

**Normative Approach in Forestry Law Enforcement in Papua Province:
Challenges and Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples' Participation**

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Abstract

This study uses a normative-juridical approach to examine the enforcement of forestry crime laws in Papua Province. The research focuses on implementing Article 76 of Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008, which outlines legal enforcement mechanisms in the forestry sector. The regional government is responsible for preparing forestry police officers in Papua and involving customary law communities in forest protection efforts. These communities can act as Swakarsa forest police, participating in forest security within their customary areas. Additionally, the study highlights the role of Ministerial Regulation No. P.56/Menhut-II/2014, which governs the formation of the Forestry Police Partner Community (MMP). The MMP consists of local community groups collaborating with the Forestry Police to safeguard forest areas. Their duties include assisting in forest patrols, securing forest protection infrastructure, disseminating information on forestry, and reporting any threats or security disturbances. The MMP also plays a role in arresting suspects caught in the act and securing evidence for immediate handover to the forestry police or Civil Servant Investigators. This collaborative approach strengthens forest law enforcement by integrating local community participation in safeguarding forests.

Keywords: Forestry crime, papua, law enforcement

Introduction

As one of Indonesia's natural resources, as a gift and mandate from God Almighty bestowed upon the Indonesian nation, forests are controlled by the State, providing multi-purpose benefits for humanity. Therefore, being grateful for, managing, and utilizing optimally is obligatory. Its sustainability must be maintained for the greatest prosperity of the people and the present and future generations. In line with Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution as the constitutional basis that requires that the land, water, and natural resources contained therein be controlled by the State and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people, forestry management must always include the soul and spirit of the people, justice, and sustainability. Therefore, forestry management must be carried out with the principles of benefit and sustainability, democracy, justice, togetherness, openness, and integration based on noble morals and accountability.

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Centralization of power, including centralization of the management of Natural Resources (from now on referred to as SDA), especially the forestry sector, is, in fact, not in line with the concept of a unitary state and economic democracy. Therefore, the spirit carried in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution is for decentralization and the transfer of the central government's enormous and broad authority to be handed over to the regions according to their level of need, with the sole aim of improving the welfare of local communities and opportunities for a better standard of living, by advancing the advantages and economic potential of both the natural resources and the human resources concerned (MPR RI Research Agency, 2018) .

With the condition of Indonesia, which consists of various cultures and subcultures spread throughout Indonesia with very diverse local variations, the choice of autonomy provides the broadest possible opportunities for each region to develop according to the natural potential and human resources in each area. It will then create an atmosphere of competition between regions to realize prosperity for its people. (MPR RI Assessment Agency, 2018) , one of which is with an asymmetric decentralization design through the implementation of special autonomy in Aceh Province and Papua Province, which is then implemented by respecting the special and unique nature of.

One of the regions that are special or have unique features within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia is the Papua Province, with the enactment of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province, which has been amended several times by Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province (from now on referred to as the Papua Special Autonomy Law). One of the special features of the Papua Special Autonomy Law is the regulation of Special Regional Regulations (from now on referred to as *Perdasus*). *Perdasus* in Article 1 letter (i) of the Special Autonomy Law is the Regional Regulation of the Papua Province in implementing specific articles in the Papua Special Autonomy Law. *Perdasus* also has unique features that differentiate it from Regional Regulations in general. In the context of the Papua Province, based on the Special Autonomy Law, *Perdasus* is made and stipulated by the Papuan People's Representative Council and the Governor with the consideration and approval of the Papuan People's Assembly on specific issues.

Perdasus is a Regional Regulation that is "special" in nature, and therefore, its legal interests and needs are also unique. As a particular regulation, its existence is protected by the legal principle of *lex speciali derogat legi generali*. The fact of *Perdasus* Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sustainable Forest Management in Papua Province is to support the enforcement of criminal law in the forestry sector in Forestry Law Number 41 of 1999 as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2004 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry into Law (hereinafter referred to as the Forestry Law), and Law

Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (hereinafter referred to as the P3H Law), in the spirit contained in the Papua Special Autonomy Law as stated in the considerations of Perdatus points (d) and (e) which determine that forest management in Papua Province is carried out with the support, protection and empowerment of Papuan customary law communities in order to achieve prosperity and independence within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and, forest management in Papua Province is carried out through equal and fair partnership cooperation, while still paying attention to the principles of environmental sustainability, justice, equality and human rights.

Recently, forest destruction has become more widespread and complex. The destruction has not only occurred in production forests but has also spread to protected or conservation forests. Forest destruction has developed into a criminal act that has an extraordinary impact, is organized, and involves many national and international parties. The damage caused has reached a very worrying level for the survival of the nation and State. Therefore, forest destruction must be handled extraordinarily, including in Papua Province. Compared to other provinces, Papua Province is the province with the largest natural forest area in Indonesia and the province with the highest deforestation rate. The highest shrinkage occurred in 2015, covering an area of 89,881 ha. Some of the main causes of the shrinking natural forest area are granting permits for oil palm plantations and mining. In addition, it is also caused by the management of forest areas, infrastructure development, control and supervision of forest production by local governments, and the expansion of the administrative regions.

Data from the Directorate of Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring, Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry stated that the natural forest area in Papua Province in 2018 was 24,993,957 million hectares. Very far compared to 2013 which still had an area of 204,088 million hectares of natural forest (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The high level of deforestation in Papua is partly due to activities classified as forestry crimes. Forestry crimes themselves are acts that violate the provisions of Law Number. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry or Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (P3H) with the threat of criminal sanctions for anyone who unlawfully violates it.

The results of the Corruption Eradication Commission's (from now on referred to as the KPK) Research and Development study show the magnitude of state losses from illegal logging practices in Papua. In Sarmi Regency alone, around 20 trucks of processed wood circulate daily. For this reason, as part of the Natural Resources Rescue Movement (GNPSDA) action plan in Papua Province, there are 2 (two) KPK recommendations. *They first* improved forestry governance and then increased the effectiveness of law enforcement. Viewed from the forest resource utilization aspect, the forest damage rate (deforestation) and the decline in the

quality of Papua Province's forests (degradation) continue to increase every year, along with the increasing population and human needs for forest products. The increase in human need for forest products encourages increased forest exploitation activities. Management of production forests in Papua Province through granting business permits for the utilization of timber forest products (IUPHHK) has been ongoing since the 1970s. Until now, the production forest areas (HP, HPT, and HPK) burdened with IUPHHK rights are 4,387,508 ha spread across 17 districts. This IUPHHK concession area has the potential to cause forest degradation and is a source of emissions if supervision of the implementation of the silviculture system and business governance is not carried out intensively.

The increasing illegal logging efforts by forest resource managers and the community have caused a rising rate of deforestation in Papua. Also, the lack of control in the management of forest resources through the Forest Concession Rights (HPH) system, Forest Product Concession Rights (HPHH), conversion of forest resources for the development of Industrial Plantation Forests (HTI), plantations and transmigration, forest fires and the absence of recognition and certainty of land and forest resource control rights (land tenure rights) for indigenous peoples which often cause social conflicts. Indigenous peoples believe that all forests within their customary law areas are customary forests they own and can be used to meet all their living needs. On the other hand, the government considers them to be state forests whose management is carried out by the government for the prosperity of the people. These two differences in assumptions and understanding will continue to conflict as long as both parties implement no compromise policies.

The ratio of handling forestry crimes in Papua differs from the number of forest damages. The Maluku Papua PPHLHK Office in 2021 has completed 8 (eight) P21 cases from 12 (twelve) operations, including pulse operations, placket operations, security and forest product operations, and TSL operations from various districts in the Maluku Papua BPPHLHK work area. One case was transferred to the West Papua High Prosecutor's Office because the handling of the case had exceeded 90 (ninety) days. As many as one case was returned to the case file for completion (P19) (Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement and Security Agency (BP2HLHK) for the Maluku-Papua Region, 2021). The data is debatable when compared to the current rate of forest destruction.

Given that Papua Province has the highest forest destruction and shrinkage rate in Indonesia. Therefore, a firmer pattern of action and a collaborative, communicative, and persuasive prevention pattern should be adopted for Indigenous legal community groups, most of whom still inhabit the forests in Papua and claim customary rights to the forests. For that reason, Perdatus Number 21 of 2008 concerns Sustainable Forest Management in Papua Province.

One of the unique features of this Perdatus is the involvement of "Swakarsa forest police" in implementing forest security by involving customary law communities in their respective customary areas (Article 76 Paragraph (2) of the Perdatus). The existence of this self-governing forest police is to support law

enforcement in the forestry sector carried out by forestry police officers according to the size of the forest area in Papua Province. However, 14 years since this Perdasus came into effect, the Governor's Regulation has yet to be formed, making it difficult for customary communities to be involved in preserving their forests from the threat of pollution and/or forest damage. In fact, it is known that customary communities have played a vital role so far in managing, protecting, and preserving forests in the Papua region.

The imposition of the phrase "can" in Article 76 Paragraph (2) of the Perdasus is optional, not mandatory. So, its formation also depends on the legal policy of the Papuan regional government, which should be the participation of Indigenous peoples through the independent forest police, the regulation of which is mandatory in the Perdasus to strengthen the position of Indigenous peoples in their role in protecting and preserving Papua's forests from the practice of pollution and forest management which is quite massive. This situation is worsened by the absence of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK) by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as a requirement and guideline for implementing Perdasus 21/2008. The provisions in the Perdasus were then followed up in Pergub No. 13 of 2010 concerning Permits for the Utilization of Timber Forest Products by customary law communities (IUPHHK-MHA). However, this Regional Regulation does not regulate law enforcement in the management and utilization of forests, moreover it does not regulate at all the formation of "independent forest police" as mandated by Article 76 Paragraph (3) of Perdasus, 12 as a legal instrument of an independent nature between the police and elements of customary law communities.

Methodology

This research is normative-juridical (Marzuki, 2011) . Research with a normative approach is directed to examine the enforcement of forestry crime laws in Papua Province based on Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sustainable Forest Management in Papua Province and other laws and regulations related to forest management and law enforcement.

This study mainly uses 4 (four) approaches: philosophy approach, statute approach, conceptual approach, and case approach. The philosophical approach is used in exploring the nature of Perdasus Number 21 of 2008 in sustainable forest management in Papua Province. The Statute Approach is carried out by examining the laws and regulations related to the legal issues faced. The conceptual approach links the statutory approach with several legal concepts related to the research issue. The case approach is carried out by taking several cases of forestry crimes in Papua Province.

The legal materials for this research are divided into two; first, primary legal materials, namely laws and regulations related to the research issues, including:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia after the amendment;
2. Forestry Law Number 41 of 1999 as amended by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2004 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning Amendments to

- Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry into Law (from now on referred to as the Forestry Law);
3. Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction;
 4. Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province, which has been amended several times by Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province;
 5. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management;
 6. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP);
 7. Criminal Code (KUHP);
 8. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection as amended by Government Regulation Number 60 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection;
 9. Special Regional Regulation of Papua Province Number 23 of 2008 concerning Customary Rights of Customary Law Communities and Individual Rights of Customary Law Community Members to Land
 10. Special Regional Regulation of Papua Province Number 21 of 2008 Concerning Sustainable Forest Management in Papua Province
 11. Other related laws and regulations.

Second is secondary legal material in the form of library research *obtained* and collected from various documented sources: books, accredited scientific journals both nationally and internationally, popular scientific papers, newspapers and the internet, and other secondary sources related to the research issue.

The data analysis method used in this study is carried out using a descriptive legal thinking pattern. The collected data, both primary and secondary legal materials, are then analyzed legally using qualitative methods to draw conclusions in this study.

Result and Discussion

Indonesia is a country that is blessed with a total forest area of approximately 120 million hectares. This means that almost 70% of Indonesia's land area is forest. However, due to population pressure and economic growth, the remaining non-forest land area is not. Indonesia is a country that is blessed with a total forest area of approximately 120 million hectares. This means that almost 70% of Indonesia's land area is forest. However, due to population pressure and economic growth, more than the remaining non-forest land area is needed to accommodate the needs of the sectors (Gane, 2020) . This forest crisis is even felt by the Papuan people who are famous for their vast forest areas (Wambrau et al., 2022).

As a region with an area 5 times the size of Java Island, with a population of 3 million people, Papua Province from various aspects with the complexity of problems and uniqueness it has and apart from multiple problems (Nuralam, 2011).

The implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy Law on Papua Special Autonomy, with its implementing regulations, namely Papua Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 2008 concerning the Protection and Development of Indigenous Papuan Culture (from now on referred to as Papua Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2008), as an effort to protect the law of Indigenous legal communities in Papua. Special autonomy has regulated various aspects of the protection of indigenous legal communities, as in the basis for considering letter b of the Papua Special Autonomy Law, that "Papuan society as God's creation and part of civilized humanity, upholds human rights, religious values, democracy, law and cultural values that live in indigenous legal communities, and has the right to enjoy the results of development fairly."

In implementing regulations of the Special Autonomy Law in Papua, several Provincial Regulations and Special Regional Regulations have also been implemented to realize legal protection for indigenous peoples in Papua. The socialization of various Provincial Regulations and Special Regional Regulations in Papua still needs to receive very serious attention, which is still far from what is expected. Another problem is that other laws and regulations, such as Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, which are centralistic, harm indigenous peoples in Papua (Suharyo, 2019).

In the Papua region, customary law communities and the legal relationship between customary law communities and their living areas, mostly forest areas, are still very strong. In Papuan customary law, customary rights are communal ownership rights to land based on clan, marga, or keret, either based on one clan, such as in Biak, Waropen, Dani, Meybrat, Simuri, Wamesa, and Asmat, or based on a combination of several clans such as in Sentani and Genyem. In communal ownership rights based on one clan, the clan head, such as the eldest son of the clan founder, has the power to regulate land use, which can be inherited (Bauw & Sugiono, 2009).

Related to this, Article 43 of the Special Autonomy Law explains that customary rights are the collective rights of the members of the customary law community concerned. The subject of customary rights is a particular customary law community, not an individual or a customary ruler, although many of them hold hereditary positions. The customary ruler is the implementer of customary rights who acts as an officer of his customary law community in managing customary rights in his territory. Specific customary laws regulate customary rights in the customary law community concerned. In reality, today, customary rights in customary law communities vary in connection with the social and economic development of the customary law community itself, both due to internal and environmental influences (Bauw & Sugiono, 2009).

With its various limitations, the development of customary law communities in Papua in land management has remained the same. As a general phenomenon, from the many assertions put forward by various experts, outside urban areas and

lands controlled by the State (government agencies) and by some other parties are customary lands owned by customary law communities (Suharyo, 2019) . In environmental management activities, community participation can be interpreted as a planned effort to involve communities that will be affected (Samad et al., 2024). Aspects of environmental sustainability that are faced with efforts to realize community welfare are also colored by severe issues with illegal logging from forest areas in Papua. Thus, the patterns of balance between the use of spatial planning for Papuan customary law communities and towards a welfare state must not be violated by parties outside the customary law community (Samad et al., 2024).

Problems and obstacles in providing legal protection for customary land in Papua, namely: (Nurjaya, 2019)

- a. Until the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency Number 5 of 1999 concerning Guidelines for the Settlement of Customary Rights Issues of Customary Law Communities. Due to the absence of guidelines for determining customary rights since the UUPA was enacted, which was then followed by the issuance of Law Number 5 of 1967, which has been in effect since May 14, 1967, concerning Basic Provisions on Forestry, until Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it is no longer possible to count how many hectares of customary forests have been converted into concession land for companies, development and plantations, as well as how many conflicts there have been between customary law communities and corporations.
- b. The rapid deforestation of customary forests has subsided since the Constitutional Court Decision Number 35/PUU-X/2012 dated May 16, 2013, which stated that customary forests are no longer part of state forests. So, if calculated, it has been more than 16 years since May 1967 to May 2013 that customary law communities have lost their customary forests. Even now, obtaining the determination of customary forests is not easy, even though the Ministry of Forestry has facilitated it, because the main key lies with the district government, whether or not they want to make a Regional Regulation or Regent's Decree on the existence of customary law communities as one of the requirements for determining customary forests.
- c. Even though there is already Constitutional Court Decision Number 35/PUU-X/2012 concerning the Judicial Review of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, determining that customary forests are no longer state forests. Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PPP-VII-1010 concerning the Judicial Review of Law Number 18 of 2004 concerning Plantations which revokes Article 21 and Article 47 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) which criminalize customary law communities who retain their customary land from plantation companies, which are final and binding, there are still several laws and regulations which do not empower unwritten law or its subjects, namely customary law communities, such as Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, especially Article 136 paragraph (2) and Article 162

which have the potential to criminalize, among others, customary law communities who defend their land from mining companies.

One way to prevent and minimize forest damage is to use a planned and wise forest and forest product management approach based on applicable laws and regulations (Yunus et al., 2015). The Papua Special Autonomy Law regulates all development issues in all fields, such as economic, social, political, and cultural, so the Papua Special Autonomy Law restores the fundamental rights of indigenous Papuans. In explaining the Papua Special Autonomy Law, authority is also given to the Province. Several provisions in the Papua Special Autonomy Law explain how the Papua Provincial Government must pay attention to the customary rights owned by the Papuan indigenous people in developing the Papua region, especially those related to utilizing natural resources in Papua. Article 64, paragraph (1) of the Papua Special Autonomy Law explains that the Papua Provincial Government is obliged to protect biological and non-biological natural resources while still paying attention to the customary rights of the Papuan indigenous people (Tekege, 2024) .

In addition, the Papua Provincial Government has issued Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008 concerning Sustainable Forest Management in Papua Province and Papua Perdasus No. 22 of 2008 concerning Protection and Management of Natural Resources of Papuan Customary Law Communities. Both Perdasus affirm the rights of indigenous peoples and outline the criteria for indigenous peoples who have the right to manage Papuan forests. As stipulated in Article 4 of Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008, it is explained that Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008 regulates:

- a. partisanship and empowerment of Indigenous legal communities;
- b. formation of forest management units; c. limitations, principles, criteria, and indicators of sustainable forest management;
- c. licensing;
- d. forest planning;
- e. forest management institutions;
- f. distribution and processing of forest products;
- g. profit sharing of forestry revenues;
- h. supervision and control;
- i. dispute resolution, and
- j. sanctions.

Furthermore, Article 76 of Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008 regulates legal enforcement in the forestry sector; in this case, the regional government prepares forestry police officers according to the area of forest areas in Papua province. Implementing forest security can involve customary law communities in their respective customary areas in the form of Swakarsa forest police. Communities around the forest are engaged in security intended for the effectiveness of forest security.

Related to criminal law policy, it essentially contains state legal politics regulating and limiting power and ensuring that society obeys and complies with the established legal rules. Law enforcement in dealing with forestry crimes, in

terms of carrying out 3 (three) elements that must always be considered, namely Legal Certainty, Justice, and Benefit for Acts of forest destruction or criminal acts committed against forests, forest areas, and distribution of forest products, either directly, indirectly, or other related matters (Wirya, 2016).

The policy of formulating criminal law in dealing with forestry crimes is contained in the provisions of the Criminal Code (KUHP), legal provisions governing forest management which were initially regulated in Law No. 5 of 1967 then amended to Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems, Law No. 3 of 2020 Amendment to Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mining, Law No. 39 of 2014 Amendment to Law No. 18 of 2004 concerning Plantations, and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, and Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (Suarni et al., 2021).

Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction expressly prohibits the taking of forest products, both in the form of wood and non-wood, without permission from the Government (Cetera, 2021). As in consideration of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, it is explained that forest destruction has become a crime that has an extraordinary impact, is organized, and cross-country which is carried out with a sophisticated *modus operandi*, has threatened the continuity of people's lives so that in order to prevent and eradicate forest destruction effectively and provide a deterrent effect, a solid legal basis is needed and one that is able to guarantee the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Furthermore, in Article 8 of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, the Government and Regional Governments are obliged to eradicate forest destruction by taking legal action against perpetrators, whether directly, indirectly, or otherwise. Legal action includes investigation, prosecution, and examination in court.

In Indonesia, there is also the Community of Forestry Police Partners (MMP) which has a legal basis in the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No.P.56/Menhut-II/2014 concerning the Community of Forestry Police Partners, which functions to assist the work of forestry law enforcement. MMP is a group of communities around the forest that assists the Forest Police in implementing forest protection under the coordination, guidance and supervision of the supervising agency, namely the central and regional forestry agencies in charge of forest protection. The purpose of compiling the regulation is to ensure that forest protection is carried out by the area stakeholders together with the community effectively and efficiently. Therefore, it is only fitting that the rights of indigenous peoples in managing forests are guaranteed by law. (Cetera, 2021). MMP's participation in forest protection is carried out in the form of:

- a. assist forestry police in securing forest protection infrastructure;
- b. conducting joint patrols with forestry police in forest areas;

- c. assist in conducting socialization and dissemination of forestry information;
- d. please report to the forestry police any indication of threats and security disturbances to forests, forest areas and forest products as well as wild plants and animals in their area; and
- e. arrest suspects in cases of being caught red-handed and secure evidence to be immediately handed over to the forestry police or to the nearest Forestry Civil Servant Investigator.

Conclusion

Criminal law policy essentially contains state legal politics in regulating and limiting power and ensuring that society obeys and complies with established legal rules. The criminal law formulation policy in dealing with forestry crimes is specifically regulated in Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction. In this case, the government and regional government are obliged to eradicate forest destruction by taking legal action against perpetrators of forest destruction, whether directly, indirectly, or otherwise. The Papua Provincial Government has issued Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008 concerning sustainable forest management in Papua Province. Article 76 of Papua Perdasus No. 21 of 2008 regulates legal enforcement in the forestry sector; in this case, the regional government prepares forestry police officers according to the area of forest areas in Papua province. Implementing forest security can involve customary law communities in their respective customary areas in the form of Swakarsa forest police. In line with this, the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.56/Menhut-II/2014 concerning the Forestry Police Partner Community, became the basis for the formation of the Forestry Police Partner Community (MMP) which is a group of communities around the forest that assists the Forest Police in implementing forest protection carried out in the form of assisting the forestry police in securing forest protection infrastructure; conducting joint patrols with the forestry police in forest areas; assisting in socializing and disseminating forestry information; reporting to the forestry police any indication of threats and security disturbances to forests, forest areas and forest products as well as plants and wild animals in their area; and arresting suspects in cases of being caught red-handed and securing evidence to be immediately handed over to the forestry police or to the nearest Forestry Civil Servant Investigator.

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