

The Land of Papua : How Intact Forest Landscape could have Sustainable Development Agenda?

Forest Legality Week, Washington DC, 8 – 10 October 2019

Primary rainforest in Boven Digoel. By Ulet Ifansasti for Greenpeace



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Introduction to Papua

Geography

- Located in Indonesia, divided into two provinces of **Papua and West Papua**



Biodiversity

- Boasts **half of the Indonesia biodiversity**
 - Thousands of endemic plants and animal are Papua of origin



Black orchid



Cassowary bird



Birds of paradise

Introduction to Papua

Language

- Estimated there are **257 different languages** spoken throughout Papua and West Papua region¹

Culture

- Unique and distinct ethnic groups spread across the island
 - Estimated there are **44 uncontacted tribe** remains²



Dani Tribe in Baliem Valley

Asmat Tribe in Asmat Region



1. Grimes, Barbara F. (ed.), 2000. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Fourteenth edition*.
2. <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/new-guinea/>

Papua Forests

- It is also home for almost **40.5 million ha of tropical forests**¹
- However, in recent years, the deforestation throughout these two provinces has skyrocketed from **10,000 ha in 2001 to 82,000 ha in 2015**²

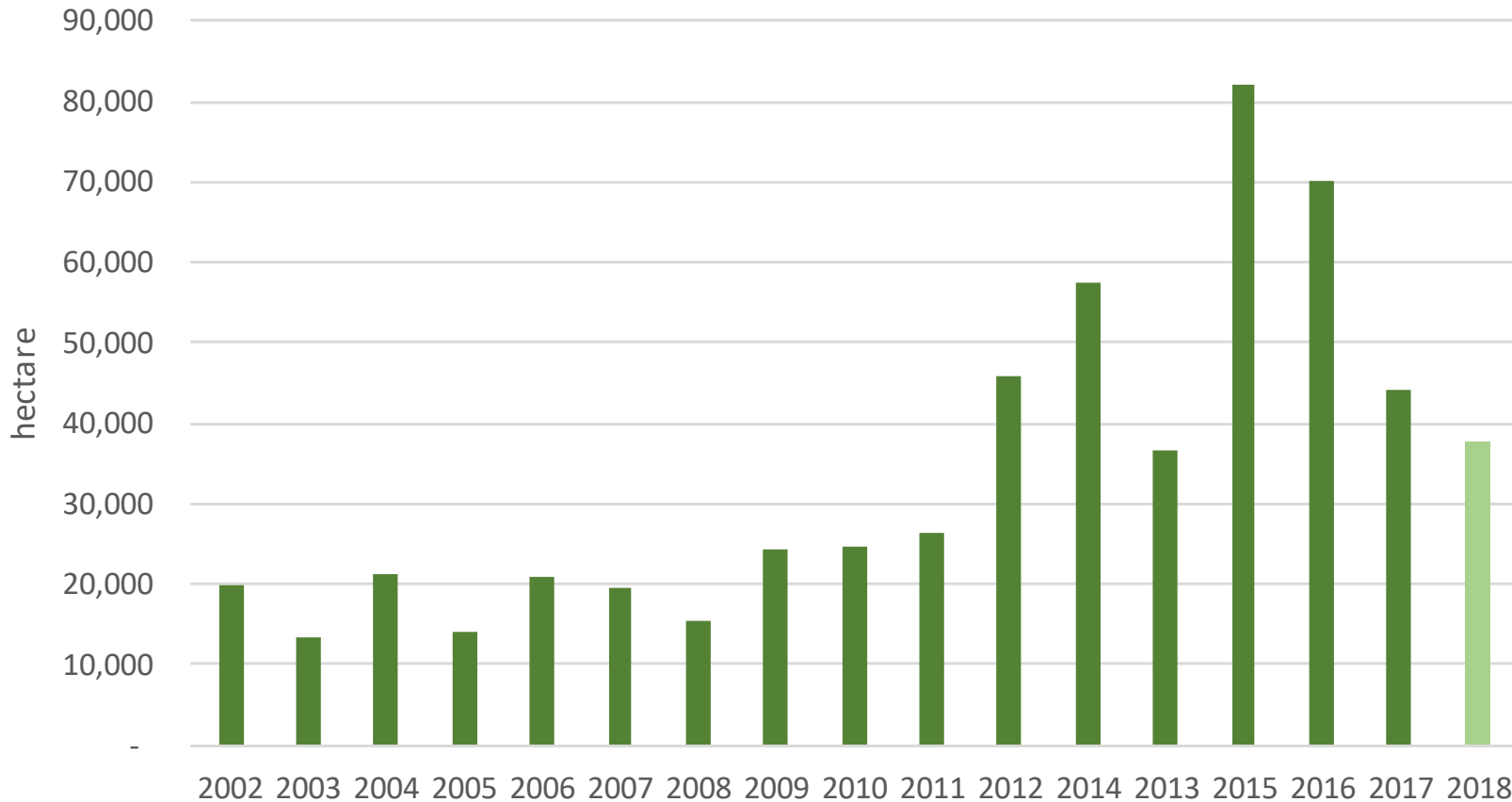


1. Tokede MJ, Mambai BV, Pangkali LB, Mardiyadi Z. Antara opini dan fakta: Kayu merbau, jenis niagawi hutan tropika papua primadona yang dikhawatirkan punah. 1st ed. Papua: WWF-Indonesia; 2013. p.2-3

2. Chitra, J., A. Wijaya, and R. Firmansyah. 2017. "Balancing Development and Forest Protection in Papua." WRI Insight. www.wri.org/blog/2017/10/balancing-development-and-forest-protection-papua

The Challenge: Rising Deforestation

Primary Forest Loss in Papua (2002 - 2018)

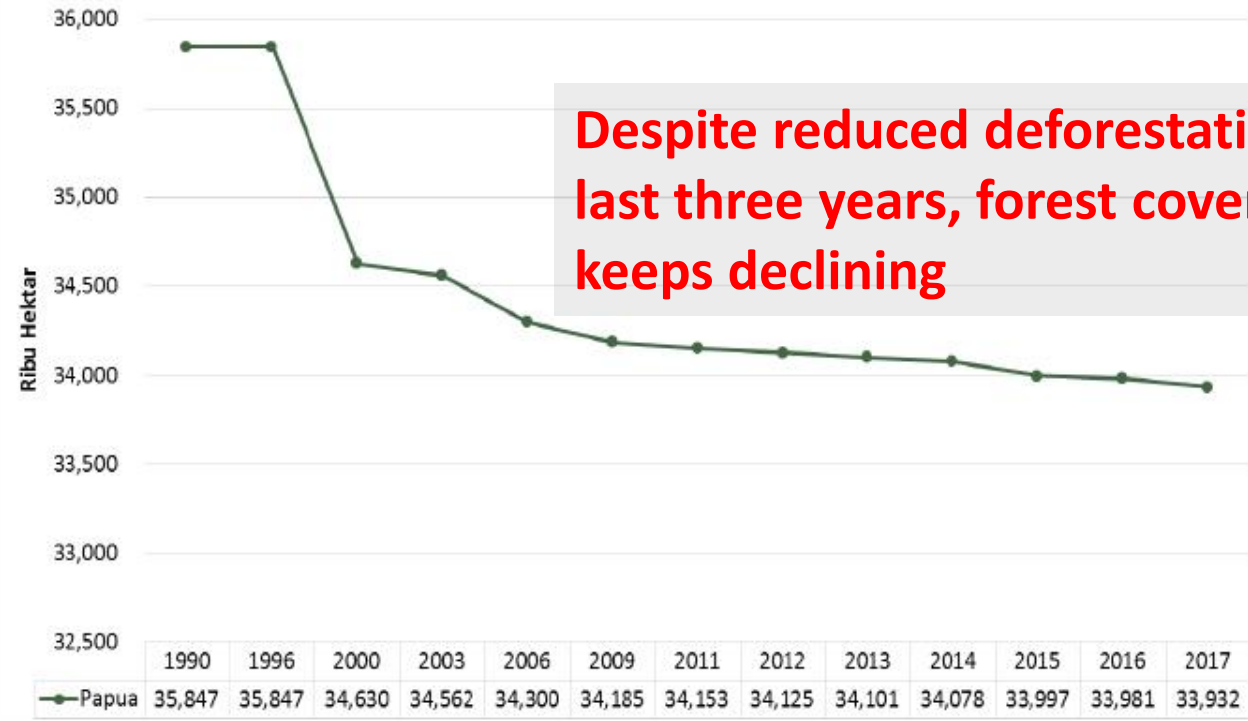


In 2015, tree cover loss peaked.

- Most of the logging **were legal** because it was done inside the production forest¹
- *However, question remains. Is it really a legal wood? Or laundered wood?*

Three Decades of Forest Cover in Papua

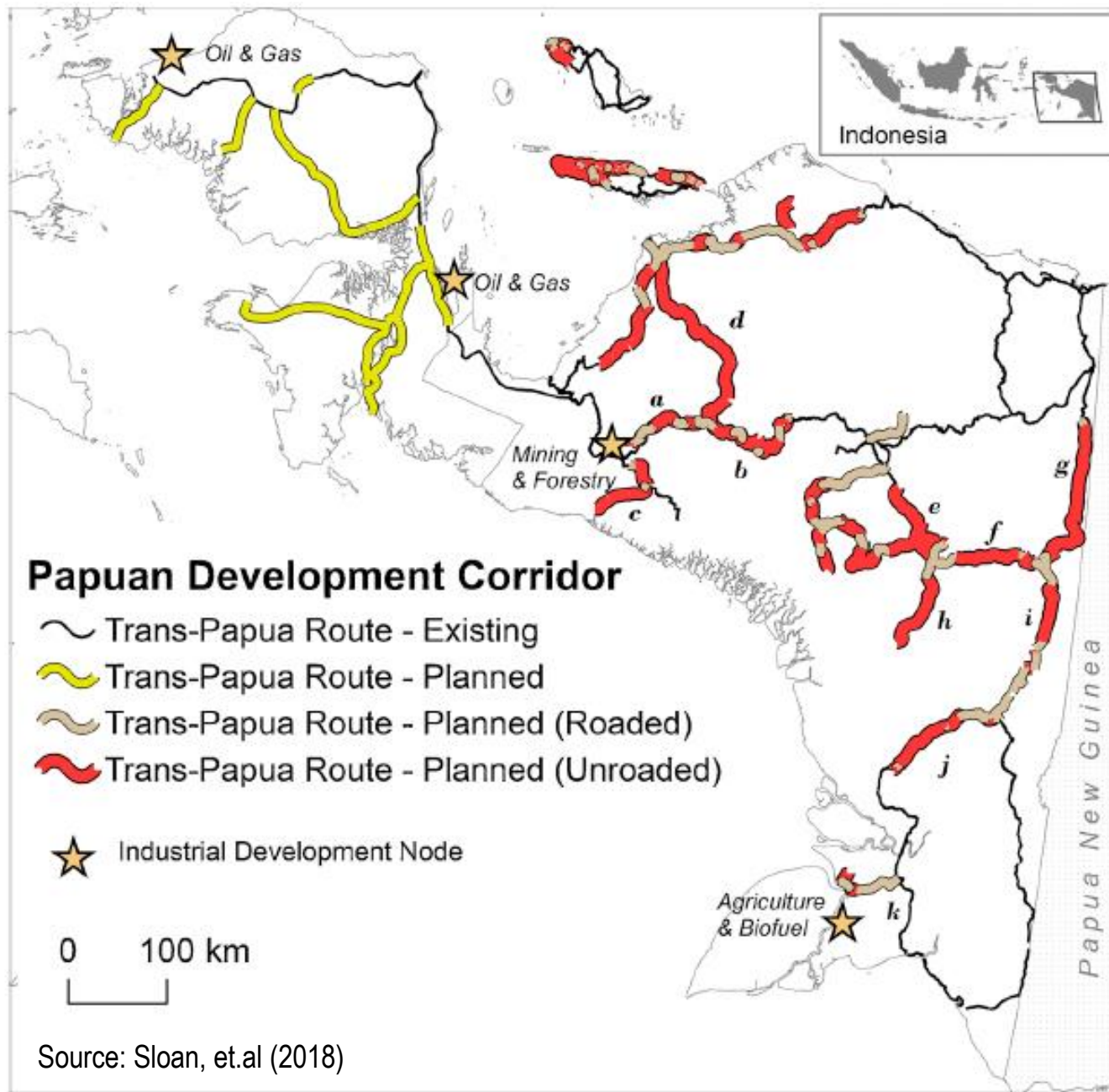
Tutupan Kawasan Hutan Region Papua



Despite reduced deforestation in the last three years, forest cover in Papua keeps declining



Source: BAPPENAS (2018)



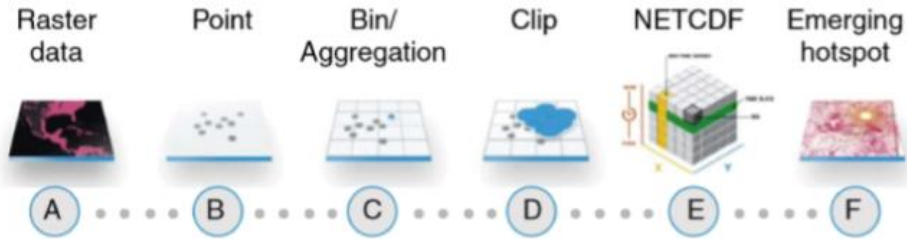
Source: Sloan, et.al (2018)

Fig. 1. The Trans-Papuan Corridor and major zones of planned economic expansion. Corridor routes are labelled by status (planned, existing) and, for Papua Province, by whether planned routes are already roaded in some form or not (roaded, unroaded).

Notes: Letters denote individual planned segments of the Trans-Papuan network. Segments *d* and *g* as well as planned routes in Papua Barat Province (at left) south of the main highway are provincial routes whose status is least certain. Data sources differ by province. For Papua Province (at right), 2013 Trans-Papua routes were according to the Papuan Regional Body for Planning and Development (BAPPEDA). These planned routes were spatially precise and so were inspected in Google Earth to label their segments according to whether they traversed unroaded forest or natural vegetation ('unroaded') or ran along existing roadways ('roaded'). In the later case of planned segments that appeared to be already roaded, road condition was not readily observable. Hence it is unknown whether roaded planned segments were recently constructed or are still pending upgrades. Google Earth imagery was generally for 2016 or earlier. In Papua Barat Province, 2016 Trans-Papuan routes are according to the Ministry of Public Works. They are spatially approximate and so were not inspected in Google Earth.

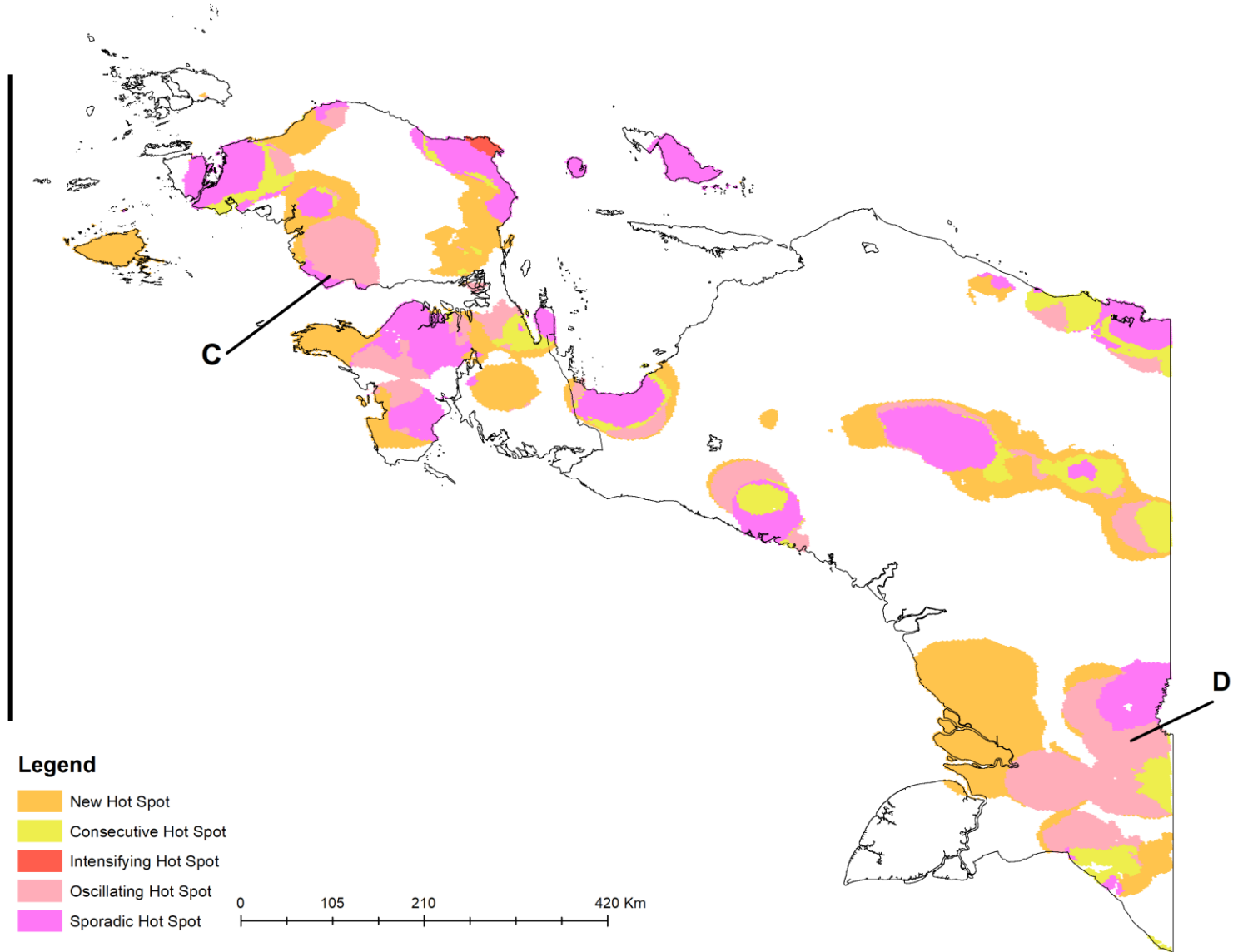
Trans-Papua Road Development

Emerging forest loss hotspots analysis



Most of forest loss in Papua Island occurred either in **Production Forest** or **Other Land Use** areas

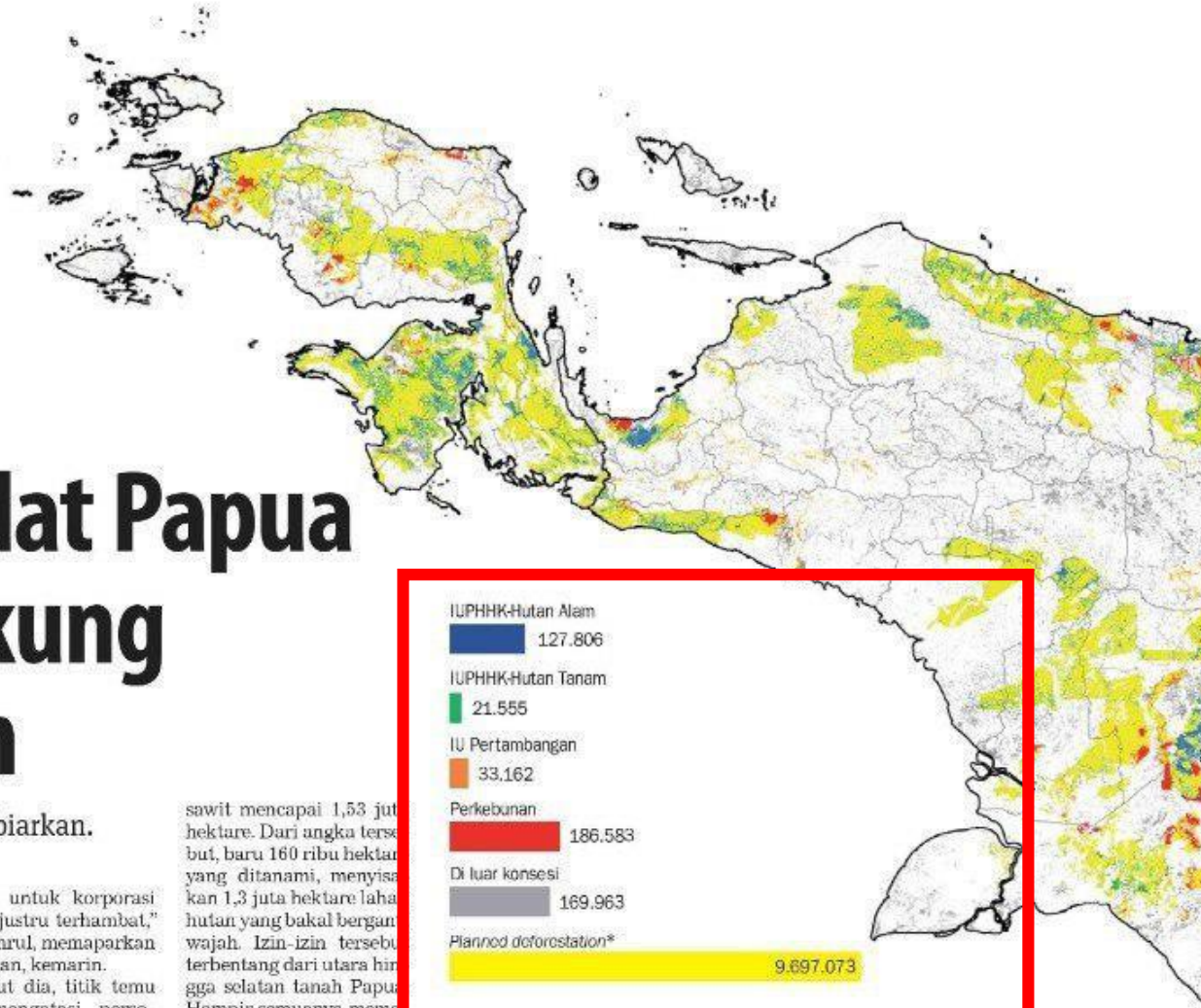
Recent deforestation in Papua can be associated to the **expansion of oil palm concession** or due to the **expansion of new districts** causing development of new roads and public infrastructure



Investigation Report on Papua

Ancaman Korporasi

HASIL analisis spasial Auriga Nusantara terhadap seluruh izin di sektor kehutanan menunjukkan bahwa kaveling hutan untuk korporasi meluas di bumi Papua. Deforestasi diperkirakan bertambah seiring dengan izin-izin baru dan menggerus tanah ulayat hak masyarakat adat. Berikut ini gambaran deforestasi di bumi Cenderawasih.



As much as 9.67 Mha of forests in Papua are already under license or business permits, and these areas, depending of their permits, are potentials and legal to be deforested

Hutan Adat Papua Terkungkung Perizinan

Banyak industri mati suri dibiarkan.

Andi Ibnu

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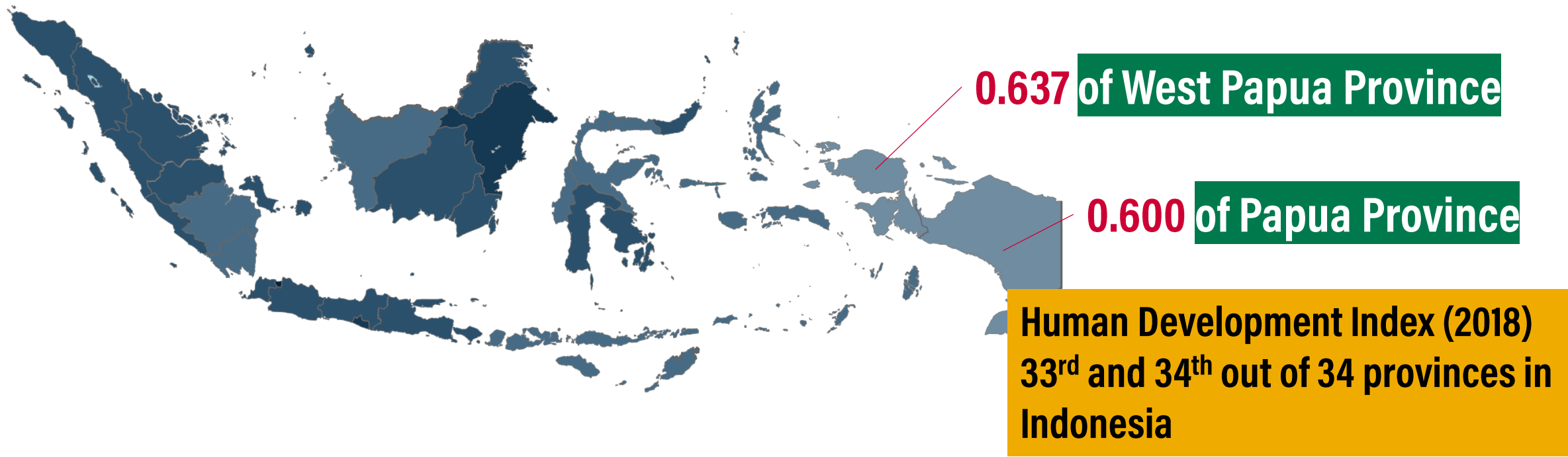
JAKARTA — Koalisi Sipil Antimafia Hutan mendesak pemerintah segera menuntaskan status quo perizinan pemanfaatan hutan.

gan izin untuk korporasi tersebut justru terhambat," kata Syahrul, memaparkan hasil kajian, kemarin.

Menurut dia, titik temu untuk mengatasi persoalan ini sudah mendesak. Tumpang-tindih regulasi ini justru terindikasi menjadi ladang subur untuk

sawit mencapai 1,53 juta hektare. Dari angka tersebut, baru 160 ribu hektar yang ditanami, menyisakan 1,3 juta hektare lahan hutan yang bakal berganti wajah. Izin-izin tersebut terbentang dari utara hingga selatan tanah Papua. Hampir semuanya memakan lahan tanah ulayat. Syahrul mengingatkan bahwa evaluasi

The Challenge: Unequal Development



- Papuan are still lagged in livelihoods, health, education.
 - Papua's HDI are the lowest among another Indonesia provinces
 - Lowest democratic index (57.55) among other Indonesia provinces

Another Challenges?

FOREST

- Papua has a unique **system of land use governance**.¹
 - Each region has distinctive method of land use system, which is mainly communal by nature, regulated and organized by the locals through local wisdoms and knowledge
 - This condition leads to a conflict among the locals, the timber company, and the government
- Emerging international market targets Papua forest as the next destination of **logging**.²
 - Because its richness and poor governance, Papua is susceptible to illegal logging and deforestation

1. Kartikasari SN, Marshall AJ, Beehler BM. Ekologi Papua. Conservation International: Papua; 2007.
2. Tokede MJ, Mambai BV, Pangkali LB, Mardiyadi Z. Antara opini dan fakta: Kayu merbau, jenis niagawi hutan tropika papua primadona yang dikhawatirkan punah. 1st ed. Papua: WWF-Indonesia; 2013. p.2-3

Another Challenges?

MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

- **Poor local government management capacity and corruption** also haunts the future of Papua's forest as the poor local governance would likely to contribute to the deforestation.¹
- The **role of local communities** which has not yet been important in the face of national and local legislation²
 - Law disharmony has caused multiple problems at stake



THE OPPORTUNITY



West Papua and Papua are the first in the world to declare itself as **conservation province**

- A commitment which plan to maintain 90% forest cover over the entire province by 2100



Indonesia climate target would also benefit from the conservation effort in Papua

- Protecting the primary forest of Papua, coupled with restoration of degraded lands, **could avoid 2.8 – 3.3 gigatons of CO₂e emissions**

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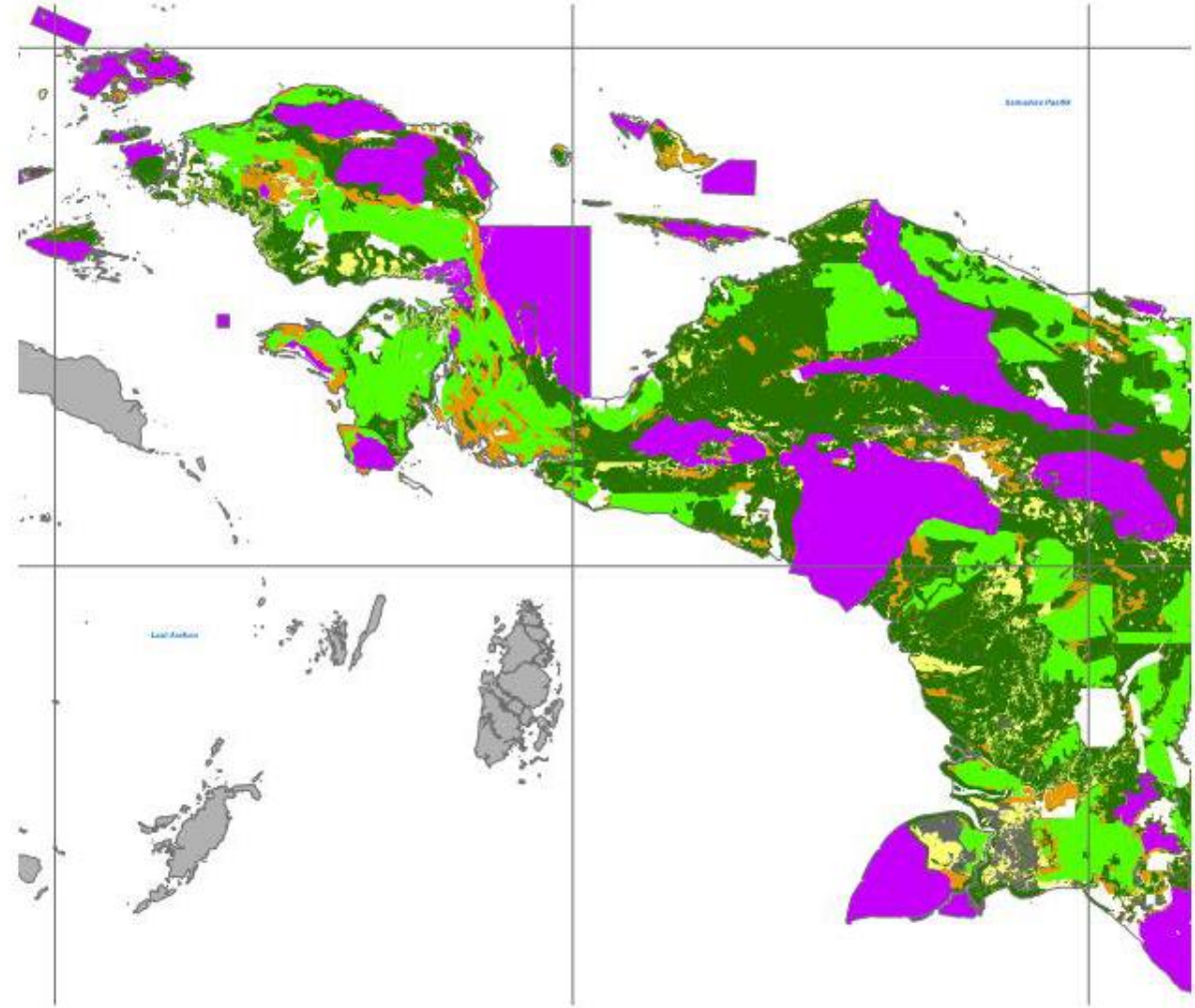


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Forestry Background Study of BAPPENAS

Forest development Focuses for Papua (Forestry Background Study 2018 – RPJMN BAPPENAS)

- Forest and high biodiversity regions are considered as main assets and national identity
- Finding solutions for tenurial conflicts, especially in the forest estate
- Promote ecosystem services and incentives scheme for Papuan intact forests
- Development of Forest Bio-economy and multi-purpose uses of forest resources



Source: BAPPENAS (2018)