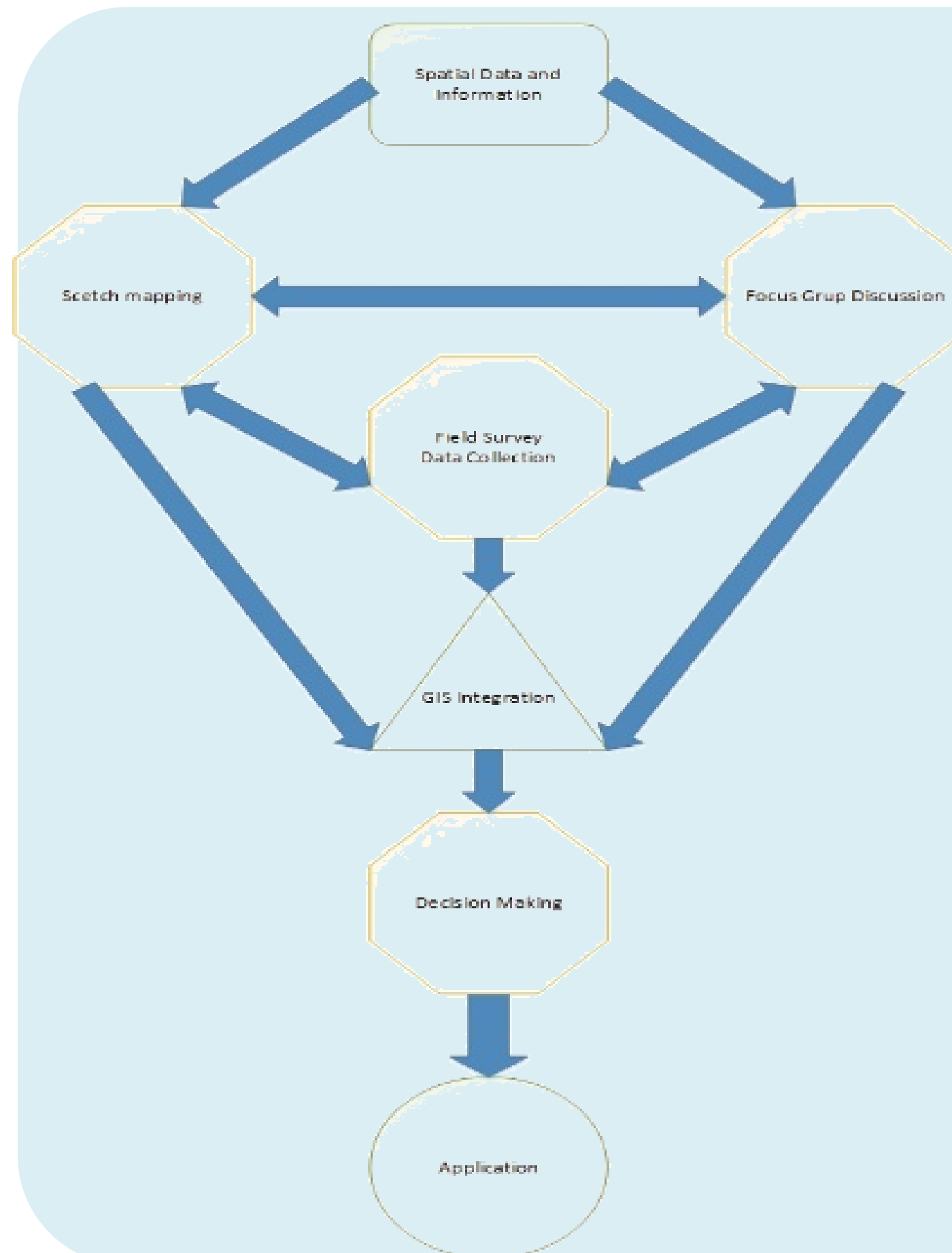


Understanding local wisdom in land management is one of the key towards sustainable development in rural area of Papua, Indonesia. This is important in to overcome conflicting interests over land uses in, where development plan were met with traditional culture. In this area, more than often failure to understand local perception over land use, leads to horizontal conflict that were difficult to resolve. We worked with the communities in Papua, the Wambena village in Jayapura and the Zanegi village in Merauke, to develop participatory land use plan at village level. Together, we conducted a participatory processes consisted of three systematic steps: inventory of traditional land use management system, discussion of common vision toward the future and development of village land use plan.

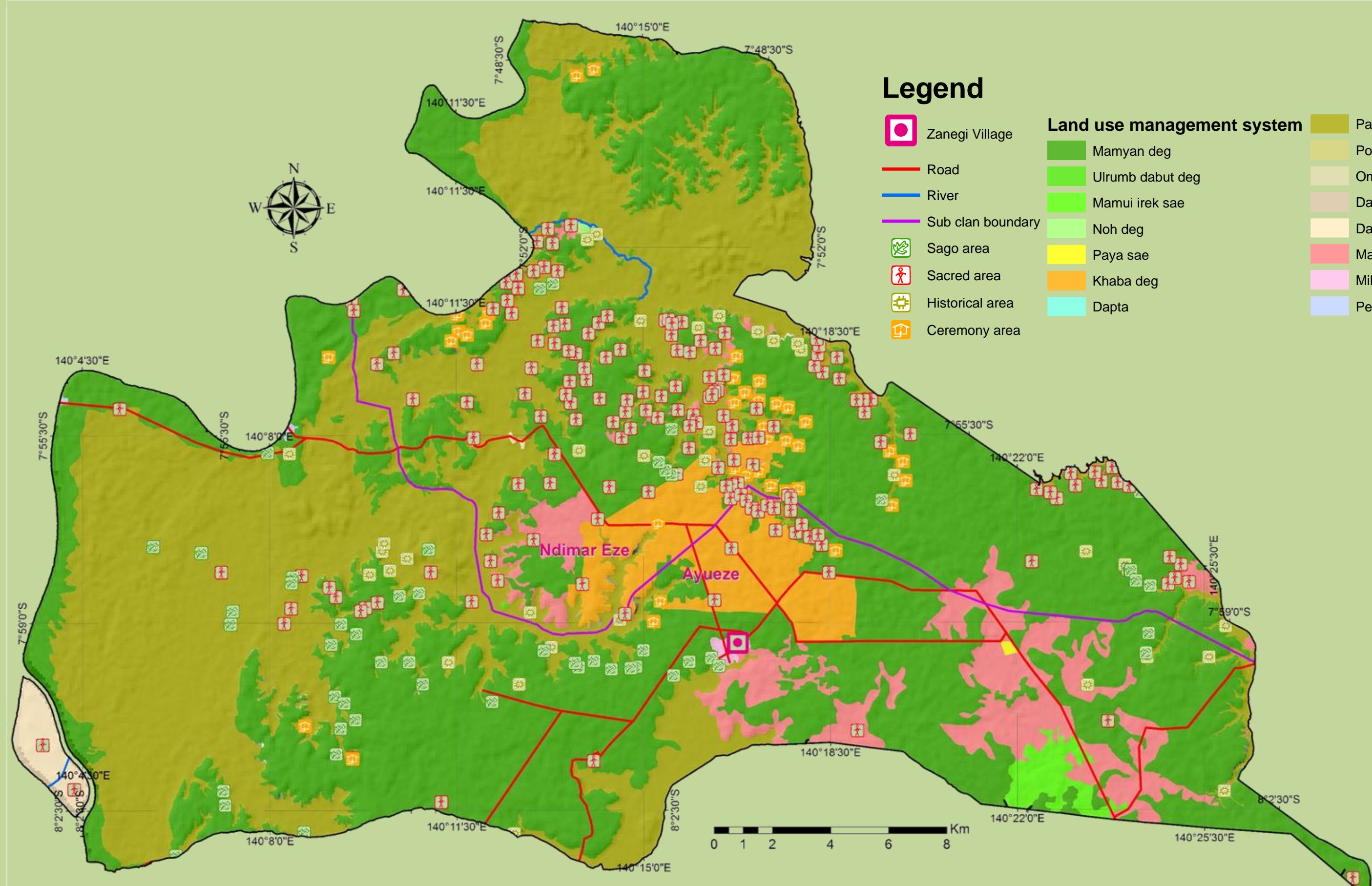
### INTRODUCTION



Participatory land use planning (PLUP) on indigenous Papua is a unique thing. In addition to developing PLUP methods, the first thing to do is to earn the trust of the indigenous peoples. Participatory research tools and GIS were combined to get insight into possible conflicts or synergies between different land use options as mapped by different ethnic groups (Hessel, 2009). The process of getting the trust is one of the challenges that must be done at the beginning of the agenda prior to the method step PLUP.

### METHOD

## TRADITIONAL LAND USE MAP



Zanegi village is lowland area that has a lot of swamp forest and shrub swamp. Zanegi including villages with coastal areas, although not directly adjacent to the sea. The topography of the steep and wetland make Zanegi area that has many sago plants. Swamp had abundant food source in the presence of freshwater fish. Swamp is also a gathering place for wild animals that make easy hunted wild animals. Zanegi does not have hill areas so that the pattern of farming and gardening is not as good as in Wambena.

Zanegi village has many historical places and sacral area. That is reflection of Marind tribal ancestors who like adventure and war, it is no wonder if many historic sites as evidence of common ancestry in the adventure of looking for a better life.

Livelihoods Zanegi system focused on hunting, fishing and harvesting sago. Zanegi have swamp ecosystem, so the sago is quite widespread in the village. Some areas deliberately planted sago as a backup for the availability of Papua indigenous food is still abundant.

The Marind has two sub-tribes, namely Ndimarze and Ayueze. Each sub-tribes have a clans. There is clans of Ayueze, namely Kaize, Balaigza, Gebze and Mahuze. Ndimarze also have clans, namely Balaigza, Gebze and Mahuze. Both sub-tribes have a similar name clans. Ayuez especially have 3 sub-clans, namely Ndiken, Basik-basik and Samkakai

### ZANEKI

#### PROTECTION

#### LIVELIHOODS

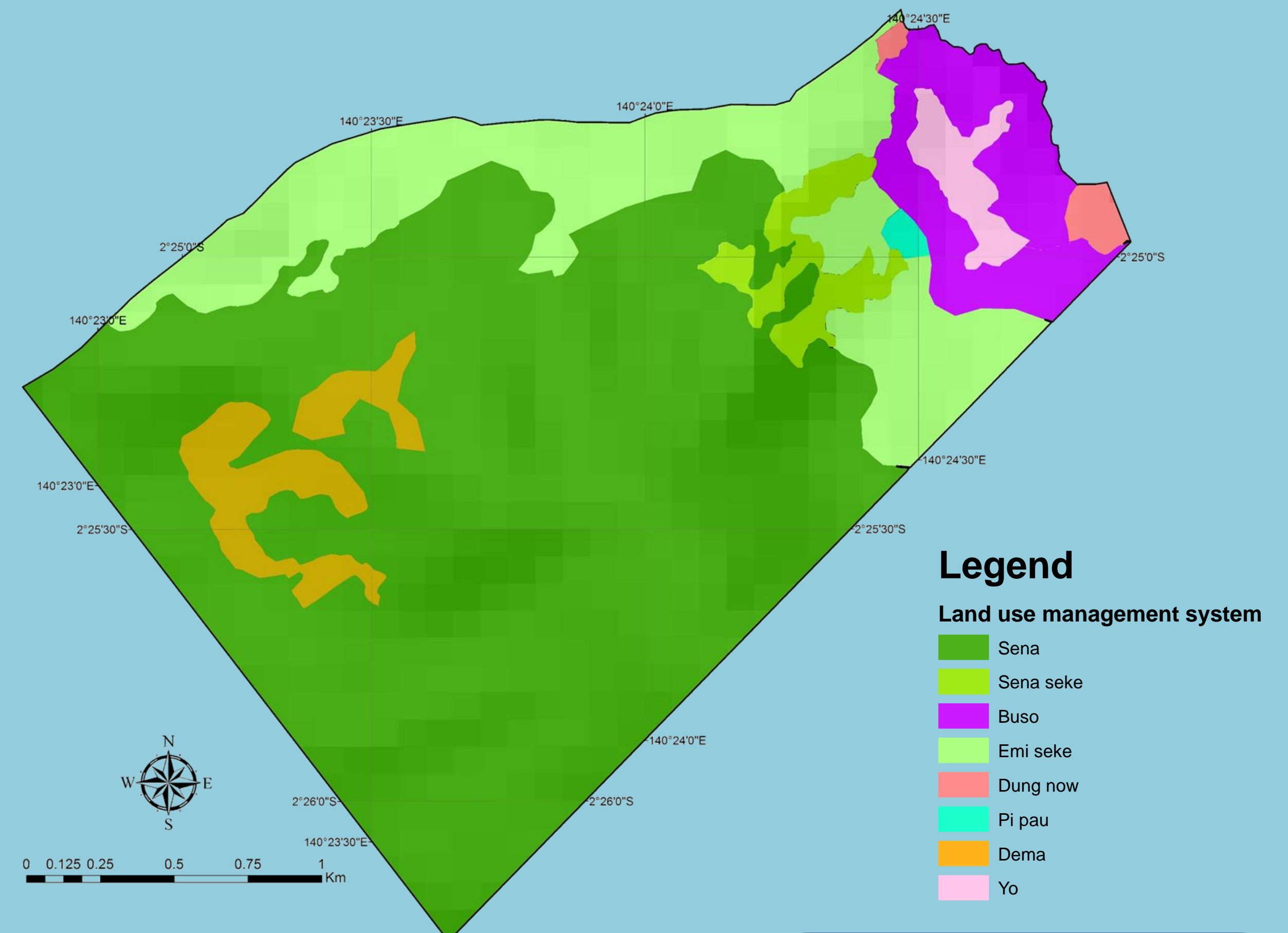
#### SETTLEMENT

Wambena has some sacral place on the mountain Cyclops, this place may not be entered by outsiders. Even indigenous tribes must request permission from the chiefs if want to enter the sacral region.

People take wood from the sena or sena sake. Taking wood only in small quantities and only intended to build a house. Only wood with large size are allowed. Some species of wood used in the manufacture of home such as Same (wooden boat), Yamau (ironwood), Temai (Bitanggul), etc.

Wambena village has a leadership system that is led by Ondowafi. Ondowafi is the highest leadership has the right administrative region and also has the authority to direct, manage and protect the public in making decisions. Ondowafi has power over tribal Yewena, Tepra and Yokari.

### WAMBENA



Wambena village situated by a steep slope in the valley of Cyclops, directly adjacent to the north pacific ocean. Cyclops mountain land is good for farming, so many people gardening to fulfil their daily needs. Some other benefits of the mountain Cyclops is the availability of wood and hunting, that everything is doing on a limited basis. Directly adjacent to the high seas provide many advantages for Wambena village, the community has boundless source of fish as the availability of daily needs and also to sell their fish at the market.

Differences land use management system is quite evident between Zanegi and Wambena. Wambena village has a concentration of activities in farming and gardening. This activity is supported by the fertility of the soil and topography were adequate. Zanegi differ in the utilization of fish, Zanegi obtain fish from the wetlands and rivers. Zanegi community has hunting method is more effective for the condition of land and marsh naturally can trap wildlife. Outside pressure being experienced by the village Zanegi greater than Wambena. These two equations in the village of land use management system is also clearly visible. Both village has a real local wisdom toward conservation village. They are aware that forests and other resources is a gift of nature that can guarantee livelihoods.

### DISCUSSION

PLUP is a way in shaping a regulatory village that is suitable to the land use and local wisdom. Case in Wambena and Zanegi village has different land use management system. Wambena village has a tendency to garden-based land management and utilization of marine resources. While Zanegi has the habits of hunting and harvesting sago since the time of the ancestors. This difference is influenced by characteristics, chronicle tribes and local wisdom. Equation of land use management system that there is a second village has two general use zones are protected and cultivation area. The next step is to conduct discussions plup common vision for the future then developing land use plan for the make suitable regulatory village to village. Regulatory village will be very useful as a legal document to acknowledge by local government plan.

### CONCLUSION