



Policy Adjustment Towards Green Economy in Customary Territory after the Expansion of Papua Province

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Abstract. This study examines policy adjustments toward a green economy in customary areas of Papua Province, Indonesia, after its division in 2022. It utilizes qualitative methods with secondary data sources from government policy documents. The analysis focuses on several key aspects: policy adjustments with restrictions on mainstreaming, stakeholder analysis, communication strategy, financing and budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation. The implementation of the green growth master plan in Papua Province is a significant initiative, setting a long-term development direction. The territorial division serves as a catalyst for accelerating the gradual transformation of resources and achieving sustainable community welfare. However, policy adjustments are necessary to address challenges in mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, communication, financing, and monitoring. The implications include sustainable land use and allocation, integrated village development with natural resource management, a robust green commodity value chain, and innovative funding mechanisms for environmental services. These adjustments must consider boundary priorities, stakeholder sensitivity, tiered informal communication, stakeholder involvement in costs and budgets, and regular monitoring and evaluation processes.

Keywords: Policy, Adjustment, Green Economy, Customary Territory, Territory Expansion.

1 Introduction

Green Economic growth (GE) has become a global agenda [1], Indonesia is a country that is committed to GE growth which is legitimized by GE growth regulations. The

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Province of Papua is implementing it with the emergence of a GE growth master plan within the framework of the development of the Province of Papua based on customary territories. The geographical position of Papua Province is between the coordinate lines 01°00' N - 9°10' S and 134°00' E - 141°05' E with an area of 32,027,839 hectares. The administrative area of Papua Province consists of 28 districts and one city, which is divided into 470 districts and 4,378 villages. Administratively, Papua Province is bordered by the north of the Pacific Ocean; south: Arafuru Sea; west: West Papua; and to the east: Papua New Guinea. From a territorial aspect, Sarmi Regency has the largest area in Papua, reaching 3,558,900 hectares, and the smallest is Supiori Regency, only 52,800 hectares. Meanwhile, when observed according to customary territory, the largest area in succession is the Mamta Region with an area of 8,624,691 hectares, then Anim Ha with an area of 8,215,000 hectares, La Pago with an area of 7,467,900 hectares, Mee Pago with an area of 5,507,848 hectares, and finally Saireri covering an area of 2,212,400 hectares.

At a smaller regional level, namely rural areas, based on the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 126 of 2017 concerning the Determination of Priority Villages as Targets for Village Development, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, the number of disadvantaged villages is a priority for the Papua region as many as 615 villages or 88.87% of those reported in 2017. Most of the underdeveloped villages in Papua are scattered in mountainous areas, especially in the customs territory of La Pago reaching 233 villages. Next, there are 111 villages in the Saireri region, 107 villages in Mamta, and 102 villages in Anim Ha. Meanwhile, in Mee Pago, the number is seen to be small because many villages have not reported to the central government so only 62 villages are identified as being categorized as underdeveloped villages.

The development of the Papua Province continues and is ongoing, but in the dynamics of policy, development, and society both in the political [2], social [3], economic [1], [4]–[8], and cultural fields and other fields, in 2022 the division of the Papua Province will be carried out, thus requiring policy adjustments. This study aims to explore and analyze policy adjustments to the GE in customary areas after the division of the Papua Province with limitations on mainstreaming [9]; stakeholder analysis [10]–[14]; communication strategy [10], [15]–[19]; financing and budgeting [20]–[22]; monitoring and evaluation [23]–[27] linked to a GE.

2 Method

Qualitative methods are used as a reference in qualitative studies with secondary data sources from policy documents from the Government of Papua Province. The data source comes from the planning documents for the Papua Province, Laws No. 14, Laws No. 15, and Laws No. 16 concerning the establishment of the provinces of central, South, and Mountains Papua, the green economy development roadmap for Papua Province [28]. The analysis of the study focused on the description of policy

adjustments with restrictions on mainstreaming; stakeholder analysis; communication strategy; financing and budgeting; monitoring and evaluation.

3 Result and Discussion

The regional expansion of the Papua Province is divided into four provinces. Second, South Papua Province, referring to Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 of 2022 concerning the Establishment of South Papua Province, with the provincial capital in Merauke Regency with a total of four districts (see Fig. 1). Then the third division is the province of Central Papua, referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 15 of 2022 concerning the Formation of the Province of Central Papua, which has eight districts with the provincial capital in Nabire Regency. Fourth is the Papua Mountains Province, referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 16 of 2022 concerning the Formation of the Papua Mountains Province, with the position of the provincial capital in Jayawijaya Regency, which has eight regencies. The post-expansion transition in the development of a GE in Papua is directed by adjusting the division. Aspects of allocation and sustainable land use as alignment between needs and availability of land; integrated village development [29]–[31] with sustainable natural resource management [32]–[39]; a strong and sustainable superior green commodity value chain [40]–[44]; Innovative [45]–[47] financing and incentive mechanisms for providing environmental [48]–[52] services remain a continuing target.

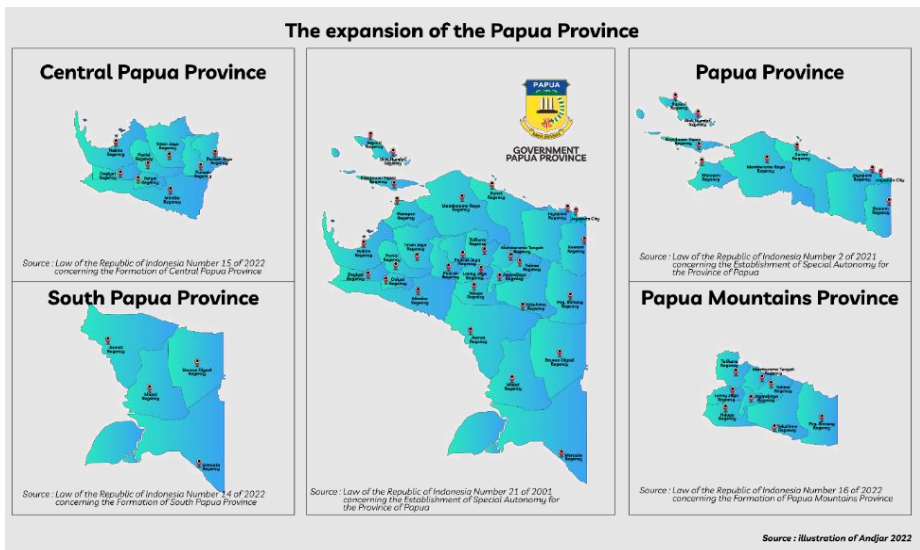


Fig. 1. The four regions of the Expansion of the Province of Papua

However, regional [53]–[60] expansion has consequences in its implementation in aspects of people's lives that are assumed to have a positive meaning, both in the political, social, economic, cultural, and other relevant fields. Papua's topography is

dominated by tropical rainforests, valleys and high mountains, and beaches. Due to different regional conditions. Furthermore, in the geographical conditions of the island of Papua, one of them looks at the climate conditions. Humidity in Papua Island is high, between 80% and 89%, this humidity condition also affects population distribution in Papua Island. In some areas, the average is even lower, for example in Puncak Jaya Regency and the Jayawijaya Mountains, the average is 14.5C. These factors cause the distribution of the population to become unequal, as the population adapts to the conditions of the inhabitable area, thus affecting the macroeconomic conditions of the region. Therefore a strategy [19], [61]–[65] is needed in adjusting policies by taking into account regional, demographic, geographic, topological, and available resources [34], [66]–[68].

As Papua's new provincial autonomy law takes effect, there is at least a need for a transition plan. It is important to analyze the priorities of the stakeholders that will be needed to prepare for the implementation of the green economy. To maintain a smooth transition of government and green economy programmes, a good communication strategy between central, provincial and district/city governments is important. In the newly formed provinces of Central Papua, South Papua and Papua Hills, funding and budgeting systems need to be monitored and coordinated to carry out the main administration. Monitoring and evaluation at both the newly formed district/city and provincial levels will be used to guide implementation of the next phase.

Policies on mainstreaming [69]–[71], GE growth plans can be carried out during a transitional period based on stakeholder sensitivity, can be referred to by all government components in making regional development [72] programs, references in priority directions for indigenous peoples components in carrying out regional development activities by the results of regional expansion so that the process of accelerating the process of GE growth goals for the Provinces of Papua, Central Papua Province, Papua Mountains Province and South Papua Province can still be achieved.

The mainstreaming process is one of the crucial steps in the GE growth planning process, which means that the Regional Development Master Plan is both a challenge and an opportunity that needs to be pursued in order to achieve GE growth specifically at the district level in each customary area in Papua Province. Mainstreaming to align the activities, development and investment plans of various non-governmental organisations in Papua Province with the strategies and interventions of Papua's GE growth plan needs to be carried out not only at the provincial government level, but also at the local level and even at the village level. One of the steps in mainstreaming a principles-based GE growth plan, which is important for its adoption into regional development performance indicators, is to integrate measures of achievement of development outputs and outcomes. At the very least, the principles used refer to conditions that are measurable, multifunctional, instrumental, inclusive and periodically adjusted.

Stakeholder analysis [10], [11], [73], an integrative process is a process carried out in preparing this GE growth plan where it is hoped that the partitions between sectors, between authorities, and the scope of discussion of each formal development plan

document are hoped to be removed. The process of integrating sectoral development plans into comprehensive development (GE growth plans) is carried out by reviewing the Regional Spatial Plans, Long Term Development Plans, Medium Term Development Plans, Regional Apparatus Organizations Strategic Plans, the master plan for Commodity Development, and master plan for several strategic areas and provincial growth. Another process that is carried out is to link spatial [59], [74], [75] and non-spatial-based information or planning that currently exists.

Stakeholders in the governance of GE growth in Papua Province may consist of the government, private sector, communities, non-governmental organizations, and researchers. Even though the transition in regional expansion occurred, basically stakeholders have clear positions and roles. The distribution of participation and roles of stakeholders needs to be done. Inclusively every stage can be a place for actors to work together. The stages in the transition as in the stakeholder analysis include 1) identifying stakeholders in the newly created area; 2) categorization and ranking of stakeholders; 3) analysis of the relationship [76] between stakeholders; 4) distribution of roles in an inclusive manner towards stakeholders.

Communication strategy, the green growth plan does not replace the function of formal development plans such as the Regional Spatial Plans, Long Term Development Plans, Medium Term Development Plans, and Regional Apparatus Organizations plan, but places GE growth plans as a source of reference or information basis in the preparation of these documents. This can be done because the GE growth plan is made for a long-term plan by taking into account the carrying capacity of the region for the long term by taking into account the achievements of important indicators in GE growth. Communication can take various forms, such as outreach, Focus Group Discussions, interviews, dissemination, and public consultations. Scheduled and incidental policy communication, enabling all parties to know about GE growth plans, to stakeholders in the newly expanded province. Communication [74], [77], [78] can be carried out informally and formally based on the characteristics of the newly created regions, but has an agenda that can be informed at least by an understanding of the GE growth plan; goals and benefits of green growth plans; gradual changes in behavior both environmental, social, cultural, and economic; implementation of green growth programs, resources, and plans.

Financing and budgeting, the ideals of economic growth described by the GE growth plan provide media with strategies for optimizing policy transitions on mainstreaming, stakeholder analysis, communication strategies, financing and budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation. This transition is based on space allocation, improving access to livelihoods, and production functions, by improving the value chain, as well as increasing added value to downstream local products and commodities based on indigenous peoples. Integration of the roles and interests of various parties [11], [77], [79]–[86] in financing and funding between indigenous peoples, the government, and the private sector and innovative funding for environmental services that have the potential to involve non-profit organizations on a national and international scale by regulations and local wisdom is important to implement. Therefore, at least this plan is

worked on and funded in cooperation, either through government funds, or private, or non-profit institutions based on interrelatedness and complexity.

Monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the green growth plan. This is necessary for measuring progress and consistency in achieving goals, it is hoped that this will also become input in the next planning process. In the process, this activity must be integrated with the regional development monitoring and evaluation system and involve participatory processes of the parties. For this reason, political will from the government is needed to place a monitoring and evaluation process in the process of implementing the GE growth plan.

Referring to planning management [87]–[94] with the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle can help stakeholders determine the next steps to be taken while implementing a program/planning, including in the expansion of the Papua Province. The plan or planning process includes the ability to read opportunities, plan for change, read global development trends that lead to GE growth, and describe strategies for changing the development paradigm.

Furthermore, the implementation stage is the process of implementing the GE growth master plan with adjustments to the formation of three new provincial areas. The master plan for GE growth takes into account the aspects and areas and is carried out in stages. The Provincial Government of Papua can conduct a pilot project at the village level as a reference in a new province whose characteristics do not have much difference.

Check and monitoring is the next process, after the implementation of the master plan. Documentation of activities summarized in baseline and progress data is urgently needed for monitoring. Monitoring is carried out periodically within the boundaries of ongoing activities to ensure the achievement and suitability of processes and targets. Monitoring can involve various parties according to capacity, for example, the government, the private sector, and indigenous peoples in an inclusive manner. In principle, the evaluation is carried out at the end of the activity/activity/program, to find out the final result or achievement of the activity or program. Evaluation is directed to control the achievement of goals. Evaluation emphasizes the aspects of the results achieved (output).

The next step refers to the results of monitoring and evaluation, namely follow-up. The formulation of a strategy is needed if in its implementation the planned achievements or targets are not met, directly or indirectly it has returned to the initial cycle, the planning stage.

4 Conclusion

This green growth plan is an important and monumental initiative for Papua Province in setting a long-term development direction. The change in territorial status becomes a trigger for acceleration with the gradual transformation of resources. This process leads to the achievement of sustainable community welfare. The importance of a regional policy or regulatory framework that regulates in stages. Even though the

success of a development plan does not always lie in the presence or absence of detailed regulations, at this time when everything requires clear direction and accountability, it is necessary to strive for a real form of direction in the form of technical regulations and explanatory regulations ratified by officials. authorized. This study is limited by adjusting policies on mainstreaming; stakeholder analysis; communication strategy; financing and budgeting; and monitoring and evaluation.

The implications of sustainable land use and allocation as an alignment between needs and land availability, integrated village development with sustainable natural resource management, a strong and sustainable superior green commodity value chain, innovative funding and incentive mechanisms for providing environmental services need to be transformed concerning boundaries priorities, stakeholder sensitivity, tiered informal communication, stakeholder involvement in costs and budgets, regular monitoring and evaluation documentation processes.

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