

Application of the Concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management in the Exploitation of Small Islands Forest Resources in Maluku Province

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Abstract

Law No. 27 of 2007 on The Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as a constitutional basis specifically regulates the management of small islands for various activities. But on the other side, the law does not specifically regulate the management of forest resources while exploitation activities carried out by forest utilization permit holders are more carried out on small islands in Maluku Province that have their own characteristics and vulnerabilities that cause various ecological, socio-cultural and economic problems. This article is a normative legal study that examines positive legal provisions, legal principles and legal doctrines using legal approaches and conceptual approaches related to the issues studied. The results showed that the basic principles of forest resource management based on the state through various policies and legislation proved to have caused various crises in the field of forestry that ultimately threaten the environment and the existence of indigenous legal communities on small islands. On that basis, it is necessary to change the concept of forestry development that focuses more on the forest resource management system based on the community or Community Based Natural Resource Management which aims to alleviate poverty, natural resource conservation and good governance that involves the community actively in every government policy in forest management.

Keywords

Management; forest resources;
small islands



I. Introduction

Small islands in Indonesia are part of the natural resources bestowed by God Almighty and are wealth controlled by the state and must be preserved so that they can be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people, both intergenerational and intergenerational in a sustainable manner. As part of natural resources, small islands have enormous and strategic potential for social, cultural, economic and environmental development and support people's sovereignty. This area provides productive natural resources such as coral reefs, seagrass, natural forests, mangrove forests, fisheries and conservation areas. Small islands also provide great environmental services because of their natural beauty which can drive the marine tourism industry.

This strategic meaning is reflected in the objective condition of the territory of Indonesia, which is the archipelagic state largest in the world. The affirmation of Indonesia as an archipelagic country is stated in Article 25A of the 1945 Constitution. Indonesia's marine area is 5.8 million km² with a total of 17,508 islands. The length of the coastline reaches

81,000 km with the status of the second longest in the world after Canada and has the longest tropical beach in the world. The ocean area is 5.8 million km² or three times the land area, 37 percent of the world's species are in Indonesia. Oil and natural gas reserves are found along the islands of Sumatra, West Java, East Kalimantan, Maluku and Papua. Meanwhile, the largest forest products come from Kalimantan, Papua, Sulawesi and Sumatra (Nugroho). The configuration of the number of islands is so many, it turns out that most of them are small islands whose number is estimated to be more than 10,000 (Dietrich).

Utilization of the potential of small islands in Indonesia is still not optimal due to the attention and policies of the Government so far which are more oriented towards development in land areas. The development of small island areas is a process that will bring about a change in the ecosystem, social culture and politics. These changes will have an impact on the environment, the unique and distinctive socio-cultural life of the people, the economy and even the political policies of the outermost small islands that are directly adjacent to other countries. The higher the intensity of management and development carried out means the higher the level of resource utilization, the higher the environmental, socio-cultural, economic and political changes that will occur in small islands.

Conservation of living natural resources is the management of resources and utilization of living natural resources that are carried out wisely to ensure their availability while maintaining and increasing the quality of diversity and value. Conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems is carried out through the following activities: a) protection of life support systems ; b) preservation of diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems; c) sustainable use of biological natural resources and their ecosystems. (Setyaningrum. E. et al. 2021)

Maluku Province is the largest archipelagic region in Indonesia because of the condition that one region is separated from another by the sea which is divided into several groups of large and small islands. The island cluster is a regional pattern in Maluku Province which is divided according to the physical condition of the area which is an archipelagic region with the aim of creating an optimal and efficient pattern, as well as equitable distribution of life facilities. Maluku is often dubbed the province of a thousand islands, because its land area is dominated by small islands. The number of islands in Maluku in 2006 based on the identification of satellite imagery from Lapan was 1,412 units (Titaley, 2006: 17), while in 2020 the number of islands in Maluku decreased to 1,392 units (BPS, 2020:6). The area of the islands in Maluku ranges from approximately 761-18,625 km². Islands with an area of less than 1 million ha are categorized as small islands. With these criteria, only the island of Seram with an area of 1.86 million hectare which does not include small islands. Besides Seram Island, other islands that have a larger area than other small islands are islands with an area of 1.86 million hectare which do not include small islands. In addition to the island of Seram, other islands that have a larger area compared to other small islands are Yamdena Island, Buru, Wokam, Kobrou and Trangan. The rest are small and even remote islands.

Small islands in Maluku Province have a unique and distinctive character both in terms of biophysics, geography, inhabiting population, culture and environmental carrying capacity. Therefore, its management and management needs to be carried out in a different format from other regional areas, especially those on the mainland with a vision that always favors the interests of the community in a fair, equitable manner while taking into account the sustainability of ecological, socio-cultural and economic functions. which is the main priority in the natural resource management development paradigm to achieve the full welfare of the community, in accordance with the mandate of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945

Constitution that the Earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people.

The formula "right to control the state" is an instrument (instrumental) while "it is used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people" is the goal (objectives). The people referred to in this paper are more aimed at people living in/around forests, including customary law communities who are directly affected by various corporate expansions that carry out natural resource management and management activities, including forests on small islands, which pay little attention to forestry development that sustainable and sustainable.

Forests are one of the natural resources that have great potential value from various aspects. From the economic aspect, forests have a role as capital for economic growth (resources based economy) for increasing the country's foreign exchange, and local revenue so that regional development should also progress and develop if its management and management is carried out properly and controlled. From the socio-cultural aspect, the forest is a home for the community, especially the customary law community who have occupied it for generations to build their relationship with nature while continuing to carry out traditional management and conservation patterns of forest resources based on their local wisdom such as gathering, hunting and performing rituals. traditional rituals. From the ecological aspect, forests are home to a variety of rich flora and fauna and support the life of all living things on earth.

The principles of managing and managing forest resources today have undergone fundamental changes. The basic principles of state-based forest resource management and management (State Based Forest Management) through various policies and laws and regulations has proven to have caused various crises in the forestry sector which in the end threatens the sustainability of forest resources and the existence of indigenous peoples in small islands as entities with special sizes, characteristics and vulnerabilities. The basic principle of state-based forest resource management and management conceptually gives the state enormous authority and domination to regulate and control every forest management and management activity. This principle also tends to make the forest as an economic unit for short-term profit with rigid planning. In the operationalization of activities, it is usually characterized by a forest management system that is centralized, top-down and uniform. This reflects the view of development based on economic growth.

Restrictions on the authority given to regions to manage and utilize forest resources based on the principle of regional autonomy since the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which gives authority to the forestry sector are only owned by the central government and provincial governments based on Article 14 of Law Number 23 The year 2014 Paragraph (1) affirms that: "The implementation of government affairs in the forestry, marine, and energy and mineral resources sectors is divided between the Central Government and the provincial Regions". The formulation of the article indicates that the weakening of the position of local government in this case the Regency/City has given rise to less authority in the management of forest resources while that authority intersects with the rights and authority of customary law communities over forest resources. In addition, Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and its derivatives is still centralized and less pro-environmental and in favor of the community.

Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as the constitutional basis specifically regulates the management of small islands for various activities. Article 23 paragraph (4) of Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands indicates that the Right to Manage Coastal Waters (HP-3) seems to be the only legal institution related to the use of small islands., both to land and waters. But on the other hand, Law Number 27 of 2007 does not specifically regulate the

management and management of forest resources, while exploitation activities carried out by forest utilization permit holders/Forest Management Rights are mostly carried out on small islands which have their own vulnerabilities. This can lead to forest-related problems that have so far been regulated in the forestry law and its implementing regulations.

The facts above show that serious problems occur not only from the ecological, economic and political aspects but also the marginalization of the community in terms of authority, participation and distribution of forest management benefits, which is one of the causes of the forest crisis. On this basis, it is very necessary to change the forestry development paradigm that focuses more on the community-based forest resource management and management system or Community Based Natural Resource Management in forest resource management carried out by legal subjects, namely forest utilization business license holders (Forest Management Rights) which aim at alleviating poverty, conserving natural resources and good governance. Thus, the concept of sustainable and equitable forestry development includes environmental, economic, socio-cultural, political aspects and a balance between exploitation and conservation of valuable components of the ecosystem can be accommodated and can be well implemented supported by a good governance pattern.

Based on the background of thought above, the formulation of the problem in this paper is 1) what are the characteristics and importance of managing small islands, 2) what are the issues and problems in the development of small islands and 3) how is the concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management in managing forest resources can realize the welfare of the people in Maluku Province as an archipelago based on the principle of regional autonomy?

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Characteristics and Importance of Small Islands Management

The definition or understanding of small islands is very diverse and has been debated among experts in various forums. The operational definition of small islands in Indonesia is still the thought of policy makers and experts related to this discipline. The agreement contained in Indonesia's Agenda 21 provides the definition of an island as a land surrounded by water, but from time to time the land is covered by water. The definition of an island in article 121.1 UNCLOS 1982 states that "an island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide". Based on this understanding, what is meant by an island is an area of land that is naturally formed, surrounded by water and always above the water at high tide. This definition is still general in nature, covering both large and small islands. Meanwhile, small islands have not yet been regulated in a standardized rule regarding the limitation of their meaning and criteria both nationally and internationally. But according to Dahuri (1998) there is general agreement that it is a small island is a small island that is ecologically separated from its parent island (mainland) and has a definite limit, isolated from other habitats.

From the perspective of the humanities, what are called small islands are islands whose inhabitants are considered native to the island (Retraubun). While the definition of a small island in the workshop Interoceanic Workshop on Sustainable Development and Environmental Management of Small Island in 1986 (Beller) based on the area and the population of a region have the money area of 10,000 km² or less with a population less than 500,000. In reality there are many islands measuring between 1000-2000 km² have the same characteristics and problems of the island that is smaller than ddari 1000 km², so it was decided by UNESCO (1991) that small island is the island area of less than 2000 km².

If the boundaries of small islands are based on socio-economic and demographic uses, then the use of small islands with a size of 2000 km², should be based on conservation. If it is based on the conservation function, only about 50 of the area of the small island in question can be utilized for various socio-economic and demographic purposes. In laws and regulations, the definition and criteria for small islands can be referred to in Article 1 point (3) of Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 62 of 2010 concerning Utilization of Islands. Outermost Small Island Article 1 point (3) which states that Small Island is an island with an area smaller than or equal to 2,000 km² (two thousand square kilometers) and its ecosystem unity. The definition of small island is also stated in the Maluku Province Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2008 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of Maluku Province in 2018-2038.

As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia has very large natural resources of small islands. and diverse. Small islands that physically have abundant marine resources are strategic national assets to be developed based on the utilization of marine resources and environmental services. In the future, these natural resources will play an increasingly important role. This is related to the increasing number of Indonesian population and Indonesia's potential as an archipelagic country which has thousands of small islands.

Small islands provide a variety of productive natural resources such as mangrove ecosystems, seagrass and coral reef ecosystems along with other marine biota, recreation/tourism areas, conservation and other types of utilization. Small islands are a special case of development, because they have special characteristics that include natural resources, economy, specific socio-cultural aspects, small islands have the potential to be developed while still observing the principles of sustainable development both ecologically and economically (Beller:34). From the economic aspect, the area of small islands as one of the marine resources has a great opportunity to develop potential businesses based on resources (resource based industry) such as the fishing industry, tourism, processed industry and other environmentally friendly industries (Retraubun:10).

However, so far, coastal areas and small islands have not received a touch of development, which means that national development in the past was more land-oriented. Although there are development activities, they consider economic growth more, so they pay less attention to environmental sustainability and often even marginalize local communities. The management of small islands is very important and strategic for several reasons, namely: First, small islands are one of the areas that have high biological productivity. The most productive ecosystems in the world, such as natural forests that have various types of unique and distinctive flora and fauna, mangrove forests, seagrass beds and coral reefs grow and develop in coastal areas and small islands. Second, many small islands have beautiful and comfortable areas for tourism and recreation, meanwhile small islands are also centers of settlements, ports and other human activities, third, small islands generally experience environmental pressure) (environmental) pressure is high, due to the high population density and development internity in this region. In addition, environmental impacts stem from development activities in small islands such as exploitation of forest resources by corporations. Fourth, small islands, especially the coast, are common property resources. This means that anyone can use this area for various purposes. So it is vulnerable to the development of conflict and limited access to utilization of the area so that it needs to be managed properly so that the impact of human activities can be controlled and maintained for conservation.

The importance of small islands can be seen from three functions, namely: defense, security, economic and ecological functions. From a defense and security point of view,

Small islands, especially on the border, have an important meaning as a gateway for the flow of people and goods, for example in Sabang, Sebatik and Batam which are also prone to smuggling of illegal goods, narcotics and drugs. From the economic aspect, the area of small islands has a great opportunity to be developed as a potential business area based on resources (resource based industry) environmentally friendly. In addition, small islands can also be utilized and developed to support regional growth. Ecologically, coastal ecosystems and small islands function as regulators of the global climate, hydrological and biogeochemical cycles, waste absorbers, alternative energy sources and other supporting systems. the development of small islands is able to provide benefits for all economic actors and economic growth, socially guarantees for the improvement of people's welfare, ecologically the preservation of natural resources and environmental carrying capacity, politically capable of creating a conducive climate for the management of island resources small, sustainable and for the strengthening of national unity and integrity.

2.2 Issues and Problems in the Development of Small Islands

a. Global Issues

Several international conventions serve as the basis for the management and management of small islands, such as conventions relating to the protection of certain species, determination of prohibited areas and/or restricted areas, law on controlling pollution due to transportation at sea and others. The results of the Earth Summit in Rio Janero, Brazil in 1992 have produced several important documents, including: the Rio Principles, the Climate Change Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Forestry Principles and Agenda 21. Several priority issues that require special attention are climate change and rising sea levels, natural disasters and environmental damage, clean water resources, coastal ecosystems, coral reefs and forest resources, renewable energy sources and tourism to protect the environment and culture.

b. Regional Issues

Management of small islands that do not pay attention to environmental aspects and have links with other regions within the regional scope, for example sand mining activities at sea can affect the existence of detrimental base points in determining maritime boundaries with neighboring countries, exploitation of forest resources by how to burn forest land to clear land that is not controlled can cause the disappearance of small islands. With the implementation of the ASEAN and Asia Pacific free markets as well as increasing sub-regional economic cooperation will spur the development of small islands, especially in investment activities.

c. National Issues

With the number of islands and the potential for large natural resources and their scattered locations making it difficult to reach them, the government should pay serious attention to national issues related to small islands, namely that data related to small islands has not yet been accommodated which contains names, area, potential, characteristics, business opportunities, problems and others, limited sources of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure that connects islands, some small islands are underdeveloped and isolated areas and far from the main market, open to small-scale economic systems but sensitive to market shocks from outside on a larger scale, uninhabited or sparsely populated but has good natural resource potential but is limited and even exploited without control and supervision, disputes between small islands between provinces and districts/cities, sensitive to disasters natural phenomena such as volcanism, earthquakes and ts unami, the occurrence of pollution

around the waters of small islands due to logging and sand mining, unclear management authority in border areas between the government, provincial/municipal governments, small islands have the potential to become places of activity that can threaten national stability and security and there is still a lack of monitoring and surveillance systems in small islands.

d. Regional Issues

The implementation of regional autonomy based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government has raised several issues in the management of small islands, especially in Maluku Province, namely: empowerment and increasing the participation of regional and community institutions in the context of managing small islands, pressure on natural resources and the environment in order to improve regional income, availability of data, information and regulations needed in making policies related to the management of small islands, cooperation between regions in the management of small islands; in the field of security, utilization of resources and improvement of environmental quality, the occurrence of disputes between regions regarding the status of ownership and management authority of small islands. Besides having great potential, small islands in Maluku Province also have obstacles such as community poverty and limited human resources, high development costs, low access to transportation and communication, environmental and resource degradation, limited basic infrastructure, very vulnerable and carrying capacity limited, weak supervision and law enforcement on conflict management of natural resource.

III. Research Method

This article is a normative-qualitative research, which is conducting research by describing the data obtained based on legal norms, theories, concepts, and rules that are relevant to the object (Soekant, 2010:98). The nature of this research is prescriptive, namely research that aims to get advice on what to do to improve solve certain problems (Soekanto, 1986: 15). This study uses secondary data, obtained from various library materials, related to doctrinal opinions and forest resource management practices based on the State's right to control natural resources in Indonesia.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. The concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management in the Exploitation of Small Islands Forest Resources in Maluku Province

In general, small islands in Maluku Province have experienced the impact of climate change, such as rising sea levels on small islands, increasing air temperature and local impacts ranging from floods, landslides and prolonged drought. The destruction of forests due to over-exploitation by companies without regard for the existence of indigenous peoples and their forest tenure areas as well as a number of companies that have been operating so far have not provided benefits for improving welfare for the community and local governments.

The approach to the development of the Maluku archipelago uses three concepts, namely the island group unit, the island sea area and the *multigate system* which aims to accelerate economic growth in the islands. Island clusters are territorial patterns in Maluku Province which are divided according to the physical condition of the area which is an archipelago with the aim of creating an optimal and efficient pattern, as well as equality in the service of living facilities. Each task force in several regions functions as exits which are sought to become centers of economic growth, as well as public service centers and trade

centers as well as goods and services traffic. With the concept of the island group, the sea area is not seen as a separator but rather as a unifier that has strategic economic value.

In the author's view, the archipelagic development approach initiated by the regional government is quite good but in its implementation it is felt that it still does not have a significant impact, especially for equitable development in small islands because until now there are still many people whose lives are marginalized and even economically poor, as well as the management and utilization of natural resources that have a lot of potential, especially forest resources as the main buffer for small islands are increasingly damaged due to exploitation activities without considering their functions and carrying capacity. One of the reasons is that Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and its operational regulations do not regulate the management and management of forest resources in small islands. Meanwhile, in Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, even Article 23 paragraph (4) indicates that the Right to Manage Coastal Waters (HP-3) is as if it is the only legal institution related to the utilization of small islands, both in terms of land and waters. While the management of forest resources should be carried out by the holder of a forest utilization business permit or Forest Management Rights (HPH), this certainly has its own legal implications. Because the laws and regulations do not clearly regulate the management and management of forest resources on small islands, permit holders or HPH are free to exploit forests without any supervision and control, moreover the small islands are far and remote. so hard to reach.

In terms of the division of government authority through the principle of regional autonomy in the management and utilization of forest resources, the authority of districts/cities is limited and given to the central government and provincial governments based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Article 14 of Law Number 23 of 2014 Paragraph 1 confirms that: "*The implementation of government affairs in the forestry, marine, and energy and mineral resources sectors is divided between the Central Government and the Provincial Regions*". This formulation indicates that the government's concept of development in the management and management of natural resources, including forests, is still centralized and does not favor local communities, especially in small islands. Legitimacy of the state in the context of control of forest resources contained in the Act No. 41 of 1999 on forestry and derivatives are centralism (coercive, exclusive, hierarchical, systematic and enforced uniformly) and is valid from top to bottom (*top downward*) regardless environmental sustainability and the existence of indigenous peoples even clearly ignore the applicable law, namely customary law and become one of the causes of prolonged conflicts in the forestry sector between the government, Forest Management Rights permit holders and customary law communities, so that the Supreme Court of the Constitution has tried several times (Holle,2020:83-92) even though as a social unit that gains its own legitimacy based on culture and other communities around it, this social unit is precisely a unit that understands the harmonious relationship between the community and the harmonious relationship between the community and its natural environment (Matuankotta, 2020:5).

From the various problems above, the author offers the concept of *Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)* in forest resource management, especially in Small Islands which emphasizes community participation in every process of forest resource management carried out by companies or forest utilization business license holders. *Community Based Natural Resource Management* as an alternative to top-down strategy in natural resource management which is carried out collectively on ecosystems to improve human welfare and achieve environmental and economic, social goals, as well as balance exploitation and conservation as valuable components of the ecosystem.

The concept of *Community Based Natural Resource Management* is “...an approach of natural resource management by, for and with local communities with the objects of improving livelihood and security of local people, empowering them and enhancing conservation effort” (Adhikari,2001). In principle, *Community Based Natural Resource Management* is an activity that emphasizes natural resource management by, for and with local communities. *Community Based Natural Resource Management* is a system for managing natural resources in a place, where the local community in the area is actively involved in the process of managing the natural resources contained therein. Management is multidimensional starting from planning, implementation, and utilization of the results.

Community Based Natural Resource Management is highly dependent on the participation of local communities. The main objective of *Community Based Natural Resource Management* as a process where *landholders* (land owners) gain access and use their rights to natural resources, have collaborative and transparent planning and participate in natural resource management, and get financial and non-financial benefits from their involvement (Lyman,2005). This definition emphasizes the aspect of access and involvement of actors in it. *Landholder* in this sense, includes private, private, and communal property. This understanding implies the necessity of economic and political transfers, high value resources such as wildlife or forestry, and a shift from centralized to community control. Thus, the goal of *Community Based Natural Resource Management* is that great efficiency in natural resource management comes from the knowledge of the local community, more cost savings and better decisions will be achieved through internalizing social and environmental costs.

According to the author, *Community Based Natural Resource Management* in managing forest resources in small islands can be implemented by the following methods:

1) Community Empowerment

Management of forest resources in small islands aims to increase financial benefits for both companies and state and government revenues. but often forest resource management is carried out without paying attention to the community by involving the community in the forest management process and carrying out community empowerment activities so that the lives of the people living on small islands still live in backwardness and backwardness so that the management of forest resources is carried out by the state through concession permits granted to corporations do not provide welfare for the community. In addition, most of the small islands are densely populated areas but have very limited facilities and infrastructure, even the people are classified as poor. For the distribution and allocation of resources as well as economic and social benefits should be based on the principles of fairness and balance of interests for the region of small islands have a great opportunity to develop as a business area-potential businesses based resources (*resource-based* industry) environmentally friendly.

2) Conservation of natural resources

Community empowerment is closely related to the conservation of natural resources, this is because customary law communities or local communities who inhabit forest areas on small islands depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Therefore, it is important for the state to conserve its natural resources through sustainable management and management of natural resources, especially forests, which are granted concession licenses to companies. Thus, it is the company's obligation to use technology that is appropriate, effective and environmentally friendly in the process of managing forest resources. In addition, conservation and protection of biodiversity and their habitats, including the preservation and restoration of priority, rare, and threatened species, as well as threatened populations.

3) *Good Governance.*

The involvement of customary law communities or local communities in the management and management of forest resources needs to be achieved by decentralizing authority over these resources. The existence of such decentralization requires the occurrence of *Good Governance* in its management and management. Decentralization in *Community Based Natural Resource Management* is carried out at a certain level. Distribution of power mainly among local communities, including devolving authority from central and local governments to local communities and institutions, participation in decision-making, sharing of oversight, and democratization.

4) Conflict Resolution

In the management and management of forest resources in small islands, conflicts usually occur between the government, companies and customary law communities/local communities. For this reason, the handling and resolution of conflicts and disputes over forest resources among local communities as well as between local, regional and national interests needs to be carried out using a persuasive approach while still taking into account the provisions of national law balanced with the applicable law within the community (customary law).

5) *Sustainable utilization*

The management of forest resources in small islands must be based on ecology, social and economy, in an effort to maintain their availability in the long term for present and future generations. Economically, the forest resources of small islands store various potentials of very large biological resources, ecologically it has been proven that small islands provide environmental services with high economic value that can be developed, socio-culturally, island communities have a culture potential for development. Island communities have their own knowledge system (*indogenous knowledge*) which is very valuable for forest resource management activities. Island communities also have *local wisdom* which is very valuable for forest resource conservation efforts. In addition, politically, small islands are a buffer for the nation's sovereignty to maintain the existence of the integrity of the Indonesian state.

Balanced and integrated sustainable development between economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political aspects is a development principle that has always been the basis for development planning, especially regional development in areas that are geographically dominated by the sea, with the distribution of small islands that require special handling. such as Maluku Province. Integrated development planning requires synergy between sectors, between local governments and the involvement of *stakeholders* as a whole, starting from development planning, planning implementation, monitoring, supervision and control.

V. Conclusion

The main component of the concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management in the management of forest resources in small islands is the collective involvement of the government, entrepreneurs/business license holders for forest utilization and communities/customary law communities. The role of the state, in this case the government in its policies in the forestry sector, emphasizes more on empowerment and community participation in any forest resource management given to corporations, meanwhile the role of Permit/HPH holders in carrying out their various activities pays more attention to the carrying capacity and function of ecosystems as well as the existence customary law community. The role of customary law communities in forest resource

management carried out by HPH is to participate in supervising and play an active role in every process of forest resource management carried out. Thus the management of forest resources in small islands must be supported by laws and regulations that are able to comprehensively and holistically regulate the various interests that exist in small islands, so that the economic, ecological, socio-cultural and political potential of the islands Small islands can be a source of welfare for the community, so that they can achieve the goals and objectives of developing small islands.

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