

Law enforcement at Remu protected forest by the maluku and papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center

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Abstract

The research study was to determine considering which was necessary to conduct research to find out the condition of the remu protected forest related to threats and efforts to manage the area from the perspective of law enforcement. The aim of the research was to find out the management of the remu protected forest from the perspective of law enforcement. The environment and forestry crime which occurred in the Section of region I (Manokwari) in the temu protected forest in the period 2019 to 2023 was 4 cases of forest encroachment through investigation to the disposal of cases in the case handling period in 2020.

Keywords: Law enforcement; Maluku and papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center; Remu protected forest; Cases

1. Introduction

The remu protected forest was one of the protected areas in sorong city which was intended to maintain the hydrological system in this area through the remu protected forest management unit. Remu protected forest management unit was one of the forest management unit areas in a forest area which originally covered an area of \pm 12,775 ha, consisting of a protected forest (PF) area of 6,602 ha and the remaining 6,173 ha in the form of limited production forest (LPF). The working area of the Remu protected forest was reduced after the issuance of Minister of Forestry Decree Number: SK.710/Menhut-II/2014 which later became the basis for Minister of Forestry Decree No.783 of 2014 concerning Maps of Forest Areas and Water Conservation for West Papua Province. From this decree it was known which the area of the Sorong City forest management unit was \pm 11,864 ha, consisting of protected forest 6,581 ha and limited production forest 5,283 ha. The physical boundaries of the Sorong forest management unit were to the north bordering the dampier strait and sorong city, to the south bordering sorong city and raja ampat regency, to the east bordering sorong city and to the west bordering the dampier strait [1].

The location of the remu protected forest, which was easy to access, which made this area as a target for natural resource utilization activities. One of them was mining. Based on a report from the law enforcement at remu protected forest by the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center, it was known which part of the remu protected forest area had been converted into a excavation area without permission which was directly managed by the community.

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Illegal mining activities carried out in the remu protected forest had very clearly violated the applicable laws and regulations. On the other hand, efforts to suppress and reduce illegal mining activities had been carried out by various parties, especially the local government, the of environment dan forestry as well as the police and other parties. These efforts were carried ministry out with the aim of maintaining the remu protected forest according to its function. Several policies through work programs related to the protection, preservation and utilization of forests had been carried out, but nevertheless threats to the existence of this area continue. Furthermore, information related to the condition of damage control efforts through law enforcement by law enforcement at remu protected forest by the maluku and papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center.

Considering this, it was necessary to conduct research to find out the condition of the remu protected forest related to threats and efforts to manage the area from the perspective of law enforcement. The aim of the research was to find out the management of the Remu protected forest from the perspective of law enforcement for the management of the remu protected forest from the perspective of law enforcement.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Place and Time

This research was conducted in the remu protected forest of Sorong Southwest Papua Province, the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center, the Sorong presecutor's office, the forestry service of West Papua Province and the environment service of Sorong City, as well as the surrounding community for 3 months (August to October 2024)

2.2. Methods and Techniques

The method used in the study was a descriptive method through evaluative analysis (a method of collecting and presenting data obtained to analyze the actual (actual) situation, then a rational analysis was carried out according to applicable provisions (juridical) through literature review and field observation). According to [2] the legal research method was a scientific activity based on certain methods, systematics and thoughts which aimed to study one or several specific legal symptoms by analyzing them, after the data was collected through observation, questionnaires, and interviews, it was carried out by processing and analyzing data quantitatively according to the nature of the research [3].

2.3. Data Collection

The data collection consisted of data on criminal cases related to the management of remu protected forests by the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center.

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data was then analyzed descriptively and displayed in the form of tables and figures.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Criminal Acts at Remu Protected Forest

The results of the research it was known which in the period 2019 to 2024 of the Maluku and papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center which the environmental and forestry crimes which occurred in the section of region 1 (manokwari) from 2019 amounted to 2 cases, in 2020 amounted to 5 cases, in 2021 amounted to 7 cases, in 2022 amounted to 5 cases and in 2023 with a total of 4 cases so that the number of cases in this period amounted to 23 cases. Of these, 4 cases were directly related to Remu protected forest. This shown that in the period 2018-2019 and after 2020 (2021-2023) there were no violations related to the management of remu protected forest.

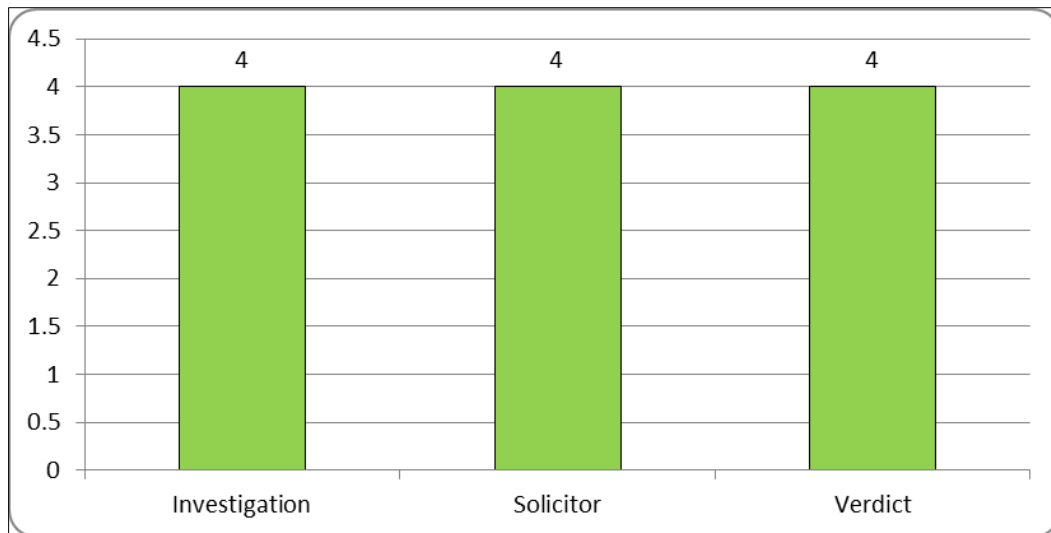


Figure 1 Stages of criminal procedure in the remu protected forest

The implementation of law enforcement was directly related to human resources in seregion I. The number of civil surveillance investigator in the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement center who handled the crime in 2019 amounted to 8 (eight) people, in 2020 to 2022 there were 11 people, and in 2023 there were 14 people. The handling of environmental and forestry crimes through the investigation process in the section of region 1 (manokwari) was not influenced by the number of civil surveillance investigator personnel. This could be seen in the number of criminal acts (specifically in remu protected forest) which occurred the most in 2020 and after which there were no more crimes in line with the increase in the number of civil surveillance investigator. This was because civil surveillance investigator had a scope of work throughout Indonesia, so that law enforcement of environmental and forestry could be handled by civil surveillance investigator throughout Indonesia, including section of region 2 and section of region 3 within the scope of the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry Law Enforcement Center as in the theory [4].

This condition showed which civil servant investigator of the environment and forestry Indonesia ministry of was not limited to a specific work area as in the theory of "Broken Windows" in [3], namely that to reduce crime, it was not enough to increase the number of law enforcement officials. The more important thing was to maintain social order and handle minor violations to prevent the occurrence of larger crimes. This showed which strict law enforcement on minor offenses was more effective than simply focusing on increasing the number of officers.

The four criminal cases related to the management of the remu protected forest occurred in the sorong city area from 23 criminal acts within the scope of the performance of section of region 1 (manokwari) of Maluku dan Papua environment and forestry law enforcement and security center. This number included manokwari, kaimana, teluk bintuni regency with 2 cases each, sorong city with 9 criminal acts, sorong regency with 5 criminal acts, and raja ampat regency with 3 criminal acts.

Based on the results of the research it was known which the character of criminal acts (typologies) in relation to the management of remu protected forest was in the form of forest encroachment crimes from a number of typologies of criminal acts which were under the authority of civil surveillance investigator in section of region I (Manokwari) in the 2019-2023 period.

A total of 10 cases were in the form of illegal logging crimes (transportation, control, or ownership of timber forest products without being accompanied by a certificate of legality of forest products, receiving, selling, buying, receiving consignments, receiving exchanges, and/or ownership of forest products of known origin from illegal logging, as well as activities of purchasing, marketing, and/or processing timber forest products taken from forest areas illegally). Forest encroachment as many as 5 (five) cases (encroachment in protected forest areas by carrying out C excavation activities. The next typology was carrying out plantation activities without permits, environmental damage 3 cases (carrying out activities which result in exceeding the standards of water quality, soil, air, and mangrove damage). Circulating plants and wildlife protected by laws and regulations as many as 5 cases (maintenance, ownership, trading, wildlife protected by laws and regulations). The results of interviews and observations showed that the basis for the imposition of criminal sanctions in the four cases as seen in the image above was the law, namely law number 18 of

2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction. This showed which this area had very sufficient potential, especially C excavation material (pile material) which was one of the potential forests which had been utilized. This was relatively more uniform when compared to the general condition of the performance of the section of region I (manokwari) shown, which the laws suspected of committing crimes of the ministry of environment and forestry were Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems as many as 5 cases, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management as many as 3 cases and law no. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction as many as 15 cases (including 4 cases at remu protected forest). This shown in the period from 2019 to 2023, the handling of cases in the region I section was dominated by Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction as many as 15 cases and 4 cases including in the remu protection forest.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, it shown that the four perpetrators who committed the environment dan forestry ministry crime in the Remu protection forest area were individual perpetrators. The data also affected the number of criminal cases based on perpetrators in Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement dan security center which showed 19 individual perpetrators and 4 corporate perpetrators. The perpetrators of environment dan forestry crimes related to the management of the remu protection forest in the period 2019 to 2023 were still dominated by individuals, namely as many as 19 individual perpetrators.

Illegal ownership of forest products (illegal logging), ownership of forest products without a valid certificate of forest products, committing acts which result in forest destruction, cutting down trees, burning forests, and mining, exploration, and exploitation of mining materials without obtaining permits and carrying heavy equipment without permits and damaging forest protection facilities and infrastructure were forestry crimes which could be categorized as crimes in the forestry sector. Regarding the role of investigators in Article 37 of Government Regulation No. 45 of 2004 concerning forest protection as, coordinating with the investigating officers of the national police based on formal criminal law in the implementation of the investigation process was one of the duties of the civil surveillance investigator [5].

Based on the results of research it was known that the four criminal cases in the remu protection forest area were classified as forestry crimes. Given that the area status as a protected forest made it impossible to obtain permits related to objects in the sanctions application, especially environmental and other crimes. This could also be seen from the criminal acts within the scope of section of region I (manokwari) which were much more serious, including the existence of environmental crimes. A total of 3 cases were classified as environmental crimes and as many as 20 forestry criminal cases. This condition illustrated that forestry criminal cases dominate in law enforcement by the section of region I in Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement and security center both in general and specifically in Remu protected forest.

4. Conclusion

The crime which occurred in the Maluku and Papua environmental and forestry law enforcement dan security center in the period 2019 to 2023 was 4 cases of forest encroachment through investigation to the disposal of cases in the case handling period in 2020.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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