

Papua Forest Management Based on Indigenous Communities towards Papua to Rise Independent and Prosperously

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Abstract: Forests as biological wealth are an important resource for the surrounding community. Forests provide various kinds of needs that are needed and ensure their survival. The current state of the forest is threatened by various commercial activities such as the use of forest and land resources. The high use of forests and land to improve the welfare of the community at large, but the fact today is that many poor people live around forest areas.

Keywords: Papuan forest, community welfare, indigenous peoples

1. Introduction

Forests as natural resources that can support the country's foreign exchange have shifted away from management issues. This perspective can be seen clearly with the condition of the forest area cover which is shrinking from year to year. To review it further, one of them is with economic valuation. The valuation of this resource calculation becomes important to always be reviewed. The results of the study show that forests are natural resources that have an impact and are directly related to the welfare of the wider community (Jones L et al., 2018). Listening to the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and also the commitment of the Governor of Papua in his Vision and Mission, namely "Papua Rises Independent and Prosperous" invites a large number of questions behind the journey of Special Autonomy for Papua which does not seem to have had a major impact on improving the welfare of the Papuan people. In reality, this certainly raises a big question that must be answered by all of us about what commitment we want to make to bring our community to live in prosperity, including our community which is very dependent on forest resources.

Papua's forest area is 31,773,063 Ha with details of 842,422 Ha of other use areas (APL), 7,226,654 Ha of Protection Forest, 8,144,477 Ha of Production Forest, 6,440,281 Conversion Production Forest (HPK), 1,718,505 Ha Limited Production Forest (HPT), Nature Reserve Area of 5,699,408 Ha and Water Area of 660,162 Ha (Antoh & Raunsay, 2019). The forest area as mentioned above is decreasing day by day in line with the planned and unplanned activities of deforestation and land degradation. In a planned manner, such as the existence of permits issued for forest product harvesting activities as well as regional expansion activities ranging from villages to districts or cities.

2. Papua's forests and other forests in Indonesia

The position of Papua's forests is actually still at a safe level from what many people suspect that Papua's forests have been damaged. We can compare this condition with the existing forests on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. However, we also need to be aware of the impacts that may accelerate the destruction of our forests, before they are enjoyed by our communities and our future generations. Forest exploitation activities accelerate the occurrence of damage to land and make land unproductive (Wildayana E & Edi.MA. 2018).

Forests in Papua, in the view of Papuans, can generally be seen based on individual and communal ownership status (common property). Forests provide various kinds of needs that are very important to support human life. For example: firewood, food, game animals to obtain clean water sources in forest areas. Almost 85% of the people in Papua have built their settlements in the forest, so this condition will certainly become a polemic if along the way, management rights are taken to become state forests or forests controlled by the state. Forest management in Papua should be more about environmental services to maintain forest sustainability. The results of the study show that forest management through environmental services is able to improve the welfare of people's lives without having to damage the forest ecosystem (Alipiah et al. 2020). Another thing also explains that local wisdom can encourage sustainable forest area management (Widyarti & Arifin. 2012).

3. Forests and their role for people in Papua

For that, can our forests in Papua encourage our communities to become independent and prosperous? Of course this is not an easy matter. There are several things that we think should be important to prepare: first: Human resources around the forest need to be properly and controlled to prepare their abilities on a regular basis to encourage self-reliance in forest management. There are two alternatives in developing human resources, which can be done through formal education in collaboration with relevant technical agencies in preparing data and information to educate our people who live around the forest. By having a good education, they are able to make the right decisions regarding their forest management. In addition, we can also encourage by providing informal education such as good courses and training to increase their capacity and experience in managing forests (Ochieng & James ., 2013).

Second: regarding access to capital and bureaucracy or procedures for people who have been borrowing money from banks, they still encounter many problems. Therefore, the role of the banking sector becomes important in making it easier for them to get money in the form of credit as working capital, but also they can save easily in the bank. Then how? It is the bank who has to pick up the ball based on the information provided by the Forestry Service to open easy access to services for the people in the villages in order to get services quickly and accurately. For example: people just need to copy their resident's identity card (KTP) and submit it to the bank, they can get a loan from the bank without any problems. This can encourage a gradual independence. For this reason, the role of local governments, including governors, regents and mayors, in helping to cut banking bureaucracy is highly expected in order to encourage people to get access to loans faster to start their businesses. For this second case, it is not an easy thing because we need to change the behavior of our consumptive society to a productive society with simpler steps.

Third: the formation of independent business groups that can be fostered in advance by a supervisory entrepreneur appointed by the regional government. They will later become an independent community group that does not depend on the fostered company but grows into an independent community. This builder entrepreneur remains a partner of the local government who can teach local people to move towards independence without being burdened with their habits of consumptive behavior.

4. The role of customary community institutions (LMA) in forest management

What about the role of Indigenous Peoples Institutions (LMA) so far? LMA as part of the government's partner in the Papua Special Autonomy Law Number 21 of 2001 is accommodated representatively in the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) as part of its membership. LMA or LMA representatives in the MRP are actually only cultural representation institutions that have not been able to solve the problem of customary forest or community forest to the root level. Our society in Papua is the most ethnic and linguistic society in Indonesia. Our LMA certainly has many limitations in serving all issues related to land and forests in Papua. Indigenous

community institutions are an important institution that can be used in promoting sustainable community development (Antoh et al. 2018). LMA is one of the institutions that has played a role since ancient times in solving problems in society. The results of the study indicate the importance of local institutions in solving problems in the community (Hamzah et al. 2015)

Customary institutions are the oldest institutions in traditional societies. Adat has existed before a state, province, district or city was formed. Within the customary institutions themselves, there are mechanisms and procedures for customary systems of organization and governance. These customary rules are often considered inconsistent with state regulations. This difference of opinion needs to be clarified very wisely in order to pay close attention to technical and contextual matters for the implementation of a policy in implementing the basic rules for natural resource management. Whatever the state's perceptions and views, it is necessary to look at the situation and conditions in the regions. Accommodation of customary demands should not be seen in a narrow sense, but should be considered within the framework of state relations. Therefore, the role of customary institutions in an area needs to be seen as an important government partner in managing natural resources, especially forests. The government will find it easier to coordinate progressively to develop concepts of sustainable forest management. Papua, with its large number of tribes and languages, needs to consider the benefits of placing customary institutions as government partners.

The involvement of customary institutions needs to start from the beginning, such as: the preparation of regional regulations, the establishment of regulations, the socialization of the rules and the implementation of these regulations. It should not only involve traditional institutions in socialization activities, but also in the drafting process it is deemed necessary to involve them as a whole. So that togetherness in implementing the rules will become a unified and unified strength.

The echo of this special autonomy should also be supported by the making of Special Regional Regulations (PERDASUS) and Provincial Regulations (PERDASI) which regulate forest management procedures. Why is this important? With this regulation, it can encourage the Governor and the Regent or Mayor to issue a special permit system for indigenous peoples living in the forest to be able to access their timber needs without having to be hindered by the central licensing system which is considered by the community to be a difficult process.

The government is the highest institution in the country that is fully responsible for supporting a sustainable and sustainable forest management system. Forests as renewable natural resources must be preserved. Maintaining forest sustainability also needs to involve the people in the forest and the people around the forest. Seeing the other side of the community with integrated customs and culture in a customary institution, is an important basic capital to see the relationship of forests in an economic and ecological framework.

Within the economic framework, of course there is a factor of exploitation of natural resources to increase the standard of living. Economic factors are the basic reason why people manage forest and land resources (Ernantje. et al. 2015). However, within the ecological framework, preserving the forest to enjoy other benefits of the forest such as water and fresh air can be enjoyed (Alikodra, 2012). The forest management system in the two frameworks mentioned above needs to be made into a forest management policy based on the accommodation of customary interests. Involvement of adat from the outset in the preparation of forest management plans and regulations on forest governance systems must be maximized by adat institutions. For example: the government can form a forest customary council as a government partner in drafting the rules of the game. Within the customary structure, actually it has also been divided into KAUR (Head of Affairs) for fields deemed necessary. The establishment of forest adat councils by the government can be supported by adequate incentives (salaries) to provide institutional bonds for individuals to be able to play an effective role in protecting and managing forests. The results of the study show that forest and land management through the yard landscape can reduce forest damage extensively (Antoh et al. 2019). The results of research in Thailand show that the development of certain types can significantly improve the welfare of the community (Benchasri & Sakunkan, 2017). The development of the sedentary agricultural sector can reduce damage to forests and land in shifting cultivators (Galluzzo N. 2017).

The forest customary council will provide recommendations to communities who are entitled to obtain it in managing the forest on consideration and approval that has been mutually agreed upon and refers to PERDASI or PERDASUS Forestry.

5. Conclusions

Forests and their current management are of course with different management models adapted to the times. We no longer see forests in functions and benefits such as Protected Forests, Nature Reserves, National Parks, and so on. But we can see how the forest in the forest management system becomes an integrated management system between the forest and the community as an ecosystem that has synergistic power in encouraging communities to rise up independently and prosperously, without having to destroy forest resources by taking into account aspects of education, capital and economics. formation of community groups managing forest resources.

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7. References

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