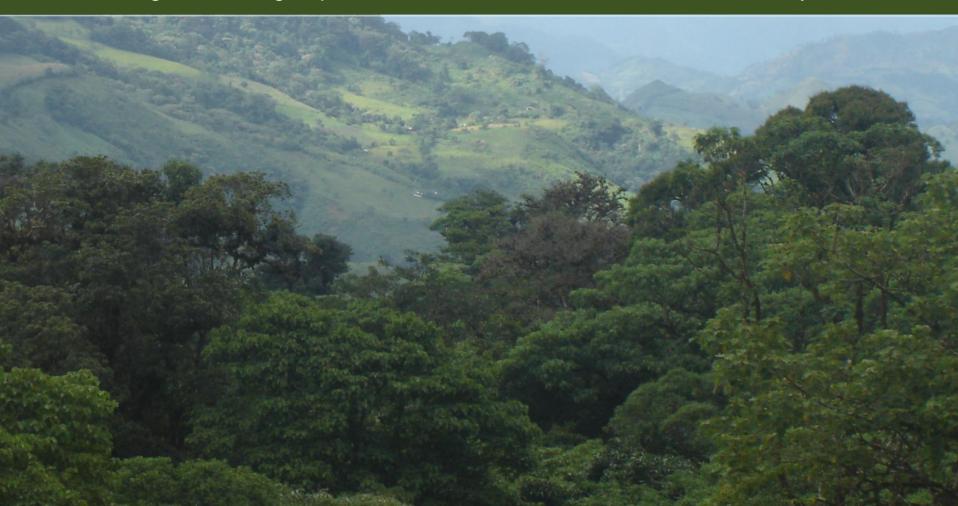
# DEFINING ILLEGALITY IN LAND CONVERSION



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#### Structure of the Presentation



- What do we mean by illegal conversion?
- Common non-compliances
- Case study: Indonesia
- Challenges to addressing illegality
- What we need to know
- Conclusions

#### Greenpeace



### **Indonesian Embassy, Brussels**



#### What do we mean by illegal conversion?



- Illegality in land conversion occurs where practices of Governments and private companies contravene established legal processes
- It results from non-compliance with the relevant laws in the national legal framework
- It can occur during the process of issuance of rights to convert forests or in relation to environmental and social regulatory requirements for companies operating in these areas

#### Common non-compliances



- Clearing forest without required corresponding clearance permit
- Permit for conducting clearance was obtained without following due process
- Clearing forest in designated protected area
- Failure to enforce required environmental mitigation measures during forest clearance
- Failure to comply with provisions in contract

## Case Study: PT Suryamas Cipta Perkasa (PT SCP) central Kalimantan, Indonesia



#### EIA and Telepak report in 2012 alleged that PT SCP:

- Obtained plantation permit without an approved environmental and social impact assessment (AMDAL)
- Operated in deep peat area, which is protected by law in Indonesia
- Operated outside concession boundaries
- Failed to mitigate fire risk during land clearance

### Challenges to addressing illegality



- Legislation may be confusing or contradictory
- Lack of transparency around permit allocation processes
- Framework for assessing applicability of regulations may be unclear, creating 'loopholes'
- Unclear boundaries of authority between various
  Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Need market mechanisms to address illegality in the production of agricultural commodities

#### What we need to know



- Current land use allocations clearly mapped
- Clarity on regulatory requirements governing issuance of licenses
- Regulatory requirements governing forest clearance practices and associated environmental and social obligations clarified
- Reliable quantitative data to be able to better understand the scale of the problem and where to focus efforts

#### Conclusions



- Increase focus and support to processes of land classification, land use allocation and gazetting as a fundamental approach to strengthening resource governance
- Ensure clarity in the national legal frameworks governing conversion
- Clarify roles and responsibilities of various national and local authorities for decision-making on land conversion
- Increase public awareness and demand-side drivers for legal agricultural commodities

