野生生物保存地域 2002,.

In 2004, all the protected area being wipe out. 83% of the timber goes to APP Mill
WALHI Riau, 2005 2004年、すべての保護地域が破壊された。木材の83%がAPP工場へ



140.000 ha のKerumutan野生生物保存地域, 2002,

In 2005, more than 42 thousand being devastated. 37 percent of the timber goes to APRILL, the rest of it goes to APP, 2005年、42,000ha以上が破壊され、木材の37%がAPRIL社に、残りはAPP社に供給された

WALHI Riau, 2005

- At the end of 2003, it was discovered that one of IKPP affiliates, PT Mapala Rabda, had destroyed natural forests up to 1.3 kilometers from the western boundary of its concession. More than 57,200 m3 were illegally obtained through this practice.
- At the same year, PT Tuah Sekato carried out illegal logging on 200 hectares of land east of its concession. From this practice, IKPP automatically received 22,000 m3 of “free timber”.
- Also that year, Arara Abadi carried out illegal logging in Giam Siak Kecil Wildlife Reserve. They provided more than 76,000 m3 of “free timber” to IKPP within a brief time.
- 2003年の終わりに、IKPP社の子会社、Mapala Rabda社が、同社の伐採区域の西側境界線から1.3kmまで天然林を破壊した。この施業により57,200m3以上の材が違法に収穫されたことになる。
- 同年に、Tuah Sekato社は、東側伐採区域の200haにおいて違法伐採を実施した。これによりIKPP社は自動的に22,000m3の“無料材”を受領した。
- 同年に、Arara Abadi社は、Giam Siak Kecil自然保護区において違法伐採を行った。同社は短期間にIKPP社に76,000m3以上の“無料材”を提供した。

See also www.eyesontheforest.or.id

Unresolved Tenurial Conflict 未解決の所有権

"We have become desperate and frustrated as we don't know what else we should do to have the case settled. So we blocked the road and detained some of their trucks for five days. We made a list of the trucks along with their registration numbers so the company could not accuse us of stealing the trucks. We did it in a peaceful way. We let the drivers go. We didn't destroy the trucks or cause any damage to them. We just wanted them to solve the conflict."

M Darus Empong, Former Mandi Angin Village

"この問題を解決するためにこれ以上何をしなければならぬのか私たちは見当がつかず、絶望し、失望しています。それなので、5日間、私たちは彼らの道路を封鎖し、何台かのトラックを引き留めた。私たちは車の登録ナンバーと合わせてトラックリストを作り、会社が私たちをトラック窃盗の疑いで訴えられないようにしました。私たちは、これらを平和的な方法で行っています。私たちは運転手を拘束しません。私たちはトラックを破壊したりしないですし、何の危害も加えません。私たちはただ、この対立の解決を彼らに求めたいのです。"

On Friday, at 14.30, the local community, including women and children, had just arrived at the village from the mosque when 17 of the company's logtrucks (the people recognized the trucks because they passed the village several times a day), a police car, and an ambulance came to the village, along with hundreds of the company's employees and a field manager (Jensen Ko). Then, without a warning, around two hundred Civilian Militia of Arara Abadi Ltd, destroyed the village's security post, villagers' furniture and windows.

金曜日、14時30分、女性や子どもを含めた地域住民がモスク(イスラム礼拝堂)から村に戻ったときに、17台の企業の丸太輸送トラック(地域住民はこれらをそうしたトラックだと認識した、なぜなら1日に何度もこれらのトラックが村を通過していくのを見ているからである)と、1台のバトカー、そして1台の救急車が、何百人もの従業員と一人の現場監督(Jensen Ko氏)が村に来ていた。そして、何の警告もなく、Arara Abadi社の200人の警備員村に来て、警備小屋、村民の家具そして窓を破壊した。

"The Pam Swakarsa ran about, chasing and beating anyone they found, like crazy people. We were very scared and ran away to save ourselves"

M Syaidan, 54 years old.

"警備員は走り回り、狂人のように目に入った人を誰でも追いかけまわし、叩きのめした。私たちはとても怯え、逃げ出した"

See also www.eyesontheforest.or.id

DANCING WITH THE WOLVES 狼との危ないダンス

- 土地所有権の問題
Tenure conflict
- 破壊的な伐採:30度以上の傾斜地、3m以上深い泥炭湿地、植生密度が10m2/ha以上のコンセッションなどでの伐採
Destructive logging: logging in slope > 30°, peat swamp with more than 3 meters deepest, concession in the area with the vegetation density more than 10 meter cubic/ha, etc
- 植林産業は、必要な量の37%しか供給できない。
産業が始まって13年経過しているのに?
Plantation industry can only supply 37% from total needed.
After 13 years?
- 紛争解決における人権侵害:2000～2006年の間の紛争の12%が森林関係
Human right abuse in conflict resolution : 12 percent of the conflict in forestry sector between 2000 - 2006
- 水および大気汚染
Water and Air polluted
- 森林火災:2000～2006年に起こった火災の9.23%が植林産業地
Forest Fire : 9.23 percent of the firespot in 2000 – 2006, shown in plantation industries
- プランテーション開発に真剣でない
Not serious to develop plantation

Main Challenges 主な課題

- 違法伐採のほとんどが国有の森林で起こっているにもかかわらず、森林局(林業省)は、国の**森林管理を放棄しながらない**
The Department of Forestry is unwilling to **relinquish control over the nation's forests**, even though they admit that illegal logging accounts for the majority of wood extracted from the national forests
- 現在の木材加工産業の**処理能力が大きすぎる**ことが、年間の伐採量を減らすことを困難にしている。
The **existing installed** capacity of wood processing industries is an enormous block on reducing the annual forest cut
- 森林局(林業省)、警察、地方局、裁判所、軍隊、税関などにおける**腐敗体質**が、森林管理を改革しようとする際の大きな障害となっている。
Widespread corruption in the forestry department, the police, local administrations, the courts, the army and customs makes it extremely difficult to reform forestry management

Various initiatives are underway to redress this situation

このような状況を改善させるための さまざまなイニシアティブ

- **森林認証制度**の質を向上させる
土地所有権の問題が扱われていないのが問題
challenge and improve the quality of **forestry certification** – NO Land Tenure Conflict as a Major Issue
- **合法性監査**および森林保全価値評価
legality audits, and forest conservation value assessments
- 独立した森林保全価値評価が行われるまでは、今後の森林転換を強制的に一時停止させる
forced to make a **moratorium** on further forest conversion until independent assessments of forest conservation values have been conducted
- 「自由意思に基づく事前の情報を供与した上での合意(FPIC)」が推奨される
the issue of **free, prior and informed consent** is being advocated and advanced
- 持続可能なパーム油生産のための基準と指標を作成する
WALHIが点検している
to establish **principles and criteria** for sustainable palm oil production - WALHI is playing a watch dog role

how you can HELP 消費者として個人にできること

- 現地の施行が改善されるまでは、インドネシア産の木材製品を**買わない**
Don't buy forest product from Indonesia until there is best practice
- 森林セクターの改革を進めるためにインドネシア政府に圧力を与え、援助するように、自分の政府や組織を**説得する**
persuade your governments and your organization to pressure and support Indonesia government to reform the forestry sector
- 残っている熱帯雨林を破壊やパルプやアブラヤシ農園開発拡大から守るよう**に援助する**
Support the protection of the remaining rainforest from encroachment and expansion of the pulpwood and palm oil plantation
- インドネシアにおいて新たに工場などを建設するための資金源となる銀行、輸出信用機関、国際金融機関、投資家を**教育し**、改革する 予防手段
Educate and reform banks, ECAs and other IFIs and potential investors for the new mills in Indonesia → safeguards
- 森林問題に関する団結を**強化する**
Strengthen solidarity movement in forest issues
- 顧客の意識を教育し、**向上させる**
Educate and **raise** public awareness for your customers.



REDD ?

- REDD offers incentives for businesses in Annex 1 countries to fund reduced deforestation in the tropics by purchasing forest carbon
- REDD assumes that carbon emissions from deforestation, and planned future emissions, can be measured
- REDD assumes that buying and selling forest carbon is the best way to reduce deforestation

Question

- Can REDD play any useful role in supporting just and fair forest conservation ?
- Buying and selling forest carbon is the best way to reduce deforestation ?
- Is REDD the best way to reduction commitments of Annex 1 countries ?

Cronies Conflict

- Indonesia already has similar model like National Parks, where indigenous peoples are evicted from protected areas.
- The customary practices of indigenous people continue to be highly successful at conserving forest but the government doesn't want to recognize those initiatives
- The rights of indigenous communities to own, manage and benefit from their customary forests are routinely violated by the Indonesian government.

Another colonization stories?

- In the Indonesian context, REDD-I is an opportunity to subsidise the private sector and corporations who have been and continue to be responsible for widespread forest destruction.
- Corporations in the forestry and plantation sectors have concessions covering more than 60 million hectares of forest land in Indonesia. Incentives from REDD may be used by these companies to allow further investments in tree plantations or palm plantations.
- There is quantity of evidence that plantation and logging companies are responsible for initiating forest fires, including peatland conversion. Peatland fires in Indonesia are responsible for emissions of 1.400 million tonnes of CO₂ annually.
- The companies that secure funds for REDD will receive a green image which will remove pressure for them to follow the law.

REDD Simplifies Forest Function

- REDD-I simplifies the function of forest ecosystems to that of a carbon store.
- Forests are complex ecosystems, serves as water catchment areas, habitat for biodiversity and support for the life of thousands of indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities.
- Seeing forest only in carbon terms, undermines and undervalues forest as ecosystems.
- Protecting the world's forest should be seen as an obligation of humankind.

Where Are We?

- Forest conservation that respects human rights and helps end poverty will require major changes in forest management paradigm, policies and practices.
- Selling forest carbon to a global carbon market will do nothing to help these reforms, and will most likely strengthen the elite players and practices which are impoverishing millions of Indonesians and destroying the nation's forests.
- Moratorium on forest conversion should be the first step to the government of Indonesia addressing its crisis in forest management.
- This crisis stems from a failure to respect the rights of customary communities, overcapacity in the wood processing sectors, and endemic corruption.
- Including Indonesia's forest in a global carbon market will only exacerbate this situation and in our view will not result in increased protection for the forests of Indonesia.

