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JUNE,
2023

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR BP FOREST CARBON OFFSET PROJECT

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL FOREST OFFSET AREA AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

IPB University
Bogor Indonesia

bp

KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan penelitian Pelibatan Pemangku Kepentingan dan Idetifikasi Areal Potensial Offset Karbon ini merupakan bagian dari kegiatan kerjasama antara BP Berau Ltd dan Fakultas Kehutanan dan Lingkungan IPB yang berjudul : Studi Kelayakan Proyek Offset Karbon Hutan di Provinsi Papua Barat.
BP Berau Ltd. adalah perusahaan minyak dan gas yang beroperasi di Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni, berkomitmen untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca dari kegiatan Perusahaan hingga mencapai 1 juta ton CO2 per tahun. Target pengurangan emisi sebagian akan diperoleh melalui offset emisi yang berbasis dari pengelolaan hutan di wilayah Papua Barat.
Melalui penelitian studi kelayakan akan dilakukan identifikasi areal yang potensial untuk offset karbon, analisis regulasi dan persyaratan implementasi, bentuk kegiatan mitigasi emisi dan penilaian kelayakan implementasi proyek karbon.
Laporan penelitian ini memuat proses dan hasil pelibatan pemangku kepentingan di Provinsi Papua Barat terkait dengan pandangan dan persepsi mereka terhadap peran hutan sebagai karbon offset dan identifikasi areal potensial untuk implementasi offset karbon berbasis hutan.

TIM PENELITI

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1 BACKGROUND

BP Indonesia, one of oil and gas company which operates in Teluk Bintuni District, has a commitment to reduce emissions by around 1 million tons of CO_2 per year. Some of the actions that have been carried out are rehabilitation activities in an area of 1,320 hectares. However, this action is still far from reaching the emission reduction target. Therefore, these efforts need to be expanded through other mechanisms, such as a carbon offset mechanism or other mechanisms that are recognized by the central government and the international community. For this reason, BP Indonesia requires studies to make further decisions regarding emission reduction strategies that comply with national regulations or international carbon trading requirements.

Faculty of Forestry, IPB University is mandated to conduct the feasibility study for BP carbon offset project. This report is a part of the study carried out in West Papua Province, Indonesia. The project will have four reports delivered: (1) inception report; (2) Mid Term report 1; (3) Mid Term report 2; and (4) Final Report. Inception report has been delivered in March 2023 and contains the preliminary result of the study, while this report is a mid-term report 1 containing: (i) a finding of implementation and implication of applicable regulations of forest carbon offset in West Papua; (ii) identification of potential working areas, including land status and ownership, ecological and social condition assessment; and (iii) result from the stakeholder engagement workshop, which was held in Manokwari on 14 June 2023.

This report will be followed by mid-term report 2, which contain: (i) result from carbon inventory activity in BP Indonesia watershed forest rehabilitation area and assessment for carbon sink business unit; and (ii) Carbon stock calculation simulation and its sink in a certain period in implementation scale (forest management unit). Following the mid-term report 2, a final report will be delivered summarizing this study, including cost analysis for BP carbon offset project.

2 OBJECTIVES

The project aims to achieve the following objectives:

a. To describe and analyze a finding of implementation and implication of applicable regulations of forest carbon offset in West Papua Province;
b. Identify potential working areas, including land status and ownership, ecological and social condition assessment; and

c. Reporting Stakeholder Engagement (to understand point of view, expectation, and role of each party in this activity plan).

3 METHODOLOGY

General flowchart of this study is drawn in Figure 1.

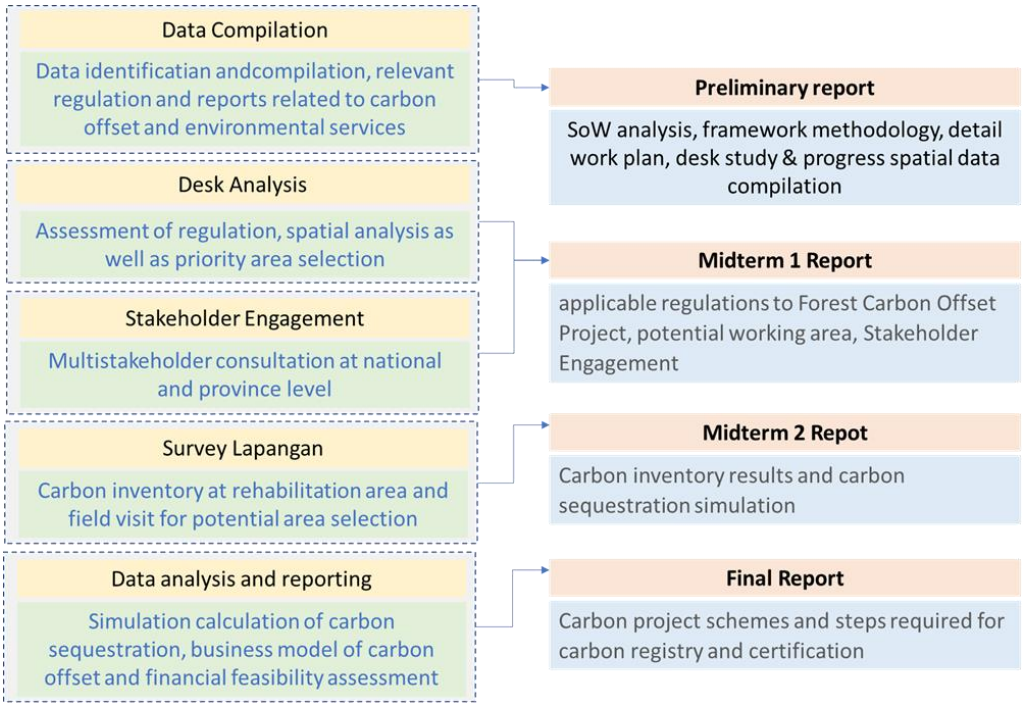

Figure 1 General flowchart for study activities

Specific for this report, the methodology will involve desk study for regulation and potential working area analysis, and stakeholder engagement through in-depth consultation and a one-day workshop with related stakeholders in West Papua Province.

3.1 DESK STUDY

3.1.1 Policy and Regulation Setting of Carbon Pricing

Desk study on policy and regulations was carried out to identify number of existing regulations related to forestry and land use GHG emissions (REDD+, SRN, MRV, and forest carbon offsets). In addition to that, the desk study will include related regulations regarding the potential for carbon offsets, utilization of ecosystem services related to forest carbon and the mechanism of the MRV system, both at national and province level.

The importance of reviewing existing policies and regulations is related to the climate change mitigation effort as a national program with global targets. However, the implementation at the site level involves a sizable funding mechanism. The regulatory vacuum has been understood by the government, and the preparation of the required regulations has been accelerated. Therefore, compliance with existing mechanisms and regulations is very important to avoid problems in the future.

3.1.2 Potential Offset Area Identification

Spatial and remote sensing data processing was carried out to obtain an overview of forest change and emissions in the West Papua region and to determine several priority locations that are supported as carbon offset locations. A single database will use as a basis of analysis to identify a number of forest locations that may becoming a candidate for carbon projects, through historical analysis of land cover changes and emissions (deforestation, forest degradation, and reforestation), land use history and plans (spatial changes) and forest use, forest management unit (KPH, business permits, social forestry and customary forest), ecological conditions and readiness of other necessary supporting infrastructure, including the existing regulation. Data use in this study are presented in figure 2.

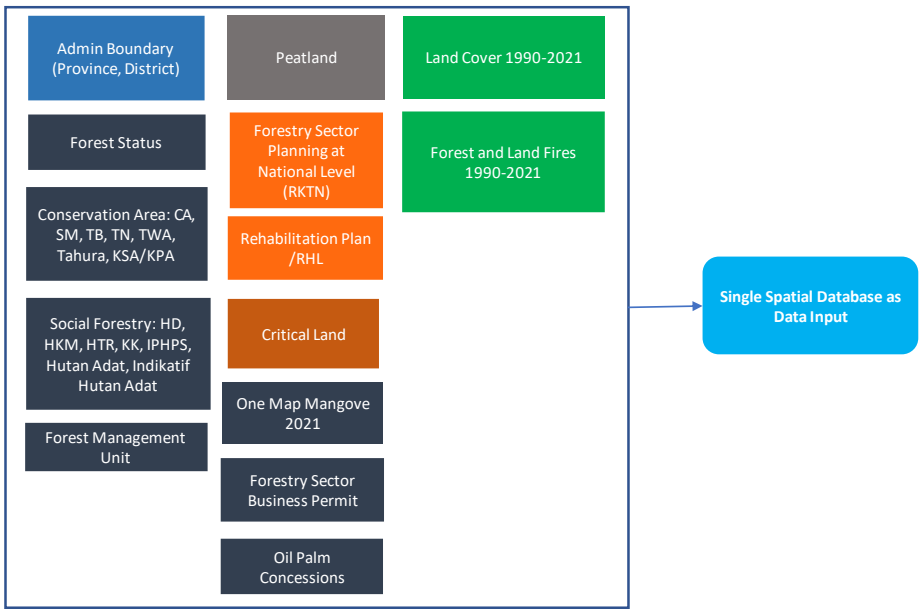

Figure 2 Compilation of spatial data related theme into single database format

3.1.3 Spatial Data Analysis

Based on the single spatial database, the team analyze changes in forest and land cover, annual emission level, as well as a study of potential implementation areas to understand the potential for carbon offsets in potential areas, especially in Teluk Bintuni District, Teluk Wondama District and Kaimana District.

Recommendations for potential areas was made to provide choices based on ecological, social and risk considerations and the effectiveness of emission reduction efforts. Analysis will be presented in various level of management unit such as forest management unit, administrative unit, or company management unit (Figure 3).

Data analysis was carried out to identify several inputs and processes required for the design of a carbon project, financing needs and analysis of its feasibility as a management unit for the purpose of forest carbon offsets with reference to standards commonly used in voluntary carbon credit transactions (Figure 3).

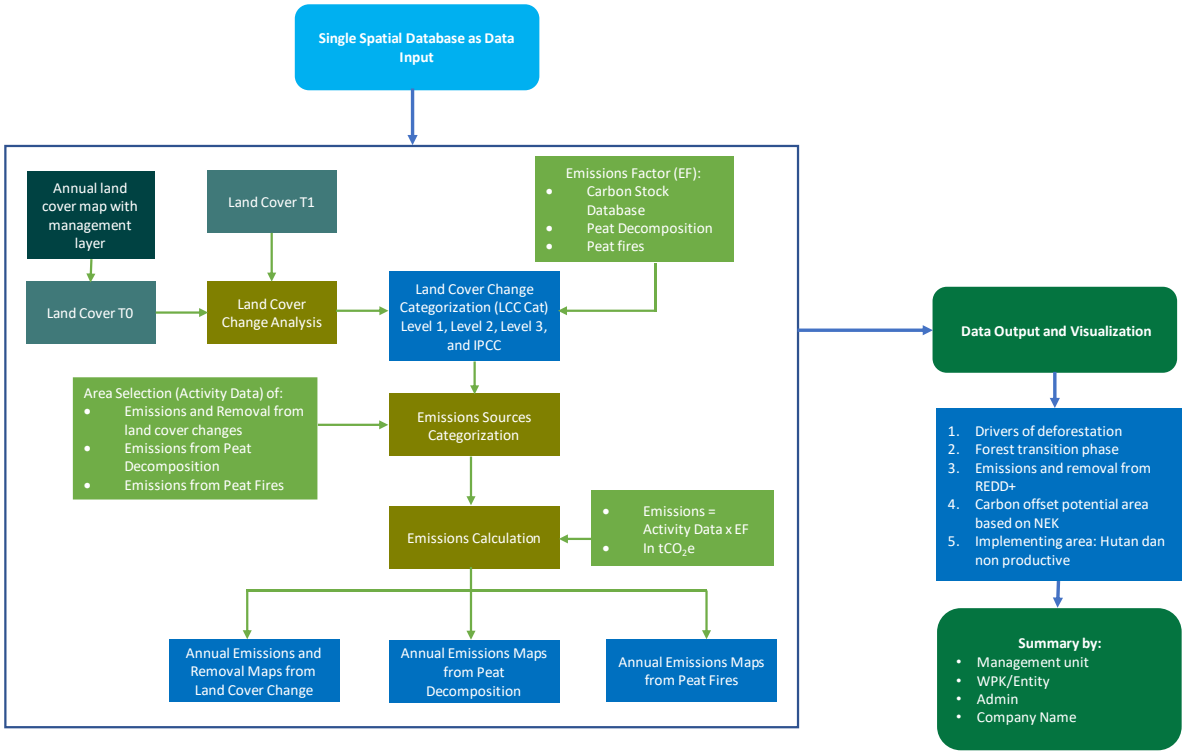

Figure 3 A workflow of spatial data analysis

3.1.4 Non-Spatial Data Analysis

The non-spatial data in this study was obtained from secondary sources in the form of reports, results of previous studies, and other publications. Analysis was carried out using qualitative descriptive methods.

Non-spatial data includes descriptions of biophysical and social components in the West Papua region. The publications used in this study are as follows:

3.2 STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement was carried out through an interview with related stakeholders and a one-day workshop in Manokwari, West Papua Province. The workshop aimed at getting an overview of the views, understanding and expectations of each stakeholder regarding forest management policies and climate change, whose role will be required for the operation of carbon offset activities. Stakeholder engagement aim to strengthen the selection of several potential forest locations for carbon offsets and determine the forest management business model.

The workshop was held in Manokwari on 14 June 2023. The workshop invited relevant stakeholders in the province level, including a representative of customary community, NGOs, and private sector. A detail agenda is presented in table 1, and the invitation letter and list of invited stakeholders is attached in Appendix 1.

Table 1 Agenda of the workshop

Time	Agenda	Presenter/PIC
08.30 – 08.45	Registration	
08.45 – 09.15	• Opening sequence • Keynote speech and introduction of the feasibility study • Keynote speech and opening the event	• Committee • Dean, Faculty of Forestry, IPB University: Dr. Ir. Naresworo Nugroho, MS • Head of Forestry Service, West Papua Province: Ir. Hendrik F Runaweri F.H, MM.
09.15 – 09.30	*Coffee Break*	
09.30 – 11.30	Presentation: • Climate change mitigation program in forestry sector in West Papua Province • Collaborative forest management in West Papua Province • Local wisdom in supporting conservation and sustainable development in West Papua Province Discussion	Presenter: • Head of Forestry Service, West Papua Province: Ir. Hendrik F Runaweri F.H, MM. • Head of Faculty of Forestry, UNIPA: Dr. Jonni Marwa S.Hut, M.Si • Head of Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA): Prof. Charlie Danny Heatubun, S.Hut, M.Si, FLS Moderator: Dr. Teddy Rusolono (IPB University)
12.30 – 13.30	Break	
13.00 – 15.00	Preliminary result of carbon offset potential study in West Papua Province Discussion	Presenter: Solichin Manuri, PhD Moderator: Muhammad Farid (FFI)
15.00 – 16.00	Focus Group Discussion	Focus Group Discussion
	Presentation:	Presenter:

Time	Agenda	Presenter/PIC
	• Identification of local initiative in relation to community-based forest management • Identification of local initiative in relation to forest management by private sector	• Lembaga Pengelolaan Hutan Desa (LPHD) Sira dan Menggroholo: Arkilaus Kladit • PBPH PT Wijaya Sentosa: Ir Heri Binawan
	Discussion	Moderator: • Hans F.Z. Peday, S.Hut., MSc (UNIPA)
16.00 – 16.30	Closing	Dean of Faculty of Forestry, IPB University: Dr. Ir. Naresworo Nugroho, MS

4 RESULT

4.1 POLICY AND REGULATION SETTING OF CARBON PRICING

4.1.1 National Carbon Pricing Regulation for Forestry Sector

Regulations related to the carbon pricing and climate change mitigation have been discussed in detail in the inception report of this study. A summary of regulations related to carbon pricing at the national level is as follows:

- Law No 16 Year 2016 on the Paris Agreement on UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Law No 4 Year 2023 on the Development and Strengthening the Financial Sector (P2SK), including regulation on carbon exchange;
- Law No 7 Year 2021 on the Harmonization on the Tax Regulation, including Carbon Tax;
- PR No 98 Year 2021 on the Carbon Economic Value for NDC Achievement and GHG Emission Control in National Development;
- Government Regulation No 23 Year 2021 on Forestry Governance;
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 8 Year 2021 on Forest Management, Planning on Forest Management and Forest Utilization in Protected Forests and Production Forests;

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry No 21 Year 2022 on Carbon Economic Value Implementation;
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No 7 Year 2023 on the Implementation of Carbon Trade in Forestry Sector;
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No 168/MENLHK/PKLT/PLA.1/2/2022 on the Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 for Climate Change Mitigation;
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry Decree No SK 716/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2023 on the Integration of Carbon Economic Value Mechanism in Agreement, Cooperation, and Permit in Forestry and Environment Sector Business;
- Letter of Ministry of Environment and Forestry No SE 5/MENLHK/SETJEN/PPL.3/5/2023 on the Climate Action and Carbon Cooperation Governance.

4.1.2 Policy and Regulation on Climate Change at the Provincial Level

West Papua Province owned a special autonomy status, which allows provincial governments to have the ability to formulate regulations and the authority to make broader decisions taking into account local context and access to funding from the central government. West Papua Province is committed to maintaining at least 70% of its forested areas as protected areas through several regional policy and regulation e.g., the Manokwari Declaration (Sustainable Development based on Customary area in the land of Papua/ *Pembangunan Berkelanjutan berbasis Wilayah Adat di Tanah Papua*), Special Region Regulation (PERDASUS) number 10/2019 (re. Sustainable Development Province/SDP or called a Conservation PERDASUS/CP) and PERDASUS number 11/2019 (re. Recognition of Traditional Law Communities and Traditional Areas (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat dan Wilayah Adat*/MHAWA) in West Papua Province). Both of PERDASUS' integrate actors from various sectors into provincial development planning and recognizes the importance of Indigenous Peoples (MA) in protecting forest areas. The existence of this policy and regulation shows that West Papua Province is highly committed to implementing climate change mitigation action especially land-based sector (e.g., REDD+). This policy was followed by the West Papua Governor by establishing a Conservation Provincial Working Group based on the Decree of the Governor of West Papua No. 522.5/123/6/2015 re. the Establishment of the West Papua Province Conservation Working Group. Furthermore, the Head of the West Papua Province Forestry Service appointed a team that will work to the climate change issues including to register its climate change adaptation and mitigation activities to the National Registry System (*Sistem Registri Nasional*/SRN) (Boer et al., 2020).

As a new province with relatively low socio-economic development nationally, SDP aims to balance economic development with maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services, indigenous people (IP) rights and livelihoods and reducing risks for investors. This policy protects marine/coastal areas, forests and watersheds, tightens licensing for large-scale plantations, implements a "no palm oil" policy for new permits, supports green economic development based on superior commodities in non-deforested areas, and increases access to utilization and profit sharing from natural resources to IPs through an ecologically based fiscal transfer (EFT) mechanism. Progress in implementing CP/SDP in West Papua has been quite slow, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, since the issuance of this special regulation, the West Papua Provincial Government has carried out a campaign to socialize this concept, including by carrying out environmental and cultural education activities to ensure the implementation and development of sustainable economic policies is effective (Pulungan et al., 2020).

4.2 POTENTIAL AREA FOR CARBON OFFSET PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE

4.2.1 Biophysics and Management Status

West Papua Province has various advantages related to the climate change issues. Landscape wise, 90% of West Papua is a forested area with the lowest historical deforestation rate in Indonesia (Pulungan et al., 2020). The driver of deforestation in this province is mostly because of illegal logging (especially Instia bijuga/ Merbau tree), legal logging activity (concession), large-scale commercial agriculture, and infrastructure development.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 783/Menhut-II/2014 which was integrated in 2018, the area of land and water forest areas in West Papua Province is 9,862,081 ha (Land: 8,862,688 ha). Based on its function, the forest area consists of Conservation Forest (HK) covering an area of 1,724,224 ha, Protected Forest (HL) covering an area of 1,638,247 ha, Production Forest (HP) covering an area of 2,255,488 ha, Limited Production Forest (HPT) covering an area of 1,780,019 ha, and Convertible Production Forest (HPK) covering an area of 1,464,710 ha.

Of the production forest area in West Papua Province, around 3.10 million ha or 57% of the total production forest area has been allocated for natural forest concession licensing or now called Forest Utilization Business Licensing (PBPH) for the utilization of timber forest products (logging). The number of PBPH units until 2023 is recorded at 25 units, including 25 units for natural forest

licenses and 1 unit for industrial plantation forest. Most of these natural forest PBPHs are still in operation. Log production over the last 7 years has averaged 648,230 m3/year.

In addition to forest utilization in the form of PBPH, some forest areas in West Papua have also been designated to be managed through social forestry. As of 2023, there are 87 social forest licensing units covering an area of 101,175 ha, mostly as Village Forest.

4.2.2 Social

The term "No REDD without rights" illustrates the important role of indigenous communities in Papua in supporting the government's efforts to maintain and encourage efforts to reduce emissions in the forestry and land use sectors. The low deforestation and degradation history compared to other large islands in Indonesia and the large area of forest cover that is still well-maintained make Papua very important for national efforts to achieve its commitments. The well-maintained natural forest in Papua is demonstrated by the Papuan Environmental Health Index value which is always above 80% and above the national average (KLHK, 2022).

Low deforestation rates are positively related with various customary forest initiatives and customary community-based forest management practice. A study of changes of forest cover in proposed customary forest locations in the Ogoney Clan, Tafi Clan and Baho Clan in West Papua shows that the deforestation rate in the three customary areas is no more than 0.15% per year (Jarot Pandu, Yumte and Tafuran 2021). The main drivers for deforestation are generally development programs for the public settlements and road infrastructure. Forests Watch Indonesia's study (2020) on 6 tribal/sub-tribal areas in Tambrauw District shows that an increase in deforestation in Tambrauw occurred after the expansion of residential areas, offices and roads. The remaining forest cover in the traditional area is still in good quality. The supporting factors are that Tambrauw's forest cover is still well-maintained, not only because of its topography and forest function, but also because of the strength of values and respect for customary zoning, the use of forests according to custom and not being released for other uses. Conversely, locations that have been released from the customary rules, especially for oil palm plantations, have the highest deforestation rates.

The spirit of protecting and maintaining forest cover and maintaining carbon stocks in Papua needs to be supported by ensuring legal determination of customary rights, zoning protection and customary norm values. Forests in customary areas in areas that are managed with existing customary norms, strengths and utilization practices can maintain forest cover.

Mapping customary territories is a tool and a way to show who (subject) the customary community is and where their customary territory is (object). The customary territories belonging to indigenous communities in Papua which are depicted cartographically have a deeper dimension in describing a community living space. Space for cultural interaction and social relations between society and society and society and nature. The dimensions of ownership of customary territories/customary ulayats are generally controlled communally with the clan as the social subject of the owner. Meanwhile, above that, their units are connected within sub-tribes or even tribes based on cultural relations, language and traditional economic interactions. The village (settlement unit) becomes a governance organization with a leadership structure that gathers communities in one interconnected living space.

There are more than 275 tribes in Papua spread across 7 cultural regions. It includes more than 700 sub-tribes and thousands of clans who own customary land. In West Papua Province (now divided into West Papua and Southwest Papua) there are 35 large tribes spread across the Domberai, Boberai and Saireri cultural areas. The traditional community in Domberai is quite synonymous with eastern cloth culture as a medium of exchange with the clan as the customary owner. The tribes in Domberai include the Moi Tribe, Maybrat Tribe, Miyah Tribe, Ireres, Mpur Tribe, Tehit Tribe, Meyah Tribe, Sough, Moskona, Moile, Hatam and Moi Borai. Ownership structures and systems, customary control over customary land is almost spirited with decision autonomy and control of use and exploitation at the owner's clan level.

Resources in customary territories, values and culture are important assets owned by indigenous communities. Their dependence on nature, forests, land and water is very high. A study in Kensi and Esania Villages, Kaimana District conducted by IUCN, PERDU and Samdhana Institute (2009) shows that more than 70% of the cash income sources for the livelihoods of indigenous communities currently come from the use of forest resources. The products used and traded are greatly influenced by access to the market. Traditional use by indigenous communities is carried out on a limited basis based on land use zoning which is traditionally implemented and respected.

The boundaries of communal customary land rights are regulated by customary norms. Apart from the use of forest products, the use of customary land for gardens is a dominant practice in all communities. Gardening is generally done to support subsistence needs for food. The Sough, Meyah, Hatam and Moile tribes in the Arfak Mountains, for example, implement sustainable forest management practices using the Igya Ser Hanjob system, a zoning system and forest and land use cycle. They use the land around the village for farming on a moving basis (swidden cultivation). A

plot of land that is to be used as a field is first cleared of the bushes and small trees in it. After cleaning, the field was planted with taro seeds and banana saplings first. Then the big trees were cut down.

Traditional zoning as a regulator and buffer is an important forest management knowledge. In the Miyah tribe in Tambrauw Regency, for example: each clan's traditional territory has a zoning that has been applied for generations. Customary law binds interactions between society and society, society and nature and society and the spirits in which it is believed. Customary law in Indigenous Peoples in West Papua is not written and generally takes the form of verbal advice (watum in the Miyah tribe, suk watum in the Abun tribe and Boo watum in the Maybrat tribe) which is periodically conveyed by traditional elders to their children and the next generation. Papuan indigenous people believe in the impact caused by violations of customary law. Therefore, maturity in understanding customs is important for indigenous communities. To form traditional maturity, initiation of customary education is implemented and carried out traditionally. Customary education is a place for indigenous people to understand the details of customary law and practice it correctly.

The legal framework available in this region and supported by national forestry policies regarding customary forest regulations and other social forestry schemes provides legal opportunities for indigenous communities to protect their norms, values, zoning and utilization patterns. These policy frameworks also provide opportunities for communities to continue working to protect and manage their customary forests. By the end of 2022, 82 social forestry units have been decreed, consisting of 1 customary forest unit covering an area of 16,299 ha and 81 non-customary forest scheme units covering an area of 97,468 ha. In the same period there were 10 proposals for customary forests from West Papua with a coverage of up to 75,000 ha. Legality is also a supporter in measuring community contributions in efforts to reduce GHG emissions.

However, it is realized that indigenous peoples need assistance in utilizing and managing their forests legally and profitably. Apart from mapping tenure and agreeing on customary boundaries regarding customary territory boundaries, strengthening institutions, capacity and support systems for forest management in the community is very important. There are four fundamental factors supporting the post-certainty of customary rights tenure (Yumte, 2013):

1. Establishment and strengthening of business institutions
2. Preparation of customary forest management plans
3. Strengthening technical and business capacity in the community.

4. Providing regulations, supporting market access and capital.

Certainty of tenure of customary rights, business, forest planning, regulations, market access and capital are important assets for the community. All forestry products and business options for both carbon and non-carbon in Papua can operate effectively when these systems work well within the appropriate legal framework.

4.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The workshop attended by 30 participants from 20 institutions. The agenda in the first sessions was emphasized to the discussion of forest management in West Papua Province from official stakeholders and academia. this session, knowledge and insights from participants regarding the carbon offset mechanism and supporting regulations were explored, as well as the potential for implementation in West Papua Province. In the second session, the consultant presents a preliminary finding from the study, followed by presentations from non-government stakeholders, represented by head of village forest group and forestry permit holder (PBPH) operating in the province. Summary of discussion from both sessions is presented in the below table 7.

Table 2 Summary of discussion during the stakeholder workshop

No	Question/Input	Response
1	Yunus Yumte (Samdhana Institute): • Papua/West Papua is known by its large areas of customary land (mostly forest). There is a need to develop a collaboration mechanism for customary forests, the state needs to record/collect data on forest ownership rights; • At the national level, regulations related to the carbon trade and emission reduction is always updated/changed. How is the Provincial government to respond to the regulation dynamics and how it would affect the regional policy? • Currently, there is one customary community (The Mare sub-tribe) is developing a customary-owned business entity. The potential carbon stock is 61,000 CO_2 in a land around 58 thousand ha. How this effort seen as a potential initiative for carbon offset and how this will be complied with existing regulations?	Mr Runaweri (Head of Forestry Service): • In regard to the claim of customary land, we need to implement a conservative approach. To avoid conflict in the field, the government use an official map as a basis to define the land status (SK.783/Menhut-II/2014 on the designation of forest and conservation area in West Papua Province) • In relation to the regulations, the provincial government will follow and aligned with national government. As an example, currently the provincial government is working on West Papua Province FOLU workplan; Prof Charlie (Head of BRIDA) • We need to give more attention to local initiatives. Local innovations should be promoted by

No	Question/Input	Response
		multistakeholder in the province (government, customary communities, NGOs) • It is expected from this workshop we can explore and turn the ideas/ initiatives into pilot projects.
2	Taofik (Forestry Service): Are there any official mechanisms on the engagement between government and development partner (such an NGOs/Donor), for example in a form of regulation or letter of decree (SK)?	Prof Charlie (Head of BRIDA) Currently, the cooperation between key stakeholder/government and development partner (NGOs/Donor) are formalized through a cooperation agreement or MoU. The agreement still under the respective institution/UPT, not under the Provincial government. So far, this mechanism is running without a major problem.
3	M Farid (FFI): Is there any plan from the Provincial government to develop a regulation/governor instruction in regard to the cooperation with development partner in West Papua?	
4	Mr Erenst (Secretary Forestry Service West Papua Province): • Based on a statistic calculation, contribution from West Papua Province on emission reduction is already exist with or without any support • The provincial government already issued several regulations related to the sustainable development. • Most importantly, the mission for sustainable forest should be aligned with the population welfare. Currently a lot of campaign and efforts for sustainable forest, however less considered on the people welfare. National regulation is not always aligned with Provincial regulation.	
5	Mr. Jandi Pinem (Head of Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari (BPHL) Wilayah XVI Manokwari)) • The regulation on carbon offset has not been setup. Carbon economic value regulation (Permen NEK) regulate about offset emission not carbon offset	
6	Mr Prianto (Head of Balai PPIKHL Wilayah Maluku Papua): • The mechanism that is currently running for emission reduction is a result-based payment (RBP). RBP funding will be distributed to provinces, however the	

No	Question/Input	Response
	distribution funding is still not clear, including for provinces with high forest low deforestation like West Papua Province	
	SESSION 2	
1	Taofik (Forestry Service): What are the differences between national registry system (SRN) with other scheme such as CCB and VCS and how can projects using voluntary standards can be registered in SRN?	Solichin Manuri (Consultant Team) • SRN is a mandatory scheme from the government while other standards (CCB, VCS) are voluntary carbon market. Each carbon project must be registered in SRN to be eligible to obtain an SPE (sertifikat penurunan emisi) or emission reduction certificate • Voluntary carbon market scheme can be registered in SRN if the government acknowledge mutual agreement mechanism
2	Hendri (UNIPA): • Who define Emission Upper Limit Technical Approval (Persetujuan Teknis Batas Atas Emisi/PTBAE)? Is it defined by national stakeholder or each business/company can create their own baseline? • Transaction cost. Registering program in SRN-PPI need cost for developing documents. Which entity will be responsible for funding the documents so that the proponent can be registered in SRN? Detail regulations related to carbon economic value is not yet defined until now. • Environmental fund, which is now manage by BPDLH, is it include funding for province with high forest low deforestation? • Development concept in West Papua Province is green economy and encourage downstream industries, while at the same time must provide benefits for local community.	Solichin Manuri (Consultant Team) • PTBAE is a derivative from NDC. There are two scenarios in NDC, namely CM1 and CM2. Defined target in each scenario were breakdown into PTBAE. PTBAE is defined for each sector by the national government up to the company level. PTBAE only valid for emission trade and only can be execute by private sector. Carbon offset will implement a different mechanism. • Transaction cost is a proponent responsibility. For local/indigenous community/village forest, a bundling mechanism should be promoted (eg. Coordinate by provincial government/NGOs) • Currently HFLD is not yet accommodated • Stock and flow method currently is not yet approved by MOEF. Using this method, areas with HFLD can get a significant share under RBP funding mechanism.

No	Question/Input	Response
3	Mr. Erenst (Secretary Forestry Service West Papua Province): • Where does the local community position in this carbon processes and what are the consequences for companies that the emission exceeds the baseline? • As mandated by UUD 1945 – carbon should be a "country business" in which the result can provide maximum benefits for the community. The current system can't provide prosperity to the community, in particular for papua, because HFLD is not yet accommodated.	Solichin Manuri (Consultant Team) • Currently the carbon process only applies for company/business level. there are no applicable consequences yet for company that the emission exceeds the baseline. • At the moment, HFLD is not yet accommodated but experts are promoting the scheme to be implemented in Indonesia.
4	Mr. Heri Binawan (PT. Wijaya Sentosa) • Carbon trading does not necessarily have instant implications for permit holders. There have been routine activities which, without the company aware of, can be counted as an effort to reduce emissions. Most companies do not have internal capacity to calculate emissions. • Certification currently owned by company need to be taken into account as an effort to reduce deforestation. Forestry permit holder (PBPH) should be facilitated to be involved in a carbon programs.	
5	Mr. Jandi Pinem (Head of Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari (BPHL) Wilayah XVI Manokwari)) • BPHL Manokwari already collaborate with PT Wijaya Sentosa to implement carbon inventory and measurement, baseline development in PT Wijaya Sentosa working area. • Please advise how the company can develop a baseline if adequate historical data is not available.	
6	Solichin Manuri (Consultant Team) • For LPHD: is there any overlap between LPHD business unit with forestry permit holders/PBPH. This will be related to the	Mr Arkilaus Kladit (Sira – Menggroholo Village Forest/LPHD Sira - Menggroholo): • LPHD business units is located in village forest area which already has

No	Question/Input	Response
	designation of beneficiaries in carbon trade program • For PT Wijaya Sentosa: with existing data, it is very possible to calculate carbon, but most important is to determine the company goal, whether to calculate emissions or offset emissions? Once determined, PTBAE will determine whether the company can sell or buy carbon. Allometric method can be used to determine the emission factor.	Minister Decree (SK Menteri). No overlapping with other permit. The ultimate goal of LPHD is for community development. Government stakeholder/NGO only assisting the LPHD at the management level. Mr. Heri Binawan (PT. Wijaya Sentosa) • At the moment, the company has not yet aware on the goal of carbon calculation. Baseline development will be complied with MOEF methodology. Currently, the company is in a cooperation with UNIPA to research and develop the most suitable agroforestry techniques to be implemented in the company working area.
7	Mr Hendrik F Runaweri (Head, Forestry Service West Papua Province): • High appreciation goes for LPHD from the government. The suggestion is to improve the packaging and quality of the products to be able to market and compete at the higher level. • LPHD need a space to display the products (eg at the airport), perhaps can be assisted by other institution for funding. • In relation to forest management by PBPH, the company need to pay more attention on the native species for rehabilitation (merbau/gaharu). • The company should collaborate with indigenous community	Mr Arkilaus Kladit (Sira – Menggroholo Village Forest/LPHD Sira - Menggroholo): • This year, the LPHD plan to develop a women's group. It is hoped that in the future, the LPHD can empower more local people and provide wider benefits. Mr. Heri Binawan (PT. Wijaya Sentosa) • For native species, e.g merbau, the growth will be better if it is from logged areas.
8	Mr. Erenst (Secretary Forestry Service West Papua Province): • LPHD income should be increase since the income will be distributed to the LPHD member. There are ways to increase the income, one of those is to improve the marketing strategy	

No	Question/Input	Response
9	Mr Haryoto (APHI): APHI appreciate for LPHD efforts and willing to help LPHD products marketing.	

As the aim of the workshop, related to the forest management and carbon policy, below are summary of the workshop based on the discussion:

- Most of the stakeholder in the province are aware of the carbon project/programs. This is also as a result of West Papua commitment as a conservation province declared by the governor in October 2015;
- The dynamics of carbon-related regulations at the national level need to be socialized at the regional/provincial level. Alignment on regulations between national and sub national is important to ensure the project is acceptable at the national level;
- Technical capacity for stakeholders on carbon inventory and GHG accounting need to be improved.
- Harmonization between environmental benefits brought by carbon programs with community welfare. The social aspect is very important in West Papua Province, also being a uniqueness of the province. It is expected that carbon projects will involve the local community.

Key stakeholder related to carbon offset can be determined as government and non-government stakeholders. Government stakeholders at the province including Forestry service and MOEF technical implementation units (BPHL, BPPI). Non-government stakeholders including NGOs and forestry permit holders (PBPH). Based on the latest regulation on carbon trade (Permen No 7/2023). PBPH is a potential partner for BP to implement carbon offset project.

5 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

At the national level, there are sample regulations that welcome the domestic and international carbon market mechanism, from the high level of Presidential Regulation to the technical level of Minister Regulations. There is a soft-landing policy at the sub national (province) level, where the West Papua Province owned a special autonomy status that is committed to maintaining at least

70% of its forested areas as protected areas through several regional policy and regulation. The existence of this policy and regulation shows that West Papua Province is highly committed to implementing climate change mitigation action especially land-based sector. However, the limited methodology provided by the National Designated Authority (NDA), namely the Directorate General of Climate Change, has encouraged us to study more deeply other existing voluntary methods.

Landscape wise, 90% of West Papua is a forested area with the lowest historical deforestation rate in Indonesia. Of the production forest area in West Papua Province, 57% of them has been allocated for natural forest concession licensing or now called Forest Utilization Business Licensing (*Perizinan Berusaha Pengelolaan Hutan*/PBPH) for the utilization of timber forest products (logging), are still in operation. Some forest areas in West Papua have also been designated to be managed through social forestry (*Perhutanan Sosial*/PS), including customary forest. Until this mid-term report, we suggest that both PBPH and Social Forestry concessions can be a great partner to execute nature-based solution carbon project in West Papua Province. Yet, detail mechanisms are still further examined.

Based on the stakeholder engagement activity, most of the stakeholder in the province are aware of the carbon project/programs. However, the dynamics of carbon-related regulations at the national level need to be socialized at the regional/provincial level. There is also the need of alignment on regulations between national and sub national is important to ensure the project is acceptable at the national level. Technical capacity for stakeholders on carbon inventory and GHG accounting is also an issue that has been raised. Furthermore, harmonization between environmental benefits brought by carbon programs with community welfare that fit with the social aspect of West Papua is very important, which is also the uniqueness of the province. It is expected that carbon projects will involve the local community.

6 REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Stakeholder workshop invitation

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
INSTITUT PERTANIAN BOGOR
FAKULTAS KEHUTANAN DAN LINGKUNGAN

Kampus IPB Dramaga, Bogor 16680
Telepon +62 251 8621667
Faksimile +62 251 8621256
fahutan@apps.ipb.ac.id
https://fahutan.ipb.ac.id

Bogor, 30 Mei 2023

No : 3034/IT3.F4/TU/2023
Lampiran : 4 lembar
Perihal : Lokakarya Parapihak tentang **Potensi *Carbon Offset* Hutan di Provinsi** Papua Barat

Kepada Yth:

(Daftar Terlampir)

Di Tempat

Fakultas Kehutanan dan Lingkungan IPB saat ini sedang melaksanakan Studi terkait Potensi Kegiatan *Carbon Offset* Hutan di wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat. Studi ini penting untuk dilakukan mengingat Papua Barat merupakan salah satu provinsi dengan tutupan hutan alam tertinggi di Indonesia. Provinsi ini memiliki hutan yang tinggi dengan laju deforestasi yang relatif rendah dibandingkan dengan provinsi lain di Indonesia. Mekanisme *carbon offset* berbasis hutan sebagai salah satu strategi untuk mendukung target penurunan emisi nasional menjadi potensial untuk diimplementasikan di Papua Barat. Lokakarya ini akan membahas potensi *carbon offset* di Papua Barat dari perspektif berbagai pemangku kepentingan, serta mendapatkan wawasan tentang area potensial untuk *carbon offset* di Provinsi Papua Barat. Terkait hal ini, kami mengundang bapak/ibu untuk dapat menghadiri kegiatan ini secara luring pada:

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu / 14 Juni 2023
Waktu : 09.00 WIT - Selesai
Tempat : Swiss-BelHotel Manokwari
Jl Yos Sudarso No 8, Manokwari, Papua Barat

Mengingat pentingnya kegiatan ini, diharapkan kehadiran dan partisipasi aktif dari bapak ibu semua. Konfirmasi kehadiran dapat menghubungi Sdr. Rina Wulandari (08129891291). Pada kegiatan ini, penyelenggara akan menyediakan transportasi, akomodasi (bagi peserta dari luar kota), dan konsumsi sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah yang berlaku. Peserta diharapkan membawa surat tugas dari instansi masing – masing.

Dekan,

Dr. Ir. Naresworo Nugroho, MS
NIP 196501221989031002

Inspiring Innovation with Integrity

KERANGKA ACUAN

LOKAKARYA PARAPIHAK TERKAIT POTENSI *CARBON OFFSET* HUTAN DI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

Manokwari, 14 Juni 2023

LATAR BELAKANG

Indonesia adalah salah satu negara yang telah meratifikasi Perjanjian Paris dan saat ini telah mengambil beberapa langkah kebijakan untuk mendukung hal tersebut, diantaranya komitmen penurunan emisi (*Nationally Determined Contribution*/NDC), implementasi REDD+ sebagai aksi mitigasi utama perubahan iklim dari sektor kehutanan, dan menetapkan kebijakan dalam negeri tentang nilai ekonomi karbon (NEK). Khusus untuk yang terakhir, banyak pengamat mengaitkan kebijakan ini dengan Pasal 6 Perjanjian Paris yang memungkinkan negara-negara untuk secara sukarela bekerja sama untuk mencapai target penurunan emisi yang ditetapkan dalam NDC mereka. Artinya, berdasarkan Pasal 6, suatu negara (atau beberapa negara) dapat mentransfer kredit karbon yang diperoleh dari pengurangan emisi GRK untuk membantu satu atau lebih negara memenuhi target iklim.

Terkait pencapaian target penurunan emisi GRK nasional, pemerintah telah menargetkan penurunan emisi di semua sektor, termasuk sektor pertambangan dan energi. Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 98 Tahun 2021 tentang penetapan harga karbon, target penurunan emisi akan didistribusikan hingga ke tingkat unit manajemen termasuk sektor swasta. Pihak swasta juga diharapkan dapat berperan dalam upaya penurunan emisi gas rumah kaca nasional. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah akan menetapkan batas atas emisi untuk semua sektor, termasuk sektor swasta, untuk mencapai target NDC. Pengurangan emisi di sektor swasta, terutama yang terkait dengan industri dan energi, akan berdampak besar pada operasional bisnis perusahaan. Hal ini akan berimplikasi pada biaya dan produktivitas karena melibatkan teknologi yang relatif mahal. Di sisi lain, para peneliti mencatat bahwa salah satu upaya penurunan emisi yang paling efektif adalah di sektor kehutanan dan lahan, karena relatif lebih hemat biaya. Oleh karena itu, mekanisme *carbon offset* di sektor kehutanan dan lahan menjadi pilihan bagi sektor swasta dalam upaya mencapai target penurunan emisinya.

Papua Barat dengan total luas hutan 8,97 juta ha (KLHK 2021) merupakan salah satu provinsi dengan tutupan hutan tertinggi di Indonesia. Provinsi ini memiliki hutan yang tinggi dengan deforestasi yang relatif rendah dibandingkan dengan provinsi lain di Indonesia. Dengan situasi ini, mekanisme *carbon offset* potensial untuk diimplementasikan. Lokakarya ini akan

membahas potensi penerapan *carbon offset* di Papua Barat dari perspektif berbagai pemangku kepentingan, serta mendapatkan wawasan tentang area potensial untuk *carbon offset* di Provinsi Papua Barat.

TUJUAN LOKAKARYA

Lokakarya ini bertujuan untuk mencapai keluaran sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk mendapatkan gambaran, pemahaman dan harapan dari parapihak terkait kebijakan di bidang pengelolaan hutan dan perubahan iklim yang terkait dengan implementasi *carbon offset*.
2. Untuk mengkonfirmasi areal yang potensial untuk implementasi *carbon offset* di Provinsi Papua Barat dan model bisnis yang paling sesuai untuk pengelolaannya.

AGENDA LOKAKARYA

Kegiatan ini akan dilakukan di Manokwari dengan jumlah total undangan sebanyak 20 instansi (daftar undangan terlampir). Detil agenda lokakarya disampaikan pada Tabel 1.

Tabel 1 Agenda lokakarya parapihak untuk potensi carbon offset di Provinsi Papua Barat

Waktu	Agenda	Penanggung Jawab/Narasumber
08.30 – 09.00	Registrasi	
09.00 – 09.15	Pengantar kegiatan studi kelayakan dan pembukaan acara	Dr Teddy Rusolono (IPB)
09.15 – 09.30	*Coffee Break*	
09.30 – 11.30	Paparan: 1. Program mitigasi perubahan iklim di sektor kehutanan di Provinsi Papua Barat 2. Pengelolaan hutan kolaboratif di Provinsi Papua Barat 3. Kearifan lokal dalam mendukung konservasi dan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Papua Barat Diskusi	Presenter: 1. Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat 2. Dekan Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Papua (UNIPA) 3. Kepala Balai Riset dan Inovasi Daerah (BRIDA) Moderator: Arief Darmawan, PhD
11.30 – 12.00	Analisis awal dari potensi carbon offset di Provinsi Papua Barat	Solichin Manuri, PhD
12.00 – 13.00	Istirahat	
13.00 – 15.00	Paparan:	Presenter:

Waktu	Agenda	Penanggung Jawab/Narasumber
	1. Inisiatif lokal untuk pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat di Provinsi Papua Barat 2. Inisiatif sektor swasta untuk pengelolaan hutan berkelanjutan terkait mitigasi perubahan iklim di Provinsi Papua Barat Diskusi	1. Ibu Yustina Ogoney. Ketua Adat Marga Ogoney, Suku Koskona 2. Swasta (PT BUMWI)
15.00 – 16.00	Focus Group Discussion - Identifikasi inisiatif lokal terkait dengan pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat dan sektor swasta	Moderator: Dr. Teddy Rusolono (IPB)
16.00 – 16.30	Penutup	Dr Teddy Rusolono (IPB)

DAFTAR UNDANGAN

Instansi tingkat nasional/Unit Pelaksana Teknis

1. Kepala Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung Remu Ransiki
2. Kepala Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Wilayah Maluku dan Papua
3. Kepala Balai Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari Wilayah XVI Manokwari
4. Kepala Balai Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Wilayah Maluku dan Papua
5. Kepala Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem (BBKSDAE) Papua Barat

Instansi tingkat Provinsi

6. Kepala Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat
7. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat
8. Kepala CDK Wilayah VI Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni
9. Kepala Badan Riset dan Inovasi Daerah (BRIDA) Provinsi Papua Barat

Universitas

10. Dekan Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Papua (UNIPA)
11. Hans F.Z. Peday, S.Hut., MSc., Universitas Papua (UNIPA)
12. Dr Hendri, Universitas Papua (UNIPA)

Organisasi non pemerintah/ Non – Government Organizations (NGO)

13. Bpk Arkilaus Kladit (LPHD Sira dan Menggroholo, Kab Sorong Selatan)
14. Ibu Yustina Ogoney (Ketua adat Marga Ogoney, Suku Koskona)
15. Muhammad Sidiq (GIZ Forclime)
16. Yunus Yumte (Samdana Institute)
17. M. Farid (FFI Indonesia)

Sektor Swasta/Asosiasi

18. Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia (APHI) Komda Papua Barat
19. PT. Bintuni Utama Murni Wood Industry (BUMWI)
20. PT. Wijaya Sentosa

Appendix 2 Stakeholder workshop attendance

DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal : 14 Juni 2023
Jam : 09.00 WIT - Selesai
Tempat : Swiss-Bel Hotel Manokwari
Acara : Lokakarya Parapihak tentang Potensi Carbon Offsite Hutan di Provinsi Papua Barat

No	Nama	Institusi	Tanda Tangan
1	M. Jamdi Pinem	BPHL XVI	
2	M. Farid	FFI	
3	Heny Sartika	BPDAS RR	
4	CHARLIE J. HEATUBUN	BRIDA PB	
5	Solichin Manuri	IPB	
6	Naresworo Nugroho	Fahutan IPB	
7	Edom B.	BRIDA PB.	
8	ARKILAUS KLADIT	LPHP Manokwari	
9	PRIANTO	BPPI KLHK	
10	HARYOTO	KORBID APHI PB	
11	Hendri	Fahutan UNIPA	
12	CHRISTOFFEL	BPHDA PB.	
13	YOHANIS. O. PANDOPI	BRIDA PB.	
14	Sriepto	Balai PPI Kehutanan	
15	Isak. Atamay.	BRIDA. PB.	
16	Charli Bay	CDK TB	
17	HANS PZ PEDAY	FAHUTAN UNIPA	
18	Taufik Haryanto	BBKSDA PB	
19	HENDRIK RUMAWEN	DISHUT-PB	
20	Lilian Komeling	BPSKL. MP	

DAFTAR HADIR

Tanggal : 14 Juni 2023
Jam : 09.00 WIT - Selesai
Tempat : Swiss-Bel Hotel Manokwari
Acara : Lokakarya Parapihak tentang Potensi Carbon Offsite Hutan di Provinsi Papua Barat

No	Nama	Institusi	Tanda Tangan
21	Ernest Agabalen	Dinas Kehutanan	
22	Heri Binawan	Wijaya Sentosa	
23	Jonni Manur	LEMPA	
24	Bayu Reksa Kusuma	Wijaya Sentosa	
25	Yunus Yunte	Sandhana,	
26	Gatot Nugroho	Dishut PB	
27	Paramitha Prameswari	BP Berau Ltd.	
28	Pipi Pujiani	BP Berau Ltd	
29	KAHARUDDIN	PT. BUMIKRI	
30	MASIR	BPDAS RR	
31			
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Appendix 3 Stakeholder workshop documentation

Appendix 3.1 Opening Speech by Ir. Hendrik F Runaweri F.H, MM (Head of Forestry Service, West Papua Province)

Appendix 3.2 Presentation by Key Stakeholders

Appendix 3.2 Discussion session

Appendix 3.3 Group Photo

Appendix 4 Stakeholder workshop presentation

PROGRAM MITIGASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DI SEKTOR KEHUTANAN DI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

DINAS KEHUTANAN PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT
SWISSBELL HOTEL MANOKWARI, 14 JUNI 2023

PAPUA BARAT
CINTAKU NEGERIKU

OUTLINE

01 PENDAHULUAN

02 KEADAAN UMUM HUTAN DI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

03 PROGRAM MITIGASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

04 HAMBATAN DAN TANTANGAN

05 PENUTUP

I. PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

- Papua Barat merupakan salah satu provinsi terluas di Indonesia yang memiliki luas kawasan hutan 9,7 juta Ha atau 95% dari luas daratannya. Kawasan hutan ini kaya dengan potensi sumber daya hutan berupa flora fauna yang jumlah yang jumlah dan jenis nya melimpah
- Dalam pengelolaan hutan, kita memiliki visi umum yaitu hutan lestari dan bermanfaat bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat, sedangkan salah satu misi yang diperlukan untuk mencapai visi ini adalah dengan mewujudkan pengelolaan lingkungan dan sumber daya alam yang berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan.
- Untuk kepentingan ekonomi & investasi maka sejak tahun 80-an telah terjadi eksploitasi hutan & pemanfaatan kawasan hutan untuk perkebunan kelapa sawit & cacao di wilayah provinsi Papua Barat.

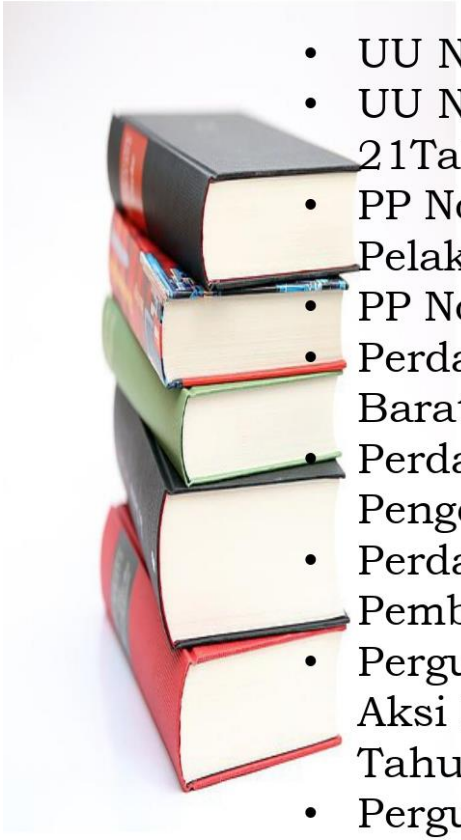
Latar Belakang….

- Salah satu dampaknya negatifnya adalah degaradasi hutan dan deforestasi. Kegiatan tersebut apabila tidak dapat dikendalikan maka dapat mengakibatkan terjadi perubahan iklim yang dapat merugikan penduduk Papua Barat dan penduduk Dunia secara umum.
- Walaupun kawasan hutan di wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat tergolong masih baik namun karena dengan adanya pertambahan penduduk dan pembangunan berbasis wilayah maka terjadi kerusakan hutan, kenaikan luas lahan kritis, dan kurangnya kesadaran untuk menjaga lingkungan & hutan.
- Oleh sebab itu perlu adanya program mitigasi perubahan iklim di sektor kehutanan di provinsi Papua Barat.

B. TUJUAN

1. Memberikan gambaran, pemahaman & harapan dari sektor kehutanan di Papua Barat terkait kebijakan di bidang pengelolaan hutan & perubahan iklim yang terkait dengan implementasi *carbon offset*
2. Mengkonfirmasi areal potensial untuk implementasi *carbon offset* di Papua Barat & model bisnis yang paling sesuai untuk pengelolaannya

C. DASAR HUKUM PROGRAM MITIGASI DI PAPUA BARAT

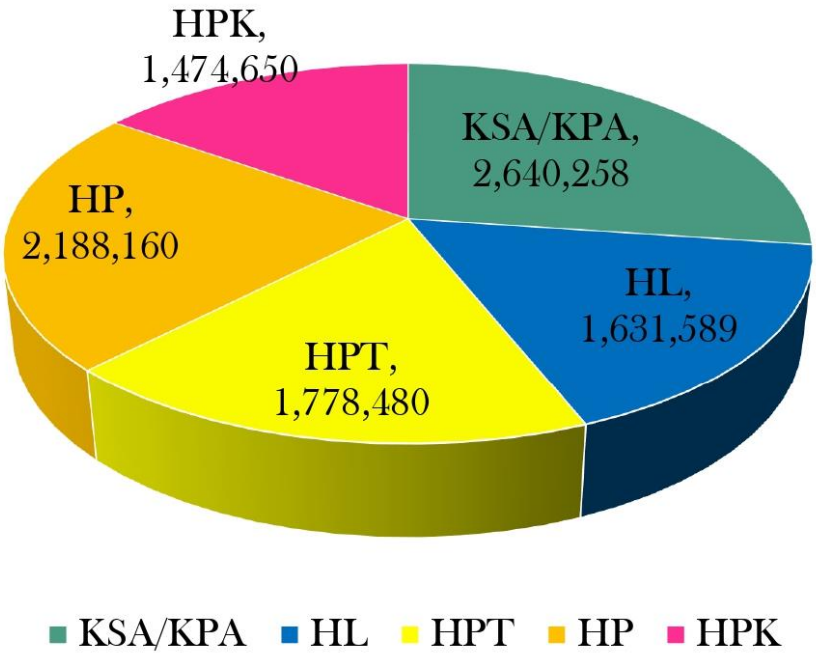


- UU Nomor 21 Tahun 2001 tentang Otonomi Khusus bagi Provinsi Papua
- UU Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas UU Nomor 21Tahun 2001 tentang Otonomi Khusus bagi Provinsi Papua
- PP Nomor 106 Tahun 2001 tentang Kewenangan & Kelembagaan Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Otonomi Khusus Provinsi Papua
- PP Nomor 23 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kehutanan
- Perda (Peraturan Daerah) No 3 Tahun 2022 tentang RTRW Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2022 - 2041
- Perda (Peraturan Daerah) No. 5 Tahun 2022 tentang Penetapan dan Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Mangrove
- Perdasus (Peraturan Daerah Khusus) No. 10 Tahun 2019 tentang Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Provinsi Papua Barat
- Pergub (Peraturan Gubernur) Nomor. 16 Tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Aksi Daerah Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2013-2020
- Pergub (Peraturan Gubernur) Nomor 11 Tahun 2022 tentang Rencana Kehutanan Tingkat Provinsi (RKTP) Papua Barat 2022 - 2041

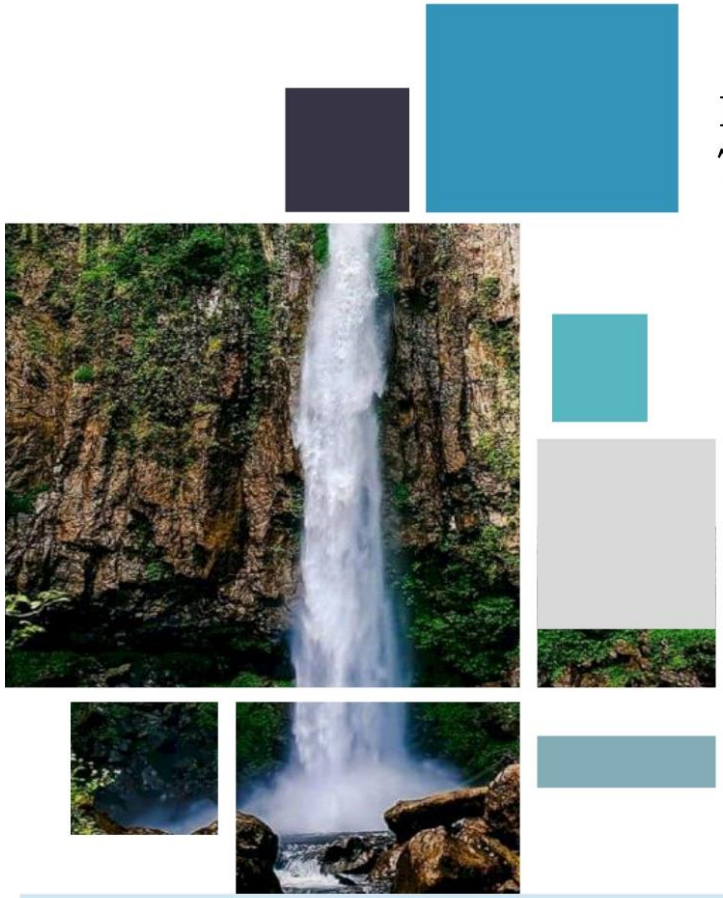
II. KEADAAN UMUM KEHUTANAN DI PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

A. Luas Kawasan

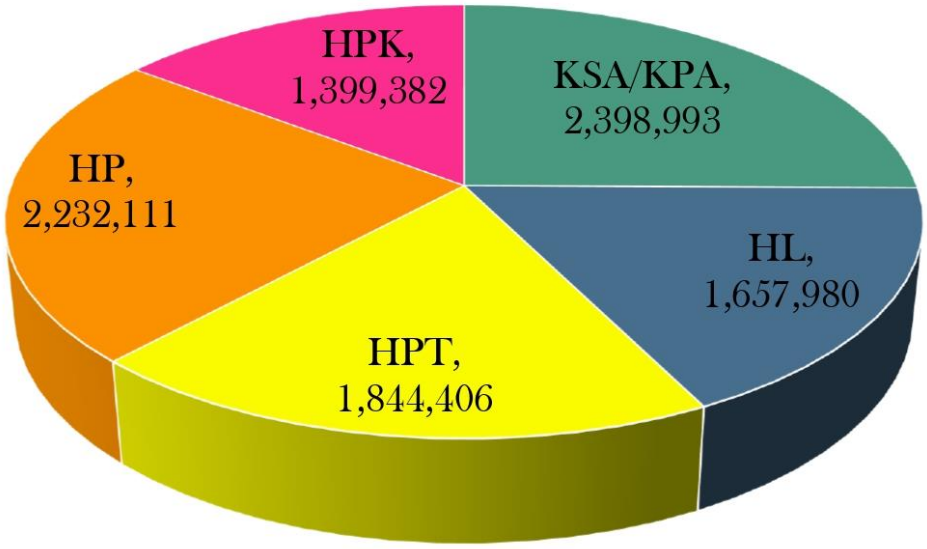
Luas kawasan hutan berdasarkan SK 783 Tahun 2014 seluas 9.713.137 Ha



Sumber : Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Papua Barat s.d. Tahun 2022 (berdasarkan SK 783 Tahun 2014 & SK MenLHK 6620 Tahun 2021)

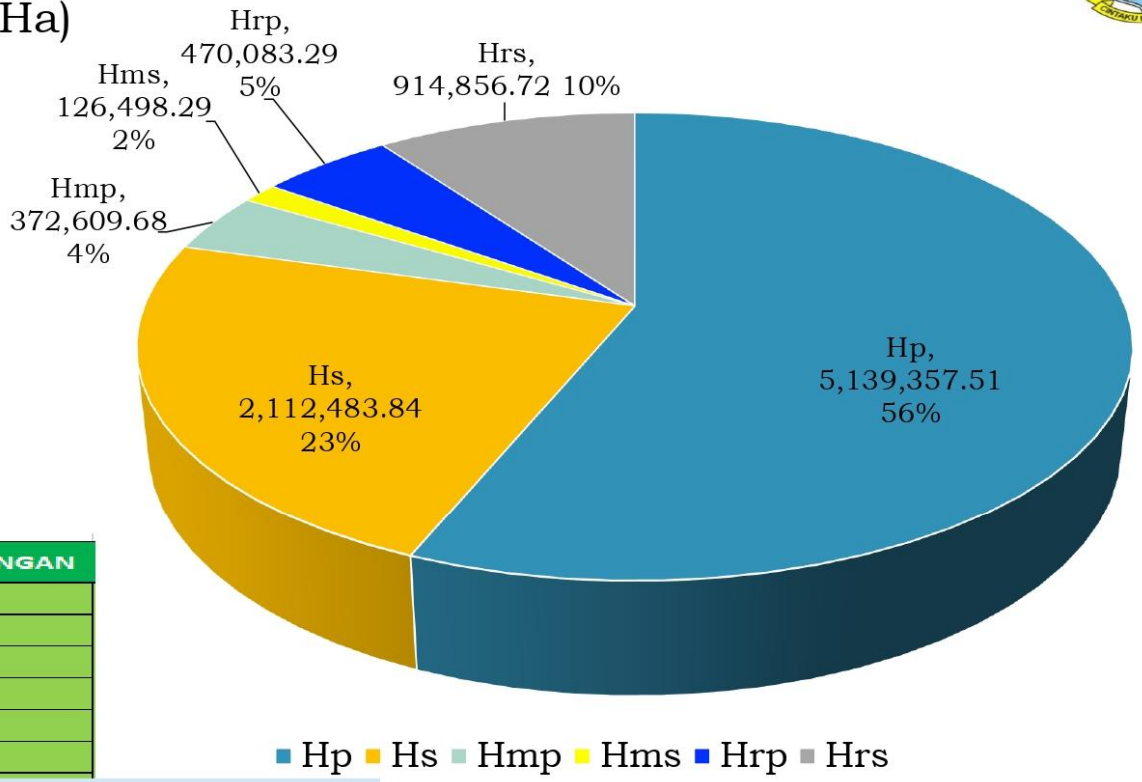


Luas kawasan hutan berdasarkan SK 6620 Tahun 2021 seluas 9.532.874 Ha



Sumber : Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Papua Barat s.d. Tahun 2022 (berdasarkan SK 783 Tahun 2014 & SK MenLHK 6620 Tahun 2021)

B. Luas Tutupan Lahan Berhutan di Papua Barat (9.135.889,33 Ha)



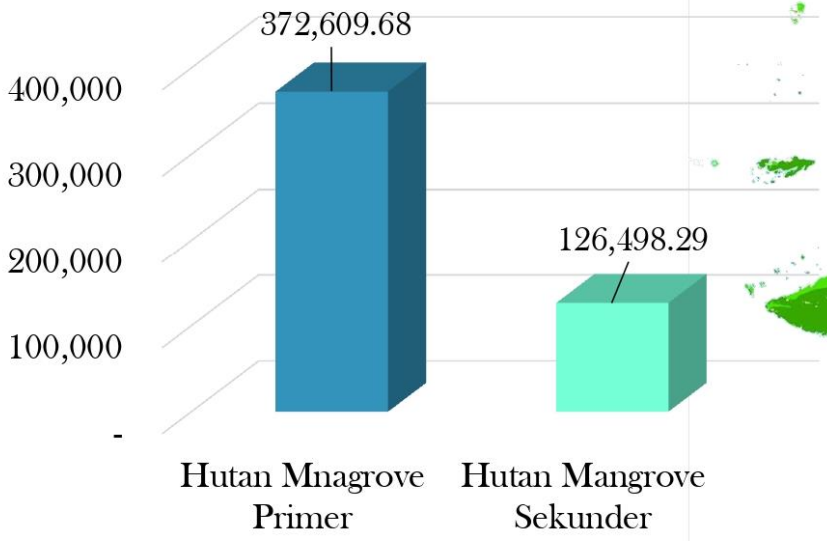
Luas tutupan lahan berhutan

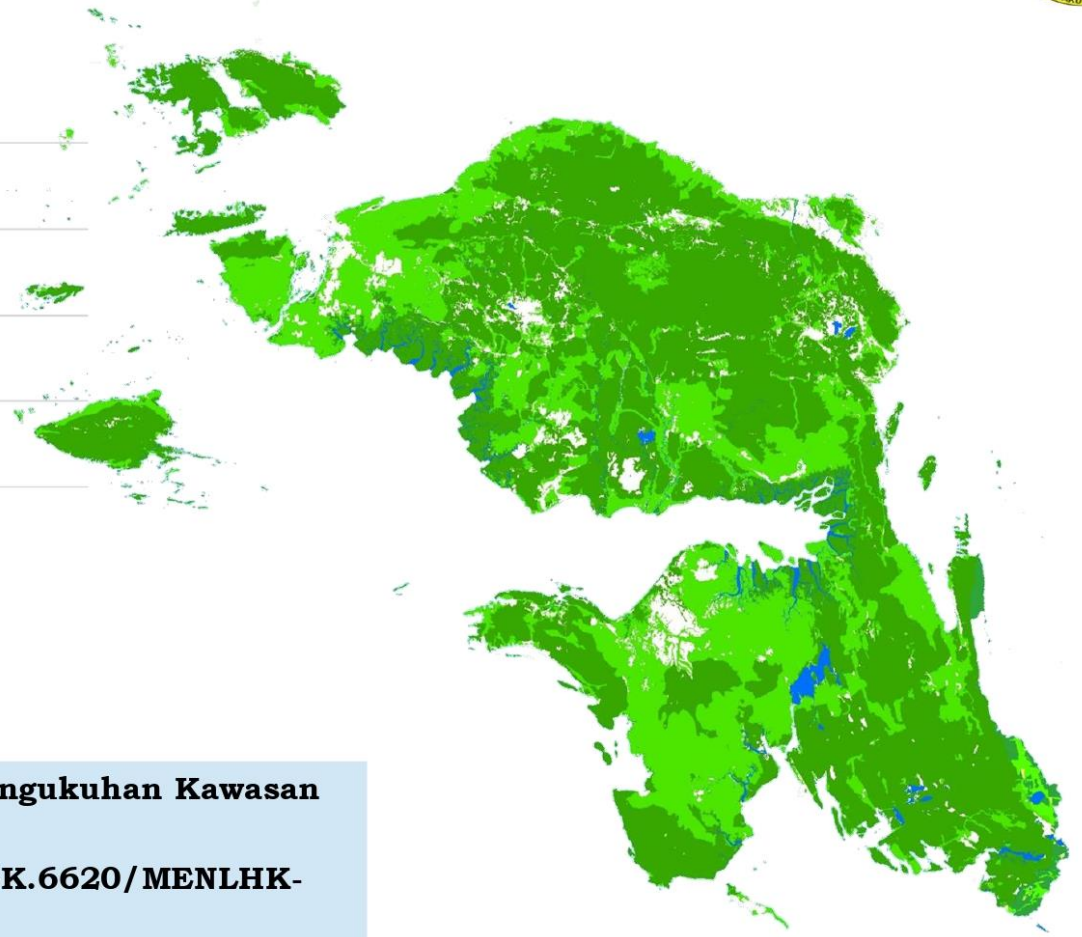
TOPONIMI	KETERANGAN
Hp	Hutan Lahan Kering Primer
Hs	Hutan Lahan Kering Sekunder
Hmp	Hutan Mangrove Primer
Hrp	Hutan Rawa Primer
Hms	Hutan Mangrove Sekunder
Hrs	Hutan Rawa Sekunder

Sumber : Sumber : Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Papua Barat s.d. Tahun 2020

(Lampiran Keputusan Menteri LHK Nomor : SK.6620/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/10/2021)

C. Luas kawasan mangrove seluas 499.107,97 Ha



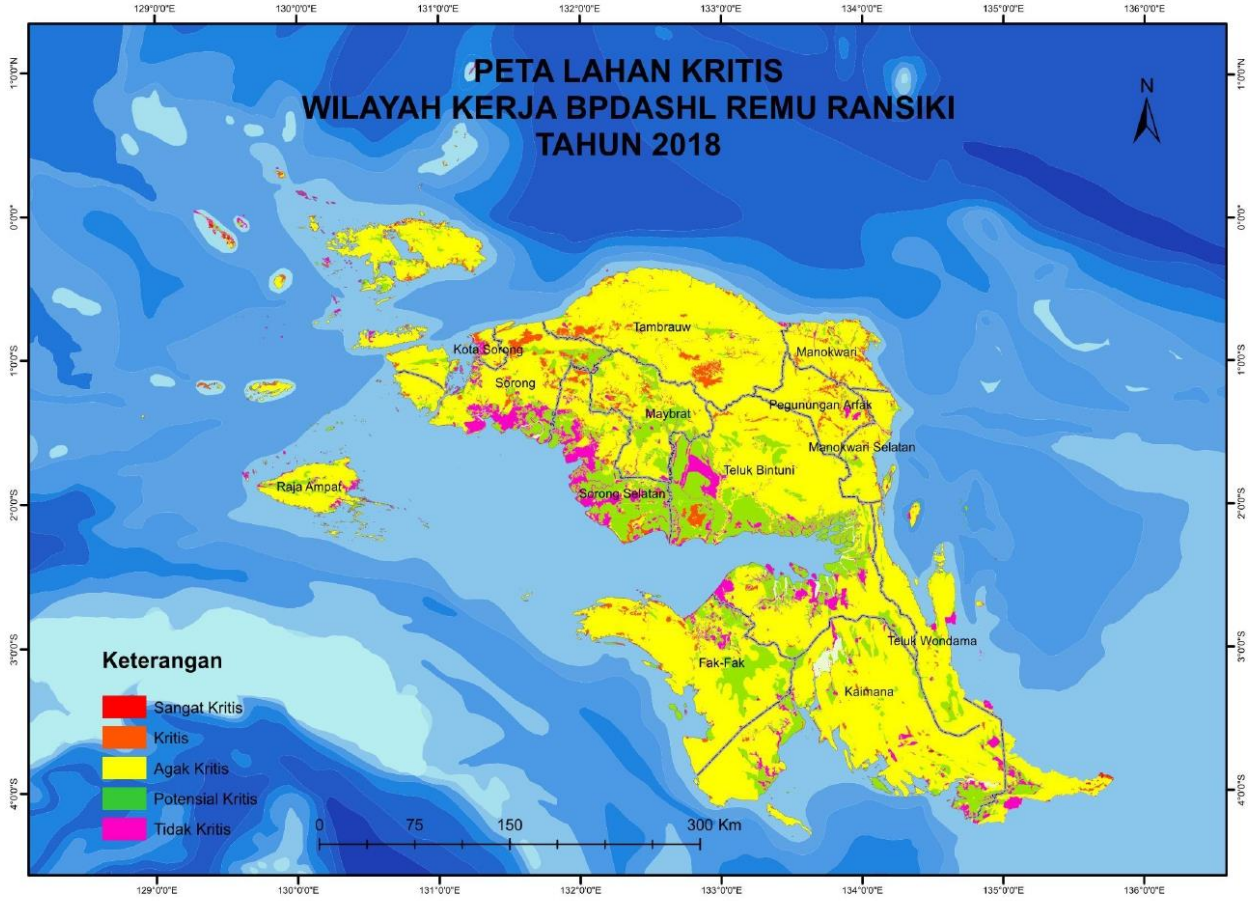


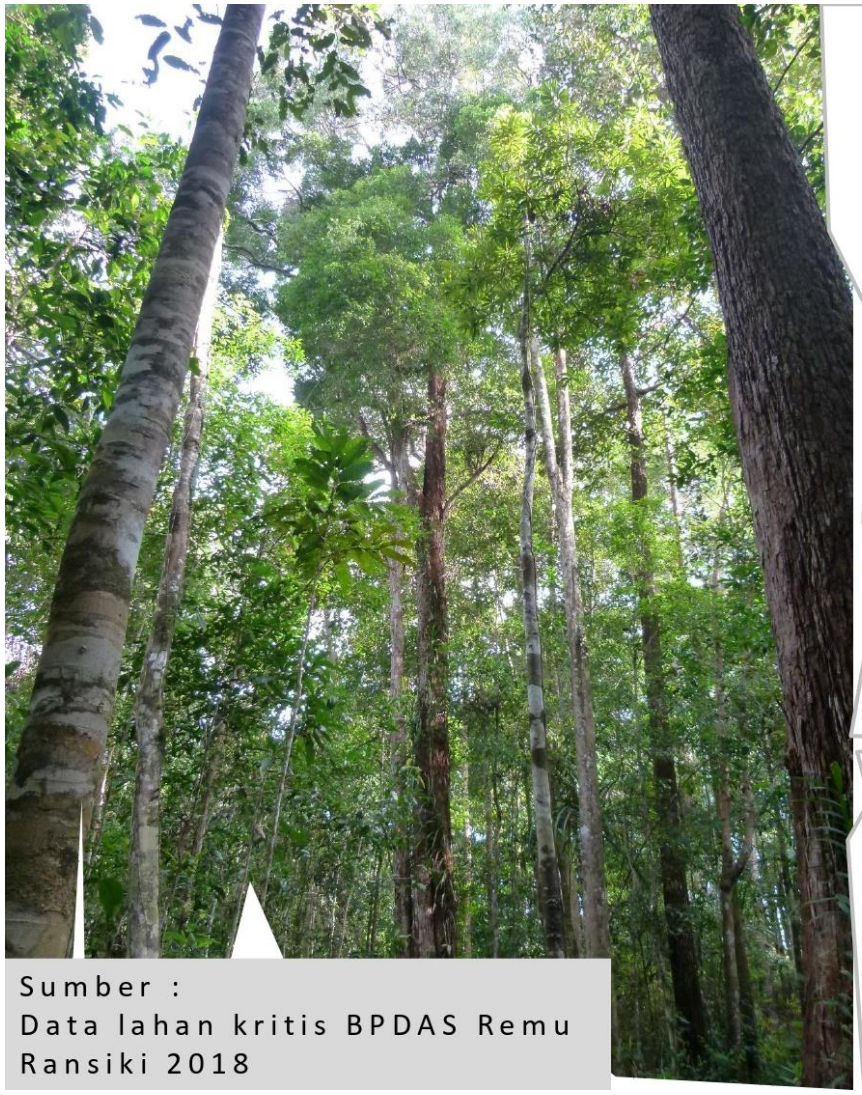
Sumber : Sumber : Peta Perkembangan Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Papua Barat s.d. Tahun 2020

(Lampiran Keputusan Menteri LHK Nomor : SK.6620/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/10/2021)

Sumber Peta : Peta lahan kritis BPDAS Remu Ransiki 2018

Sebaran Lahan Kritis di Papua Barat

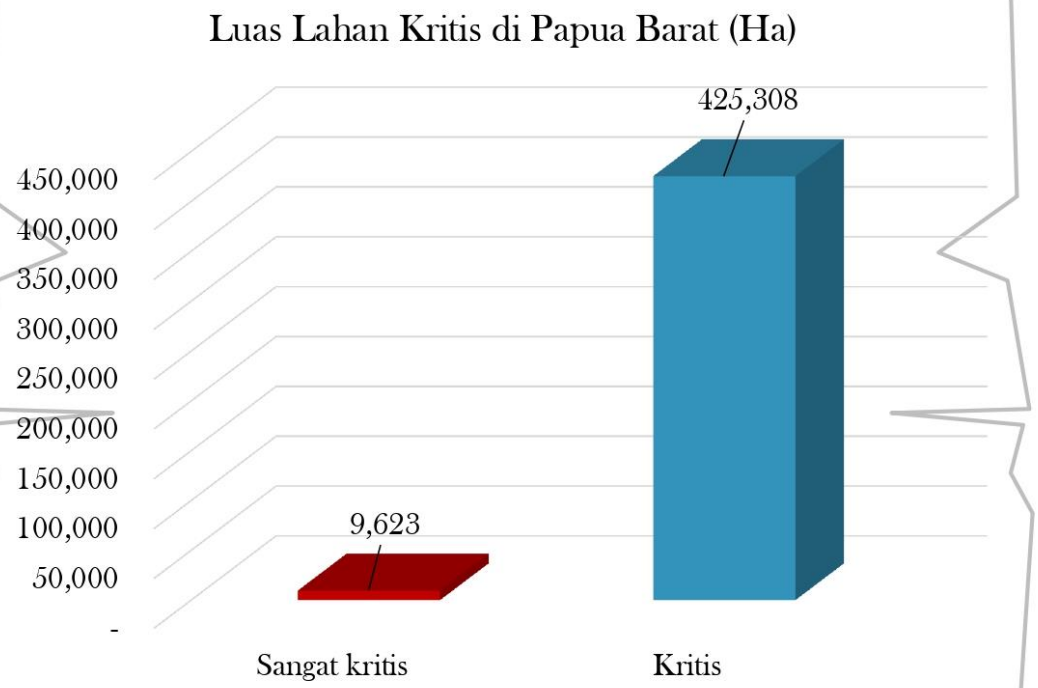


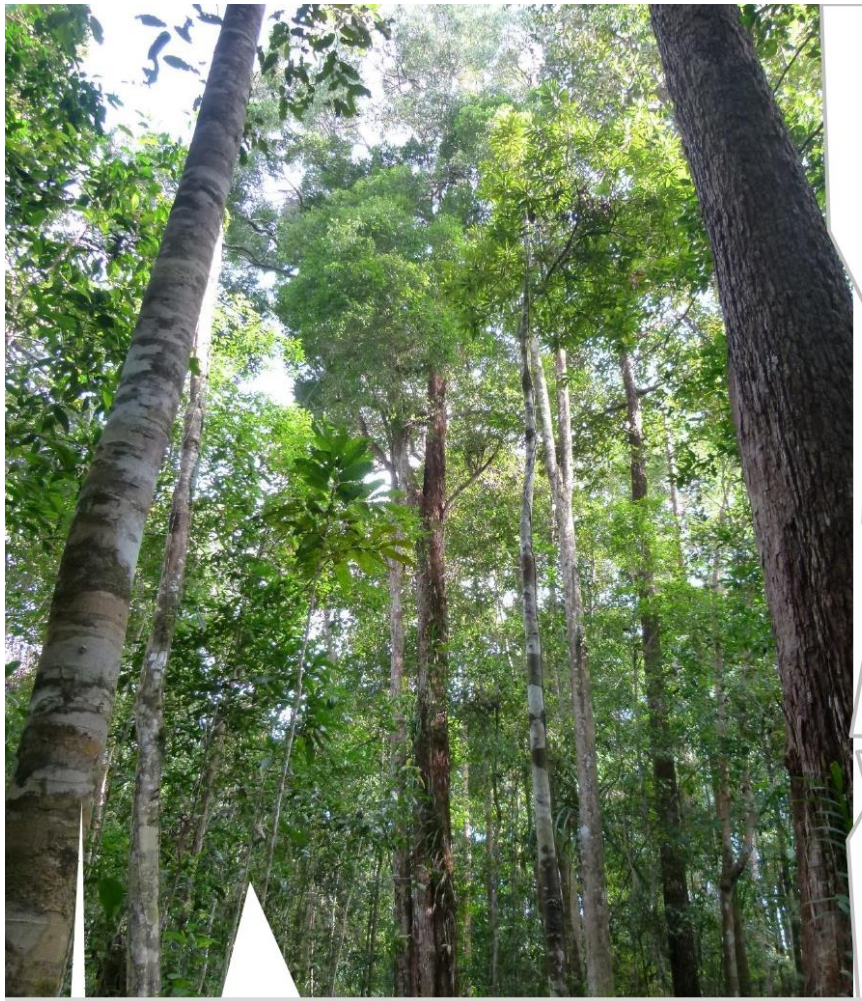


Sumber :
Data lahan kritis BPDAS Remu Ransiki 2018

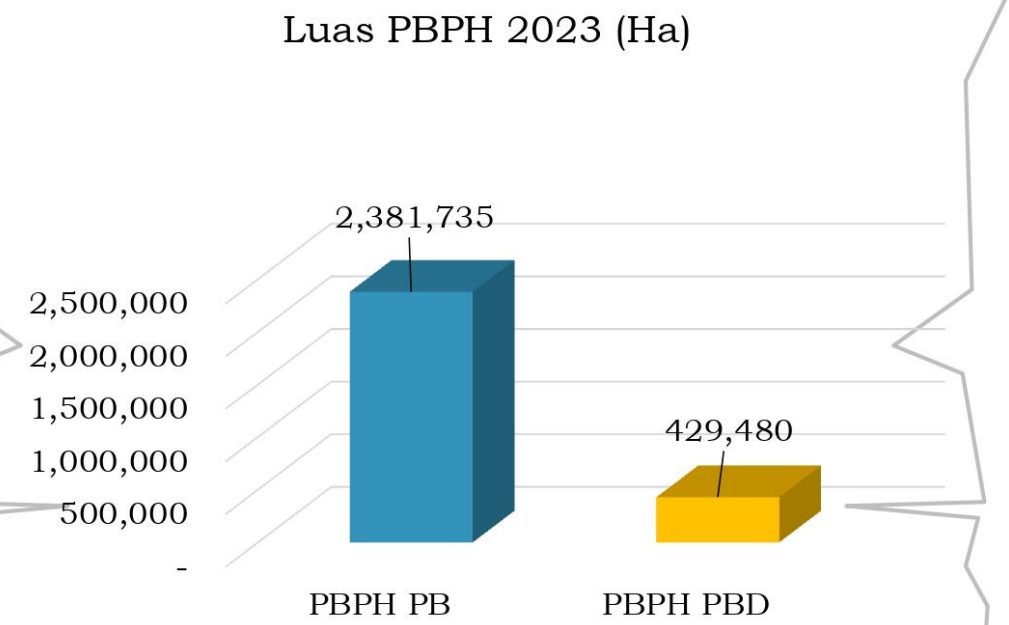
D. LUAS LAHAN KRITIS

Total Luas Lahan Kritis di Papua Barat 434.931 Ha (Lahan Kritis & Sangat Kritis)





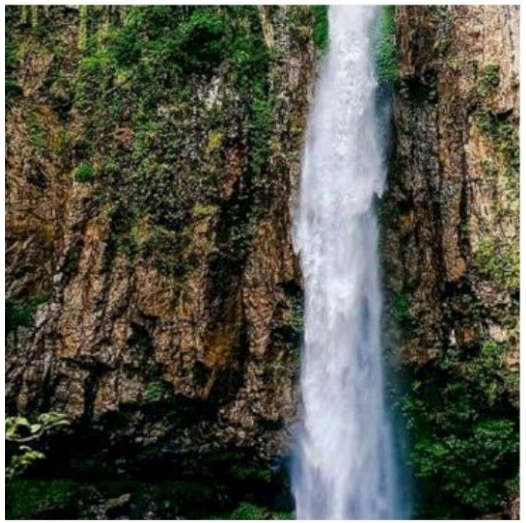
E. LUAS AREAL PENGUSAHAAN HUTAN

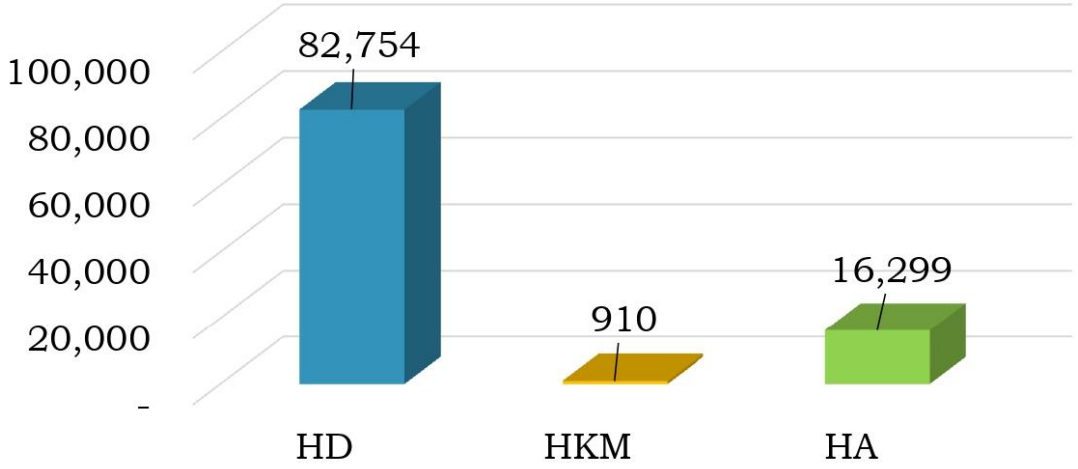


Sumber :
Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat 2022

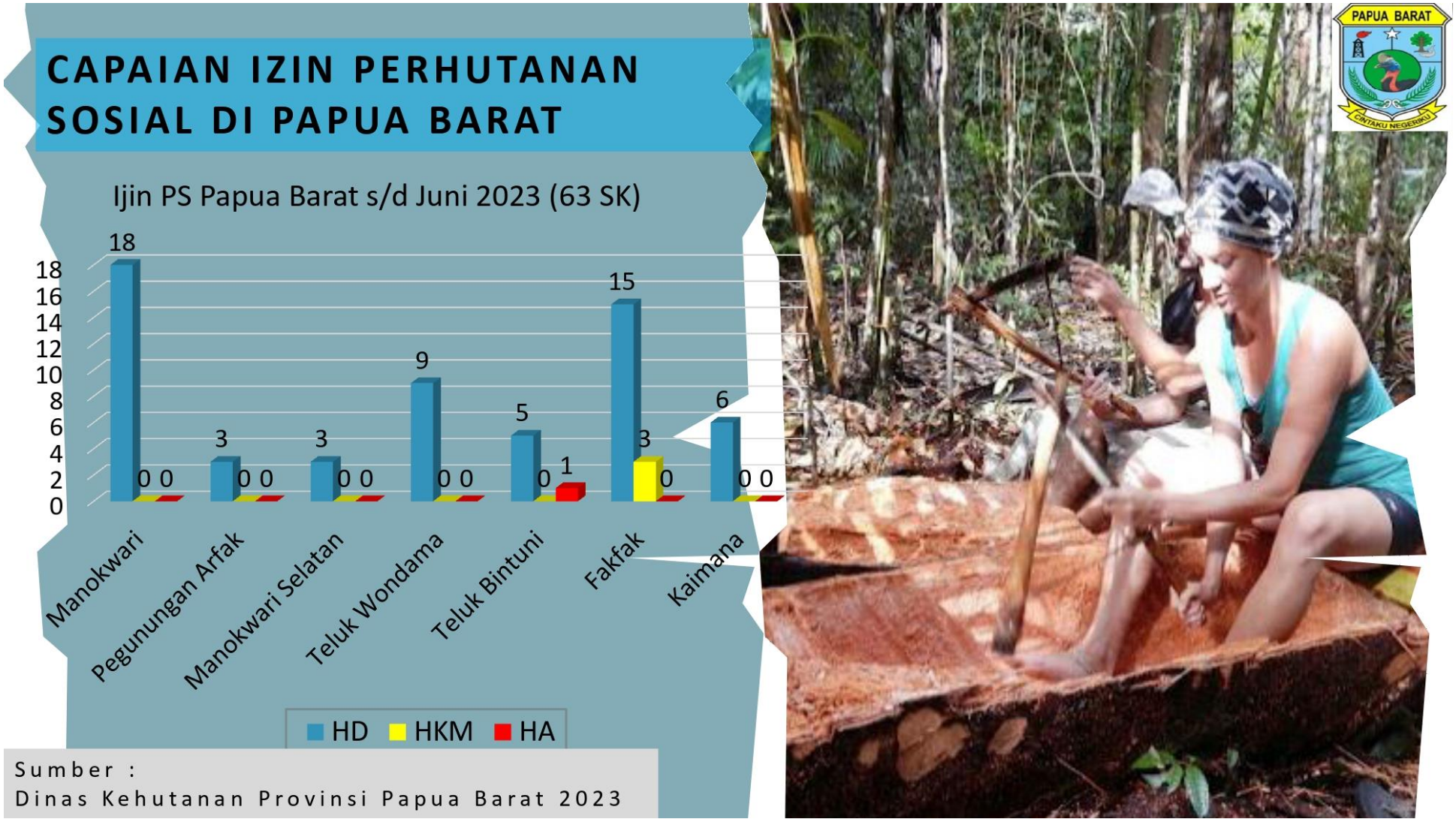
F. LUAS PERHUTANAN SOSIAL

Luas total areal Perhutanan Sosial di Papua Barat : 99.963 Ha





Sumber :
Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat 2023


CAPAIAN IZIN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL DI PAPUA BARAT
Ijin PS Papua Barat s/d Juni 2023 (63 SK)
18
3
3
9
5
1
15
3
6
0 0
0 0
0 0
0 0
0
0
0
0 0
Manokwari
Pegunungan Arfak
Manokwari Selatan
Teluk Wondama
Teluk Bintuni
Fakfak
Kaimana
HD
HKM
HA
Sumber :
Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat 2023
PAPUA BARAT
CINTAKU NEGERIKU

III. PROGRAM MITIGASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DI PAPUA BARAT SEKTOR KEHUTANAN

PENYULUHAN

1. Peningkatan Kapasitas dan Kompetensi Penyuluh Kehutanan dan SDM Bidang Kehutanan
2. Penguatan dan Pendampingan Kelembagaan Kelompok Tani Hutan

PENGAMANAN HUTAN

1. Pencegahan dan Pembatasan Kerusakan Hutan
2. Pencegahan dan Pembatasan Kerusakan Hasil Hutan
3. Koordinasi, Sinkronisasi dan Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Hutan

III. PROGRAM MITIGASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM DI PAPUA BARAT SEKTOR KEHUTANAN

REHABILITASI HUTAN DAN LAHAN

1. Pembangunan Penghijauan Lingkungan di Luar Kawasan Hutan Negara
2. Pembangunan Hutan Rakyat di Luar Kawasan Hutan Negara
3. Pembangunan Hutan Kota di Luar Kawasan Hutan Negara
4. Pengembangan Perbenihan untuk Rehabilitasi Lahan
5. Rehabilitasi Mangrove di Luar Kawasan Hutan

PERHUTANAN SOSIAL

1. Penguatan dan Pendampingan KelembagaanKelompok Tani Hutan

CAPAIAN RHL 2017 – 2022 DINAS KEHUTANAN PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT

No	Kegiatan	Lokasi	Capaian (Ha)	Keterangan
1	Rehabilitasi lahan 2017	13 Kabupaten/Kota	78,6	Gaharu
2	Rehabilitasi lahan 2018	13 Kabupaten/Kota	195	Matoa Kelapa, Gaharu, Masoi
3	Rehabilitasi lahan 2019	13 Kabupaten/Kota	120	Matoa Kelapa, Gaharu, Masoi
4	Rehabilitasi lahan 2020	13 Kabupaten/Kota	39	Masoi
5	Rehabilitasi lahan 2021	13 Kabupaten/Kota	78	Gaharu, Matoa Kelapa
6	Rehabilitasi lahan 2022	12 Kabupaten/Kota	48	Gaharu
7	Rehabilitasi lahan 2022	13 Kabupaten/Kota	52	Masoi
8	Rehabilitasi mangrove 2019	6 Kabupaten	18	Mangrove
9	Rehabilitasi mangrove 2021	1 Kabupaten	4	Mangrove
TOTAL			632,6	

Sumber :
Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Papua Barat 2022

HAMBATAN & TANTANGAN

- Substansi Kehutanan belum terakomodir dalam RTRW Papua Barat
- UU Cipta Kerja yang dominan mengurusi sektor kehutanan di daerah
- Kebutuhan lahan untuk pemekaran wilayah belum direncanakan dengan baik
- Pertambahan penduduk dari luar Provinsi Papua Barat sangat cepat yang berdampak terhadap bertambahnya kebutuhan lahan untuk pemukiman, kebun/ladang, dan sebagainya

06. PENUTUP

Demikian hal-hal yang dapat kami sampaikan pada acara ini, diharapkan dapat menjadi masukan dan brmanfaat untuk penyusunan Potensi *Carbon Offset* di Provinsi Papua Barat