

## A Million Hectares of Papuan Forest Licensed for Clearing, Report Shows

By [Hans Nicholas Jong](#)

Asia-Pacific Research, March 09, 2021

[Mongabay](#) 8 March 2021

Region: [South-East Asia](#)

Theme: [Environment](#)

All Global Research articles **can be read in 27 languages by activating the “Translate Website”** drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

\*\*\*

*“Birds might fall as they’re not strong since there’s no more trees standing.”*

*This is how **Jemris Nikolas** characterizes the response of many in Sorong, a district in Indonesia’s easternmost region of Papua, to the deforestation unfolding in their area.*

Jemris is an environmental activist based in Papua, home to the last great expanse of rainforest in Southeast Asia. Indonesia’s commodities boom of recent decades — from palm oil to coal to pulpwood —razed much of the forests on the western islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Now, those same industries are moving into Papua, where authorities have issued licenses that could result in the clearing of an area the size of Sydney.

That’s the finding from a new report by a coalition of 11 NGOs in Indonesia, which shows that most of the 1.1 million hectares (2.7 million acres) of natural forest that the government has authorized for clearing will be converted into oil palm plantations.

These licenses are known as forest conversion permits, which are required by law to allow plantations and infrastructure projects to be established in forest areas.

**Dedy Sukmara**, a researcher at the environmental NGO Auriga, a member of the coalition, said the issuance of these permits effectively legitimizes large-scale forest clearing.

“According to the law, this is legal deforestation,” he said.

And this could spell disaster for the region’s wildlife and plants. Papua’s forests are among the [most biodiverse on Earth](#), home to at least 20,000 plant species, 602 birds, 125 mammals and 223 reptiles.

Historically, the issuance of forest conversion licenses has been followed to a small extent by deforestation, but new regulations could mean an even higher rate of clearing. From 1992 to 2019, the government issued such licenses for 1.57 million hectares (3.8 million acres) of forest areas, of which 1.3 million hectares (3.2 million acres) were for plantations.

As of 2019, 11% of the 1.3 million hectares had been deforested, accounting for nearly a third of all deforestation in Papua, totaling 663,443 hectares (1.6 million acres), over the past two decades.

Under new regulations that set a tighter deadline for when license holders must start cultivating on their land, companies would be compelled to clear their concessions sooner or face punishment, Dedy said.

“The recipients of the forest conversion licenses [are perceived to] not perform when they don’t utilize [their permits],” he said. “This shows the potential of a spike in deforestation in Papua in the next few years considering that there are many natural forests in the region that have been released [for plantations] and these [forests] are very threatened.”

In response to the NGOs’ report, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry released its own data showing there are at least 1.26 million hectares (3.1 million acres) of natural forests remaining in the areas that have already been earmarked for plantations as of January 2021.

These forests have remained largely intact, with only 2,645 hectares (6,536 acres) of deforestation identified by the ministry by January 2021.

The ministry said it monitors this trend as part of wider efforts following up on a [2018 government moratorium](#) on issuing new permits for oil palm plantations. The moratorium was imposed to improve the sustainability of the industry, and also calls for a review of existing permits.

The ministry said the monitoring by the central government is especially important because there have been no recommendations from local governments to revoke forest conversion permits in areas that are still forested.

“The ministry continues to monitor deforestation, whether through satellite-based monitoring or through field observation in certain levels, on the 1.26 million hectares of natural forests that are still spread in the areas zoned to be converted into oil palm plantations [in Papua],” it said in a [press statement](#).



The island of New Guinea is split between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

### Call for action

**Mufthi Fathul Barri**, a researcher with Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI), another member of the NGO coalition, said monitoring alone is not enough to make sure the natural forests in the areas already licensed remain intact.

“It seems like the [monitoring] efforts by the ministry are merely to prevent deforestation from happening in the current administration, not to protect the remaining natural forests,” he told Mongabay. “These [efforts] will go to waste if, in the end, areas that have been licensed will be converted” to oil palm plantations.

In addition to a freeze on new oil palm permits and review of existing permits, the government should enforcing the law on violating companies and recognize the rights of local communities and Indigenous peoples, Mufthi said. He cited the Tanah Merah mega plantation project in Papua’s Boven Digoel district, a deforestation hotspot, as a litmus test for the ministry and the oil palm plantation moratorium.

The Tanah Merah site, earmarked mostly for oil palm, could on its own lead to the clearing of up to 280,000 hectares (692,000 acres) of rainforest — an area nearly twice the size of New York City.

But the multibillion-dollar project has been mired in a litany of controversies, with a [2018 investigation](#) by Mongabay and The Gecko Project showing how permits were issued by an official in jail on corruption charges; Indigenous peoples were coerced into relinquishing the rights to their ancestral lands; and the true identities of the individuals behind the project were concealed behind fake nominees and shell companies in tax havens.

In 2019, allegations emerged that fake licenses had been issued to some of the operators involved in the project.

Officials from the Papua provincial investment agency also alleged that permits for the seven concessions at the Tanah Merah site were falsified at a critical stage of the licensing process. While the permits bore the signature of the former head of the agency, he has reported in writing that it was forged. The allegations were uncovered in [a follow-up investigation](#) by Mongabay and The Gecko Project.

In 2016, **Environment and Forestry Minister Siti Nurbaya Bakar** referred to the project, though not by name, when discussing the progress of the ministry's review of licenses in Papua.

“Several of our findings indicate that in areas where forest release permits have been granted since 2011 in Papua, nothing has been done there and they are simply land banks,” she said in a statement on the ministry's website. “We even found that some of these permits have been traded. For example, seven forest release permits for palm oil development in that province, amounting to almost 300,000 hectares [741,000 acres], were sold to a number of business groups in Malaysia.”

Siti added that these trades involved 20% of the areas that should have been allocated for local communities.

Given the number of investigations already done into the project, and with the minister's own acknowledgement of its maladministration, Mufthi said there's no reason for the ministry to not take further action.

“The case has been ongoing since 2014, and if the ministry is being proactive, then the case shouldn't lie dormant like this,” he said. “It's clear that the permits issued in Papua were used as land banking, and there's a regulation that bans people from selling permits that have been issued. And yet, trading of shares continue to happen, just like the Tanah Merah case.”

To follow up on the Tanah Merah case and address the loopholes that have allowed it to happen in the first place, the ministry doesn't have to wait for recommendations from local governments, Mufthi said.

“Because not all officials in Papua understand these processes,” he said. “So not all [actions] have to be based on local governments' recommendations.”



Rainforest in Boven Digoel district, Papua.

### **More moratorium**

To protect forests for which conversion permits have already been issued after the moratorium expires at the end of this year, the government should impose a blanket ban on the clearance of all natural forests, regardless of whether permits have been issued or not, said Dedy from Auriga.

The government in 2011 did issue a moratorium on clearing primary forests and peatlands, which [was made permanent](#) in 2019. But it doesn't cover secondary forests, defined as those where there has been some degree of human activity, but which also host a large proportion of Indonesia's remaining natural forests, with high levels of biodiversity and tree cover.

An analysis by the environmental NGO Madani [shows](#) there are at least 9.5 million hectares (23.5 million acres) of natural forests that aren't covered by the moratorium, of which only 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres) consist of primary forests that were licensed out before the moratorium came into force.

“[To] protect remaining natural forests in Papua, including the ones in concessions, the moratorium has to include all natural forests in Indonesia, not only in Papua,” Dedy said.

The forestry ministry said it had identified natural forests with high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) in Papua in an effort to protect them. According to the ministry, these areas may be classified as conservation forests in the future, which would protect them from deforestation.

**Belinda Arunarwati Margono**, the ministry's director of forest resource monitoring, acknowledged that there are secondary forests that are nearly as pristine as primary forests. But she said it's not possible, due to "technical difficulties," to include them in the moratorium.

"Our technology is not accurate enough to separate different types of secondary forests, whether they're in good, medium or bad [conditions]," Belinda said last year. "We're busy finding methodology and testing to separate secondary forests. We also want to include secondary forests that are still in good condition in the moratorium map, but we can't do that yet."

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

*Featured image: Dumpy Tree Frog (Litoria caerulea) in West Papua province, Indonesia. Image by Rhett A. Butler/Mongabay.*

The original source of this article is [Mongabay](#)  
Copyright © [Hans Nicholas Jong](#), [Mongabay](#), 2021

---

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: **[Hans Nicholas Jong](#)**

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)

[www.asia-pacificresearch.com](http://www.asia-pacificresearch.com) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)