



**THE ROLE OF GREENPEACE IN ANTI-DEFORESTATION
CAMPAIGN IN PAPUA (2018-2021)**

By

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**A final project presented to the
Faculty of Humanities President University
In partial fulfilment of the requirements for
Bachelor Degree in International Relations
Major in Diplomacy Studies**

2022

FINAL PROJECT ADVISOR RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This final project entitled “**The Role of Greenpeace in anti-Deforestation Campaign in Papua (2018-2021)**” prepared and submitted by Hellen Chandra Surya in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in International Relations in the Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a final project fit to be examined. We, therefore, recommend this final project for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, 14 January 2022

Acknowledge and recommended by:



M Sigit Andhi Rahman, PhD

Final Project Advisor

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this final project, entitled “**The Role of Greenpeace in anti-Deforestation Campaign in Papua (2018-2021)**” is an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, 14 January 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'HCS', with a small checkmark to the right.

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The Panel of Examiners declare that the final project entitled “**The Role of Greenpeace in anti-Deforestation Campaign in Papua (2018-2021)**” that was prepared and submitted by Hellen Chandra Surya in International Relations in the Faculty of Humanities has been assessed and approved to have passed the Oral examination on Friday, January 14, 2022

The panel of Examiners:



M Sigit Andhi Rahman, PhD

Chair – Panel of Examiners

Final Project Advisor



Muhammad Farid, S.S, M.P.A

Reviewer

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Cikarang, January 2022

Hellen Chandra Surya

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMDAL	Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (Environmental Impact Analysis)
ATR/BPR	Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Badan Pertahanan Nasional (Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Statistics Bureau)
FWI	Forest Watch Indonesia
GIS	Geographic Information System
HGU	Hak Guna Usaha (Cultivation Rights)
INPRES	Instruksi Presiden (Presidential Instruction)
MA	Mahkama Agung (Supreme Court)
NDPE	No Deforestation, No Peat Clearing, No Exploitation (policy)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PERDU	Perkumpulan Terbatas Pengembangan Masyarakat dan Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (Limited Society for Community Development and Natural Resources Conservation)
PIPIB	Peta Indikatif Penghentian Pemberian Izin Baru (Indicative Map for the Cessation of new Permits)
POLRI	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Indonesian National Police)
PTUN	Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara (State Administrative High Court)
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia (Indonesian National Armed Forces)
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Introduction

Despite being one of the world's top 10 countries with the biggest forest distribution (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2020), Indonesia still encounters a high number of deforestations, especially in Papua – one of the areas with the most biodiverse forest in the world (Andriansyah et al., 2018; Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018d). This issue is understood as a shift in land cover condition from the forest to non-forest category¹ or a long-term tree canopy cover reduction beneath the minimum 10% threshold (Direktorat Investasi dan Pemantauan Sumber Daya Hutan, 2012, p. 4; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, n.d.). According to the Central Statistics Bureau's (BPS) data, Papua's total net deforestation fluctuated from 20.4 million hectares (Mha) in 2013-2014, 67.9 Mha in 2014-2015, 6.7 Mha in 2015-2016, 17.3 Mha in 2016-2017, to 78.8 Mha in 2017-2018 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI) (2019) even found that Papua's deforestation was accounted for 189.3 thousand hectares/year in 2013-2017 and thus left 33.7 Mha of natural forest or 81% of the land.

As a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) which aims to expose global environmental problems and promote solution that enable a green and peaceful future, Greenpeace places concern over deforestation issue (Greenpeace Indonesia, n.d.-b). Spread across 40 countries with nearly 3 million supporters worldwide (Greenpeace Southeast Asia, n.d.), in Indonesia, Greenpeace mainly focuses on forest campaigns and has been taking part in uncovering facts about deforestation since 2003 (Greenpeace Indonesia, n.d.-b; Karjaya et al., 2019, p. 204). Various accomplishments such as obtaining Village Forest management permit for communities in Manggroholo and Sira villages, government's recognition to customary forest rights, and encouraging APRIL Group's policy establishment to stop deforestation have been achieved (Greenpeace Indonesia, n.d.-a). Thus, seeing Greenpeace's focus on deforestation and this issue's urgency in Papua, this paper would like to explore and answer the research question of "how did Greenpeace play its role in combating the issue of deforestation in Papua (2018-2021)?" This year's range was chosen because it was necessary to analyze taken actions after the July 2017–June 2018 period which reportedly became the

¹ The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) referred the forest area to a land cover in the form of primary and secondary dryland forest, primary and secondary swamp forest, primary and secondary mangrove forest, and plantation forest. Meanwhile, the non-forest area indicates a land cover in the form of bushes, swamp shrub, savanna or grassland, plantations, dryland agriculture, dryland agriculture mixed with shrub, transmigration, rice field, pond, open land mining, residential area, swamp, and air or seaport (Direktorat Investasi dan Pemantauan Sumber Daya Hutan, 2012, p. 4).

highest total net deforestation in the past four years. The result of this paper will provide readers with valuable information and understanding about Greenpeace's concrete contributions to tackle Indonesia's deforestation issue, particularly in Papua, while simultaneously demonstrate the power of environmental NGO. This finding can also be used as a reference for future anti-deforestation efforts or further assessment to combat this issue.

Within this area, previous studies had explained Greenpeace's contribution in fighting deforestation in several cases, yet limited to discussions outside of Papua theme. Putri (2016) had studied Greenpeace's diplomacy to minimize Amazon's deforestation through the soy moratorium. She utilized the ecocentrism view, NGO diplomacy, and the level of influence theory by Betsill. Furthermore, Ruhiat (2019) had analysed Greenpeace's role in East Kalimantan's deforestation issue (2013-2016) by applying Gemmill & Bamidele-izu's category of environmental NGO's role. Additionally, Karjaya et al. (2016) had also examined Greenpeace's role in driving HSBC's non-deforestation policy in Indonesia by using the concept of NGO and Green Theory. Meanwhile, prior researches such as by Herman & Sofa (2014) and Gaveau (2019) had presented discussions on Papua's deforestation. However, they were limited to data presentation and issue explanation without further elaboration on NGO's role. Therefore, this paper will provide a new research to complement existing studies by analysing Greenpeace's role to combat deforestation specifically in the case study of Papua.

To analyse Greenpeace's role, this paper will utilize the six NGO roles by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (n.d.) as indicators for classification, namely awareness-raising, campaigning, and advocacy; environmental monitoring and reporting; education, training, and capacity building; government and NGO partnerships; regional and international cooperation and networking; and management of resources and environment. Furthermore, the big framework of liberal institutionalism paradigm which aims to create a harmonious world will be adopted. Under this paradigm, the institution will act as a bridge, and its creation is justified since they hold a social purpose to promote and enhance most and if possible, all people's interests (Chernoff, 2007, pp. 61–62; Devitt, 2011, pp. 1–2; Keohane, 2012, pp. 125–127). Complementarily, Green Theory will also be used to explain the basis for Greenpeace's activities in combating the deforestation issue. This theory centers on the idea of ecocentrism – a nature-centered view which rejects anthropocentrism or human-centered view. It focuses on the ecosystem's sustainability, believes in “think globally, act locally”, and strongly supports the role of non-

state actors including NGOs (Ari & Gökpınar, 2019, pp. 163–172; Paterson, 2005, pp. 235–244; Steans et al., 2010, pp. 208–230).

Analysis

Deforestation is a very concerning issue for the sustainability of our environment and ecosystem. It creates various impacts ranging from home losses to varieties of animals and plants, disturbance on rainfall patterns, the quality of water and soil, flood prevention, as well as home supply and living. Furthermore, it also concerningly accounts for 10% of global warming (World Wildlife Fund, n.d.). In terms of triggering factors, Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI) specified that some direct causes of Indonesian deforestation include the natural forest conversion into yearly plantation as well as agricultural land and plantation (which will be used to meet commodity demand), exploration and exploitation of extractive industries such as coal, oil and geothermal in the forest areas, forest and land burning, conversion for transmigration and other infrastructure, and regional division for new autonomous regions. Additionally, the loopholes that enable bad entities to exploit the forest due to the government's poor role and capacity to maintain surveillance also become another reason for this issue to happen (Forest Watch Indonesia, 2014).

Deforestation issue is becoming more horrible as it also largely occurs in Papua – one of an area with the highest level of endemic biodiversity in Indonesia and in the world (Andriansyah et al., 2018; Forest Watch Indonesia, 2019; Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018d). For Papuan people, forest and land are likened to their 'mother'. Not only do they provide sources for materials and daily living, but also identities that would be inherited among generations (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020c). Therefore, necessary actions need to be taken in fighting against Papua's deforestation as it becomes increasingly important to preserve the sustainability of its forest. Fortunately, there are several entities that have increasingly placed concerns over this issue and one of them is Greenpeace – an independent campaigning organization that uses confrontational, creative, and non-violent option to expose global environmental problems and promote solution that enable a green and peaceful future (Greenpeace Indonesia, n.d.-b).

As part of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Greenpeace can certainly contribute through various ways to fight against environmental issues. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) (n.d.) specified six

different roles of environmental NGOs in one of its written reports. **First** is awareness-raising, campaigning, and advocacy, where NGOs can make campaigns through activities promotion and media campaign, creating grassroots movements, and even lobbying to educate and raise awareness about environmental issues as well as encourage policy changes and programs development. Scientific and technical NGOs also play an important role because their research will bridge the gap between science, policymakers, and society. **Second** is environmental monitoring and reporting, where NGOs can investigate, continually keep track, and make research on major environmental issues or development on particular attempted activities. In addition, they are also able to monitor the effectiveness of certain legislation. NGOs can perform on individual-based findings or complement the governments' work and some of them also utilize Geographic Information System (GIS) to support their monitoring.

Third is education, training, and capacity building, where NGOs use these ways to gain more participation for conservation activities, especially from students and teachers, and sometimes, they can also cooperate with the government. **Fourth** is the government and NGO partnerships, where NGOs acted as a representative for the society or certain groups and work with the government, its organization, and other civil society groups to support decision-making and formulate plans and programs. In several cases, governments also involved in funding to strengthen NGOs activities. **Fifth** is regional and international cooperation and networking, where NGOs can collaborate with other NGOs, counterparts, and even government officials to make research, publish reports and books, hold a seminar, etcetera. **Sixth** is the management of resources and environment where NGOs are involved in a community-based projects in partnership with the locals to assist them in managing the project, resources, and finding solutions. Altogether, these six roles constitute as a useful tool or guideline and will be further utilized to examine and classify the role of Greenpeace in combating the deforestation issue in Papua.

Starting from the initial year coverage of this paper's analysis in the second half of 2018, Greenpeace International revealed 25 palm oil suppliers which had carried out more than 130,000 hectares of deforestation activities since the end of 2015 and 40% of the deforestation which equals to 51,600 hectares occurred in Papua. Together, these 25 groups were also reported due to their illegal activities, plantation development in areas designated for protection, forest fires as a result of land clearing, and many more. Greenpeace also highlighted its investigation on Wilmar International, the biggest palm oil trader in the world, for being the biggest buyer by purchasing palm oil from 18 out of these 25 groups. This finding also showed

Wilmar's inconsistency with its self-issued 'no deforestation, no peat clearing, no exploitation' (NDPE) policy in 2013 – after being found responsible for several forest destruction activities and habitat clearance – and indirect support of deforestation issue in Papua. Furthermore, Greenpeace also revealed that twelve famously known brands such as Colgate-Palmolive, L'Oréal, Mondelez, Nestlé, Unilever, etcetera were also still supplying from at least 20 out of these 25 palm oil groups which made it even more dangerous (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018d).

In the press release, Greenpeace mentioned that this finding was the most comprehensive assessment of Papua's deforestation issue. It is truly regretted that much forest destruction still occurred in Papua – the most biodiverse areas on earth. Kiki Taufik, the Head of Global Forest Campaign at Greenpeace Indonesia, stated that Papua's natural forests had always been well preserved before the palm oil industries destructed its forest at a concerning pace (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018d). However, such finding has shown how an environmental NGO like Greenpeace has contributed to handle this issue by performing first, the role of environmental monitoring and reporting by initiating self-investigation and continual tracing to uncover new evidence and patterning the involved actors. Second, awareness-raising role by uploading a press release that can be freely accessed with the hope that associated parties could change their behavior to save Papua forests.

Following this issue, Greenpeace also expanded its awareness-raising by creating the *#WingsOfParadise* campaign and making regional and international collaboration by the end of 2018. Various artists and volunteers from 20 countries voiced this campaign by making mural paintings of Cendrawasih Bird and Papua Forest themes. Mural results and campaigns were also posted on Instagram accounts (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018a; Takndare, 2018; Berkelmans, 2019). Together, they aimed to inform the people of the importance of keeping Papua's forest to preserve Cendrawasih Bird. Greenpeace also wanted to urge palm oil companies to stop deforestation and call big brands to cut their supply from traders involved in deforestation practices (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018c, 2018f).

Besides all the above-explained contributions, Greenpeace also engaged with other roles throughout 2018. In September 2018, President Joko Widodo officially signed the Palm Oil Permit Moratorium policy in Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/2018 which aimed to terminate several new palm oil concessions for the next three years. Greenpeace always updated itself with new information such as this policy as part of its environmental monitoring and reporting role. Hence, within this role's coverage as well, Greenpeace Indonesia through

its Team Leader of Forest Campaigner, Arie Rompas, commented that this moratorium was a great step forward yet with several drawbacks including the exclusion of land controlled by local governments and palm oil concessions within this moratorium's coverage, did not prevent companies to perform deforestation and peatland development in palm oil concessions, the un-legal binding status of Presidential instruction on government agencies or local officials, and no applied sanctions for non-compliant parties (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018e). Furthermore, since this comment was also uploaded through a press release, it had also shown that Greenpeace wanted to pass this updated regulation and suggestion to the public, while also noticing the government to be aware of its criticism (awareness-raising role).

In addition, Greenpeace Indonesia also collaborated with FWI, Indonesian Corruption Watch, and Limited Society for Community Development and Natural Resources Conservation (PERDU) Manokwari as Civil Society Coalition to execute advocacy and lobbying by giving a trophy to the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning or national Land Agency (ATR/BPN) as a non-transparent institution. This coalition also demonstrated in front of the Ministry of ATR/BPN's office, insisting them to comply with the Supreme Court's (MA) decision a year ago to open the Cultivation Rights (HGU) of palm oil including the owner's name, the width, coordinate location, and commodity type. Knowing this information and being transparent is the best way to stop further deforestation in Papua's forests. Not to mention, many suspects were also alleged of committing natural resources corruption which made it even worst (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018b). Later in October 2019, the Council of Commissioners of the Central Information Commission (KIP) granted Greenpeace's information dispute lawsuit with the Ministry of ATR/BPN in April 2018 by making HGU information – only included the owner's name and the list of abandoned HGU in Papua and West Papua – opened for public (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2019). By 2020, the State Administrative High Court (PTUN) finally also allowed the map of HGU as open public information (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020b).

Next, in the following year of 2019, Greenpeace Indonesia conducted deep research in Yeiman (Jagebob District, Merauke Regency), Auyu (Jair District, Boven Digoel Regency), and Mpur (Arumi Village, East Kebar Timur District, Tambrau Regency) tribal communities which were located in Papua and West Papua Province and became the licensing area of PT Central Cipta Mudaya Group, PT Megakarya Jaya Raya Pacific Interlink/Hayel Saed Anam, and Salim Group. This research utilized a combination of academic and participatory research methodology through the use of empirical research, participant-observer, in-depth interviews,

and group discussion forums with several selected people at the community or customary level, civil society, and key actors in the provincial level (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020e).

Through this study, Greenpeace uncovered four corruptive ways that palm oil companies had done for land expansion in Papua and West Papua. First was through the state capture corruption where companies used their economic and political power to affect the central and regional governments' policies for smoothening the permits procurement, public service mechanism, and obtaining other privileges. Second was manipulation and fraud in the name of public voices' representative, where palm oil companies often only selected several customary elites unilaterally and symbolize them as communities' representatives to be involved in acquiring the customary lands. Third was giving pressure that often led to symbolic and physical violence, where companies also involved the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) both as security guards and to facilitate certain purposes such as licensing and production development. Fourth was fake promises, where companies promised the indigenous people money, positions, and traveling to Java in exchange for their customary lands. Furthermore, several palm oil companies were also half-heartedly and even broke their promises not to control the land forever and still gave communities rights to manage their customary lands (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020e).

These corruptive modes had negatively impacted the three places and tribes in various ways. Many local plantations and sources of living were lost and destroyed such as the sago gardens in Jagebob District and the ecological landscape of savanna in Tambrauw. Moreover, a sacred river was contaminated and endemic species such as Wesia Bird and Kebar Grass were slowly disappearing. Additionally, identity and tradition were also fading such as the *Totem* and *Naso-Yoso* (hamlet ecosystem). Thus, this research had shown Greenpeace's contribution to keep monitoring and reporting findings of deforestation's tactics in Papua as well as spreading awareness by uploading it for the public's acknowledgment. Greenpeace also gave several recommendations such as reviewing and optimizing permits and policies, urging companies to adopt zero-deforestation, and accelerating the recognition and restoration of customary territories and indigenous rights (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020e).

Moving to the year 2020, Greenpeace had released another substantial finding as part of its environmental monitoring and reporting role to unveil more information and evidence of deforestation practices in Papua through international collaboration. Together with a collective research institute based in Goldsmiths, London University, called Forensic Architecture,

Greenpeace International investigated Korindo Group – a palm oil company from South Korea which owned the biggest palm oil plantation in Papua yet had destroyed 57,000 hectares of Papuan forests since 2001-2019 – through its concession, PT Dongin, in Merauke for its engagement to forest fires for expanding its plantation in Papua and affected the Mandobo and Malind tribes (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020g, 2020i). Forensic Architecture utilized spatial analysis to reconstruct the environment destruction’s case and finding out the causes of fires in Korindo’s palm oil concessions in Papua. It also used a five-year range NASA satellite image, the latest analytical data collection method, and Greenpeace’s video footage of 2013’s investigation to identify the source of fires, whether it was intentional and related to community’s activities or plantation expansion, and to ensure that the hotspot was a fire. The team’s result revealed that the company had utilized fire intentionally for land clearing because the pattern of deforestations and fires indicated proper damage with sequential movements over the time following the land clearing’s direction from west to east and occurring on a large scale within Korindo’s concession boundaries (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020g).

This finding had received major attention from various parties. Several media such as CNN and BBC had published it in their articles. Furthermore, the news also reported that government officials such as the Ministry of KLHK put concern over this issue and the House of Representatives from the Environmental Commission would come to visit the location following the results of this investigation (CNN Indonesia, 2020; Irham, 2020). Moreover, Greenpeace had also inputted this finding as an enhancement to its campaigns such as “*Saya Bersama Hutan Papua*” (I’m with the Papuan Forest) and #SavePapuaForest #SaveHutanPapua (Greenpeace Indonesia, n.d.-c, 2020h). They were also uploaded on Greenpeace’s official social media account such as Instagram and eventually followed by other people (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020a; Humor Papua, 2020). In addition, many Indonesian K-Poppers were also reportedly voicing this campaign through the above-mentioned hashtags on their accounts, demanding companies not to further damage Papua’s forests (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020h). Thus, through this report, Greenpeace had shown its contribution in spreading awareness and mobilizing the public about the deforestation issue not only through its press release but also expanded through media and social media campaigns.

Throughout 2020, Greenpeace had also contributed through other ways to fight against the deforestation issue in Papua. Several stories on how the locals were very dependent on the forest for their living and inheritance especially among the indigenous people and how palm oil companies had continually destroyed and taken their forest were shared on Greenpeace’s

website along with the highlight on the risky impact that Omnibus Law on job creation could bring to Papua's forest preservation as its attempt to spread awareness and campaign (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020c, 2020f, 2020i). Furthermore, as part of its effort to continually monitor and report about Papua's deforestation by examining policy effectiveness, that also linked to awareness-raising role through its press release publication, Greenpeace also voiced the need to further strengthen the forest moratorium. This was because the government claimed that the moratorium had effectively suppressed deforestation. Meanwhile, Greenpeace's tracing found that there had not been a significant deforestation decrement in the area of the Indicative Map for the Cessation of New Permits (PIPIB) or moratorium area in several provinces including Papua. The total losses of forest cover were 22.2% in 2017, 19.7% in 2018, and 22.2% in 2019. Thus, Greenpeace urged the government to improve the indicative map and make open information for the public to monitor (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2020d).

Finally, during the first half of 2021, Greenpeace International had established the "*Stop Baku Tipu: Sisi Gelap Perizinan di Tanah Papua*" (License to Clear: The Dark Side of Permitting in West Papua) report which showed its continuous effort to keep watch (report and monitor) over the perpetrators behind the deforestation activity and their improper behaviors as well as to raise the public awareness. Out of the 32 companies that were studied especially in the Southern part of Papua province, Greenpeace found out that 25 of them were alleged of performing several violations in 2011-2019, starting from the process of issuing the location's permit, releasing forest areas, and changing the map of peatland moratorium. Moreover, several permits were also counterfeited and did not include the Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), HGU, and ownership concealment. These companies received their permit during the leadership of Zulkifli. Hasan (2009-2014) and Siti Nurbaya. Furthermore, Greenpeace also revealed that several political elites such as members of the House of Representatives, former police, ministers, etcetera were allegedly involved in obtaining the permits, releasing the areas, and influencing the policymaking. This was because many of them also had important positions in those problematic companies and thus, they wanted to pursue their interest. As such, Greenpeace urged the central and regional government to take serious action, especially through policy instruments, in rescuing Papua's forest before it was too late since many companies have not started clearing the land (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2021a).

In line with this report, Greenpeace activists had also taken further attempt by demonstrating in front of the Ministry of KLHK's courtyard on April 8, 2021, with the use of tree props and artificial smoke to portray the destroyed forest in Papua. Furthermore, many of

them also campaigned by using posters written: “*Cabut Izin Perusahaan Perusak Hutan Papua*” (Revoke the Permits of Papua’s Forest Destroying Companies) and “*Selamatkan Masyarakat Adat Papua*” (Save the Indigenous People of Papua) as well as a campaign with the hashtag #*sayabersamahutanpapua*. Together, they held the same urgency, demanding the government to conduct a deeper investigation for companies that were alleged of violating the law and saved the Papua’s forest before converting into a plantation as well as returning it to the indigenous people (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2021b).

Form of Contributions	Year	Awareness-raising, campaigning and advocacy	Environmental monitoring and reporting	Education, training, and capacity building	Government and NGO partnerships	Regional and international cooperation and networking	Management of resources and environment: Community-based project
Deforestation practices by 25 palm oil suppliers and finding about Wilmar	2018	v	v				
Wings of Paradise	2018	v				v	
Palm Oil Permit Moratorium policy (Presidential Instruction No.8/2018)	2018	v	v				
Civil Society Coalition's trophy presentation and demonstration in the Ministry of ATR/BPN's office	2018	v				v	
Research in Yeiman, Auyu, and Mpuu tribal communities – 4 corruptive ways of palm oil companies	2019	v	v				
(1) Greenpeace and Forensic Architecture report – Korindo Group (PT Dongin). (2) CNN and BBC reporting (3) Campaigns – “I'm with the Papuan Forest”, #SavePapuaForest #SaveHutanPapua	2020	v	v			v	
Stories of the Papuans' dependency to the forest	2020	v					
Greenpeace's tracing – no significant deforestation decrement on moratorium area	2020	v	v				
(1) “ <i>Stop Baku Tjpu: Sisi Gelap Perizinan di Tanah Papua</i> ” report – 25/32 companies alleged of performing violations (2) Demonstrating in the Ministry of KLHK's courtyard (3) Posters and campaigns – “Revoke the permits of Papua's Forest Destroying Companies”, “Save Indigenous People of Papua”, #sayabersamahutanpapua	2021	v	v				

Table 1 - Compilation of Greenpeace's role in anti-deforestation campaign in Papua (2018-2021)

From all the above-mentioned explanation, we can see how Greenpeace has contributed variedly to fight against deforestation issue specifically in Papua and its role is suitable to be depicted through the liberal institutionalism's point of view. In paradigm, liberal institutionalism believed on the important role of non-state actors such as international institutions in making a harmonious world and enabling cooperation among states. Hence,

when international institutions are established, they would act as a facilitator or bridge so that states and other actors could interact with each other such as through communication, negotiation, making agreement or even expecting compliance (Chernoff, 2007, pp. 61–62; Devitt, 2011, pp. 1–2). Furthermore, this paradigm also justified the creation of institutions since they hold a social purpose to promote and enhance most and if possible, all people's interests (Keohane, 2012, pp. 125–127).

Looking through this lens of liberal institutionalism, Greenpeace as an environmental NGO also holds a similar position which is likened to an institution. In this case, to make a harmonious world, Greenpeace tries to combat deforestation as part of a global environmental issue. Thus, Greenpeace acted as a bridge among diverse actors (such as the public, government, and companies) to fight against this issue such as by creating and striving for information transparency, conducting monitoring and reporting by issuing findings, comments, and inputs, as well as voicing awareness and acknowledgement of certain case or violation so that various parties could recognize, react, and become conscious of their action. In line with performing its roles, Greenpeace also hold a social purpose to promote many people's interests, especially Papua's people who are highly dependent on the forest's sustainability. Furthermore, Indonesia's government and even the world will also support combating deforestation because preserving Papua's forest and its biodiversity (both animals and plants) will bring benefits for all including Indonesia and globally. Although indeed several government officials also engage in violations, but the fact that regulations such as the moratorium are made has at least showed the good intention to fight against deforestation issue.

Seeing through other lens, Greenpeace's contributions can also be analyzed through Green Theory which centers on the idea of ecocentrism – a term for placing the same important value to all living beings or a nature-centered view and rejects anthropocentrism in which human solely becomes the center of the worldview. This theory focuses to maintain the suitability of the ecosystem throughout the next generations in the future and supports the role of non-state actors, including NGOs (Ari & Gökpinar, 2019, pp. 163–172; Paterson, 2005, pp. 235–242; Steans et al., 2010, pp. 208–230). Additionally, it also believed on the slogan of “think globally, act locally”, where global environmental issue can succeed if it is also attempted through local action (Paterson, 2005, p. 244). Similarly described in this theory, Greenpeace has put much emphasize on preserving Papua's forest as its mission and not based on a human-centered view. Therefore, Greenpeace does not hesitate to uncover any irresponsible and greedy parties engaging in deforestation practices. Furthermore, Greenpeace

has also fought for deforestation issue on the local basis by paying attention to Papua's forest despite being an international NGO that puts concern on deforestation as a global issue. As such, it has explained the basis for all the above-mentioned attempts and roles that Greenpeace has performed to fight for the anti-deforestation in Papua.

Conclusion

Throughout the second half of 2018 until the first half of 2021, Greenpeace has done various attempts to combat the deforestation issue in Papua. Based on the analysis through UNESCAP's indicators, there are three out of six prominent roles that Greenpeace has performed. First, awareness-raising, campaigning, and advocacy which were done through press releases and stories, demonstrations, trophy presentation, as well as media and social media campaigns. Second, environmental monitoring and reporting where Greenpeace continually keep track and being updated with deforestation issues, such as by making research, producing reports, as well as commenting and suggesting on certain findings or regulations. Third, regional and international cooperation and networking, where Greenpeace also collaborated with worldwide mural artists, other organizations through Civil Society Coalition, and Forensic Architecture to enhance and expand its attempts. As such, all of these contributions have shown the power that Greenpeace as an environmental NGO has to fulfill its mission in preserving Papua's forest by acting as a bridge among various actors to fight against the deforestation issue. It is hoped that Greenpeace could continually enhance its anti-deforestation efforts and expand as well as develop other ways to settle this issue especially in Papua.

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