PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN DAN KONTRIBUSI PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN BAGI PENURUNAN EMISI DI PAPUA BARAT

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Latar Belakang:

Fakta:

- Tanah Papua (Provinsi Papua & Provinsi Papua Barat) dengan 416.129 km² sangat kaya dalam sumberdaya alam termasuk keanekaragaman hayati dan budaya masyarakat.
- Namun sebagai daerah termiskin di Indonesia, dengan peringkat IPM terbawah.
- Pembangunan dipacu namun ada kecenderungan berdampak pada kerusakan lingkungan.
- Inisiatif Provinsi Konservasi dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.
Pembangunan Infrastruktur & Perkebunan secara besar-besaran
Konsesi Kelapa Sawit & Pembalakan 2013:
Climate change threatens New Guinea’s biocultural heritage

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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.
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).
Change in species richness across New Guinea’s ecoregions under future climate (2070 RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5). Change in species richness per ecoregion was calculated using stacked Species Distribution Models (SDMs) of 2353 endemic species.

Camara-Leret et. al. Science Advances (2019).
Change in endemic useful plant richness across New Guinea’s language areas by 2070 RCP 8.5. Change in species richness per language area over time was calculated using stacked SDMs of 720 endemic useful species.

Camara-Leret *et al.* Science Advances (2019).
Tanah Papua Conservation Priorities under Climate Change

1,500 Endemic Plants (RCP8.5)
Peta Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat (saat ini)
Milestone Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Papua Barat:

Deklarasi Papua Barat Sebagai Provinsi Konservai 19 Oktober 2015

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Special Section: The economies, ecologies and politics of social forestry in Indonesia
Policy Forum

The Manokwari Declaration: Challenges ahead in conserving 70% of Tanah Papua’s forests

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Abstract: The Manokwari Declaration is an unprecedented pledge by the governors of Indonesia’s two New Guinea provinces to promote conservation and become SE Asia’s new Costa Rica. This is an exciting, yet challenging endeavour that will require working on many fronts that transcend single disciplines. Because Indonesian New Guinea has the largest expanse of intact forests in SE Asia, large-scale conservation pledges like the Manokwari Declaration will have a global impact on biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

Keywords: biodiversity; conservation planning; indigenous peoples; policy
Provinsi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Papua Barat (Kondisi Saat ini):

- Deklarasi Manokwari (14 Butir Kesepakatan/ Komitmen-sebagai arahan).
- PERDASUS Pembangunan Berkelanjutan yang mengamanatkan 70% hutan dan 50% Laut dan pesisir HARUS dilindungi.
- PERDASUS Pengakuan Hak Adat (sudah registrasi).
- MoU dengan Kemen PPN/Bappenas untuk Pilot Project Perencanaan Pembangunan Rendah Karbon.
- Revisi Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat (sedang dalam proses).
- Review Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat (sedang dalam proses).
- Beberapa Dokumen Perencanaan sedang disusun (Grand Design Pembangunan Ekonomi Hijau dan Peta Jalan Investasi Hijau)-sedang dalam proses.
- Prioritas Pengembangan Ekowisata & Jasa Lingkungan dan Komoditas Lokal Pertanian & Perkebunan Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat.
- Penambahan KSP Mahkota Permata Tanah Papua sebagai Kawasan strategis provinsi berfungsi lindung.
Konferensi Transfer Fiskal Ekologis

Jakarta, 01/08/2019
THE CROWN JEWEL OF TANAH PAPUA
Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Pulau Papua Yang Terintegrasi Menuju Tanah Papua Yang Damai, Berkelanjutan, Lestari dan Bermartabat
“Terima kasih
TUHAN memberkati”