

Lessons from Papua Province for development of REDD in Indonesia

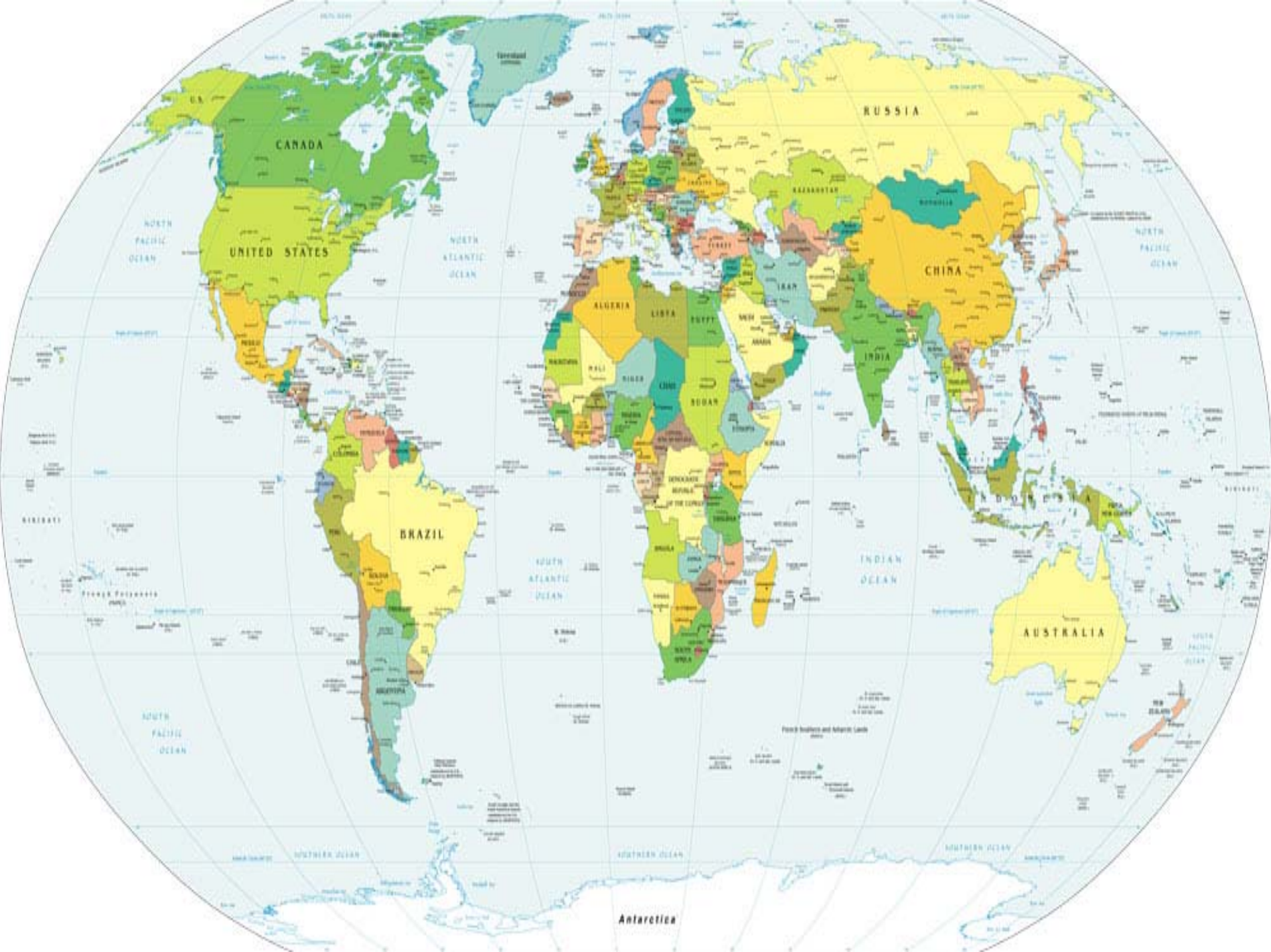


Forest Carbon Markets workshop

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Barnabas Suebu

Governor of Papua Province, Indonesia



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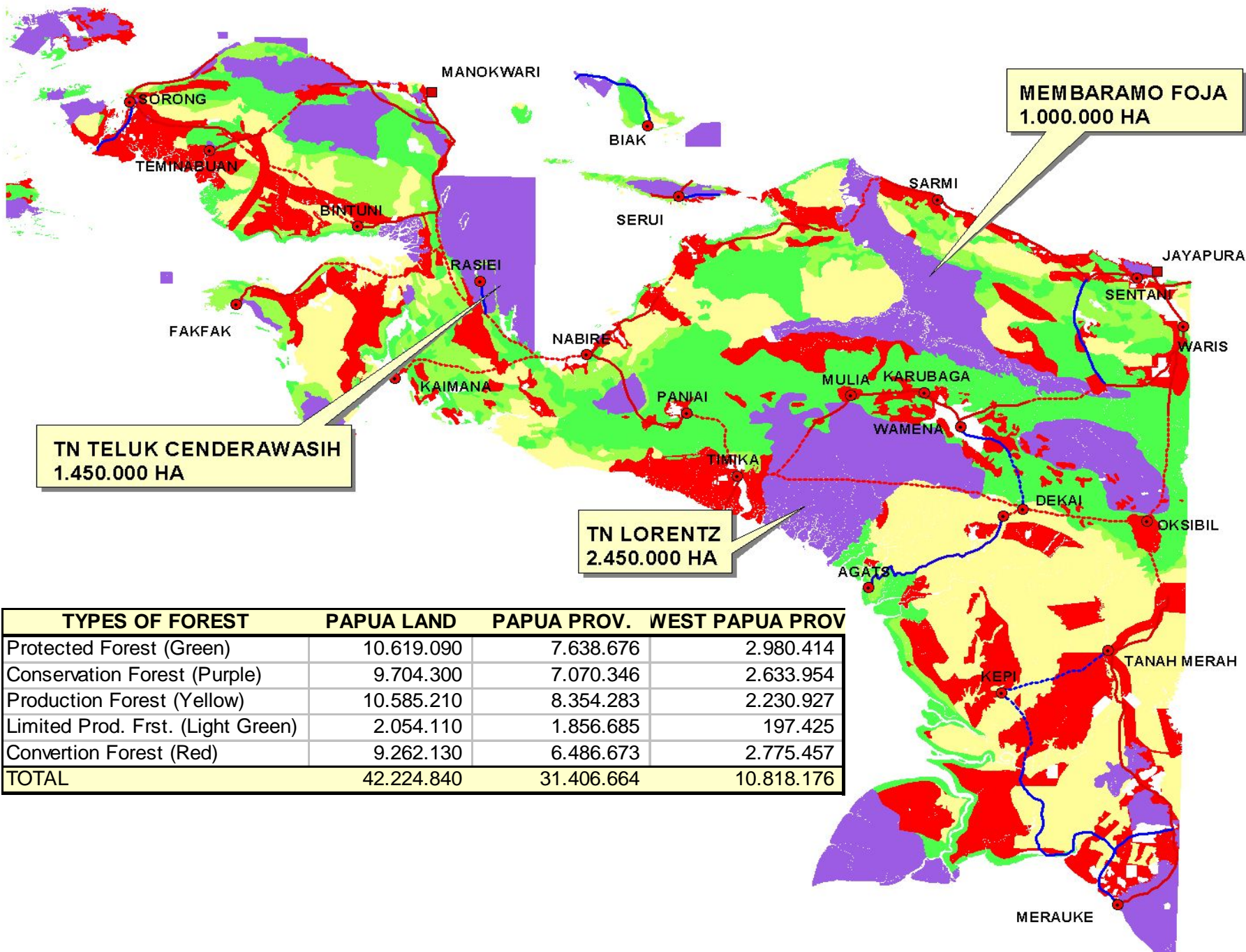
INDIA

AUSTRALIA

Antarctica

Conditions in Indonesian Papua

- Papua is covered by one of the largest expanses of pristine tropical rainforest in Southeast Asia.
- Forests cover 42 million hectares; more than 80% of provinces' land area; 24% of Indonesia's total forested area.
- Home to 54% of Indonesia's biodiversity. One of the last tropical frontiers on earth. 60% of the mammalian population & 40% of birds of Papua are endemic.
- Population: 3 million. More than 250 local languages.
- Most people in Papua are poor and critically depend on forest resources for their livelihoods



TN TELUK CENDERAWASIH
1.450.000 HA

TN LORENTZ
2.450.000 HA

MEMBARAMO FOJA
1.000.000 HA

TYPES OF FOREST	PAPUA LAND	PAPUA PROV.	WEST PAPUA PROV
Protected Forest (Green)	10.619.090	7.638.676	2.980.414
Conservation Forest (Purple)	9.704.300	7.070.346	2.633.954
Production Forest (Yellow)	10.585.210	8.354.283	2.230.927
Limited Prod. Frst. (Light Green)	2.054.110	1.856.685	197.425
Conversion Forest (Red)	9.262.130	6.486.673	2.775.457
TOTAL	42.224.840	31.406.664	10.818.176

Existing land-use plan:

- Total forest in Papua 42 million hectares
- 21 million hectares have been designated for conservation and protection
- 12 million hectares for sustainable timber production
- 9.2 million hectares designated as suitable for conversion to agricultural development

Steps to ensure sustainability

- Return forest ownership rights to the people, tackling land conflicts through securing access to forest land
- Log export ban, development of small- and medium-scale industries and community forestry to enhance value added
- Enhance law enforcement
- Review areas designated conversion, to identify how much can be held back for REDD
- Rationalise production forest areas, identify areas for increasing productivity (intensive silvicultural treatment, avoiding land clearing)

Reasons to promote REDD in Papua, as a flagship for Indonesia:

- 24% of Indonesia's total forested area.
- Need to find positive economic incentives for more sustainable practice
- Need to find a more rational allocation of land between forests (sustainability), agriculture (food security) and green energy (energy security)
- REDD has potential to secure long-term, sustainable revenues for improving local livelihoods
- The Papua Special Autonomy Law recognizes customary forest resource rights and provides a legal basis for equitable benefit sharing

Milestones to develop REDD in Papua Province

1. Share experience with Central Government, other local governments, to establish a national framework for REDD demonstration activities and carbon-market investment.
2. Develop capacity for bio-carbon stock inventories and monitoring at the provincial level, district and project level; as a sub-national component of national carbon accounting scheme
3. Pilot interventions which test alternative incentive mechanisms for forest protection and sustainable forest management
4. Develop provincial forest policies and institutions that provide a legal and operational framework for carbon financing at a sub-national level.

1. Working to develop a national REDD framework

- Establish joint working group with Ministry of Forestry, other provinces, to link pilot activity with policy development
- Develop legal frameworks governing REDD and carbon-market investments
- Establish long-term support mechanisms, drawing on central government and other resources for capacity building
- Explore and agree a legal framework for sub-national approaches to REDD

2. Development of comprehensive monitoring capability that can detect change in carbon stocks in Papua

- a) Remote monitoring and information management
- b) Airborne monitoring
- c) Community forest monitoring teams
- d) Support monitoring of forests and timber trade by GOI forest protection agencies, civil society organizations and independent organisations
- e) Improve cooperation among law enforcement agencies and between law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations

3. Pilot interventions to test incentive mechanisms for protecting bio-carbon stocks

- a) Spatial planning, re-valuation of forest resources.
- b) Mapping of customary forest lands at pilot sites.
- c) Build capacity of local village institutions for managing benefits obtained from REDD.
- d) Build capacity for the development of community based low-impact logging
- e) Forest monitoring and protection.

4. Financial distribution mechanisms

- a) Agreement needs to be reached on revenue sharing between levels of government and people, to ensure that those who actually own and protect forest get most of the benefit
- b) Within the Province, REDD benefits will be targeted at community development and forest protection
- c) The Province has begun a direct cash transfer scheme under the RESPEK Programme to all villages in Papua, which will help to improve community capacity in public financial management.
- d) Financing mechanisms for small-scale enterprise development/community forestry
- e) Forest Endowment Fund from REDD investments for sustainable forest management

5. Capacity building & institutional support

- Analysis and review of existing forest land use designation, to identify areas suitable for REDD
- Development of a provincial policy framework for REDD including participation of District governments, nested within national framework
- Implementing measures under Provincial Sustainable Forestry Regulation that are needed for REDD, e.g. on land allocation; forest protection; certified, sustainable community forestry; fund-management.
- Development of Natural Resources Management Body (data management, planning and coordination)

6. Leakage, additionality, permanence

- Ensuring REDD activities deliver benefits to local communities and government, so that they continue to have an incentive to protect and manage forests
- Revisions to provincial spatial plans to ensure permanence and addresses leakage, through:
 - Rationalising land-use and revaluing existing forest resources;
 - Community support, based on participatory mapping and decision-making at village level
 - Legal agreements with District Government and customary owners
 - Monitoring of land-use change, and enforcement of agreed spatial plans (sanctions)
- Review of forest concessions and development of community-based forest management systems to meet local and export timber demands

Conclusion

- No Forest, No Life !
- It is very important to ensure 42 million hectares of Papua forest are properly conserved and wisely utilized.
- Need a better collaboration and cooperation among local government, national government and international conservation and development institutions
- Need to work together with the Papua forest owner: the indigenous people of Papua, on the equal basis, for the improvement of their living condition
- REDD provides opportunities to achieve Papua forest sustainability and Papua people's prosperity

A lush tropical forest scene with a mossy log in the foreground and a semi-transparent text box in the center. The forest is dense with green foliage, including large ferns and various trees. The ground is covered in fallen leaves and moss. The text "THANK YOU" is centered in a bold, black font within a semi-transparent white box.

THANK YOU