



Pro Indigenous Community Forestry Policy: A Solution

Alfred Alfonso Antoh

Biology education study program

Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Cenderawasih University

Jalan Raya Sentani, Abepura 99351, Jayapura, Papua Province, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The Papuan people have always lived and interacted with the forest. The forest is a place to live where almost all of their needs are taken from the forest. Today's forest management has far-reaching impacts on increasingly marginalized communities. The purpose of this paper is to present thoughts on a community-friendly forest management model by taking into account the advantages and disadvantages when forests are managed by communities to improve their welfare. This paper generates an idea about the importance of collaborative management to increase the role of the community as a solution. Taking into account the communal nature of the forest tenure system in Papua, it is necessary to take strategic steps to protect forest resources in a targeted manner.

Keywords: community forest, indigenous peoples, forest management

INTRODUCTION

As a strategic natural resource, forests play a significant role in the state and are used for the welfare of the community, nation and state (UUD 1945 Article 33 paragraph 3). This is also in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 21 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua, where forests are mentioned as one of the strategic natural resources owned by the region and used for the welfare of the people in Papua. It is further emphasized that Law Number 34 of 2004 which is amended in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government mandates the community to be able to enjoy the results of natural wealth as part of state property used by the community for their welfare.

The activities of collecting and managing old forest products are formed and passed down from generation to generation. However, currently, forestry issues are more prominent by conflicts over spatial use. Forestry is one sector that is closely related to spatial planning. According to data from the Consensus Forest Use Management (TGHK) and Provincial Spatial Planning (RTRWP), of the total forest in Indonesia of 120.35 million hectares (63% of the land area), forest allocations have been made based on forest function, namely conversion forest 20.5 million ha, 35.2 million ha of production forest, 33.52 million ha of protected forest and 8.07 million ha of convertible production forest (Nurrochmat et al. 2012). In this regard, many forest areas can be converted both legally and illegally.

In this regard, the state and local governments are obliged to create local regulations and operational permits so that the community can easily and easily fulfill their forest management

efforts so that their livelihoods can be well served. Although according to Seymour et al. (2020) explains that the current legal approach to reducing deforestation and land use activities in Indonesia is not very familiar. The in-depth study and analysis explains that social forestry policy making is no longer monopolized by a centralized state management philosophy, namely policy networks are formed following ideological lines, namely those who believe in the state as the controller and those who believe that the authority should devolved to local communities (Lindayati, 2003).

Forest concession rights (HPH), KOPERMAS to Timber Forest Product Management Business Permits (IUPHHK) in the Papua Province have not had a significant impact on improving the welfare of the Papuan people living in and around the forest". Observing the dynamics of the development of forest use and its potential, new strategic policies that are better and more mature need to be formulated in an effort to improve the welfare of indigenous peoples as forest owners in order to improve their welfare.

Currently, the implementation of forest management policies at the site level is by (Forest Management Units, FMUs). Another study explains that FMUs are expected to be able to resolve conflicts related to forest management in the community (Su Kim et al. 2017). Leadership, delegation of tasks and authority to what is done by FMUs in relation to helping communities manage their forest resources.

FINDING THE ROOT OF PROBLEMS TO FORMULATE STRATEGIC POLICIES IN FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Owners of natural resources in practice and the reality on the ground are often not properly involved. This is shown by looking at the welfare distribution system when the orientation of the timber business is only with the final goal of achieving business for profit. This condition can lead to non-transparent practices in the management of the timber business. The local government in this case the Forestry and Environment Service, Papua Province has a significant role in providing permit recommendations, monitoring and evaluating operations and controlling timber business activities. The results of research conducted by Antoh and Raunsay (2019) explained that the high level of timber extraction activities in the Cycloop nature reserve which is a conservation area is influenced by the high level of demand by the community in the city of Jayapura.

There are several weaknesses possessed by indigenous peoples, such as: capital, mastery of technology, business networks (marketing). Research conducted by Bannor et al. (2021) in Ghana that failure in reforestation activities is due to factors: individual commitment, low adaptation to new technology and lack of support from experts. While on the one hand: community capital is having customary rights, having potential as local workers, and having forest resources. Between these strengths and weaknesses there is always no synergy so that the policies of the forestry and environmental services need to give good weight to bring the two points together. Strategic policies such as: the establishment of customary institutions, assistance and supervision of timber management permits to technical training for equipment mastery as well as training for financial management for indigenous peoples need to be implemented with assistance for them and involving the banking sector to ensure the mechanism or procedure for obtaining capital. to run their timber management business unit.

It is important to maintain good forest governance and management between communities and their environment (Völker et al. 2017).

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN TERMS OF GRANTING MEASURABLE PERMITS

The use of wood for indigenous peoples is important for welfare reasons. However, the granting of permits needs to be carefully carried out with supervision and control by the forestry and environmental services related to the concept of sustainable and sustainable forestry development. Research conducted by Fujiwara et al. (2012) explained that when forest management collaboration was developed in 2001, it resulted in a lack of transparency between forest management community associations and the state forest company (PERHUTANI) and there were many cases of illegal logging on a large scale. A research study conducted by Nanang & Inoue (2020) explains that most current regulations and policies do not accommodate the interests of forest management at the local level.

This principle becomes important if the community has a strong customary organization or institution and can partner with the forestry and environmental services. The model of customary institutions in Papua varies greatly depending on the character of the culture and the system of customary institutions. Of course, this has consequences for the management model of forest products, namely wood. In addition to forest management, forest clearing activities by taking wood followed by mixed system gardening activities through forest encroachment techniques have increased significantly (Antoh et al. 2019).

THE ROLE OF THE PARTNERSHIP IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Capital and technology are something that indigenous peoples lack. Meanwhile, the role of capital and technology is important for an adequate increase in production output. For this reason, partnerships with other institutions are important to be accommodated in the service's strategic policies by cooperating with certain business partners. Example: for equity participation, you can partner with the bank as part of efforts to increase investment in other fields. This collaboration can be created if the forestry and environmental services seriously can build intense cooperation between the service, banking and indigenous peoples. Therefore, the quality of customary institutions needs to be improved and professionally built to increase the capacity of the people so that later they can be more responsible. Community development can be done through collaboration between parties in villages close to forest areas to provide training to improve human resources (Antoh et al. 2018). Kustanti et al. (2014) explained in his research that collaborative management for mangrove management in Lampung involving local governments, communities and the University of Lampung can reduce conflicts over mangrove forest management.

For the aspect of mastering technology, you can also partner with the Vocational School (SMK) which has special expertise in designing and designing good and efficient equipment for harvesting timber forest products. This partnership can also be built with cooperation between the forestry and environmental services, vocational schools and related customary institutions. Other research shows that in building partnership patterns, it is necessary to conduct in-depth studies of actors to prevent conflicts in the management of forest and land resources (Sanders et al. 2019).

QUALITY POLICY AND PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE ROLE

To get a good local workforce and have a high work ethic, it is necessary to provide measurable training. Courses and training for the community can improve the performance and business capacity of indigenous peoples as owners of forest resources. The final goal is that in the future, if possible, investment in timber management will no longer take workers from outside but can maximize local workers who are certainly more aware of the potential of their forests. The workforce training system is a form of internal system improvement effort to improve performance (Setiahadi et al. 2017).

Utilization of local labor can also reduce social friction due to jealousy among the community in utilizing forest or wood resources that are their own. The results of other studies explain that changes in forest and land landscapes have a direct impact on community activities in Central Kalimantan (Lounela, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the strengths and weaknesses above, it is important to formulate a forestry policy strategy that is able to provide good management space in order to improve the welfare of indigenous peoples as owners of forest resources and can increase local revenue sources from the forestry sector for the welfare of the people in the province of Papua, Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Department of Forestry and Environment, Papua Province, Indonesia for funding the writing of this paper.

References

- Antoh AA., Raunsay EK. (2019). Diversity of Yard Plants in the Buffer Zone of the Cycloop Nature Reserve, Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia. *AAB Bioflux*, 11 (3),157-161.
- Antoh. AA, Nurhayati, Chozin MA, Arifin HS. (2018). Penilaian keberlanjutan masyarakat di Distrik Arguni Bawah, Kabupaten Kaimana, Provinsi Papua Barat. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*,16 (2),113-119.
- Antoh. AA, Nurhayati, Chozin MA, Arifin HS. (2019). Short communication: Agricultural biodiversity and economic productivity of the yards in Arguni Bawah, Kaimana District, West Papua Province,Indonesia. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, 20 (4), 1020-1026.
- Bannor RK, Tonen BMAF, Mensah PO, Derkyi M, Nssah VF., 2021. Entrepreneurial behavior among non-timber forest product-growing farmers in Ghana: An analysis in support of a reforestation policy. *Forest Policy and Economic* 122. 102331.
- Fujiwara T, Septiana RM, Awang SA, Widayanti WT, Bariatul H, Hyakumura K, Sato N., 2012. Changes in local social economy and forest management through the introduction of collaborative forest management (PHBM), and the challenges it poses on equitable partnership: A case study of KPH Pemalang, Central Java, Indonesia. *Tropics* Vol. 20 (4)
- Kustanti A, Nugroho B, Kusmana C, Darusman D, Nurrochmat D, Krot M, Schusser C., 2014. Actor, Interest and Conflict in Sustainable Mangrove Forest Management – A Case from Indonesia. *International Journal of Marine Science*, Vol4, No.16:10-159
- Lindayati R., 2003. Kemanakah harus melangkah? Masyarakat, Hutan dan Perumusan Kebijakan di Indonesia. Penerbit Yayasan Obor Indonesia. (Hal:98-113).
- Lounela AK., 2021. Shifting Valuations of Sociality and the Riverine Environment in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Anthropological Forum*. Vol 31, No.1, 34-48.

Nanang M & Inoue M., 2000. Local Forest Management in Indonesia: A Contradiction Between National Forest Policy and Reality. Vol 1, No.1, pp.175-191

Nurrochmat.DR, Hasan MF, Suharjito D, Budiaman., Hadiano A, Ekayani M, Sudarmalik, Purwawangsa H, Mustaghfirin, Ryandi ED.,2012. Ekonomi Politik Kehutanan, Mengurangi Mitos dan Fakta Pengelolaan Hutan. (pp.31-32). INDEF, Jakarta.

Sanders AJP, Ford RM, Mulyani L, Prasti RDH, Larson AM, Jagau Y, Keenan RJ., 2019. Unrelenting games: Multiple negotiations and landscape in the tropical peatlands of Central Kalimantan. *World Development* 117, 196-210.

Setiahadi R, Pratiwi D, Ratnaningtyas D., 2017. Deliberation Process Analysis of Community Based Forest Management Policies Implementation in Indonesia. *International Journal on Advanced Science Engineering Information Technology*. Vol.7 (No.3).

Seymour FJ, Aurora L, Arif J.,2020 The Jurisdictional Approach in Indonesia: Incentives, Action, and Facilitating Connections. *Front.For.Glob. Change* 3:503326. doi: 10.3389/ffgc.2020.503326

Su Kim Y, Latifah S, Mukarom M., 2017. Managing Forest Conflict: Perspectives of Indonesia's Forest Management Unit Directors. *Forest and Society*. Vol: 1 Issue1, 8-26

Völker C, Kramm J, Kerber H, Schramm E, Winker M, Zimmermann M., 2017. More Than a Potential Hazard-Approaching Risks from a Social-Ecological Perspective. *Sustainability*, 9, 1039; doi:10.3390/su9071039