

Strategy for Empowering Indigenous Papuan Fishermen in the Implementation of Papua's Special Autonomy Law

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor Regency. This research uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach. The techniques used in collecting this research data through observation and interviews. To obtain truly valid data, the data is tested by triangulation. The results showed that the empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy Law carried out by the government through the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor district, including; provision of training on catch processing skills, provision of home industry facilities and infrastructure, and formation of indigenous Papuan fishermen groups. conclusion is the government's efforts to encourage active participation of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in the process of developing the fisheries sector, so as to strengthen relations between the government and the community and increase public trust and support for development efforts in their own regions.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan strategi pemberdayaan nelayan asli Papua di Kabupaten Biak Numfor. Adapun penelitian ini dilakukan pada Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Biak Numfor. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data penelitian ini melalui observasi dan wawancara. Untuk memperoleh data yang benar-benar yang valid, maka data diuji dengan cara triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberdayaan masyarakat nelayan asli Papua dalam implementasi Undang-Undang Otonomi Khusus Papua yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah melalui Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan kabupaten Biak Numfor, diantaranya; pemberian pelatihan keterampilan pengolahan hasil tangkapan, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana home industri, dan pembentukan kelompok nelayan asli Papua. Kesimpulannya adalah upaya pemerintah untuk mendorong partisipasi aktif masyarakat nelayan asli Papua dalam proses pengembangan sektor perikanan, sehingga dapat memperkuat hubungan antara pemerintah dan masyarakat serta meningkatkan kepercayaan dan dukungan masyarakat terhadap upaya pembangunan di daerahnya sendiri.

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INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the special autonomy law policy for Papua is expected to be a means of accelerating development in Papua so that it can be on par with other regions in Indonesia, considering that geographically and politically the Papua region is generally still lagging behind. Granting special autonomy status to Papua is the answer for the government and people of Papua to continue rights that are more special than just regional autonomy, which is mainly an effort to accelerate development in Papua which is considered still lagging behind compared to the development of other regional progress in Indonesia. Papua's special autonomy gives the authority in this regard the responsibility to empower all existing potentials, including giving a greater role for indigenous Papuans, customary representatives, religious leaders, and women to participate in development, politics, and governance according to their own initiatives.

Papua Province is an area where most of its territory is on the coast and has considerable marine potential. The marine and fisheries potential of Papua Province is so great, especially now that this potential has been supported by various policies, programs, and development activities in various sectors that are expected to contribute to 4 important components of national development goals, namely economic growth, employment expansion, poverty rate reduction, and environmental protection (Setiawan, 2020). One of the Papua regions that has considerable marine potential is Biak Numfor district. With considerable marine potential, it should be able to prosper the lives of its people, moreover, Biak Numfor district is an area in Papua that gets special autonomy (Pratama et al., 2022). Maximizing the role of the community and community empowerment is one of the ways that the government does in the era of regional autonomy (Sulfati et al., 2018).

As for some of the reasons Biak Numfor district was chosen as the research location, amongnyes:

- 1) Large fisheries potential: Biak Numfor Regency is located in a coastal area and has great fisheries potential, with various types of fish and other marine products. This makes Biak Numfor an ideal place to conduct research on strategies for empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen. With the potential of marine resources owned by Biak Numfor district, the lives of indigenous Papuan fishermen should be prosperous. However, in their daily reality, indigenous Papuan fishermen who depend on marine potential still live in poverty
- 2) The ability of fishing gear is still limited, but the obsession to export fish is very high, many fishery products are produced by indigenous Papuan fishermen but not taken seriously.
- 3) Cultural diversity: Biak Numfor also has a unique and distinctive cultural diversity, especially in terms of the lives of coastal communities and indigenous Papuan fishermen. By conducting research in Biak Numfor, you can gain a better understanding of the social and cultural dynamics of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in the area.
- 4) Implementation of Papua special autonomy: Biak Numfor Regency is one of the regions in Papua Province that implements Papua special autonomy. This provides an opportunity to see how government policies on Papua's special autonomy can influence and strengthen the strategy of empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen in the region.
- 5) Limitations of previous research: Not much research has been done on strategies for empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen in the Biak Numfor region. Therefore, conducting research in this area can make a significant contribution to the development of knowledge in this area.

This study aims to examine in depth the strategy of empowering indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor district in the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy Law. This research is important because no one has ever conducted research related to the empowerment strategy of indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor district. In addition, this study will also recommend to the local government of Biak Numfor district, especially the Fisheries and Marine Service of Biak Numfor district to further improve the approach with indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor district through empowerment which will later bring sympathy of indigenous Papuans to the Indonesian government and be able to prevent the flow of anti-Indonesian government political movements. If the welfare of indigenous Papuans is considered, it will certainly bring indigenous Papuans trust in the government of the Republic of Indonesia and be able to reduce the gap between the Papuan people and the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Literature Review

Community Empowerment

Empowerment Theory is the foundation in developing effective empowerment strategies for indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor District. This theory refers to the empowerment process which includes the process of developing skills, increasing access to resources, and increasing participation in decision making. Empowerment is one approach to overcome the problems of poverty, helplessness, and vulnerability of weak

communities (Ahdan et al., 2019). Conceptually, empowerment in many senses depends on the scope and point of view of the person who defines it. However, the basic idea is a strategy carried out to improve the ability and quality of life of the community, and is able to improve identity, dignity and dignity so that it can survive and develop independently in the regional and national scope in the political, economic, social, and other fields (Laverack, 2006). More specifically, efforts to develop and strengthen the ability of the community to continue to be involved in the development process that takes place dynamically so that the community is able to solve problems on their own and is able to carry out social transformation is the concept of empowerment (Arifudin et al., 2013). Furthermore, to improve the ability of individuals and groups to exercise control over factors that affect people's lives, empowerment is carried out (Nguyen et al., 2022).

Efforts to develop independence and improve welfare for groups that need attention such as the poor, women are the goals of the empowerment process that need to be supported (Ramos & Prideaux, 2014). Furthermore, there are three factors that affect the empowerment of small fishermen, namely, technical factors, cultural factors and structural factors (Rahim, 2018). The situation to be achieved from a social change in which the community becomes a more empowered society, has knowledge and ability to meet the needs of life is an approach in community empowerment that is highly emphasized (Anjum & Ahmad, 2016; Mowbray, 2011; Ozor & Nwankwo, 2009).

Empowerment is the provision of encouragement and motivation and raising awareness of the potential possessed by the community towards a better direction (Putra et al., 2021). In general, the livelihood of coastal communities is in the marine resource utilization sector, such as fishermen, fish farmers, sand mining and marine transportation (Ahdan et al., 2019). Furthermore, fishing communities are people who live on the coast and depend on the sea for their lives (Hidayat & Syahid, 2019; Sulfati et al., 2018). The term coastal community is often identified with fishing communities, this is because the majority of coastal community jobs are fishermen (Sulfati et al., 2018). The problems that occur in fishing communities are multidimensional problems so that to solve them, a comprehensive solution is needed and not a partial solution (Ahdan et al., 2019). Furthermore, the problem of limited capital that pockets of poverty basically still exist in fishing communities (Rahim, 2018). Furthermore, the problem of limited capital, low quality of human resources, limited use of fishing gear technology, uncertain weather conditions, low income and lack of education and knowledge in managing seafood marketing are factors that cause fishermen's poverty (Sulfati et al., 2018). The income level of some fishermen cannot increase because they are unable to increase their catch, even though fishery resources are abundant and have the potential to be utilized in improving the welfare and standard of living of fishermen (Hidayat & Syahid, 2019). Furthermore, the development of independence and welfare improvement carried out by the government are stages in community empowerment (Habibi, 2022).

Indigenous Papuans

Papuans in general live in simplicity (Edyanto & Karsiman, 2018). Papuan is a term attached to all indigenous Papuan tribes (Leiwakabessy & Lahallo, 2019). Indigenous Papuans (OAP) according to the Papua special autonomy law are people who come from the Melanesian race group consisting of various indigenous tribes on the island of Papua and / or who are accepted and recognized as indigenous Papuans by the Papuan customary law community. The term indigenous Papuans is attached to the term Customary Law Society (MHA) which describes the identity of indigenous Papuans themselves, including in contestation of natural resource management in the land of

Papua. The term Orang Asli Papua (OAP) is often interpreted to be about the male or patrilineal lineage of the Melanesian family in the Papua region. The region can de facto talk about territory, natural resources, culture, local wisdom and even about religiosity.

Special autonomy of Papua

The Regional Autonomy Theory is the basis for identifying the implementation of Papua's special autonomy policy in Biak Numfor Regency and how it affects the empowerment of fishermen. This theory refers to the right of regions to regulate and manage their own households in accordance with the interests and potentials of the area concerned. Decentralization brings local governments to be more democratic (Silalahi & Syafri, 2015). The state is a community organization that has the right to monopolize, usurp, and coerce (Awaliyah, 2011). The policy to regulate, govern, organize self-government on its own initiative and ability is the principle of decentralization in the 1945 Constitution adopted by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a democratic State. Regional autonomy is the authority to self-regulate regional affairs based on regulations made by local governments by taking into account democratic principles. Autonomy is important and unavoidable for the Indonesian state which has an area, the largest population in Southeast Asia, the largest island with diverse tribes. Regional autonomy is defined as the rights, authorities, and obligations given to autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities according to the aspirations of local people. The central government hopes that community welfare can be achieved by providing flexibility to local governments to develop their potential through granting regional autonomy (Pratama et al., 2022). Law No.21 of 2001 is a special autonomy law for Papua that gives special authority for the Province and the people of Papua to govern and manage themselves within the framework of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the implementation of special autonomy in Papua is expected to be able to build Papuan society. Attention to indigenous Papuans is in line with the rationale of Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Papuan special autonomy which guarantees the total customary rights of indigenous Papuans. In government, political commitment from various stakeholders is required to create the right to security and peace (Muksin et al., 2022).

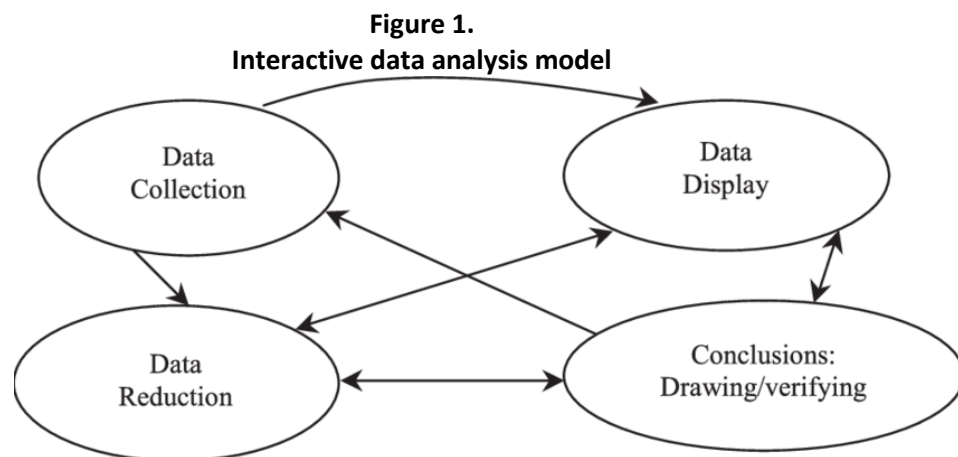
Some research results that are considered relevant to be the empirical basis of this research, namely: research results (Putra et al., 2021) empowerment through increasing marine aquaculture production will increase fishermen's income, besides that there are several forms of empowerment such as boat assistance, rice assistance, direct cash assistance aimed at developing fishermen's businesses and becoming a better person. Furthermore, the results of the study (Rahim, 2018) that the empowerment carried out in increasing family economic income includes, through the formation and development of fishermen groups, providing capital, providing facilities and infrastructure in the form of providing fishing gear.

The novelty or novelty of this research is to focus on the strategy of empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency in the implementation of Papua's special autonomy. In addition, this research also contributes significantly to the development of knowledge in the field of empowerment strategies for indigenous Papuan fishermen which were previously still limited to the Papua region. Therefore, this research is expected to provide new and useful results for the development of fishing communities in Papua and can also be a reference for future research in the Papua region. In addition, this study also has novelty in its more holistic approach, because it not only considers economic factors in the empowerment strategy of indigenous Papuan fishermen, but also social and cultural factors. With this holistic approach, it is hoped that this research can provide a more complete and accurate picture of the situation of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in the Biak Numfor area, so that sustainable and effective empowerment strategies can be produced in the long term. In addition, this research can also provide input for government policies in terms of the implementation of Papua's special

autonomy in the region, so as to further strengthen the participation of local communities in regional development.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach. This study seeks to examine facts related to the government's strategy in empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency. This research was conducted at the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor Regency. Data sources in this study are primary data sources and secondary data sources. The informants in this study were indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency and the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor Regency. Informants from the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor Regency were chosen because they have an important role in developing fishermen empowerment programs in Biak Numfor Regency. The informants from indigenous Papuan fishermen were chosen because they are the target group of the fishermen empowerment program and have direct experience in fishing activities and have direct experience and knowledge about the condition of fishery resources and daily life as fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency. The selection of informants is carried out through purposive sampling techniques. The techniques used in collecting research data, namely: direct observation of the government's strategy in empowering indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency, interviews were conducted to extract complete and detailed information from informants. As for researchers to obtain truly valid data, the data is tested by triangulation. The triangulation technique used in this study is an examination technique that uses sources and methods. In addition, researchers used qualitative data techniques in this study through; data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The analysis model used in this study is described as follows:



Source: Miles and Huberman (1994)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Empowerment is a people-centered development paradigm by encouraging community initiative and participation from below. Empowerment not only adds economic added value but also social added value and cultural added value. Furthermore, escaping from poverty and backwardness experienced now towards improving the dignity and dignity of society is the concept of empowerment. Community empowerment is directed to overcome poverty and increase people's economic income. The urgency of community empowerment is a change in attitudes and skills in society by providing enlightenment of people's mindset. Community empowerment is an effort where people who lack access to development resources are encouraged to increase

independence in developing their lives. The empowerment carried out does not only mean providing funds to increase income but must be able to create and build togetherness, kinship and mutual assistance between communities in everyday life, especially for the Papua region, the empowerment carried out must be able to create good and harmonious relations between indigenous Papuans and the government of the Republic of Indonesia. One of the objectives of the government of the Republic of Indonesia granting Papua special autonomy is to empower indigenous Papuans.

The empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishermen is carried out to promote and develop the mindset of indigenous Papuan fishermen. Community empowerment efforts are basically always associated with target characteristics as the efforts of a community that has a certain background and culture. Community empowerment efforts also have different or different ways. One of the targets of empowering indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor district is to increase the income of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor district, this is based on the consideration that besides being in coastal areas, Biak Numfor district also deviates considerable natural resource potential, and has the social potential of the community to manage natural resource potential in a sustainable manner. In addition, the empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishing communities can support the development of human resources in Biak Numfor district as a consequence of supporting the achievement of the goal of implementing special autonomy in Papua specifically as part of Indonesia's development.

As is known that the socio-economic condition of indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor district is generally in low socioeconomic conditions even far from prosperous. To find out the efforts to empower indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor district, research was carried out related to the formulation of the problem described earlier. According to (Rahim, 2018) strategies in empowering fishermen can be done through the provision of training, access to facilities, access to capital and access to marketing. Based on the results of the research conducted, information was obtained that there are several strategies carried out to empower indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor district, namely:

Training Provision

In the context of empowering fishermen, training is one of the strategies to empower fishermen to improve their abilities and skills in fishing and fish processing. The utilization of available marine resources through providing skills training to fishermen is a very beneficial activity for indigenous Papuan fishermen. The provision of training has proven to be able to increase knowledge for indigenous Papuan fishermen. Based on observations, one of the efforts made to increase the income of indigenous Papuan fishermen is through training on diversification of processed products made from fish. The output of the training activities is being able to have technical and management knowledge regarding diversification of marine fish processing, business management, packaging processes of processed fish products, and marketing.

The results of interviews with informants obtained information that the training provided by the Marine and Fisheries Service was very useful for fishing communities in processing fish catches. Fishermen interviewed revealed that before the training, they only caught fish and sold them in the market. However, after attending training from the Marine and Fisheries Service, they became more skilled in processing catches, such as making shredded fish and packaging them well. With this training, fishing communities can increase the added value of fish catches and earn higher incomes. Meanwhile, the head of the service section of the Marine and Fisheries Service of Biak Numfor Regency explained that the training carried out by the agency was carried out gradually and continuously. Training activities are carried out in several stages, namely making fish shreds, accompanying the production, packaging, and marketing processes. By conducting this training on an ongoing basis, it is hoped that the fishing community can continue to improve their skills and knowledge in processing fish catches so that they can improve their welfare.

Training conducted by the Marine and Fisheries Service is very important for fishing communities in developing their fisheries business. By improving skills and knowledge in processing fish catches, fishing communities can increase the added value of fish catches and earn higher incomes. This is also in line with the government's efforts in creating sustainable fisheries resource management and providing benefits to the community. The training conducted by the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency not only provides benefits in processing fish catches, but also provides benefits in terms of marketing. In interviews with fishermen, they mentioned that they get important information about fish marketing through fishermen groups. This shows that fishermen groups encouraged and supported by the Marine and Fisheries Service also have an important role in developing fisheries businesses.

In the theory of human resource development, education and training are considered as very important investments to improve the quality of human resources (Rahim, 2018). By improving the quality of human resources, it is expected to improve the ability and skills in developing businesses, including in the fisheries sector. In addition, training that is carried out on an ongoing basis can also increase the motivation and enthusiasm of fishing communities in developing their fishery businesses (Rahim, 2018).

Human resources are an important factor in the economic development of a country or region. According to (Rahim, 2018) one strategy to improve the quality of human resources is to provide continuous education and training, such as what is done by the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency in training for fishing communities. Training that is carried out continuously will help improve the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals in facing challenges and changes in the world of work, so as to increase productivity and quality of work results. It can also help improve the well-being of individuals and communities. In addition, the theory of regional economic development also emphasizes the importance of developing existing economic sectors in the regions. In this case, support and encouragement from local governments through the Marine and Fisheries Service can help fishing communities in developing fisheries businesses and increasing their income. Thus, the development of the fisheries sector can be one of the significant sources of income for the people in the area (Ahdan et al., 2019).

In terms of skills, although the work of fishermen is hard work, in general, they only have simple skills. Most of them work as fishermen is a profession passed down by parents, not one that is learned professionally (Sutawa, 2012). Therefore, providing training for fishermen is very useful because fishermen are one of the community groups that utilize fishery resources whose income comes from fishing activities, with the additional skills possessed, it will certainly add innovation in processing catches (Ansari et al., 2012). Furthermore, the provision of training will foster community independence, with community independence will realize the development of regional economic capabilities to create welfare and improve materials fairly and equitably which ultimately stems from community empowerment (Ahdan et al., 2019). Community empowerment in the form of providing training also has a positive impact on the community (Nguyen et al., 2022). Community empowerment itself stands on the idea that development will run by itself if the community is given the right to manage the natural resources they have and use them for community development. Furthermore, the hope of training to fishermen is to improve fishermen's skills which will be able to increase fishermen's income and fishermen's welfare can be better (Rahim, 2018). In addition, the provision of training for fishermen can also be followed by fishermen's families, because one of the efforts to build and develop the independence of fishermen's lives is to expect the willingness and awareness of fishermen's wives to work to support the fishermen's household economy (Ahdan et al., 2019).

The training activities conducted by the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency not only provide knowledge and skills for the fishing community, but also involve them actively in the

process of developing the fisheries sector in the area. Through their participation in training activities, fishing communities become more involved and understand their role and responsibility in improving the quality and productivity of the fisheries sector in the area. In the long run, the active participation of fishing communities in the development of the fisheries sector can help strengthen the relationship between local governments and communities and increase community trust and support for development efforts in their own regions. Thus, the development of the fisheries sector can not only improve the welfare of fishing communities, but also can help strengthen social and economic ties between the government and the community.

Providing Capture and Home Industry Facilities and Infrastructure

In general, the coastal area of Biak Numfor regency is inhabited by indigenous Papuans whose main livelihood is fishermen who have a family background that is not a little bit their lives are far from prosperous or are in economic conditions that are classified as poor. The income condition of indigenous Papuan fishermen is sometimes erratic, this is due to several factors including, income as fishermen depends on climate change and sometimes erratic weather, if bad weather causes people to not be able to go to sea so that they are automatically unable to generate income to meet the needs of their families, besides that the daily income of fishermen makes fishermen unable for them to plan the use of revenue. Therefore, the empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor district through the provision of home industry facilities and infrastructure is expected to be able to move the economic pulse of indigenous Papuan fishermen, be able to ease the burden of meeting family needs, be able to improve the quality of indigenous Papuan fishermen into productive fishermen in improving their welfare.

Based on the results of the study, information was obtained that efforts to empower indigenous Papuan fishermen through the provision of home industry are very helpful activities in empowering, especially in terms of improving the family economy. In addition, empowerment through the provision of home industry is very helpful for indigenous Papuan fishing families, because the home industry activities carried out by fishing families, especially women and fishermen's wives, are very helpful for the fishermen's family economy because managing home industry can be used as a livelihood. Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that community empowerment, especially indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency is an important concern from the government and related agencies. Indigenous Papuan fishermen in the area need help and support from the government, especially in terms of developing home industries when they are unable to go to sea due to bad weather. In this case, the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency provides full support, including providing tools and infrastructure, as well as assisting in marketing and assistance.

Even though the budget is limited, the government and related agencies continue to empower every year by rotating the location of its implementation. The expectation of government attention and support from relevant agencies continues to be the desire of indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency to improve their welfare. Indigenous Papuan fishermen in Biak Numfor Regency have potential and skills that can be developed, especially in terms of home industry and processing of marine catches. With support from the government and related agencies, it is hoped that indigenous Papuan fishing communities can be more independent and able to improve their standard of living through the development of sustainable home industries. In addition, the interview results also show the synergy between the government and the community in efforts to empower the local economy. In this case, the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency collaborates with indigenous Papuan fishing communities in developing home industry, ranging from the provision of tools and infrastructure, product processing, to marketing and assistance. This synergy is expected to improve community welfare in a sustainable manner and strengthen social bonds between the government and the community.

In addition to support from the government and related agencies, the development of home industry can also strengthen the independence and sustainability of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in Biak Numfor Regency. In this case, the development of home industry can be an

alternative to fishing, so that when the weather is bad or the famine season, they can still generate income from the production of home industry. In addition, the development of home industry can also promote local wisdom and natural wealth of the region. Indigenous Papuan fishing communities have skills in processing marine catches into processed products of economic value. This can be an attraction for tourists who are interested in local culinary and processed products from seafood. Thus, the development of home industry can strengthen tourism potential and local economy in Biak Numfor Regency.

Empowerment is a process that allows individuals or groups to control and improve their quality of life through the development of capacity, skills, and self-confidence (Nguyen et al., 2022). Empowerment involves the active role of individuals or groups in making decisions and taking responsibility for their successes and failures (Laverack, 2015). In the context of home industry development, empowerment can be interpreted as empowering indigenous Papuan fishing communities to develop their skills and capacity in processing marine catches into processed products of economic value. With support from the government and related agencies, indigenous Papuan fishing communities can be more independent and able to improve their standard of living through the development of sustainable home industries. In addition, empowerment theory also emphasizes the importance of active community participation in the decision-making process and implementation of empowerment programs. In this case, the Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor Regency collaborates with indigenous Papuan fishing communities in developing home industry, so as to create synergy and active participation from the community in efforts to empower the local economy.

Sustainable economic development can be achieved through the development of small and medium enterprises based on local resources, including home industry products. By developing small and medium enterprises based on local resources, it can create jobs and increase income for local communities (Rahim, 2018). In the context of Biak Numfor Regency, the development of home industry based on marine resources can be an alternative for sustainable local economic development. In addition, the development of home industry can increase the added value of marine catches, so that indigenous Papuan fishing communities can get better income from home industry businesses rather than relying solely on the sale of raw marine catches. Thus, the theory of local economic development can be the basis for understanding and supporting the development of home industry as an effort to empower the local economy in Biak Numfor Regency. Through the development of home industry, it can create jobs and increase income for indigenous Papuan fishing communities, so as to achieve sustainable economic development.

Business supporting facilities and infrastructure are the lifeblood of a business / business activity. The availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure greatly affects the development of fisheries business (Ahdan et al., 2019). Furthermore, the provision of fishing gear to fishermen is very useful because the equipment used by fishermen affects fishing (Sutawa, 2012). The constraints of modern technology, making the quality and quantity of catches have not improved (Rahim, 2018). The concept of community empowerment and poverty alleviation of fishing communities in general is influenced by the internal and external environment which can determine the success rate of improving community welfare (Putra et al., 2021). The absence of fishermen due to the lack of optimal use of facilities and infrastructure, then by providing facilities and infrastructure to fishermen, it will be able to increase fish catches and improve welfare (Sutawa, 2012). Community empowerment can also be understood as an effort to improve the dignity and dignity of layers of society who are unable to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment (Laverack, 2006). In other words, empowering is enabling and self-reliant society. In the concept of empowerment, man is a subject of himself (Anjum & Ahmad, 2016). The empowerment process that emphasizes the process of giving to the community to be empowered, encourages or motivates individuals to have the ability or empowerment to make

their life choices. Furthermore, based on the characteristics of coastal communities (fishermen) and the scope of empowerment, the empowerment of fishermen should be carried out comprehensively.

Figure 2.
Home industry business of indigenous Papuan fishermen



Source: Processed by researchers (2022)

Establishment of Indigenous Papuan Fishermen Group

Basically, empowerment is carried out collectively to facilitate activities. The formation of indigenous Papuan fishermen groups aims to facilitate the process of providing training and providing assistance for facilities and infrastructure to catch fish. In addition, the existence of indigenous Papuan fishermen groups formed is expected to be able to provide convenience for indigenous Papuan fishermen groups to develop themselves, get convenience in getting access to capital and marketing access. Based on the results of the study, information was obtained that the formation of indigenous Papuan fishermen groups is very helpful in solving problems, increasing cooperation between fishermen, and the work is easier to complete because it is done together.

The Marine and Fisheries Office of Biak Numfor district strives to assist fishermen groups in improving their welfare by providing facilities, training, and capital assistance. On the other hand, fishermen groups provide benefits for their members, including easy access to information and capital as well as high morale because they can work together. In addition, from the results of the interview, information was also obtained that cooperation between the Marine and Fisheries Service and fishermen groups is very important in advancing the fisheries sector in Biak Numfor district. With the support and assistance of the Agency, fishermen groups can increase the productivity and quality of their catches, so as to meet the needs of local and national markets. In addition, through the formation of fishermen groups, fishermen can exchange information and experience in catching fish, so as to obtain more optimal results. It can also help increase solidarity between fishermen and increase togetherness in facing the challenges faced in the fisheries sector.

This cooperation is needed in a policy (Saputra et al., 2022), good cooperation between the Marine and Fisheries Service and fishermen groups is very important in advancing the fisheries sector in Biak Numfor district, so as to improve the welfare of fishermen and increase the availability of fish to meet the needs of the community. The concept of cooperation between the government and the community in natural resource management has become important in development policy in Indonesia. This is in accordance with the theory of sustainable development which emphasizes the importance of sustainable natural resource management and involves community participation in the development process. The formation of fishermen groups by the Marine and Fisheries Service can be considered as a form of community participation in the management of marine natural resources. The theory of community participation in natural resource management states that community participation in natural resource management can increase community awareness and responsibility towards natural resource management and can help improve unsustainable natural resource management (Nguyen et al., 2022).



In cooperation between the Marine and Fisheries Service and fishermen groups, it can be considered as a form of application of sustainable development theory and community participation in the management of marine natural resources. This shows that sustainable development policies must involve community participation and cooperation between the government and the community in natural resource management to achieve sustainable development goals and community welfare. In addition, cooperation between the Marine and Fisheries Service and fishermen groups can also be considered as a form of implementation of the principles of good governance. Good governance is a concept of government management that aims to create an effective, transparent, accountable, responsive, and inclusive government. In the collaboration between the Marine and Fisheries Service and fishermen groups, it can be seen that the government involves the community in decision making and provides assistance and support to the community in running a fishery business. This shows that the government pays attention to the interests of the community in natural resource management and seeks active community participation in the decision-making process.

According to (Londa & Pangemanan, 2002) the potential possessed by the community should be actualized in an effort to empower the community. There are many things that must be considered in community empowerment efforts including, the technology used should be beneficial to the community, the empowerment carried out should pay attention to the local wisdom of the local community and the tools that will support the community empowerment process. Furthermore, the formation of fishermen groups is very important, through the formation of fishermen groups it is expected to be able to change the mindset of indigenous Papuan fishermen, namely the need to change the pattern of fishermen's lives, change the mindset of the community from consumptive to productive (Londa & Pangemanan, 2002). In addition, it is necessary to build livelihood diversification specifically prepared in the face of lean periods, such as the fish processing industry, processing tourism areas and other forms of economic strengthening (Ahdan et al., 2019). Furthermore, Papua's special autonomy has brought a new approach in the implementation of economic development, especially economic development aimed at indigenous Papuans who have been neglected. Empowerment of indigenous Papuans, including the use of natural resources, is carried out by providing maximum benefits for the welfare and prosperity of the Papuan people while upholding a sense of justice, equality, and protection of people, customs, women, and religious fields. The most basic right for indigenous Papuans in improving their welfare is empowerment in the economic sector.

CONCLUSIONS

The Papua Special Autonomy Law is expected to pay attention to the economic empowerment of indigenous Papuans (OAP). The most basic right for indigenous Papuans is empowerment in the economic field to improve welfare and a sense of justice towards indigenous Papuans. The empowerment of indigenous Papuans must be done by providing the maximum benefit for the welfare of indigenous Papuans. Empowerment does not just mean giving funds, building independence, and increasing income. Moreover, empowerment must also be sought to glue social relations between the community, especially indigenous Papuans and migrant populations. Empowerment must build togetherness, kinship, and mutual assistance. The empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishermen is very important to be carried out by the government in collaboration with various parties. The empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishermen carried out by the government has been going well and needs to be improved. The empowerment of indigenous Papuan fishermen carried out by the government, in this case the Marine and Fisheries Dinas of Biak Numfor district, includes: providing training on catch processing skills, providing fishing facilities and infrastructure and home industry, and forming indigenous Papuan fishermen groups. The establishment of indigenous Papuan fishermen groups is an effort by the government to encourage active participation of indigenous Papuan fishing communities in the process of

developing the fisheries sector, so as to strengthen relations between the government and the community and increase public trust and support for development efforts in their own regions.

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