



Building a Strategic Cooperation between Indonesia and Brazil on Forest Management

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Background



- Memorandum of Understanding in Strategic Partnership Relations between Brazil and Indonesia, signed in November 2009.
- Both countries expects to expand their cooperation, as there is still enormous room for growth in many areas.
- Both nations are expected to emerge as the rising global power.



Republic of Indonesia



Republic Federative of
Brazil

Location	South-east Asia	South America
Land Area (sq km, 2013)	1,811,570.0	8,358,140.0
Total Population (2013)	249,865,631	200,361,925
Population growth (annual %, 2013)	1.2	0.9
Urban Population (2013)	130,559,790 (52%)	170,650,255 (85%)
GDP (current US\$, 2013)	868.3 billion	2.246 trillion
GDP growth (annual %, 2013)	5.8	2.5
GDP per capita (current US\$, 2013)	3,475	11,208
Forest Area (sq.km in 2012)	930,620.0	5,151,332.0
Forest area (% of land area)	51.4	61.6
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita in 2010)	1.8	2.2

Indonesia – Brazil Cooperation in Forest Management



- Brazil-Indonesia's cooperation in forest management has been going through various forum both bilateral and multilateral.
- Aims to enhance dialogue and cooperation in SFM, particularly through South-South cooperation, and to take on active leadership in forest issues-related multilateral fora.

Bilateral Cooperation

- On bilateral relations, several visits of Indonesia's government officials to Brazil have been taken place.
- A variety of seminars/meetings and training on environmental and forest management have also been attended by participants from Indonesia.
- Results:
 - Better understanding of forest management policies.
 - Improved knowledge and skills.

At Multilateral Level (1/5)

- **Forest Eleven (F-11)**

- Forest Eleven (F-11) is a group of tropical rainforest countries that found together in 2007 to defend their interests in the UNFCCC climate change negotiations.
- It initially consisted of the eleven members: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cameroon, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Peru and the Republic of Congo.
- In 2010, Guatemala, Guyana, and Suriname joined the group.



At Multilateral Level (2/5)

- Results:
 - On 15 December 2009, the F-11 made a joint statement at the margin of the UNFCCC COP-15. The Statement emphasised the importance of SFM and the role of forest in climate change actions through a REDD mechanism.
 - Three proposals on capacity building were developed, namely:
 - National Strategic plan on the readiness for REDD - [Indonesia]
 - The Role Of Social Forestry Towards A Resilience On Climate Adaptation and Mitigation - [Indonesia]
 - TOR for an Extended-Panamazonia Project: watching the world forest through satellite Remote Sensing - [Brazil]
 - None has been implemented

At Multilateral Level (3/5)

□ **Governors' Climate and Forest (GCF) Task Force**

- The GCF is a subnational collaboration between 26 states and provinces from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, and the United States.
- The GCF aims to promote low emissions rural development and reduced emissions from deforestation and land use (REDD+).



- More than 20% of the world's tropical forests are in GCF states and provinces, including more than 75% of Brazil's and more than half of Indonesia's.

At Multilateral Level (4/5)

- Results:
 - Establishment of the GCF Fund in 2012
 - Knowledge Database as a web-based source of information on current status and trends regarding REDD+ and low emission sustainable development.
 - The GCF Training Program, focused on the key design and implementation challenges for subnational REDD+ and low-emission rural development.
 - The GCF's communication and outreach strategy



At Multilateral Level (5/5)

- On August 11, 2014 at the GCF Annual Meeting in Acre, Brazil, the GCF Governors signed the Rio Branco Declaration committing their states and provinces to reducing deforestation 80% by 2020 with performance-based funding from the international community.
- This could result in 3.8 billion tons of avoided CO₂ emissions.



Challenges

- Geographical distance --- how to bridge the distance between two countries.
- Similarity and complementarity --- how can this be a fitting combinations.
- Lack of funding --- need third party's funding support (tripartite)
- Communication barriers at technical level.

Way Forward

- Indonesia – Brazil bilateral cooperation should go beyond forest management.
- South-South cooperation through trilateral (e.g. Heart of Borneo Initiative), and/or regional groupings (e.g. ASEAN, COMIFAC, MERCUSOR).
- Reactivate Forest Eleven (F-11).



THANK YOU