How Spatial Planning and Land Administration Reduce Deforestation – an Indonesian Case Study

Kate Fairlie (Australia)

Key words: Capacity building; Digital cadastre; e-Governance; Spatial planning; land degradation

neutrality, deforestation, climate change, land administration

SUMMARY

LEI has a nearly 30 year history of partnership in Indonesia, and the recently closed Papua Spatial Planning project has been a particular highlight. This project was established under the leadership of the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) in partnership with the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs, and implemented by Land Equity International and Daemeter. The Reducing Deforestation through Improved Spatial Planning in the Papuan Provinces project – better known as Papua Spatial Planning – had the key outcomes to:

- Revise and agree spatial plans for Papua and West Papua provinces with clear distinction of conservation and development areas implemented in an accountable and transparent manner;
- Better recognise Indigenous people (adat) claims and communal community management of forest in Papua and West Papua spatial plans, translated and formalized into Papua development plans
- Secure national support to protect Papua forest and support Papua provinces in their low carbon development pathway.

With deforestation and land use change accounting for as much as 80% of Indonesia's total emissions, improved spatial planning has an important role to play as a facilitating mechanism to shift the development paradigm to enable sustainable growth whilst curbing carbon emissions.

This paper reports on the project successes and challenges, particularly reflecting on implementation actions that were most impactful. It further elaborates on how spatial planning and land administration contribute to reducing deforestation, reflecting particularly on social equity, participation, capacity, tenure and livelihood security and the interplay of different levels of

How Spatial Planning and Land Administration Reduce Deforestation – an Indonesian Case Study (12580) Kate Fairlie (Australia)

| government. | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Iow Spatial Planning and I | and Administration F | Reduce Deforestatio | n – an Indonesian (| Case Study (1258) | 0) |

Kate Fairlie (Australia)
FIG Working Week 2024