

Deforestation The Leuser Ecosystem: Environmental And Poverty In Aceh

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Abstract

Aceh suffered deforestation significantly, with the consequences of environmental damage konsekuensi comes in the leuser ecosystem. This causes the animals habitats disturbed and disasters are increasingly threatened. Environmental degradation can be mengakibatkan the forest disappears and higher poverty, especially in rural areas. The farmer blamed as the main agent of forest damage the leuser ecosystem, while the Government never gave a capacity of forest management with good to society. Teoritik approach to using political ecology approach (Robbins: 2004). This research used the qualitative case study in techniques used are interviews and focus group discussions with related information, i.e., community and non-governmental organizations. The results of this study reveal the environmental advocacy communication can encourage the Government of Aceh to provide ground objects Reforma Agraria (TORA) and Social Forestry, applying a policy of budget transfers based ecological as the program store our forest land through tatakelola and the Government to prevent deforestation education environment.

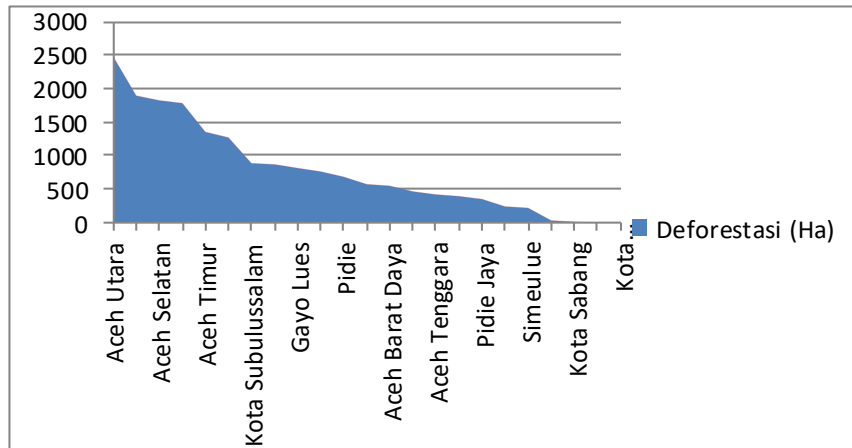
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1. Introduction

Aceh is famous as the province which has a well-known wooded area, namely the Leuser ecosystem. With an area of 2,255,557 Ha, and most habitats fauna Leuser, ranging from mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and invertebrates, ampibia. Almost 65% or 129 of 205 mammals large and small mammal species in Sumatra was recorded there in this place (UML 1998; Dasrul et al., 2006).

With the extent of the leuser forest ecosystem (ex.) the dependence of the community must live with forests as agricultural and economic activities. The first community of DeForest so have land to farm. The land of economic resources to survive in leuser forest. So who did the cutting and burning of forests in the surrounding leuser. Then the deforestation in Aceh increased sharply, almost all definitions in the output based on the preliminary data obtained from Ngo HAKA (Foundation for nature) and environmental damage forest in Aceh in the Leuser ecosystem for the period January-June 2018 3,290 Ha.

Data on Deforestation in Provinsi Aceh
 2016-2017¹



1.1. The Concept Of Poverty

Poverty is the status of the Community belongs to the less able. Even poverty can be identified, first, from the point of view of measurement, poverty differentiated into two of absolute and relative poverty i.e.. Second, from the point of view of causes, poverty can be classified into natural and structural poverty (Nunung N: 2008).

According to Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1995) as seen from the pattern of poverty cause factors related to poverty, poverty is divided into four, namely: (1) the persistent poverty, i.e. chronic poverty or hereditary. (2) the cycle of poverty, namely poverty that followed the pattern of the economic cycle as a whole. (3) seasonal poverty, i.e. seasonal poverty as found fishermen and farmers food crops. And (4) poverty, i.e. the intentional poverty due to the occurrence of a natural disaster or the impact of certain policies which led to a decrease in the level of community welfare.

Poverty occurs in Aceh that cause disasters continue to occur due to environmental damage. From deforestation, data can be collected in the Community average profession as a farmer who owns his own land and have farms. Ironically, the highest deforestation is still regarded as the poorest area in Aceh. In september the year 2018, the number of poor population in Aceh reached 831 thousand (15.68 percent), reduced by as much as 8 thousand people compared to the poor population in March 2018 year worth 839 thousand (15.97 percent). While the previous year to September compared with the addition of the poor population occurs as many as two thousand people (15.92 percent) (BPS Aceh/14/03/2019).

Government policies have not been optimal in the fight against poverty in the leuser ecosystem. This policy is only to force the public cannot use the leuser forest, while the Government does not provide a solution. This policy is more likely with "Punishment " (gogo punish poor people and their service environmental = PUPES). As a result many of those policies that are experiencing failures and give raises social conflicts. According to the kuantitas and the quality of natural resources will lead to more severe poverty. Similarly, poverty will lead to a decline in the quality of natural resources, thus causing further problems are becoming increasingly complex and the circle that leads to the base (Suswanto, Noviana: 2004).

¹ HAKA, 2018.

2. Method

Research conducted with qualitative methodology. The technique used is the interview and focus group discussion with related information, i.e., the community and non-governmental organizations. Research carried out for two months, with the following Ngos turun spaciousness and discuss with local government Pidie Jaya and Bener Meriah. because the two districts belonging to the region of the leuser ecosystem.

Result and discussion

Causes of poverty

The leuser ecosystem is the area of tropical forests that contribute to saving water and control of the microclimate. The Leuser ecosystem is the second highest mountain on the island of Sumatra, Gunung Leuser high 3404 mdpl. Leuser's own words comes from the word Leusoh which in English means Gayo "clothed in clouds ". But according to an informant Gayo Leuser, mean's "last paradise for wildlife " (UML, 1998). Protection meant useful for human survival and can protect the species should have a scale of priorities for dikonservasi.

For the people of Aceh, the environment and the forests are very important. The forest as the value of human life, from the 13 regions contained in the Leuser ecosystem then almost all of the farming community and life in the forest. However, the phenomenon of forests in Aceh, more important will be its existence. It can be seen from this deforestation rate is very high, then the case of mining, logging, infrastructure projects and over the function of the land, mengakibatkan ecological disaster at the moment occurred in Aceh. All 2018, environmental Probe Indonesia (Walhi) Aceh was recorded as many as 127 ecological disaster occurred in the time of Aceh with total losses reached Rp 969 billion. The damaged forest area reached 24.910 hectares of which have an impact on humans reaching 50.270 inhabitants, including 1.728 residents clean water crisis due to drought. The damaged forest area reached 24.910 hectares of which have an impact on humans reaching 50.270 inhabitants, including 1.728 residents clean water crisis due to drought (merdeka.com/02/01/2019).

Damage to the environment making loss community are poor materially and socially, it caused material losses, the loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, social sector, economic sector and lead to productive land-land (agriculture and forest protected areas power decline) support (carrying capacity) includes some of the region's settlements, tourism, aquaculture and local Government defined as national strategic areas and strategic area of the province (Novia Destriani, 2013: Adjie Pamungkas, 2013). The count of the losses experienced by the community caused the vulnerability poverty occur. Poverty causes environmental damage disaster dikarena belongs into accidental poverty.

Factors of occurrence of landslides is the deforestation that causes damage to the forest. The process of destruction of forests by felling trees that were taken or change peruntukkan forest land into non forest called deforestation (Guido K, 2017:15). Desforestasi behavior threatens mankind and other living species.

Environmental Advocacy Communications

The environment is the most important factor in maintaining economic stability dipedesaan. The environment becomes a public space for community prosper life come in the forest. The Government of Aceh is still unfocused completed cases of environmental damage dikonteks provides awareness to the public, whereas the community should be able to survive in the surrounding leuser forest.

The Central Government, KEPPRES No. 33/ 1998 about the management of the Leuser ecosystem management stated that the exodus was given to the Leuser International Foundation. Leuser International Foundation (YLI) has failed to perform the tasks in performing the functions of conservation, and the authority to manage and conserve the Exodus proved, increasing amounts of deforestation, mining which continue to Output the cause environmental damage in Aceh.

Advocacy has been done by the NGO environment Probe Indonesia (WALHI) Aceh Aceh Government pushed through the ground objects Reforma Agraria (TORA) and Social Forestry. Advocacy that aims to help the Government of Aceh in leuser forest conservation and reducing the numbers of deforestation. The spirit of belonging to reforma agraria is to prevent the occurrence of conflicts and disputes. While conflict resolution scheme then attempted to resolved (Heri S, Deden: 2014).

Communication advocacy environment conducted by stakeholders are part of the communications environment. Cox, in his or her's "Environmental communication and Public Sphere " (2010:20), stating that the constitutive and pragmatic communication environment means human understanding of the environment and the human relationship with nature. This is the media stating that human beings very closely with nature in built to resolve the issue with the approach of the communication environment and environmental problems.

Cox distinguish environmental advocacy into two, namely: campaign rhetoric and advocacy are critical. Critical rhetoric can be defined as a question or a complaint about the behavior. While many advocacy campaign is referred to as strategic actions, involving communications, gaining victory or ordering real results; That's because it is more than just a question of policy (Aminah S:2018).

Budget Transfer policy-based Ecology in Province Aceh

Advocacy work done by Ngos in Aceh Anti-corruption Movement (Motion Aceh) to alleviate poverty by the method of TAPE (Provincial Budget Transfers Based Ecological). As for the Destination TAPE as follows:

1. Discuss a wide range of public kebijaka in favour of ecological sustainability as an effort toward prevention of deforestation in the context of climate change.
2. good practice Merndikusikan policy-based budget transfers budget ecology or ecological fiscal transfers (EFT) in some areas.
3. Drawing up of strategic steps as a follow-up to push TAPE in the Aceh province (the results of an audience with a rousing, in Bener Meriah 16/01/2019).

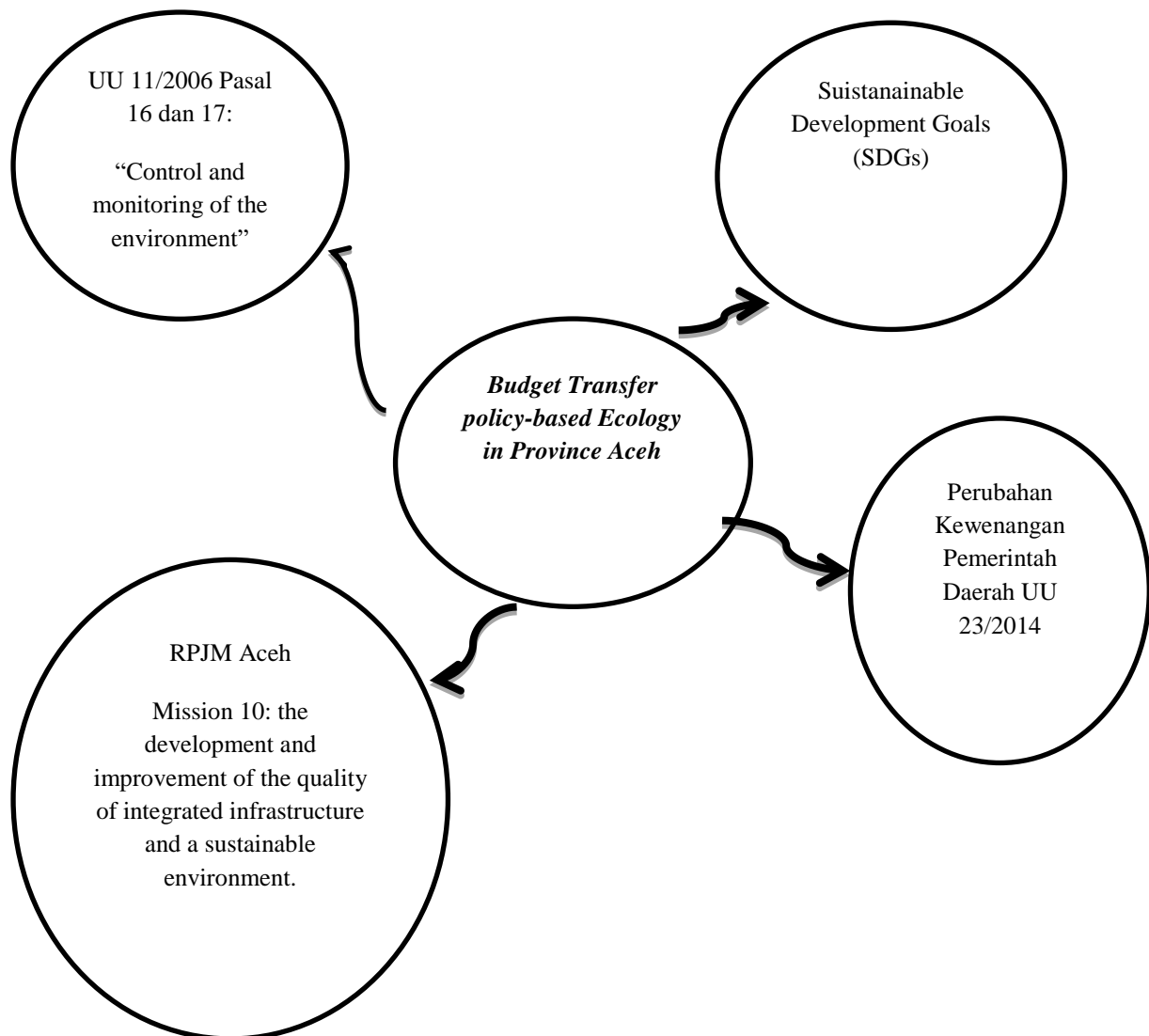
The program helps the region affected by natural disasters due to environmental degradation (deforestation). Budgetary policy can guarantee to increase your well-being and maintain forest area konservasi district/city. There are two scenarios being offered in fiscal transfer scheme. First, the basic allocation scenarios & incentive-disincentive. District/city will get allocation base plus incentives if the area successfully defended its territory and disincentives if area is reduced. The second scenario, based on the index cover forest district/city compared to other areas. So the rate of deforestation is greater than the maximum amount of deforestation are not getting the funding incentive.

Joko Tri Haryanto representatives from the Ministry of Finance's fiscal policy agency says that the TAPE is neutral towards the provincial grants, with a thematic nature really can be adjusted with the theme development. For example, the current focus of the tape for the protection of forest areas, as has been achieved, the front can also be used for other development. For pengawasannya, could do with the budget or budget tracking and tagging (the results of the discussion of PWYP, 2018/18/10).

The reason the budget Transfer policy-based program of ecology in Aceh Province as follows:

- a. provide incentive fiscal to kabupaten/kota to support the vision of the province.
- b. support the contribution of the province on the achievement of the target or the implementation of the strategy of the Central Government.
- c. strengthening the role of the provinces in fostering kabupaten/kota.
- d. demonstrate an increase in the budget policies of provinces to improve the position of bargaining in accessing economic instruments for the environment (GR No. 46/2017).
- e. encouraging the adoption of the Central Government as a model of fiscal performance based incentive between the Center and regions-Forestry/environmental or other.

As for the scheme created by the motion of the Aceh Ngo in lowering poverty area of deforestation, as follows:



Ecological relationships of politics and Government

The concept of political ecology gives an overview of the interaction between human beings and the environment. As a science, ecology aims to provide an overview of the interaction of humans and the environment. Environmental change as the relationship between humans and other species (Forsyth: 2003). Communication environment capable of delivering solutions in environmental issues and urged the Government of Aceh's focus on maintaining ex. The goal is how the Government of Aceh can work actively and do the Leuser conservation, not on the supposed or should react if they want to improve relations with the environment (Luhmann: 1989). Following political ecology explains that political step in maintaining the Government of Aceh and manage leuser forest.

Then the political ecological measures focused towards change and environmental damage. Robbins (2004) and Knights (2009) posited four theses or political ecology approach, namely:

1. Degradation and marginalization, the issue of environmental changes that occur due to over-eksploitasi which then causes poverty.
2. environmental Conflict, namely the issue of access environments rarity due to the utilization of resources by the State, private and social elite who then accelerate the conflict between groups.
3. Conservation and control, the issue of conservation failures caused by not being included the role of local communities in the management of natural resources, as well as diabaikannya livelihoods and their social organization just because protecting the environment
4. The identity of the environmental and social movements, political struggles are usually associated with the effort of maintaining a livelihood and environmental protection.

3. Conclusion

The level of poverty in Aceh caused by damage to the environment that is increasingly high, thus leading to disaster. The loss of society caused poverty increase sharply, because almost every year the landslide happened around leuser forest, such as in Southeast Aceh, Nagan Raya and Bener Meriah. Environmental damage continues to occur with an increase in the amount of deforestation.

The phenomenon, then advocacy communication as an approach to encourage the Government of Aceh Province take steps in solving the case. To that end, the budget of a Transfer of program provinces/Districts-based Ecology may be an option in overcoming poverty in Leuser forest.

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