

Essential Ecosystem — Defined:

An area possessing one or more high conservation value criteria. For example, biodiversity conservation because the area is a migration path for protected animals, or provides ecosystem services, such as erosion control, or places with high ecological vulnerability.

Anticipated Impacts of Essential Ecosystem Area Protection



SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM

Promoting the international Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.



PROTECTED HECTARES

By 2020, the KEE criteria will have protected 32,48 million hectares, up from 22,48 million hectares in 2018.



PROTECTED CRITICAL LANDS

Critical lands outside forest areas will be better protected.



MANAGED PLANTATIONS

Protected essential ecosystems within plantations will be better managed.



104 Million HA

Sumatera: 22.3 Million HA

Kalimantan: 34.5 Million HA

Java & Bali: 1.4 Million HA

East Nusa: 3.1 Million HA

Sulawesi: 8.9 Million HA

Maluku: 3.2 Million HA

Papua: 29.6 Million HA

Supporting Partners



Indonesia Palm Oil

Guidelines on Essential Ecosystem Area Protection



**MORE THAN
74 PERCENT**

Across Indonesia, more than 74 percent of the poor depend on ecosystem services for their basic livelihoods.



**GREENHOUSE
GAS EMISSIONS**

Land use and land use change is responsible for 63% of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions. Expansion for agriculture often translates into burning and rampant forest fires. While forest and peat land encroachment is a threat to biodiversity.



**104 MILLION
HECTARES**

The potential Essential Ecosystem Area in Indonesia covers 104 million Hectares.



**BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS**

Globally, the value of the regulating services provided by forests is estimated to be worth billions of dollars each year, much more than the cost of conservation measures.

New Guidelines on Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) Protection have now been drafted

Multiple ministries within the government of Indonesia hold responsibilities related to the regulation and control of oil palm plantation development and conservation. Since 2016, the government-led Sustainable Palm Oil Platform (known in Bahasa as FoKSBI), has been working with the UNDP Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative. The aim was to facilitate the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, working with a range of other Ministries, to better define a nationally accepted specification for 'high conservation value areas' and to streamline nationally accepted regulations related to these. New Guidelines on Essential Eco system Area Protection have now been drafted and include:



A Legal Framework:

- The Guidelines will provide a legal framework to protect critical areas outside of forests.

Types and Criteria:

- The Guidelines explain the types of essential ecosystems areas and their criteria. For example, the KEE framework overrides the Abandoned Land Law. Protected essential ecosystem areas within plantations will no longer be categorized as abandoned land. This means plantation companies can reserve these areas without the risk of their permit being given to another business such as mining.

Identification & Management:

- The Guidelines outline the way an area acquires essential eco system status, and how stakeholders can be more involved in identifying, managing and monitoring critical land areas.

Protection Measures:

- The Guidelines detail the means for protecting essential eco system areas.