



# Papua at the Crossroads: A Plea for Systematic Conservation Planning in One of the Largest Remaining Areas of Tropical Rainforest

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Land-use change has progressed rapidly throughout the Indonesian archipelago and is now intruding into western New Guinea (Tanah Papua), one of the world's last wilderness areas with extensive tracts of pristine and highly diverse tropical rainforests. Tanah Papua has reached a crossroads between accelerating environmental degradation and sustainable development policies entailing landscape-scale conservation targets, pledged in the Manokwari Declaration. We assessed the representation of ecoregions and elevational zones within Tanah Papua's protected area network to identify its shortcomings at broad spatial scales. Lowland ecoregions are less protected than mountainous regions, with half of the western and southern lowlands designated for land-use concessions. Under the direct threat from land-use change, the political motivation in Tanah Papua toward conservation- and culture-centered land management provides a window of opportunity for scientifically guided, proactive conservation planning that integrates sustainable development for the benefit of Indigenous communities.

**Keywords:** Indonesia, Manokwari Declaration, New Guinea, ecoregions, conservation, conservation planning, Tanah Papua, land-use change

## INTRODUCTION

Southeast Asia is rich in biodiversity, but also a region of great conservation concern (Wilcove et al., 2013). In Indonesia in particular, land-use change and environmental degradation are progressing rapidly, leading to immense losses of forest cover, totaling ~98,000 km<sup>2</sup> (11% of Indonesia's forest area) between 2001 and 2019 alone (Hansen et al., 2013; Gaveau et al., 2021b). While these processes are well advanced throughout most of Indonesia, its two easternmost provinces—Papua and Papua Barat on the island of New Guinea (hereinafter referred to as Tanah Papua—land of Papua)—still maintain a substantial amount of primary forests (83% of its ~411,000 km<sup>2</sup> land area). Therefore, Tanah Papua represents one of the largest remaining rainforest areas in the world. Nevertheless, land-use change and associated deforestation are also increasing, as Tanah Papua has emerged as

a new frontier for economic development (Austin et al., 2017; Sloan et al., 2019). A complex network of land-use concessions facilitated by considerable infrastructure developments threatens vast areas of Tanah Papua's diverse terrestrial ecosystems with conversion to oil palm or tree plantations and logging areas (Global Forest Watch, 2019; UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2019; **Figure 1**). However, the extent of many concessions is still subject to consolidation and legal disputes, with patchy and non-transparent availability to the public (Jong, 2021a). With the prospect of progressing forest loss, local aspirations for sustainable development in Tanah Papua were recently formulated in the Manokwari Declaration.

This Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the governors of Papua and Papua Barat in 2018 aims to protect > 70% of Tanah Papua's land area and ensure sustainable development for the benefit of Indigenous communities (Manokwari Declaration, 2018; Cámara-Leret et al., 2019b). Within this political context, the Indonesian social forestry permit scheme will play a key role in facilitating sustainable development in the region, while providing legal access to land for local communities (Fatem, 2019). The ability for social forestry to provide the desired benefits to local communities and biodiversity, will strongly depend, however, on the context and type of social forestry practices permitted (Meijaard et al., 2020; Sahide et al., 2020). Considering the ambitious conservation targets and progressing land-use change in the region, spatial allocation of conservation efforts and social forestry permits is gaining importance. Here, we outline the current state of biodiversity protection in Tanah Papua in the context of the Manokwari Declaration and discuss recent land-use changes and environmental trends. We assess the current distribution of protected areas and corresponding political developments, identify research needs and discuss systematic conservation planning approaches that have the potential to shape the future policy discourse in Tanah Papua.

## LAND-USE CHANGE IN TANAH PAPUA

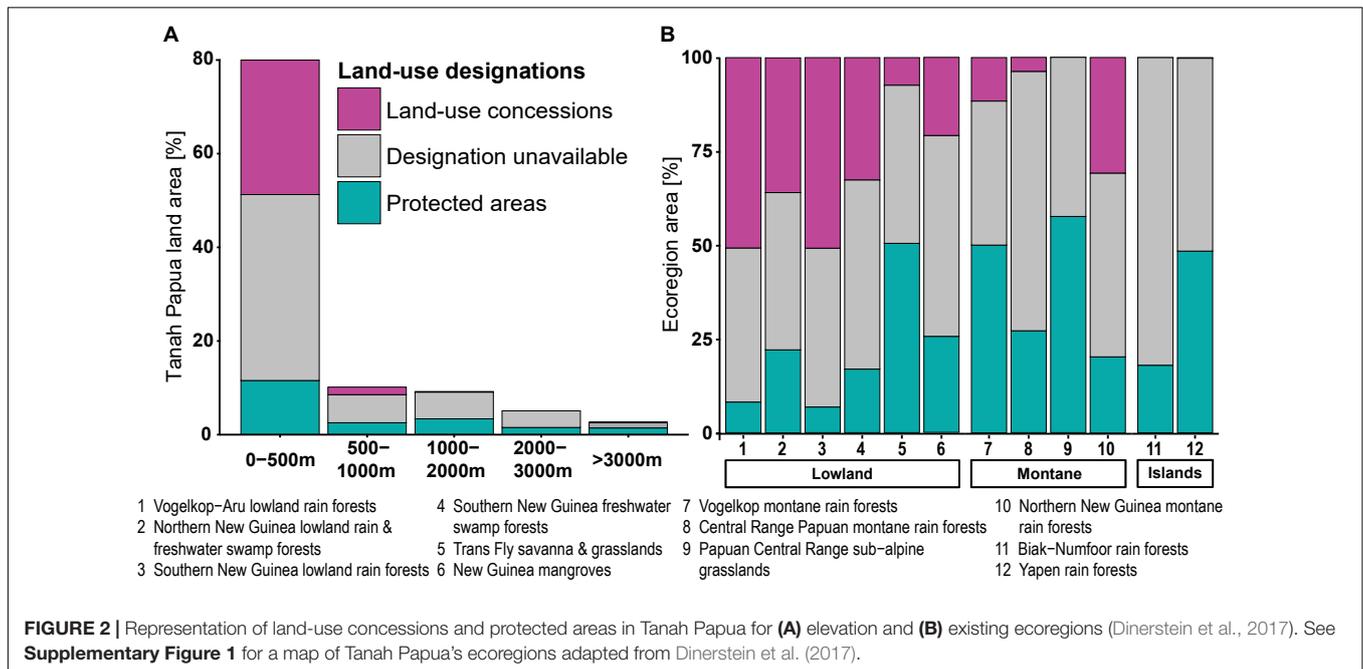
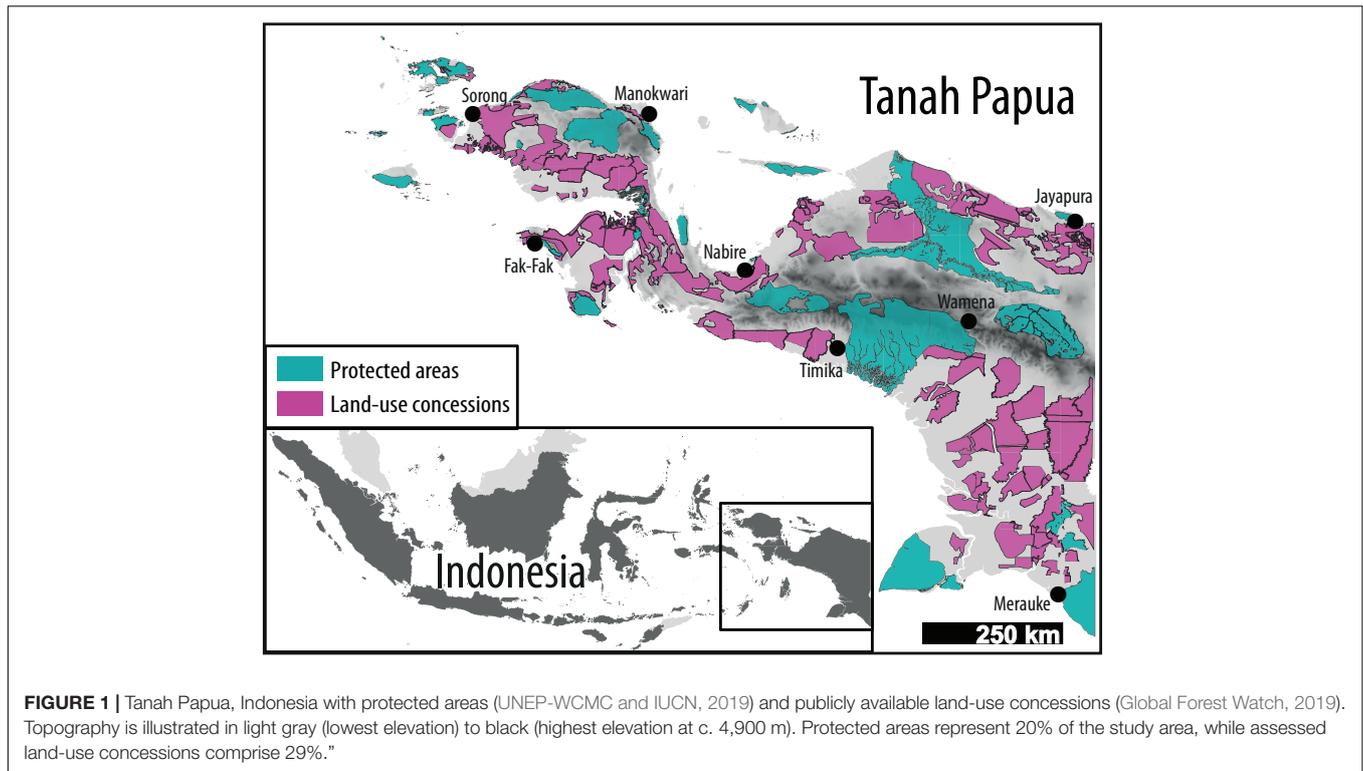
Indonesia exhibits one of the highest deforestation rates worldwide, averaging 5,100 km<sup>2</sup> per annum between 2001 and 2019 (Hansen et al., 2013; Gaveau et al., 2021b). The main drivers of deforestation include logging, expansion of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), pulp and paper plantations, aquaculture, road construction, mining, and fires (Austin et al., 2019). The importance and spatio-temporal dynamics of these drivers vary among regions (Austin et al., 2019). Since 2016, decreasing deforestation rates were recorded Indonesia-wide, which were linked to decreasing crude palm oil prices and, subsequently, reduced oil palm expansion (Gaveau et al., 2021a). Nevertheless, absolute forest loss remains high nation-wide and increasing global demand for palm oil may facilitate future increases in forest loss (Gaveau et al., 2021a).

Tanah Papua contains ~343,000 km<sup>2</sup> of forest equal to 83% of its landmass and 42% of Indonesia's remaining forest area (Gaveau et al., 2021b). Although its global importance for biodiversity and rainforest conservation is widely recognized

(Brooks et al., 2006), oil palm-associated deforestation in Tanah Papua increased fivefold between 2010 and 2015, with two thirds of newly established oil palm plantations occurring at the expense of tropical forests (Austin et al., 2017). Over the last decade, the region has experienced a shift from small-scale clearings for timber harvesting and agriculture, to a large-scale plantation economy as the dominant driver of deforestation (Austin et al., 2019). Although forest conversion rates in Tanah Papua are much lower compared to other parts of Indonesia, considerable infrastructure developments in the region are paving the way for accelerated land conversion (Sloan et al., 2019; Gaveau et al., 2021b). National development agendas and infrastructure projects, such as the Papua mega-highway project, aiming to establish more than 4,000 km of roads, or the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate, increase accessibility to remote forested areas (Sloan et al., 2019). Such megaprojects are known to entail social and ecological impacts and exacerbate challenges for conservation in Indonesia (Sloan et al., 2019; Laurance et al., 2020). While road access may benefit local communities, increasing accessibility facilitates the development of remote and previously inactive concessions and reinforce concerns of ecological impunity in the region (Ahmed and Cann, 2021). The extent of publicly available land-use concessions comprises oil palm or tree plantations and logging areas, which currently cover over 133,400 km<sup>2</sup> (~29%) of Tanah Papua (**Figures 1, 2A**). Data for mining concessions is not publicly available. Overall, the actual extent and allocation of land-use concessions is non-transparent and often conflicting.

## THE MANOKWARI DECLARATION

The Manokwari Declaration constitutes a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the governors of Papua and Papua Barat at the International Conference on Biodiversity, Ecotourism and Creative Economy in 2018. The Memorandum of Understanding formulates a common vision for Tanah Papua's future "Tanah Papua Damai, Berkelanjutan, Lestari, dan Bermartabat" or "the land of Papua that is peaceful (socio-economically) sustainable (culturally and naturally) enduring, and dignified." The Manokwari Declaration advocates for placing remarkable >70% (~300,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of Tanah Papua's land area under conservation protection, while simultaneously integrating customary rights to promote sustainable development and meet the aspirations of all Papuans (Manokwari Declaration, 2018). A central aspect of these conservation commitments is to facilitate local economic development agendas and Indigenous needs, rather than strict preservation *per se*. The Manokwari Declaration further includes a moratorium on permits for large-scale land-use concessions and calls for a fundamental review and restructuring of already issued concessions. The province of Papua Barat recently concluded a review of the existing palm oil concessions, in which the data and extent of the respective concessions were consolidated, leading to a seizure of ~276,000 ha from 12 oil palm concessions due to administrative and legal violations (Jong, 2021b). Such efforts represent important steps toward the pledges of the Manokwari Declaration, while



balancing the need to meet new national regulations that permit the conversion of protected forests to agriculture lands, to increase national food security (MoEF, 2020). The momentum of the Manokwari Declaration was further reinforced by the Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) No. 10 of 2019 on sustainable development plans, which makes Papua Barat Indonesia’s first “conservation province,” as well as Perdasus No. 11/2019 on the

customary rights of Indigenous people. The main outcomes of these policy developments was the placement of conservation, customary land rights, and sustainable development at the center of economic activities and development (Conservation International, 2019; Fatem, 2019). The Government of Papua province has also set the basis for conservation initiatives in regulations such as Perdasus No. 21/2008 on Sustainable

Forest Management and 23/2008 on Customary Rights of Indigenous People and Individual Rights for Land. Providing Indigenous communities with access to land and encouraging bottom-up initiatives, such as community-based natural resource management through social forestry permits are of particular importance for realizing the vision of the Manokwari Declaration (Fatem, 2019). However, funding may represent a major barrier to implementing sustainable development and conservation aspirations and the effectiveness of formal protection measures.

## SOCIAL FORESTRY IN TANAH PAPUA

The Indonesian social forestry program encompasses five main permit types: (i) village forest (Hutan Desa), (ii) community-based forestry (Hutan Kemasyarakatan), (iii) community-based timber plantation (Hutan Tanaman Rakyat), (iv) customary forest (Hutan Adat), and (v) forestry partnership land (Kemitraan Kehutanan), which provide rural communities with access to forest resources. Siscawati et al. (2017) provide a detailed summary of the history, aims, and involved institutions of these different permit types. Indonesia has seen a succession of new forest policies over the last decades, however, former policies have rarely been adapted or annulled, resulting in a layering of policies, which can compromise regulation and enforcement of new policies (Erbaugh and Nurrochmat, 2019). While the Indonesian social forestry program aims at reducing poverty and deforestation by transferring rights to land and forest management responsibilities to Indigenous communities, it could further increase policy layering. The underlying paradigm shift from centralized, top-down forest management, toward decentralized responsibilities intends to foster empowerment and recognition of Indigenous communities (Erbaugh and Nurrochmat, 2019; Fisher et al., 2019). The social forestry program experienced a rapid expansion through the number of permits since 2012. But assessments of the social, cultural, and environmental impacts of operating social forestry permits are scarce and often biased toward western Indonesia (see e.g., Fisher et al., 2019; Meijaard et al., 2020; Rakatama and Pandit, 2020). While existing case studies indicate positive effects of social forestry permits regarding social and environmental benefits, their findings are dependent on sociocultural and biophysical contexts and their comparability is limited (Santika et al., 2019; Meijaard et al., 2020). Moreover, most studies have focused on social and economic perspectives rather than environmental impacts of established social forestry permits (Rakatama and Pandit, 2020). With regard to its rapid expansion, the social forestry program has also been criticized for its focus on the allocation of permits rather than their implementation, capacity building, and monitoring (Erbaugh and Nurrochmat, 2019; Fisher et al., 2019; Meijaard et al., 2020). Concerns include inequalities of beneficiaries and exclusion of forest users, intensified land tenure conflicts, and increased operation of commercial logging companies on customary land (Myers et al., 2017; Sloan et al., 2019; Sahide et al., 2020). To strengthen formal land planning decisions, endorsement by local stakeholders such as customary forest owners is crucial for

the effectiveness of a land-use designation. Observations from the designation of the Lorentz National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site illustrate that if local landowners are indifferent toward new land designations, these regulations are likely to be ignored (Sloan et al., 2019). Social forestry, on the other hand, provides opportunities to include the needs and aspirations of local stakeholders, increasing the chance for support. Moreover, the benefits of social forestry permits for conserving biodiversity and forest area may still outweigh the negative impacts, if the alternatives result in the eviction of communities for the establishment of industrial-scale plantation operations. Nevertheless, considering the large scale (>70% of Tanah Papua's land area) at which social forestry is foreseen to provide Indigenous communities access to land in the context of the Manokwari Declaration in Tanah Papua, central questions regarding bureaucratic procedures, extent of local participation, socioeconomic implications, and environmental impacts remain unresolved (Fatem, 2019; Fisher et al., 2019).

Community-based natural resource management in Tanah Papua has the potential to protect large areas, because land is a common asset in many local communities (Sheil et al., 2015). However, traditional resource management practices may differ from the objectives of governmentally issued social forestry permits (Fatem, 2019; Sahide et al., 2020). Social and environmental impacts of the current policy developments should be assessed to understand implications of the implementation process and adaptively manage future social forestry development. Furthermore, the processes of permit issuing and spatial allocation should become more transparent and structured to increase accessibility for local communities (Myers et al., 2017). Customary land claims as well as social forestry permits can overlap with existing land-use designations, and the resulting community rights, benefits, and challenges vary by land-use. Therefore, standardized impact evaluations of community forest management that adaptively monitor and evaluate sociocultural and environmental impacts of permits should be fostered (Meijaard et al., 2020). Competing land claims, a lack of synchronization in concession planning by different governmental agencies, and a complex fragmentation of forest governance responsibilities between the central- and provincial governments, likely complicate the progress of land-use planning and sustainable development policies in Tanah Papua (Fatem, 2019; Sloan et al., 2019).

## LAND-USE PLANNING

While forest loss and fragmentation are not yet advanced in Tanah Papua, developments in other parts of Indonesia have demonstrated how rapidly large, forested areas can be converted to agricultural lands (Laumonier et al., 2010; Austin et al., 2017). In the light of progressing economic development in the region, spatial planning, which considers landscape fragmentation, composition, and connectivity, will become increasingly important to reconcile aspirations of economic development and biodiversity conservation. In this context, the Manokwari Declaration represents a window of opportunity

to developing biodiversity-friendly landscapes for the benefit of humans and nature. However, designing such landscapes is challenging (Arroyo-Rodriguez et al., 2020), and systematic conservation planning depends on a strong data foundation, such as comprehensive biodiversity data (Kujala et al., 2018). Biological surveys, however, have been scarce in Tanah Papua (Marshall and Beehler, 2007; Hughes et al., 2021) and in the absence of sufficient species-level data, ecoregional classifications (**Supplementary Figure 1**) or elevational zones may serve as useful proxies to support nature conservation at broad scales (Dinerstein et al., 2017; Smith et al., 2020). These metrics capture characteristics in climate, landform, and soil, which shape patterns of biodiversity at coarse scales (Turner and Gardner, 2015). As a first step toward more comprehensive systematic conservation planning, we analyzed the extent of protected areas and current land-use concessions in Tanah-Papua (for detailed methods see **Supplementary Information**). We found that publicly available land-use concessions for oil palm or tree plantations and logging areas covered  $\sim 138,000$  km<sup>2</sup> (29% of total land area), while Tanah Papua's protected area network currently covers  $\sim 92,000$  km<sup>2</sup> ( $\sim 20\%$ ) (**Figures 1, 2A**; UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2019). The actual extent, however, might vary considerably due to inconsistent data availability for land-use concessions. Lowland ecoregions are less protected than remote mountainous areas. For example, two ecoregions of similar size, the *Central Range Papuan Montane Rainforests* and *Southern New Guinea Lowland Rainforests* were  $\sim 27$  and 7% protected, respectively (**Figure 2A** and **Supplementary Tables 1, 2**). Furthermore, most ecoregions that are currently less than one quarter under protection were located in the lowlands. The same pattern emerged for ecoregions that have  $>25\%$  of their area designated to land-use concessions (**Figure 2B**). The ecoregions with the highest overlap with concessions ( $>50\%$ ) were in the west (*Vogelkop-Aru Lowland Rainforest*) and south, respectively (*Southern New Guinea Lowland Rainforest*). These two ecoregions cover  $\sim 22\%$  of Tanah Papua's total land area and account for a major proportion of land-use concessions (57% of total concession area, **Supplementary Table 2**). Overall, we identified a geographical bias in the protected area network toward high elevations (**Figure 2**), while land conversion is primarily projected for the lowlands (Gaveau et al., 2021b). These findings for Tanah Papua are consistent with the biased global distribution of protected areas (Joppa and Pfaff, 2009). Still, some of the existing protected areas are threatened due to conflicts with road development projects or conversion to food estates (Sloan et al., 2019; MoEF, 2020). As ecoregions characterize geographic locations based on the homogeneity of their environmental and biodiversity features, negative trends in ecoregion intactness in Tanah Papua may indicate adverse environmental impacts on ecosystems and their associated functioning and biodiversity in the region (Beyer et al., 2019).

Elevational gradients represent strong proxies for plant endemism globally (Steinbauer et al., 2016), and for vertebrate species richness in New Guinea (Tallowin et al., 2017). These gradients represent species turnover within landscapes and ecoregions and the representative protection of ecosystems along elevational gradients is an important coarse-filter approach to

conserving biodiversity in New Guinea (Cámara-Leret et al., 2020). Endemism is higher and range sizes of plants and animals smaller in mountainous regions compared to lowland regions (Jetz and Rahbek, 2002; Grenyer et al., 2006), which may justify a lower relative representation in Tanah Papua's lowland forests. However, because elevational gradients are a significant predictor for plant and vertebrate richness throughout New Guinea (Tallowin et al., 2017; Cámara-Leret et al., 2020), their balanced representation should be vital for conservation planning. While mountainous ecoregions appear to be covered by protected areas to a great extent, Tanah Papua's lowlands are more accessible, have higher potential for agricultural expansion and fragmentation of forests (Delzeit et al., 2017), and thus are at greater risk of degradation. Recent studies found that the spatial distribution of emerging environmental threats, such as climate change (Cámara-Leret et al., 2019a) and forest degradation along development frontiers (Sloan et al., 2019; Gaveau et al., 2021b), may have severe impacts on local communities and Tanah Papua's unique biodiversity alike. As such, future assessments of conservation priorities at finer scales are needed to mitigate biodiversity loss in the face of potential land-use change. Future spatial planning in the region should proactively address emerging deforestation threats, integrate the objectives of Indigenous communities, and maintain landscape connectivity, while still possible throughout Tanah Papua's diverse terrestrial ecosystems.

Conservation planning in the region will require the application of spatial conservation planning approaches that can balance the need to prioritize the protection and representativeness of the region's biodiversity with determining how best to manage within and outside of these conservation areas. There are many conservation planning approaches, such as multi-objective prioritization (Strassburg et al., 2019; Venier et al., 2021), which explores spatial and economic trade-offs of different management and conservation scenarios. Integrated landscape approaches represent governance strategies that engage multiple stakeholders to identify trade-offs and synergies in sustainable development with the objective of balancing social and environmental objectives (Reed et al., 2020). Integrated landscape approaches can also provide valuable aspects for social-political engagement and set out a process of best-practice for landscape-level planning (Reed et al., 2020). Approaches based on multi-objective prioritization and governance strategies tend to focus on the threats, actions, and costs to conservation, while spatial action mapping aims to explicitly consider the uncertainty of the impacts and interventions through an adaptive planning framework (Tallis et al., 2021). Spatial action mapping provides valuable options for incorporating spatial and multiple objective prioritizations with participatory planning (Tallis et al., 2021). However, there are many approaches that can be used to facilitate conservation planning in Tanah Papua. These approaches have the potential to shape and direct the future policy discourse on how objectives of conservation, local livelihoods, and agricultural production can be achieved in Tanah Papua. These approaches allow conservation boundaries to be demarcated and adjusted while management strategies are developed, implemented, and refined. However, the risk of

decision complacency “the non-use of evidence or systematic processes to make decisions” may neglect results of the most sophisticated systematic conservation planning approaches and thus hinder conservation in the region (Gardner et al., 2018).

## DISCUSSION

While Tanah Papua faces progressing environmental degradation, sustainable development policies entailing landscape-scale conservation targets, as pledged in the Manokwari Declaration, are emerging. We showed that strong biases exist in the allocation of land designations at broad scales by pointing out regions with low protection that overlap with areas of emerging threats to biodiversity. To implement the ambitious goals of the Manokwari Declaration and to mitigate negative effects of the looming land-use changes in Tanah Papua, urgent action is required. We argue that within the current political context, this can only be reached by holistically: (i) promoting social forestry, (ii) including aspirations of Indigenous communities; and, (iii) systematic conservation planning.

The social forestry program, despite concerns about the *modus operandi*, and its capacities to provide the desired benefits for local communities and the environment, was singled out by the provinces of Papua and Papua Barat to realize their aspirations expressed in the Manokwari Declaration (Fatem, 2019; Sahide et al., 2020). However, implementation in its current form may need improvements to ensure equity of access to the social forestry program, among and within local communities. Improved capacity building is required to aid in the application for and implementation of permits (Myers et al., 2017).

Interests and values of Indigenous communities need to be included in the process of establishing and implementing social forestry permits to acknowledge their land claims and capture their aspirations throughout the process, analogous to a global call for better inclusion of Indigenous custodians into conservation and planning (Garnett et al., 2018). Conventional top-down planning and management approaches typically do not focus on concerns of Indigenous communities (Wollenberg et al., 2009). Participatory approaches to mapping traditional land-use and tenure in Indonesia are still isolated cases and a transfer of such into spatial planning regulations remains limited. Sulistyawan et al. (2018) provide an encouraging example from Merauke district, Papua, of how local knowledge can affect spatial planning regulations on a small scale. Whether and how such approaches can be applied across Tanah Papua should be subject of future interdisciplinary research in the region. Considering the progressing land degradation, time is pressing to scale up such participatory approaches proactively, rather than reactively mapping remaining forests for local communities after large scale concession developments have already occurred.

Systematic conservation planning approaches should be implemented and include participatory planning outputs from the community level. This may facilitate designing a wider biodiversity-friendly landscape that promotes biodiversity

conservation along with improvements in local people's livelihoods. A key requirement for conservation planning to be successful is the acknowledgment that Indigenous peoples in the region have managed and shaped its ecosystems and biodiversity for millennia and that traditional practices within a conservation network may foster biodiversity conservation (Fletcher et al., 2021). Such an approach has the potential to safeguard regional conservation priorities by reducing rapid land-use change while maintaining local livelihoods.

To move toward evidence-based conservation planning, the environmental impacts of the various social forestry schemes in Tanah Papua need to be assessed by rigorous, transparent, and independent monitoring. Future conservation-centered research in Tanah Papua should further aim at identifying synergies between prosperity aspirations of local communities and regional conservation priorities, to maximize benefits for people and biodiversity. This knowledge will provide important information for reducing uncertainties in the application of land-use planning tools (Tallis et al., 2021). Pathways of participation for Indigenous communities in spatial planning should be developed to capture and support the needs and rights of local communities throughout the development process. However, the reconciliation of development and conservation objectives could be severely affected by unresolved conflicts of land ownership in the region, inconsistent availability of spatial data, and decision complacency (Gardner et al., 2018; Fatem, 2019; Sloan et al., 2019; Gaveau et al., 2021b). Tanah Papua has reached a crossroads between accelerating environmental degradation and sustainable development policies entailing landscape-scale conservation actions. The Manokwari Declaration opens a unique window of opportunity to develop a systematic conservation planning scheme, capable of mitigating future biodiversity loss in Tanah Papua, while strengthening rights and land-titles of Indigenous people. Time is pressing for governance actions envisioned in the Manokwari Declaration to be realized. We argue that representation of terrestrial ecosystems in the form of ecoregions and elevational gradients within the protected area network should be a focus of provincial spatial planning efforts in Tanah Papua in the absence of fine-scale biodiversity data. Without following up on the region's envisioned course of strong environmental governance, the risk of a biodiversity crisis unfolding in Tanah Papua will increasingly put its forests and unique biodiversity on the gloomy path of severe forest loss and degradation already observed on other large Indonesian islands.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Datasets are available on request: The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CP, BW, and JS conceived the idea. CP and BW collated and analyzed data. CP, BW, and JS drafted the manuscript

with contributions from MP-A, CN, and HK. All authors conceived of the study.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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