

Provinsi Konservasi: Peningkatan Peran Pemerintah Daerah dan Masyarakat Adat Dalam Upaya Konservasi Di Indonesia

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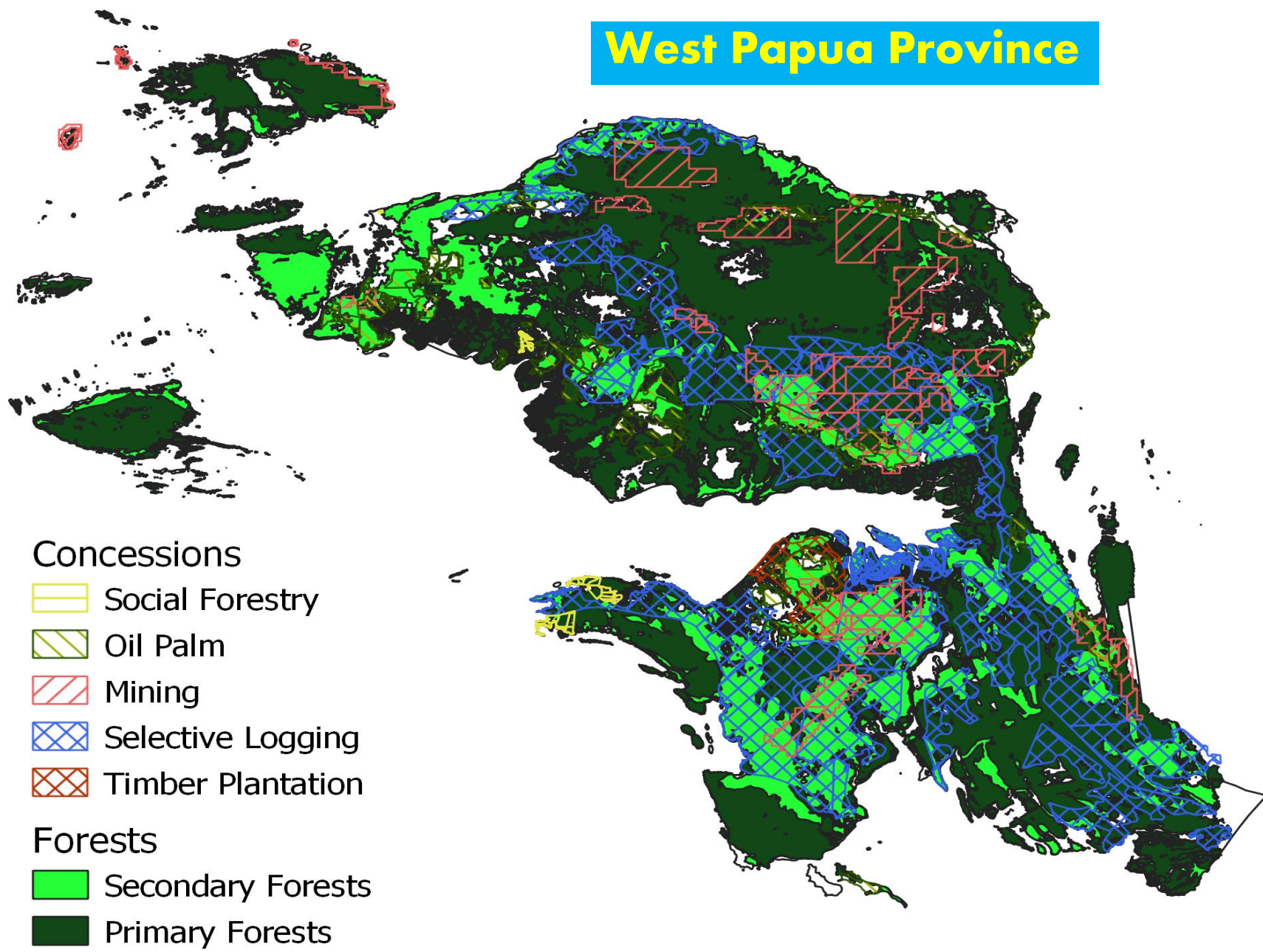


“Kontribusi Pemikiran Terhadap Rancangan Undang-Undang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya”

Logging & Palm Oil Concession 2013:



West Papua Province



Map Source: WRI Indonesia (2019)

Potensi dan Ancaman SDAHE di Indonesia:

Article


New Guinea has the world's richest island flora

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2549-5>

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New Guinea is the world's largest tropical island and has fascinated naturalists for centuries^{1,2}. Home to some of the best-preserved ecosystems on the planet³ and to intact ecological gradients—from mangroves to tropical alpine grasslands—that are unmatched in the Asia-Pacific region^{4,5}, it is a globally recognized centre of biological and cultural diversity^{6,7}. So far, however, there has been no attempt to critically catalogue the entire vascular plant diversity of New Guinea. Here we present the first, to our knowledge, expert-verified checklist of the vascular plants of mainland New Guinea and surrounding islands. Our publicly available checklist includes 13,634 species (68% endemic), 1,742 genera and 264 families—suggesting that New Guinea is the most floristically diverse island in the world. Expert knowledge is essential for building checklists in the digital era: reliance on online taxonomic resources alone would have inflated species counts by 22%. Species discovery shows no sign of levelling off, and we discuss steps to accelerate botanical research in the 'Last Unknown'⁸.

(Camara-Leret *et. al.*
Nature (2020)

Camara-Leret *et. al.*
Science Advances
(2019).

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

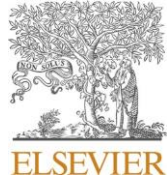
APPLIED ECOLOGY

Climate change threatens New Guinea's biocultural heritage

R. Cámara-Leret^{1,2*}, N. Raes^{3,4}, P. Roehrdanz^{2,5}, Y. De Fretes⁶, C. D. Heatubun^{7,8,9}, L. Roebler⁷, A. Schuiteman⁷, P. C. van Welzen^{3,10}, L. Hannah^{2,5}

New Guinea is the most biologically and linguistically diverse tropical island on Earth, yet the potential impacts of climate change on its biocultural heritage remain unknown. Analyzing 2353 endemic plant species distributions, we find that 63% of species are expected to have smaller geographic ranges by 2070. As a result, ecoregions may have an average of -70 ± 40 fewer species by 2070. Species with future geographic range contractions include 720 endemic plant species that are used by indigenous people, and we find that these will decrease in 80% of New Guinea's 1030 language areas, with losses of up to 94 species per language area. To mitigate the threats of climate change on the flora, we identify priority sites for protected area expansion that can jointly maximize biodiversity and useful plant conservation.

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Forest loss in Indonesian New Guinea (2001–2019): Trends, drivers and outlook

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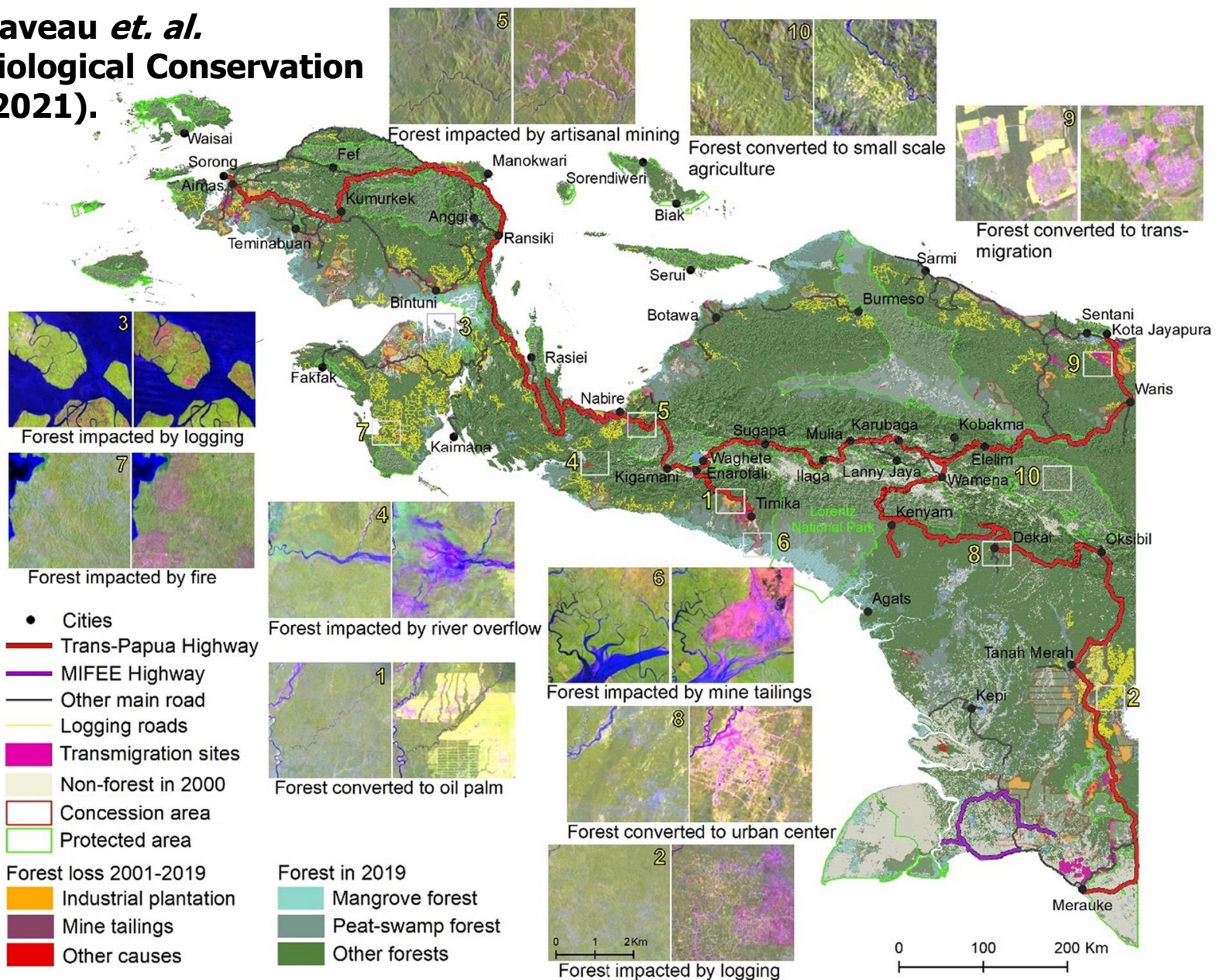
^k Forest Ecology and Forest Management Group, Wageningen Univers

A B S T R A C T

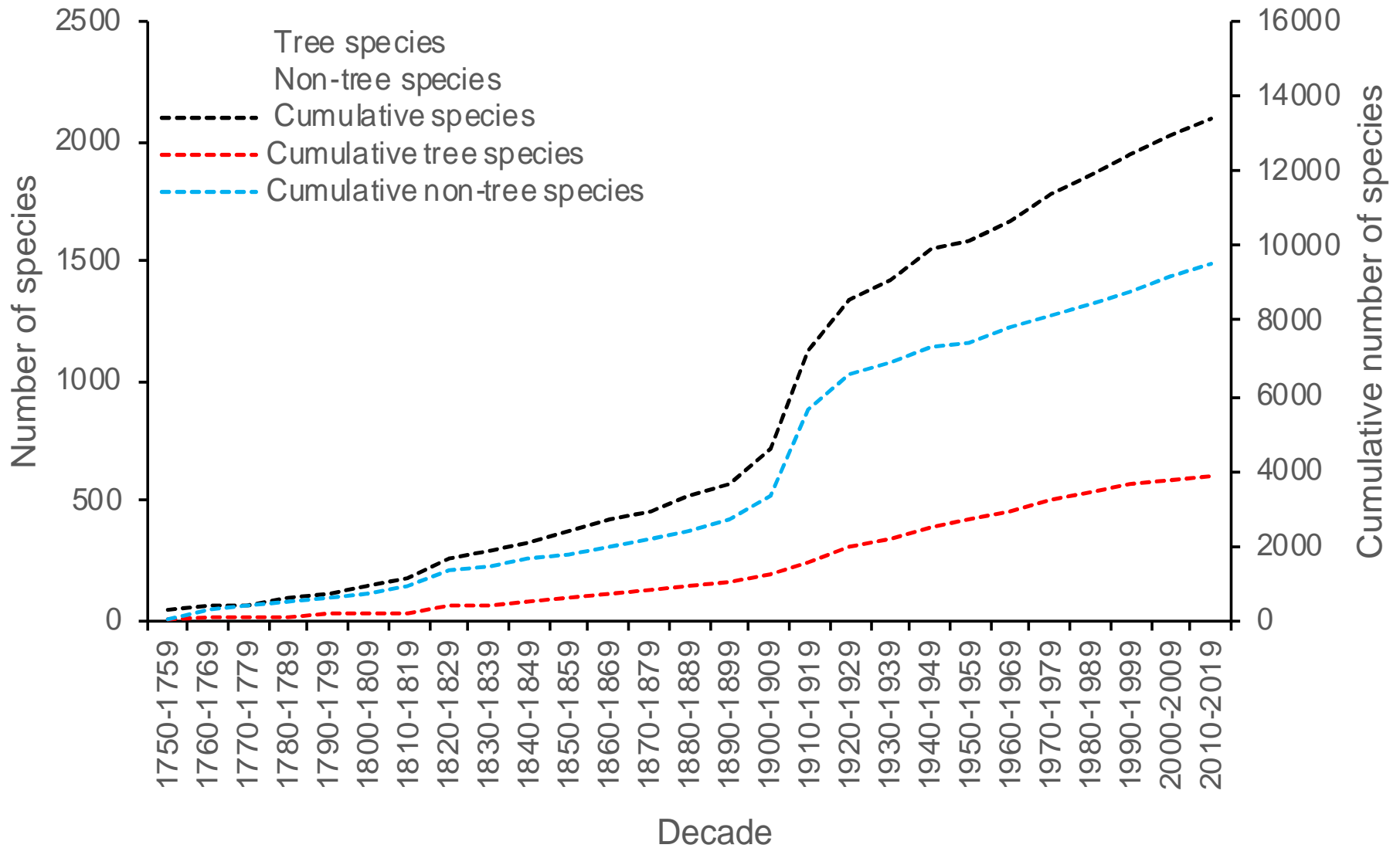
The rich forests of Indonesian New Guinea are understudied and threatened. We used satellite data to examine annual forest loss, road development and plantation expansion from 2001 to 2019, then developed a model to predict future deforestation. No previous studies have attempted such a detailed assessment of past and future deforestation. In 2019, 34.29 million hectares (Mha), or 83% of Indonesian New Guinea, supported old-growth forest. Over nineteen years, 2% (0.75 Mha) were cleared: 45% (0.34 Mha) converted to industrial plantations, roads, mine tailings, or other uses near cities; 55% (0.41 Mha) cleared by transient processes including selective natural timber extraction, inland water bodies-related processes, fires, and shifting agriculture. Industrial plantations expanded by 0.23 Mha, with the majority (0.21 Mha; 28% of forest loss) replacing forests and reaching 0.28 Mha in 2019 (97% oil palm; 3% pulpwood). The Trans-Papua Highway, a ~4000 km national investment project, increased by 1554 km. Positive correlations between highway and plantations expansion indicate these are linked processes. Plantations and roads expanded rapidly after 2011, peaked in 2015/16, and declined thereafter. Indonesian government allocated 2.62 Mha of land for the development of industrial plantations (90% oil palm 10% pulpwood) of which 74% (1.95 Mha) remained forest in 2019. A spatial model predicts that an additional 4.5 Mha of forest could be cleared by 2036 if Indonesian New Guinea follows similar relationships to Indonesian Borneo. We highlight the opportunities for policy reform and the importance of working with indigenous communities, local leaders, and provincial government to protect the biological and cultural richness still embodied in this remarkable region.

Gaveau *et. al.* Biol. Conserv. (2021).

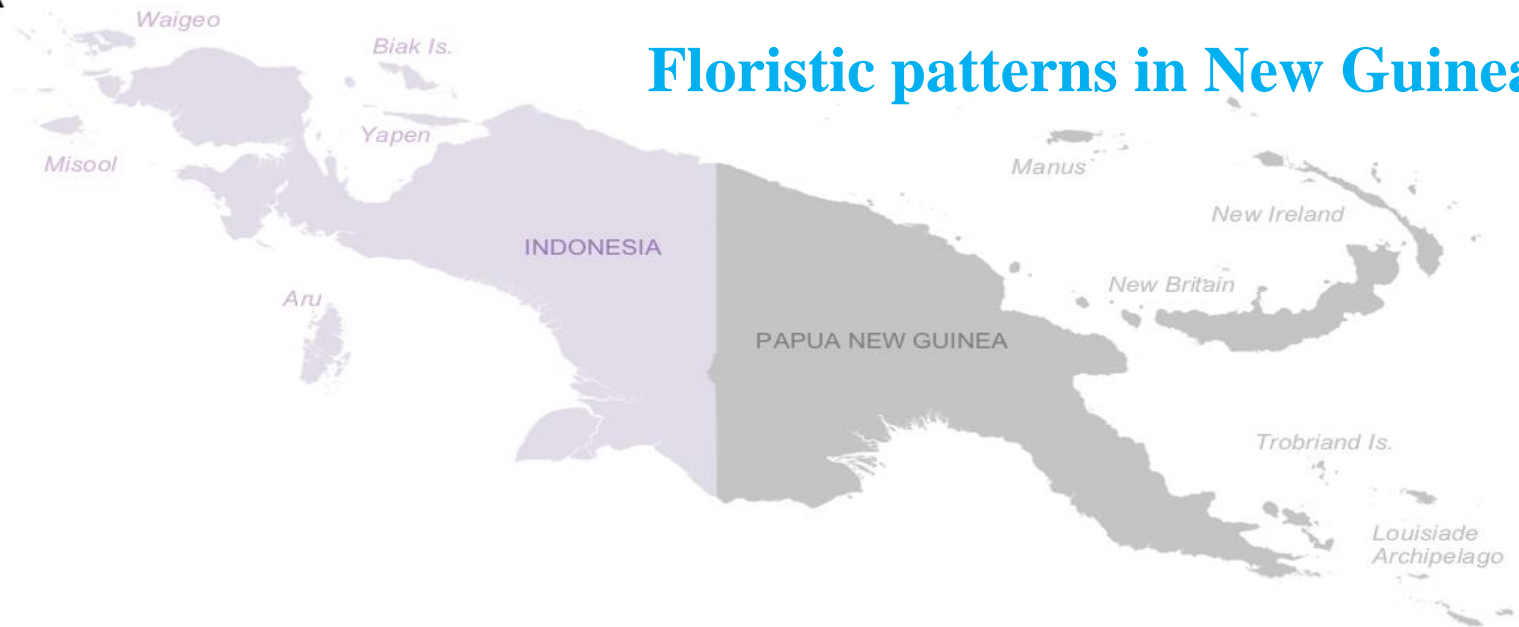
aveau et al.
Biological Conservation
(2021).



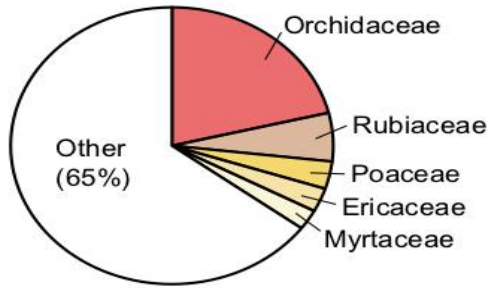
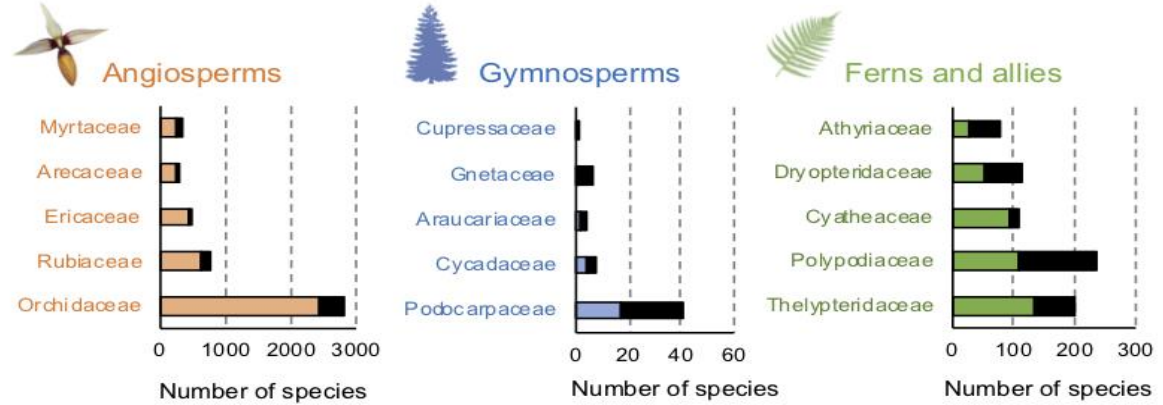
Species Described per Decade in New Guinea



The number of plant species (basionyms) described per decade from 1753 to 2018 —**grouped into trees (red bars)** or **non-tree species (blue bars)**— and the **cumulative number of accepted tree (red line)**, **non-tree (blue line)** and total species (black line). Camara-Leret, *et. al.* Nature (2020).

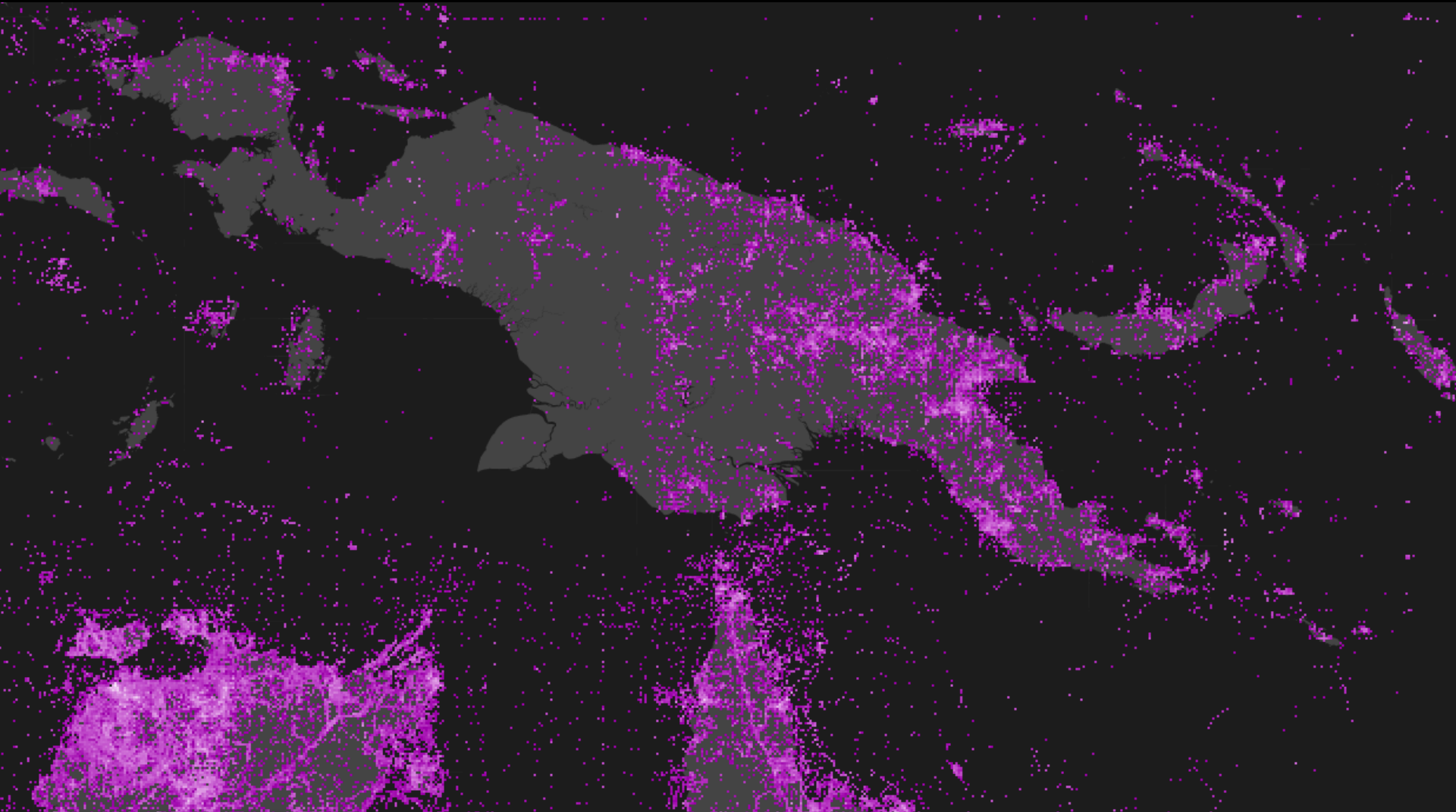
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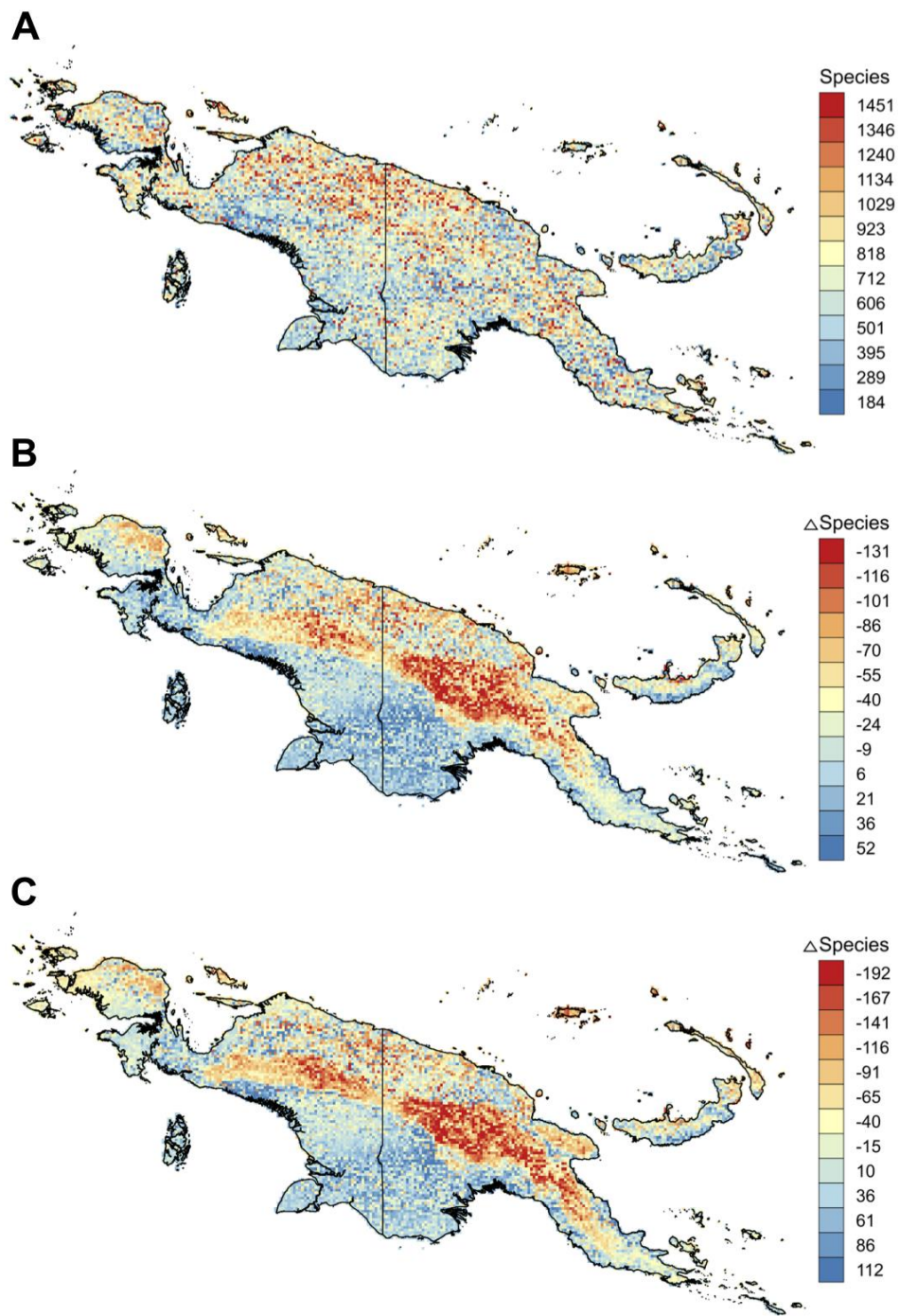
Floristic patterns in New Guinea

B Species diversity**C** Endemism

B. The five plant families that contain 35% of the flora. C. Families with highest species endemism in angiosperms (orange), gymnosperms (blue), and ferns and lycophytes (green). Black bars depict the number of non-endemic species. (Camara-Leret *et. al.* Nature (2020).

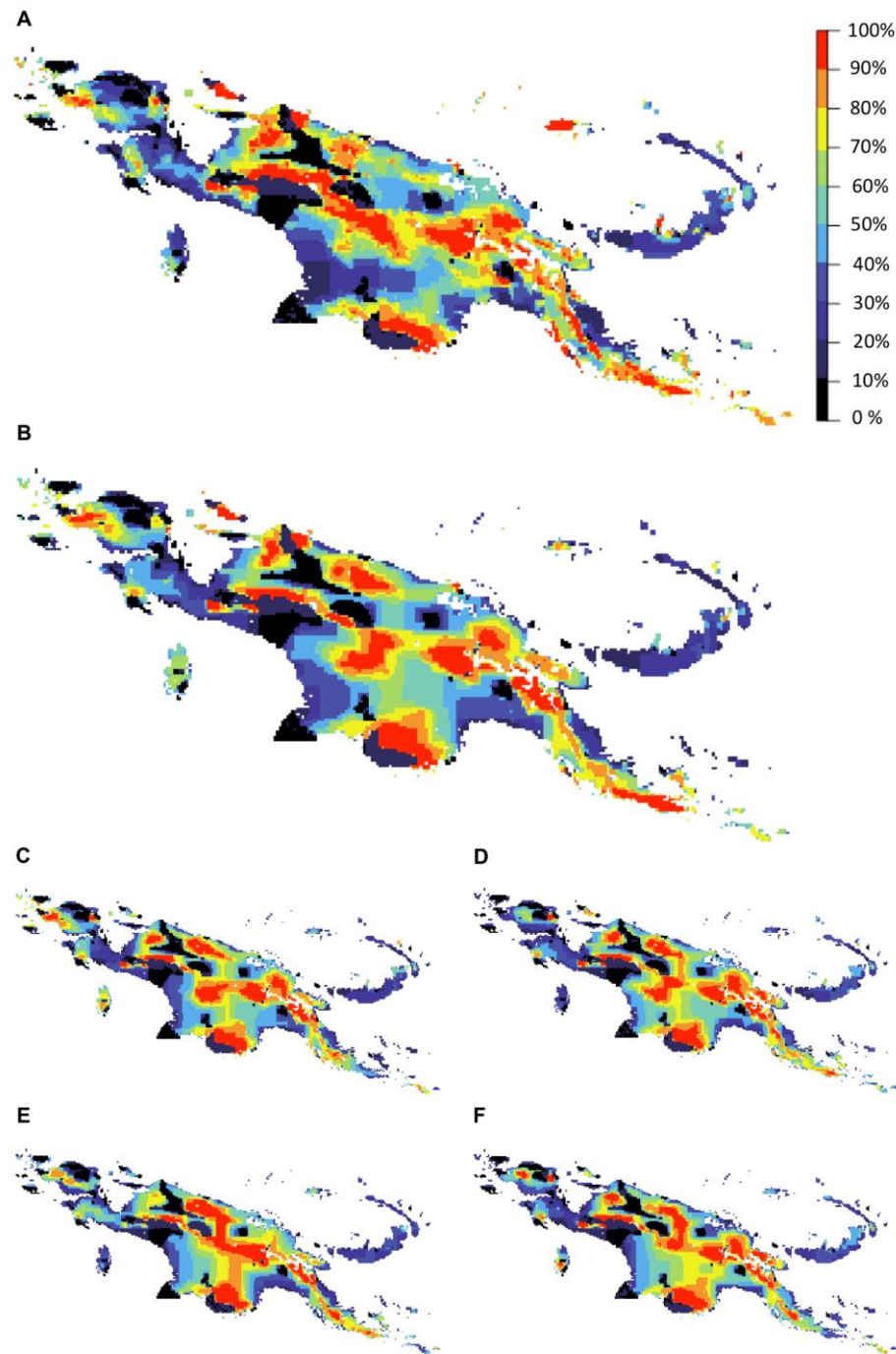
Source of Natural History Data (GBIF 2013):





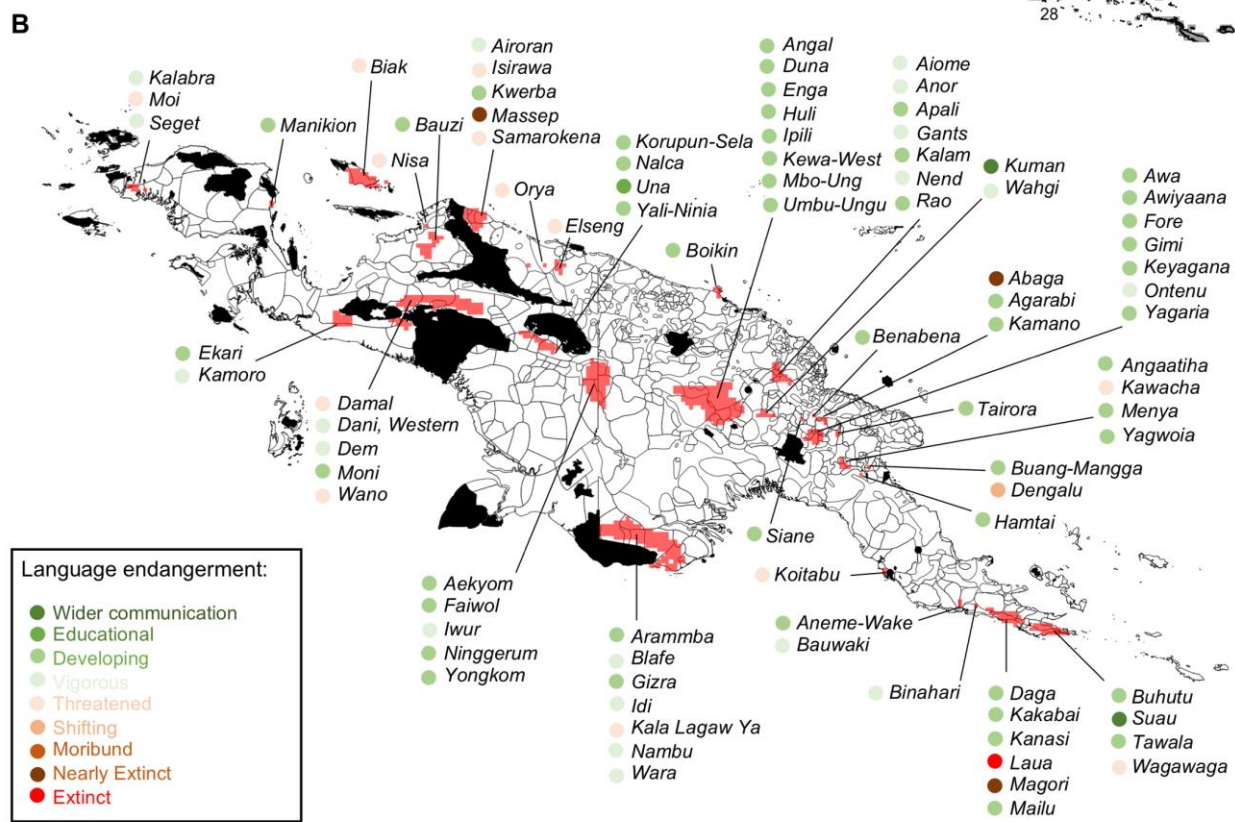
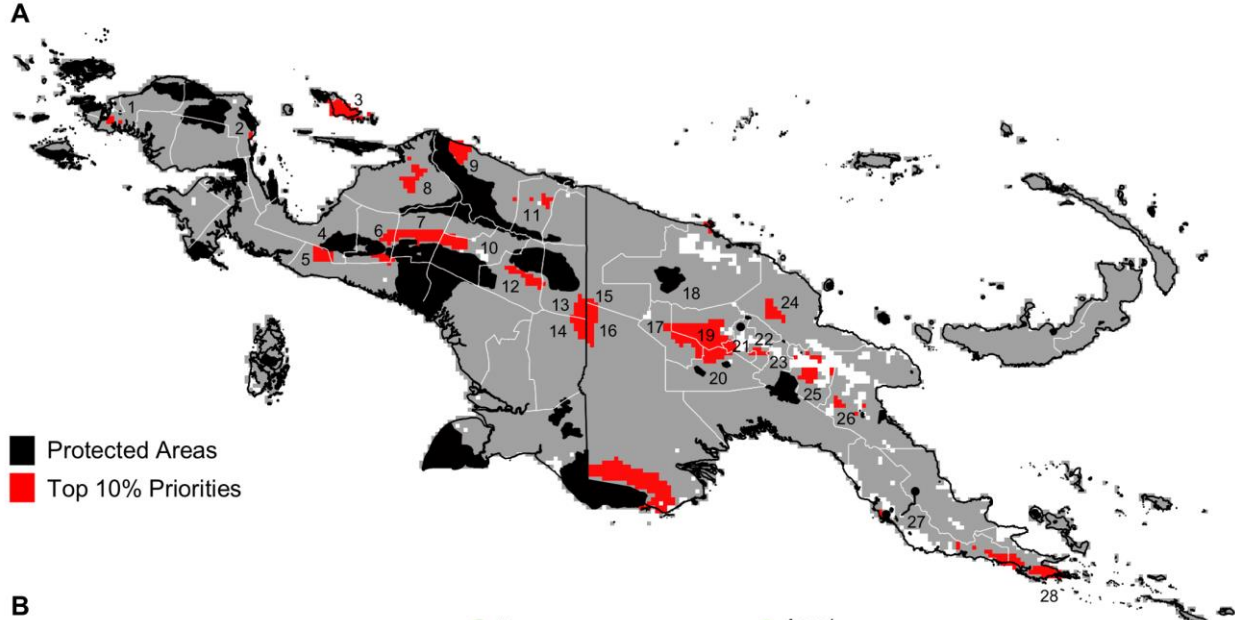
Endemic plant species richness (number of species per grid cell) in the face of climate change. Species richness under current climate (A), and difference in species richness between current climate and 2070 RCP 2.6 (B) and 2070 RCP 8.5 (C).

Camara-Leret *et. al.* Science Advances (2019).



Spatial conservation priorities for endemic plants in the face of climate change. All endemic plants (n = 2353 species) (A), all endemic useful plants (n = 720 species) (B), and subset of useful plants for construction (n = 374) (C), culture (n = 271) (D), food (n = 162) (E) and medicine (n = 187) (F).

**Camara-Leret *et. al.*
Science Advances
(2019).**



Congruence in 2070 spatial conservation priorities for all endemic and useful plants. Numbers indicate administrative units of Indonesian New Guinea and Papua New Guinea containing the top 10% solutions: 1, Sorong; 2, Manokwari; 3, Biak Numfor; 4, Nabire; 5, Mimika; 6, Paniai; 7, Puncak Jaya; 8, Waropen; 9, Sarmi; 10, Jayawijaya ; 11, Jayapura; 12, Yahukimo; 13, Pegunungan Bintang; 14, Boven Digoel;

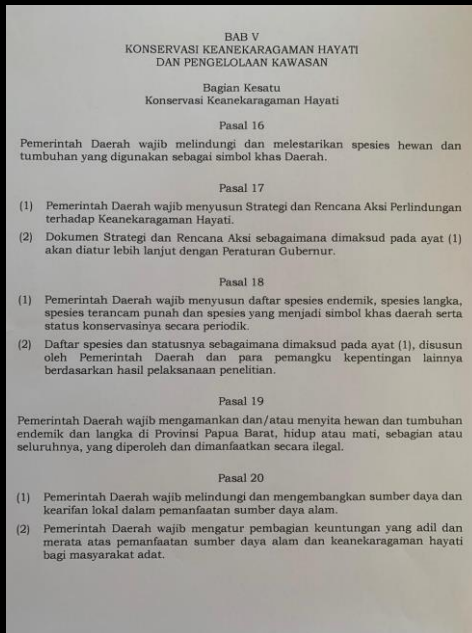
Camara-Leret *et. al.* Science Advances (2019).

Milestones for sustainable Development in West Papua Province, Indonesia:



Declaration of West Papua as the first Conservation Province in Indonesia 2015 and followed by Manokwari Declaration 2018.

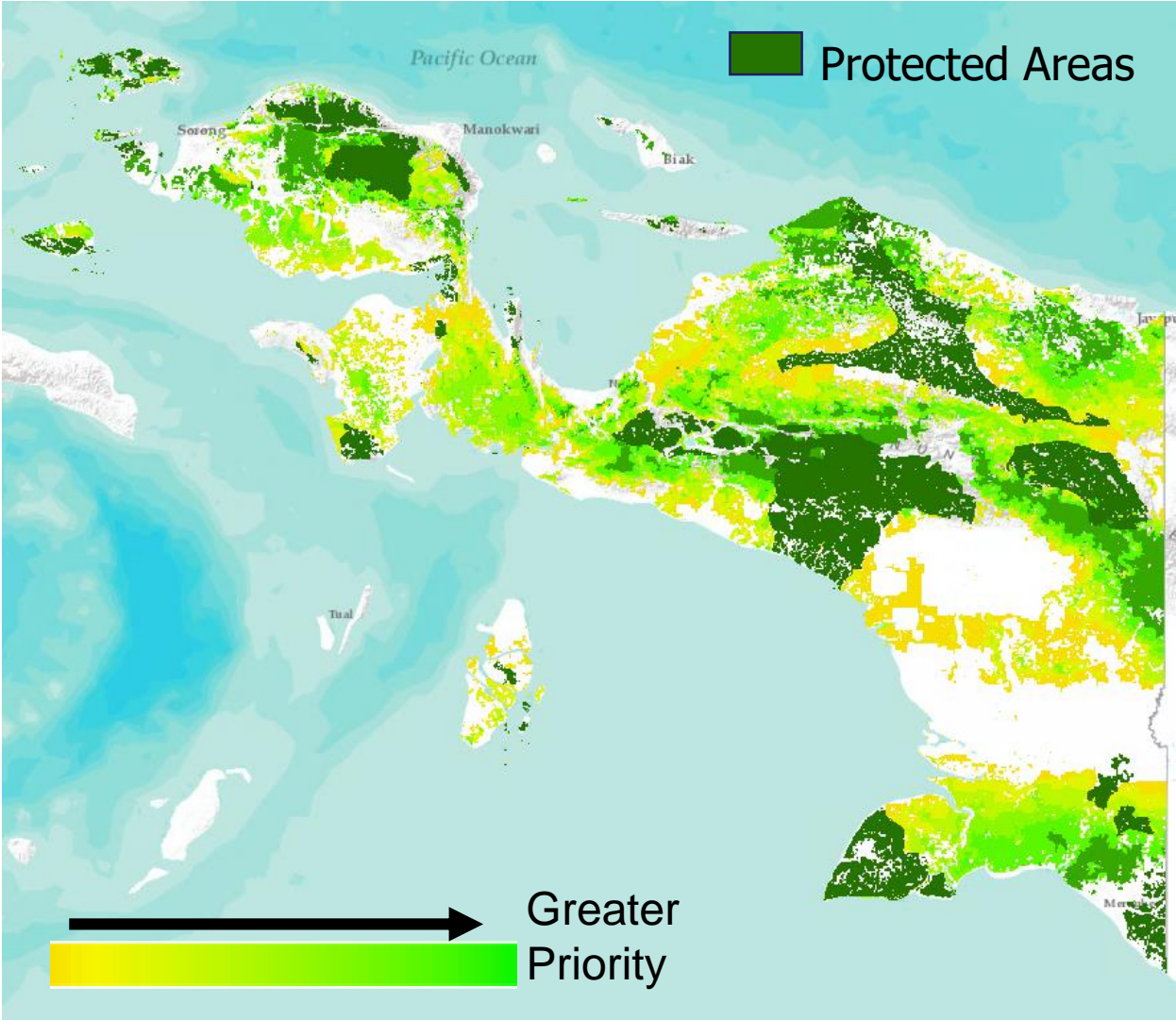
A commitment of all stakeholders to protect and preserve minimum 70% of forest covers and 50% sea and coastal area in West Papua – increase the protected areas.



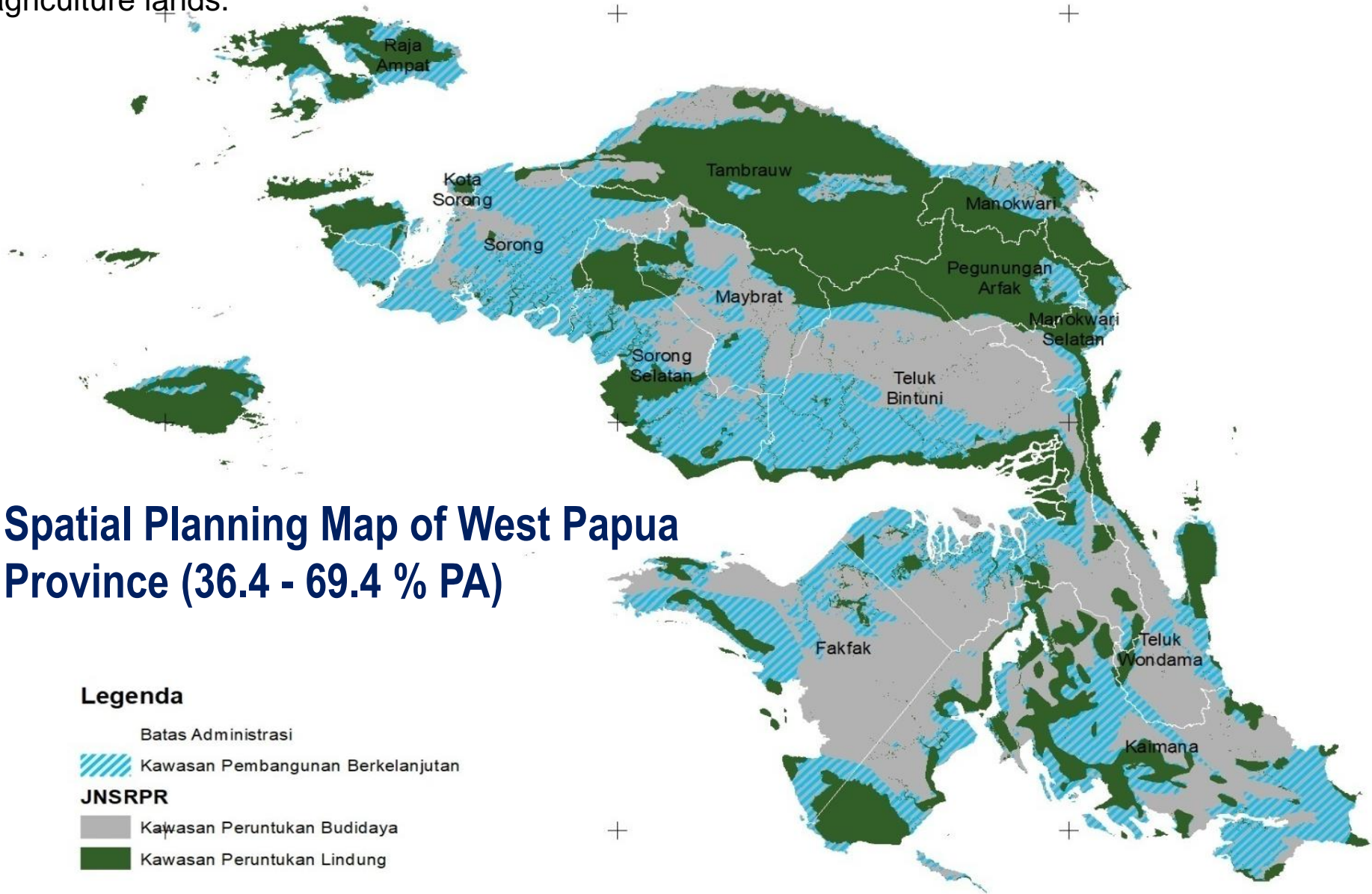
Special Regional Regulation (PERDASUS) No. 10 / 2019 about Sustainable Development in West Papua Province.

West Papua Conservation Priorities under Climate Change

1,500 Endemic Plants (RCP8.5)




Sustainable Development Areas are provincial administrative government areas that carry out development by applying the principles of forest protection and conservation, and the sustainable use of natural resources including biodiversity and which are integrated in special provisions covering disaster-prone areas, watershed (catchment) areas, border areas, and sustainable agriculture lands.



Spatial Planning Map of West Papua Province (36.4 - 69.4 % PA)

Legenda

- Batas Administrasi
-  Kawasan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
- JNSRPR**
-  Kawasan Peruntukan Budaya
-  Kawasan Peruntukan Lindung



Masukan Untuk RUU KSDAHE:

- Konservasi merupakan tugas dan tanggung jawab semua pihak (Tidak Hanya Pemerintah Pusat).
- Konsiderans Undang-Undang Keistimewaan dan Undang-Undang Otonomi Khusus.
- Pendelegasian Tugas Konservasi ke Pemerintah Daerah (bagi Pemerintah Daerah yang menunjukkan inisiatif dan kinerja luar biasa) – sesuai dengan keistimewaan dan otonomi khusus.
- Pelibatan Masyarakat Hukum Adat dalam penetapan pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi.
- Insentif bagi pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi di daerah melalui *Ecological Fiscal Transfer* – karena daerah kehilangan peluang PAD dari sector Ekstraksi SDA dan Hutan.
- Pengembangan Ekonomi dan Investasi Hijau sebagai alternatif bagi pengembangan masyarakat di dalam dan di luar Kawasan Konservasi untuk mengatasi permasalahan perdagangan TSL.