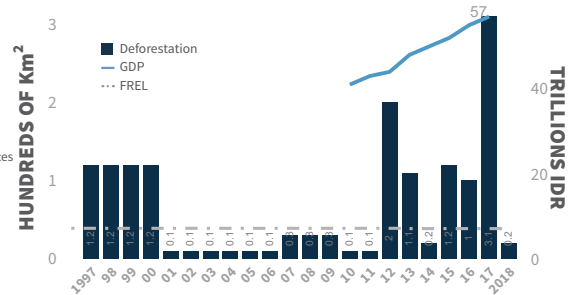
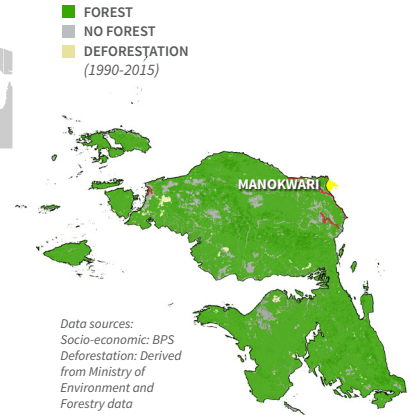




LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Forests cover 90% of West Papua (WP) with lowest historical deforestation rates in Indonesia; WP commits to maintain at least 70% as protected areas through Manokwari Declaration (MD) & Special Regulation on Sustainable Development
- Special Autonomy (SA) status allows provincial government regulation-making abilities, more decision-making authority considering local context & access to funding from central government through 2021
- ~13% provincial GDP growth from 2003-2012, due in part to growth in natural gas industry [BP Indonesia Tangguh liquid natural gas (LNG) project] & related sectors, & government spending following creation of province
- WP rural poverty rate (35%; 2017) is more than 2x the national average & wealth is concentrated in urban areas; infrastructure development aims to promote equitable wealth distribution
- In 2015-2016, degraded peatlands accounted for 50-55% more emissions than forest clearing

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal logging Legal logging Large-scale agriculture Infrastructure development (incl. for transportation)
AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION	7.08 Mt CO ₂ (2010-2015) Includes above-ground biomass & peat decomposition
AREA	98,593 km ²
POPULATION	937,500 (2018)
HDI	62.99 (2017)
GDP	USD 4.38 billion (2016, base year 2010)
GINI	0.390 (2017)
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing & other industry Extraction of non-renewable resources Public services
RURAL/URBAN POPULATION	68/32% (2015)

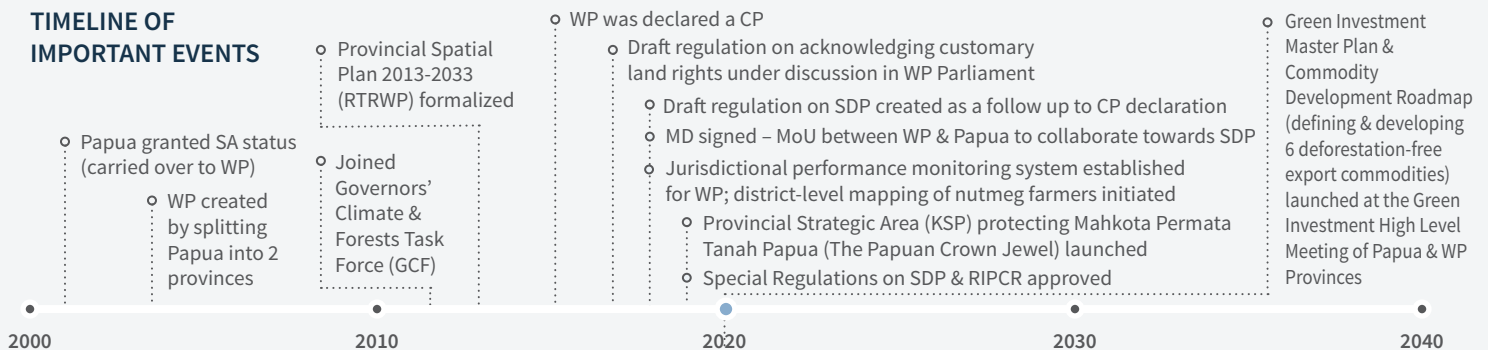


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Following commitment to be a Conservation Province (CP) and the MD, the WP Development Partners Forum brought together various stakeholders to address increasing threats from industrialization and development to WP's high forest cover/biocultural diversity. Further in 2019, WP declared itself the world's first Sustainable Development Province (SDP) and issued the Special Regional Regulations on Sustainable Development (*Perdatus 10/2019*) & Recognition of IP & Customary Rights (RIPCR; *Perdatus 11/2019*). SDP integrates actors from diverse sectors into provincial development planning and recognizes the importance of Indigenous peoples (IP) in protecting forest areas. As a new province with relatively low socio-economic development nationally, SDP aims to balance economic development with maintenance of biodiversity and

ecosystem services, IP rights, and livelihoods, while reducing risks for investors. These policies protect marine areas, forests, and watersheds, tighten permits for large-scale plantations, implement "no palm oil" for new permits, include development of a green economy with deforestation-free commodities, and increase access to utilization and profit sharing from natural resources for IP through ecological fiscal transfers (EFT). Progress on implementing CP/SDP has been relatively slow, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. But since issuance of these special regulations, the WP government has initiated a campaign to socialize the concept, including environmental/cultural education activities to ensure effective implementation and development of a sustainable economy.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

◆ Part of international agreement or forum

- 1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 Reduce GHG emissions from deforestation & land use change up to 41.19% below 2006-2011 (~9.6 Mt CO₂e/year).
- 3 Reduce GHG emissions from forestry & other land use sectors up to 42.7% below 2006-2011 level.
- 4 Designate 70% of WP's forests & watersheds as a protected area & convert 50% of coastal areas/small islands as conservation areas; reduce deforestation/degradation by up to 80% of 2005-2009 average; sustainable mgmt of at least 50% of forests.
- 5 Reduce emissions 29% (unconditional) to 41% (conditional on international support) below BAU.

JURISDICTIONAL

- Rio Branco Declaration¹◆
- Regional Action Plan for GHG Emissions Reduction (RAD-GRK)²
- Provincial REDD+ Strategy & Action Plan (SRAP REDD+)³
- Special Regional Regulation on Sustainable Development⁴

NATIONAL

- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC⁵◆

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📅 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 Provincial budget (APBD). 2 National budget (APBN). 3 Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA). 4 National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). 5 The David & Lucile Packard Foundation; 6 Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, & Nuclear Safety (Germany). 7 Fakfak District Plantation Agency. 8 Provincial Plantation Agency. 9 Institut Penelitian Inovasi Bumi (INOBU) & Yayasan AKAPE. 10 Provincial Forestry Agency. 11 Norad via UNDP. 12 Sources vary between KPHs but generally include collection of funds from nature tourism management, collections from companies utilizing NTFPs within limited parts of the KPH, &/or international financial assistance given to stakeholder collaborative programs for conservation activities. 13 All Provincial level agencies, led by Forestry Agencies. 14 WP Legislative Council. 15 Regional Research & Development Agency (Balitbangda). 16 People's Assembly of WP (MRPB). 17 Papua State University. 18 WWF Indonesia. 19 Conservation International. 20 The Nature Conservancy. 21 Provincial Food Crops, Horticulture & Plantations Agency, Energy & Mineral Resources Agency, Public Works & Housing Agency

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2017-2022 (RPJMD) emphasizes CP strategy across sectors; under revision based on MD & SDP Regulation SDP Regulation serves as provincial strategy, developed & governed by multi-stakeholder input
Spatial plan	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDP Regulation will serve as legal basis to revise RTRWP, incl. the new conservation targets & KSP RTRWP allocates areas for infrastructure but no mitigations proposed for environmental damages
Performance targets	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDP Regulation sets quantitative targets but no specific plan for achieving targets yet RAD-GRK & SRAP set provincial emissions reduction targets in line with national target (RAN-GRK)/regional development priorities & the REDD+ mitigation action scenario, respectively
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Monitoring System monitors land cover, deforestation & fire hotspots annually; data not available to public & WP govt Simtaru (Spatial Planning Information System) is being developed for monitoring & spatial planning - to include information on water catchment areas, erosion, land use & forest changes
Policies & incentives	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WP Regulations on SDP & customary land rights, & national focus on infrastructure & agricultural development, represent competing interests within & between provincial & national govts EFT incentives proposed to promote sustainable development & conservation of forests
Multi-stakeholder governance	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Group on Accelerating Social Forestry (Pokja PPS) in state-owned & customary forests secures LC management rights & creates incentives for managing forests (esp. NTFPs) Pokja SDP, informally established under Balitbangda, involves IP, LC, WP govt, NGOs, universities
Sustainable agriculture	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National & WP govt initiatives exist to sustainably develop industries (e.g., cocoa, coffee) & target IP for increasing income via local commodities (e.g., sago, nutmeg), but IP participation is low Govt periodically runs technical assistance & extension services but limited funding, staff capacity, & infrastructure limit reach; also IDH's FarmFit Fund provides farmers funds & technical services to sustainably increase productivity
Indigenous peoples & local communities	◐	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDP Regulation expands on IP rights & allows IP to propose allocation of specific areas to meet livelihood & conservation/protection needs through the MRPB (established through SA Law) RIPCR, developed with support of MRPB, NGOs, & international finance, provides detailed protocols for IP & customary land claims
LED-R finance	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most funds supporting LED-R are from national govt; WP govt seeking increased support through MD Significant SA Funding from national govt, mainly for education, health & infrastructure development, could strengthen local economies & improve living standards in WP, including for IP

CITATION | I. Pulungan, C. Stickler, O. David, S. Peteru, N. Hapsari. 2020. "West Papua, Indonesia" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability 2020/12/22

TECHNICAL TEAM



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CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Dependence on extractive activities limits capacity to develop other sectors (e.g., agriculture), impeding rural economic growth & poverty reduction
- Tensions around past land conflicts complicate mapping of traditional lands → spatial land use data are collected through participatory means but do not always influence decision-making
- TransPapua road, planned by national government, under construction aims to improve connectivity of WP & Papua but may impact forests, wildlife, & conservation
- Conflicts between national & WP govt interests pose challenges for implementing SDP, conservation & LC

OPPORTUNITIES

- SDP Regulation could serve as a model for other provinces & increase finance/investment opportunities
- IP land rights through regulations on SDP & RIPCR could improve livelihoods, streamline benefit distribution, strengthen institutions, & encourage local participation in national development planning
- Developing fisheries & marine industries could reduce pressure on forests, support ecotourism, & expand fisheries products' exportation
- 2019 KLHK analyses of Papua Island include a strategy & action plan with targets, allowing for alignment of national & WP interests on conservation & biodiversity