

EXPERIENCE IN INVOLVING COMMUNITIES IN FOREST CARBON PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION AND CARBON MONITORING IN PAPUA



By

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CONDITIONS IN PAPUA

- Papua is covered by one of the largest expanses of pristine tropical rainforest in Southeast Asia.
- Forests area 42 million hectares; more than 85% 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 with more than 250 indigenous languages.
- Most people in Papua are poor and critically depend on forest resources for their livelihoods, cultural and spiritual heritage
- Indigenous peoples and local communities should have access to all management practices in REDD to reduce risks of carbon stock loss and to ensure that forests benefit the people of Papua

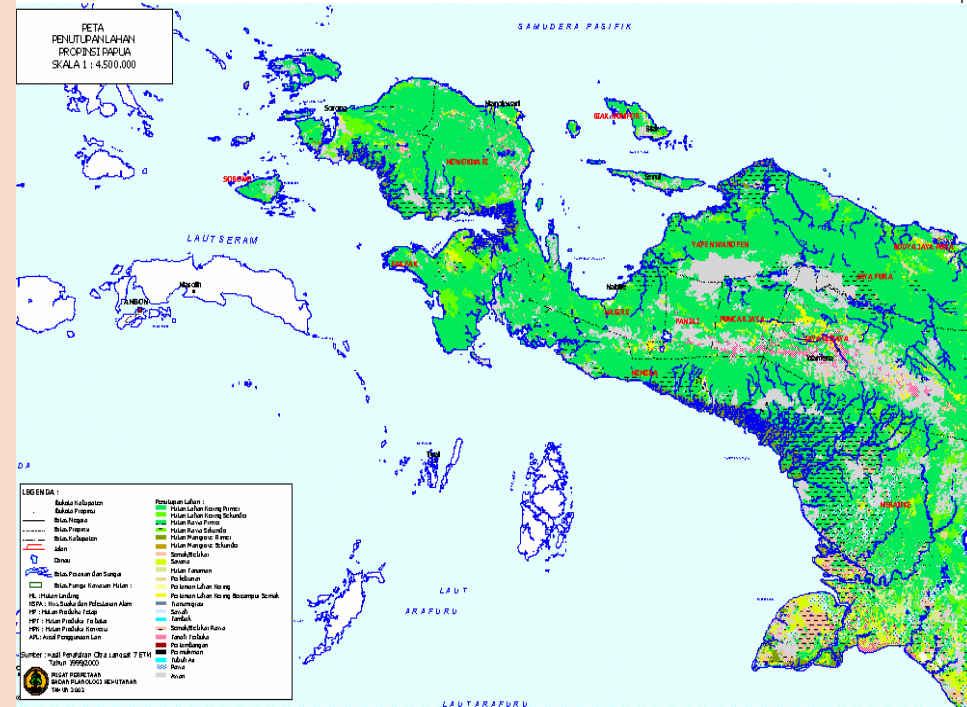
LANDSCAPE OF PAPUA

- Papua island is classified into four geographical zones, each with a distinctive biota, namely
 - Central Cordillera (the highland zone) with five highest mountains
 - The northern part of Papua consist of vast lowland areas
 - The southern part of Papua, one of the world's largest freshwater wetlands and most extensive mangrove ecosystems
 - The vogelkop (or Bird Head), a number of isolated mountain ranges punctuating the lowland



EXISTING FOREST AREA PLAN

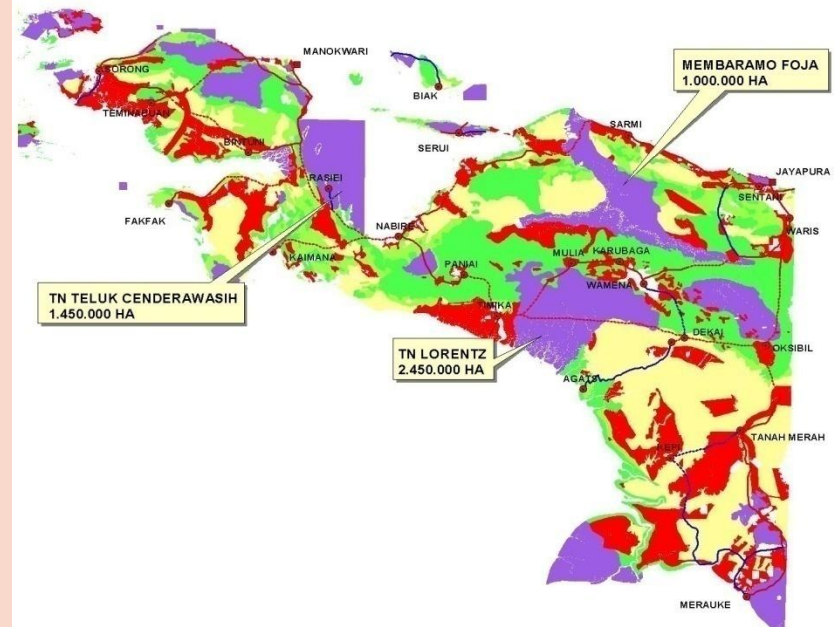
- **Most of Papua island is still covered with intact forests (around 85% of the landmass).**
- **Forest cover of Papua Island :**
 - **lowland forest (over 52%),**
 - **swamp forest (15% of forested land),**
 - **mountain forest (more than 11%),**
mangrove (3.8%),
 - **Others: such as savanna, plantation forest and snow-capped peaks.**
- **Deforestation, between 2000 & 2006, was relatively small, only 1% of the total national deforestation**



EXISTING FOREST AREA 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



| 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 |

DEFORESTATION

- Return forest ownership rights to the indigenous people,
- Tackling land conflicts through securing access to forest land
- Development of small- and medium-scale industries and community forestry schemes to enhance local economic income
- Enhance law enforcement
- Review areas designated for conversion through provincial planning process, reduce forested areas designated for conversion by 50%
- Rationalize production forest areas, identify areas for improved productivity (intensive silvicultural management, forest certification, forest restoration)
- All types of forest in Papua are dedicated to save planet earth and future humanity

COMMITMENTS : ACTION TO DEVELOP REDD

- Papua Province and West Papua Province committed to develop REDD pilot projects that encompass these policies in an area of no less than 500,000 hectares
- Both provinces are committed to re-designate up to 5 million hectares of conversion forest for carbon trading if carbon financing mechanism become available
- Set up a provincial working multi-stakeholder group to develop provincial REDD policies and implementation guidelines based on the national REDD decree and the Papua provincial regulation on sustainable forest management
- Call for bi-lateral and multi-lateral support and technology transfer to develop a sub-national carbon baseline and carbon monitoring system for Papua within Indonesia's emerging national carbon accounting framework

REASONS TO PROMOTE REDD IN PAPUA, AS A FLAGSHIP FOR INDONESIA

- Papua represent 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**

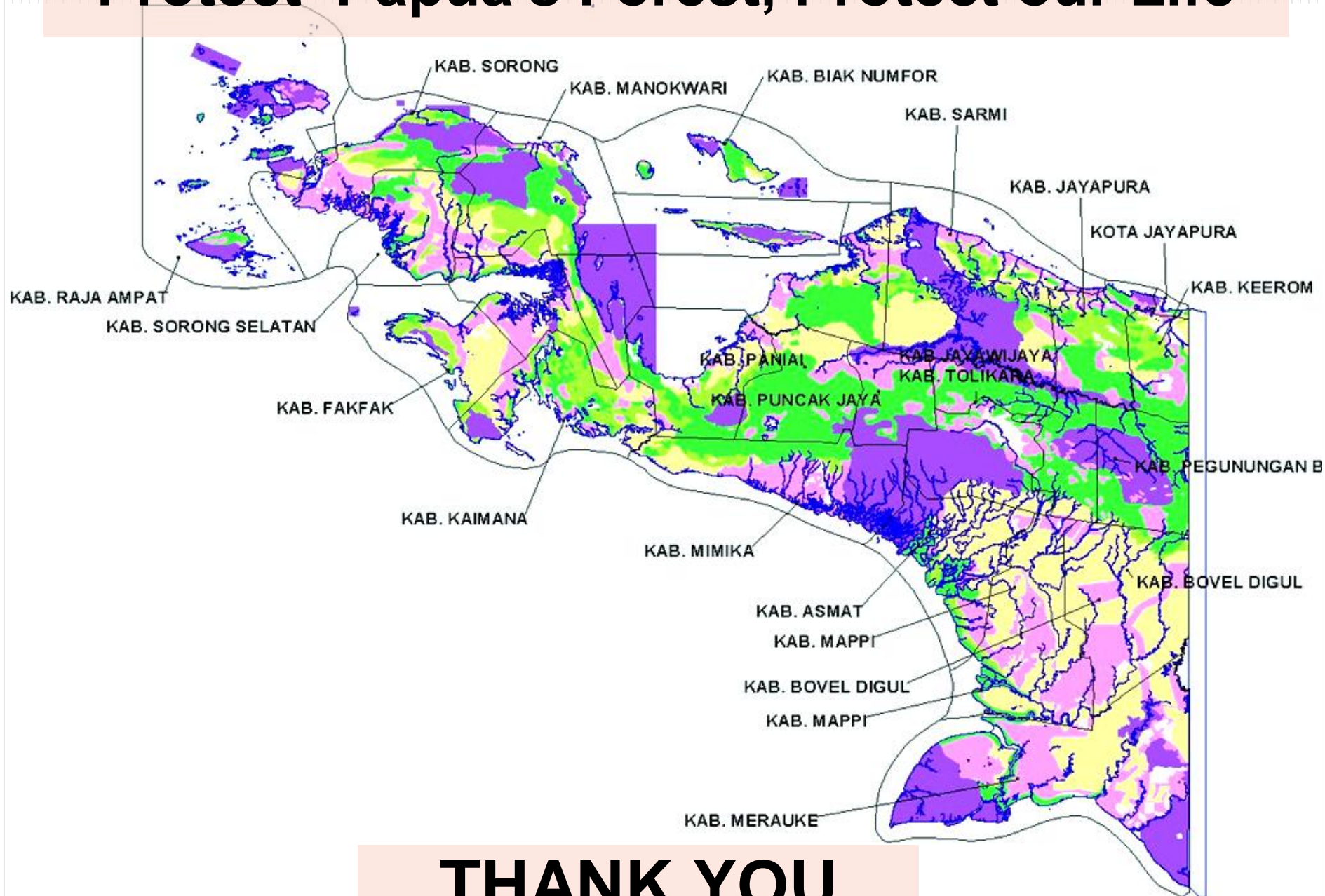
EXISTING REDD INITIATIVES IN PAPUA

- **Indicative locations**
 - **Prioritising area designated for conversion to agriculture**
- **Testing voluntary market mechanisms**
 - **Memoranda of Understanding with potential investors (Macquarie Bank, New Forests)**
- **REDD preparedness program or project with potential International NGOs (WWF, CI)**

MILESTONES TO DEVELOP REDD IN PAPUA

- 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 a 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.**

Protect Papua's Forest, Protect our Life



THANK YOU