

## Integration of Papuan Local Transmigration and Fiscal Monetary Policy for Food Security in Klamono-Segun

La Ibal<sup>1\*</sup>, Rahful A. Madaul<sup>1</sup>, Felix Baru<sup>1</sup>, Zaskia Alya Puji<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong, Indonesia

**\*Corresponding Author**, Email: [ibal.laode1991@gmail.com](mailto:ibal.laode1991@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Transmigration in Papua has a long history, stretching from the colonial era to the Special Autonomy era, which began in 2001. Currently, local transmigration is geared towards greater inclusiveness by involving Indigenous Papuans as active participants. However, its implementation faces several challenges, particularly limited productive land, infrastructure, market access, and potential conflicts over customary land rights. Furthermore, food security in West Papua, particularly in the Klamono-Segun District, remains highly vulnerable due to dependence on rice from outside the region, low local food productivity, and a high prevalence of stunting. The potential for locally sourced foods, such as sago, cassava, and corn, is substantial but has not been optimally utilised due to a lack of processing innovation and market access. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, analysing literature and official documents, including the 2026 Macroeconomic Framework and Fiscal Policy Principles. The results indicate that national fiscal-monetary policy is expansionary and provides a strategic opportunity to strengthen food security in Papua. Fiscal instruments such as agricultural subsidies, the use of Special Autonomy Funds, special credit schemes, and nutrition programmes can be synergised with local transmigration to empower indigenous Papuans. From a monetary perspective, price stabilisation, regional inflation control, and financial inclusion are important supporting factors. Rather than being merely a technical strategy, the integration of local transmigration with fiscal-monetary policy serves as an instrument for equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development. Successful integration is crucially determined by the active participation of indigenous Papuans, respect for customary rights, and adaptive social protection measures that can bridge the socio-economic transition. Thus, Klamono-Segun has the potential to become a model for strengthening locally based, contextual food security for Papua.

**Keywords:** *Fiscal Policy, Food Security, Indigenous Papuans, Local Transmigration, Monetary Policy.*

### INTRODUCTION

Transmigration in Papua has a long history dating back to the Dutch colonial era. In the early 19th century, the population transfer policy was used to reduce overcrowding on Java and to supply labour to plantations outside Java, including Sumatra and eastern Indonesia. After Indonesian independence, transmigration was continued by the Old and New Order governments as a national development strategy (Yuminarti, 2017). However, in Papua, transmigration is often viewed as problematic, as it is perceived to benefit newcomers more than Indigenous Papuans (OAP) and to create social, political, and cultural tensions. As Papua entered the Special Autonomy (Otsus) era in 2001, the government directed transmigration towards a more inclusive approach, incorporating Indigenous Papuans into the program. Although its implementation still faces numerous obstacles (Hidayat, 2024).

On the other hand, the challenge of food security in West Papua, particularly in the Klamono-Segun District, Sorong Regency, remains very real. This

region has significant agricultural potential, particularly in the oil palm, sago, and tuber plantation sectors, but productivity is low due to limited infrastructure, technology, and market access. Dependence on rice supplies from outside Papua makes the community vulnerable to price and distribution fluctuations. Chronic malnutrition, including the high prevalence of stunting among indigenous Papuan children, further exacerbates this situation. Therefore, food security in Klamono-Segun is not only related to food availability but also to the affordability, distribution, and sustainable use of local food.

Transmigration in Papua has a long history dating back to the Dutch colonial era. In the early 19th century, the population transfer policy was used to reduce overcrowding on Java and to supply labour to plantations outside Java, including Sumatra and eastern Indonesia. After Indonesian independence, transmigration was continued by the Old and New Order governments as a national development strategy (Yuminarti, 2017). However, in Papua, transmigration is often viewed as problematic, as it is perceived to

benefit newcomers more than Indigenous Papuans (OAP) and to create social, political, and cultural tensions. As Papua entered the Special Autonomy (Otsus) era in 2001, the government directed transmigration towards a more inclusive approach, incorporating Indigenous Papuans into the programme. Although its implementation still faces numerous obstacles (Hidayat, 2024). On the other hand, the challenge of food security in West Papua, particularly in the Klamono-Segun District, Sorong Regency, remains very real. This region has significant agricultural potential, particularly in the oil palm, sago, and tuber plantation sectors, but productivity is low due to limited infrastructure, technology, and market access. Dependence on rice supplies from outside Papua makes the community vulnerable to price and distribution fluctuations. Chronic malnutrition, including the high prevalence of stunting among indigenous Papuan children, further exacerbates this situation. Therefore, food security in Klamono-Segun is not only related to food availability but also to the affordability, distribution, and sustainable use of local food.

In facing these conditions, local Papuan transmigration becomes relevant as a more contextual solution. Through this scheme, indigenous Papuans are encouraged to become active participants in the transmigration programme, not simply recipients of development impacts. The local transmigration concept, with four economic improvement models: One Group One Product (OGOP), integrated agriculture, and technological skills development, can provide a more equitable empowerment space for indigenous Papuans. In Klamono-Segun, this model can be synergised with agricultural land potential and fiscal support from the central government. Thus, local transmigration is not only a population programme but also a strategic instrument for strengthening food security and reducing inequality. Monetary and fiscal policies also play a crucial role in supporting food stability in Papua (Maharajabdinul et al., 2024) and (Bappeda Papua Province, 2022). Through monetary instruments, Bank Indonesia can maintain food price stability by controlling regional inflation and strengthening digital payment systems in remote areas (Andriani & Mohamad, 2022; ISEI, 2022).

Meanwhile, fiscal policies in the form of regional transfer funds, the Special Autonomy Fund, and the Village Fund can support local transmigration

programs and community-based agriculture. By integrating fiscal-monetary policies and local transmigration programmes, Klamono-Segun has a significant opportunity to become a centre for sustainable, locally based food security. Beyond economic aspects, integrating local transmigration with fiscal-monetary policies also has significant social and cultural dimensions (Istiqomah et al., 2025; Susetyo et al., 2024). Transmigration that is insensitive to the customary rights and cultural identity of indigenous peoples (OAP) has the potential to generate resistance and conflict.

Therefore, the active participation of indigenous peoples in every stage of programme planning and implementation is key to success. Dialogue, a culture-based approach, and adaptive social protection are necessary to ensure that indigenous peoples feel ownership and direct involvement in food security programmes. Therefore, this integration is not only about food security but also about social reconciliation and strengthening indigenous peoples' identity in development. Based on the description above, this study aims to analyse the integration of local transmigration with fiscal-monetary policies to strengthen food security in Klamono-Segun District, Sorong Regency. The analysis focuses on how local transmigration can be synergised with national policies, particularly in the fiscal and monetary sectors, to create an inclusive, sustainable, and community-based food system. This research is expected to contribute to the formulation of more equitable, sustainable, and welfare-oriented development policies for indigenous Papuans in Papua.

## METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on literature review and analysis of relevant documents. This approach was chosen because it provides a comprehensive, factual, and in-depth overview of the integration of local transmigration policies with fiscal-monetary policies to strengthen food security in Papua. The primary data sources come from official government documents, such as the 2026 Macroeconomic Framework and Fiscal Policy Principles, research reports from independent institutions such as the SMERU Research Institute, and academic literature on transmigration, Papuan development, and adaptive social protection. The analysis was conducted using activity analysis and

comparative analysis techniques. Activity analysis is used to examine the involvement of various actors, including the central government, local governments, indigenous communities, and migrants, in the implementation of local transmigration and food policies. This technique allows for the identification of the roles, interactions, and interests of each actor, thus identifying potential synergies and conflicts. Meanwhile, comparative analysis is used to compare the dynamics of transmigration policies before and after Special Autonomy, as well as how national fiscal policies can be integrated with the local Papuan context, particularly in the Klamono-Segun District.

The research location focused on Klamono-Segun District, Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua, as a transmigration area with both agricultural potential and challenges in food security. This location was chosen based on the consideration that Klamono-Segun is a center of local transmigration activities involving both indigenous Papuans and migrants, making it a representative location for examining how policy integration can be implemented. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from various official sources, such as publications from the West Papua Central Statistics Agency (BPS), local government documents, research reports from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and SMERU, as well as scientific articles related to transmigration, fiscal policy, and food security in Papua. The data were then analysed qualitatively to identify patterns and relationships, as well as their relevance to the research objectives. Using this method, the research is expected to provide an in-depth understanding and contextual policy recommendations for developing local transmigration and strengthening food security in Papua.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A Portrait of Local Transmigration in Klamono-Segun

Klamono-Segun District in Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua, was one of the areas selected by the government for transmigration due to its availability of agricultural land and potential as a local food centre. From its initial designation, this area was designed to accommodate residents from outside Papua while simultaneously strengthening the distribution of development to eastern Indonesia. The settlement pattern tended to follow a block model, dividing

residential lots and agricultural land, aiming to create a productive and harmonious community. Over time, the transmigration pattern in Klamono-Segun changed. While initially inhabited primarily by transmigrants from Java and Sulawesi, after the implementation of Papuan Special Autonomy, the government began emphasising the involvement of indigenous Papuans (OAP) as participants in the local transmigration program. This was based on the awareness that development that solely relies on immigrants risks widening social disparities. Indigenous Papuans participating in local transmigration were expected to adapt to modern agricultural systems without abandoning their local wisdom.

However, the implementation of local transmigration has not gone smoothly. One of the main obstacles is the limited availability of productive land. Many areas allocated for transmigration are marginal lands, requiring significant capital to increase productivity. Without adequate infrastructure support, such as irrigation, modern agricultural tools, and production roads, transmigrants, both indigenous and non-indigenous, struggle to achieve optimal yields. As a result, much of the land is underutilised. In addition to limited land, market access is also a serious obstacle. Agricultural products in Klamono-Segun are often underutilised due to long distribution distances and high transportation costs. This situation discourages many farmers, including indigenous farmers, from cultivating food commodities on a large scale, fearing that the selling price will not match the cost of production. Thus, local transmigration, which should be a driving force for the economy, is hampered by systemic supply chain issues.

Other obstacles arise from social and institutional aspects. Integration between indigenous people and newcomers does not always run smoothly, particularly when it comes to land ownership. Customary land rights that still attach to customary land often create conflicting interests, resulting in conflict in the process of determining transmigration locations. To address this issue, a dialogical approach that involves local customary institutions at every stage of the planning process is necessary. The portrait of transmigration in Klamono-Segun shows that while the programme has significant potential to increase food productivity, many challenges remain. Local transmigration involving indigenous peoples (OAP) is a step forward, but its success depends on infrastructure support,

market access, institutional strengthening, and respect for customary rights. Without these, local transmigration risks becoming a formality that will have no significant impact on food security.

### **Food Security in Southwest Papua**

Food security in Southwest Papua still faces serious challenges despite the region's abundant natural resource potential. One major issue is the high rate of stunting among indigenous Papuan children, indicating limited access to nutritious food. Stunting not only hinders physical growth but also impacts the long-term quality of human resources.

The dependence on rice as a staple food directly contributes to this nutritional problem. Although Papua has diverse local carbohydrate sources, such as sago, sweet potatoes, and taro, most people have switched to rice because it is considered more convenient. As a result, Papua is highly dependent on rice supplies from outside the region, particularly from Sulawesi and Java. When distribution channels are disrupted, rice prices soar, threatening people's purchasing power.

This dependence makes Papua vulnerable to national and global economic shocks. A food crisis or a national increase in rice prices will have a more severe impact on Papua than on other regions. This scenario demonstrates the importance of food diversification based on local potential to strengthen food security. Diversification is not simply an alternative consumption method but also part of a sustainable development strategy.

The potential for local food in Papua is actually enormous. Sago, for example, is not only a symbol of the indigenous Papuan cultural identity but also has a high energy content and can be processed into various modern food products. Similarly, tubers, corn, and plantation crops such as coconut and cocoa have the potential to become leading commodities. However, the lack of innovation in processing technology means that local foods cannot compete with rice in terms of shelf life, ease of distribution, and commercial value.

Efforts to strengthen food security in Papua must include increasing local food productivity while strengthening public access to balanced nutrition. Government programmes such as free nutritious meals, if integrated with local potential, can provide a dual solution: improving children's nutrition while expanding the market for local food products. This way, food policy will not be solely import-based but will also strengthen regional independence.

The above conditions demonstrate that the challenge of food security in West Papua is multidimensional. Increasing production alone is not enough; distribution, food diversification, and nutrition education must also be improved. Integrating local transmigration and food development based on local wisdom can be an effective strategy to strengthen food security comprehensively in Papua.

### **National Monetary Fiscal Policy and Its Relevance**

The national fiscal policy outlined in the 2026 KEM-PPKF document sets the direction for economic development, with a primary focus on food, energy, and economic sovereignty. This policy is expansionary, with a fiscal deficit maintained at around 2.5 per cent of GDP, providing the government with room to increase productive spending, particularly in the agriculture and food sectors. Fiscal instruments such as seed and fertiliser subsidies, as well as direct assistance programmes for farmers, are aimed at increasing national food production capacity. For Papua, including the Klamono-Segun District, this policy direction is relevant because it provides additional opportunities to strengthen local agriculture, which has been hampered by limited capital, infrastructure, and market access.

In addition to subsidy instruments, the 2026 fiscal policy also emphasises investment incentives in the food sector through tax breaks, infrastructure financing, and agricultural logistics support. This aims to attract the private sector to invest in potential but isolated regions, including Southwest Papua. If directed appropriately, these incentives can help Klamono-Segun build a modern agricultural system based on local potential. However, previous experience shows that investment is often oriented toward extractive sectors such as palm oil plantations, while the traditional food sector of the indigenous Papuan people (OAP) receives less attention. Therefore, oversight mechanisms and policy priorities are needed to ensure that fiscal incentives truly support local food security, rather than widening the gap.

From a monetary perspective, Bank Indonesia (BI) plays a crucial role in maintaining food price stability in Papua. Food inflation in Papua tends to be higher than the national average due to high transportation and distribution costs. In this regard, regional inflation control policies implemented by BI in collaboration with the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) are directly relevant to efforts to maintain food affordability in Klamono-Segun. Furthermore,

exchange rate stabilisation policies also impact the prices of imported food, which has long been a mainstay of Papuan needs, especially rice. Thus, monetary instruments not only maintain macroeconomic stability but also have a direct impact on local purchasing power.

Fiscal and monetary policies also interact through regional transfer funds, particularly the Special Autonomy Fund (Otsus) and the Village Fund. The Papua Special Autonomy Fund, despite its substantial size, if well-managed, could be an effective instrument for strengthening local food security programmes, including supporting local transmigration in Klamono-Segun. Meanwhile, the Village Fund could be directed to fund community-based food programmes, such as the development of village food barns, empowerment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), or food diversification programmes. Unfortunately, various studies show that the management of the Special Autonomy Fund is often ineffective due to weak accountability and minimal participation of indigenous communities. Therefore, fiscal-monetary synergy with local transmigration programmes must be accompanied by transparent and participatory governance.

Overall, national fiscal-monetary policy provides a conducive macro framework for food development in Papua. However, this framework will only be relevant if it is integrated with unique local conditions. Without adaptation, national policies risk being ineffective, as Papua faces distinct geographic, social, and cultural challenges compared to other regions. Therefore, an appropriate strategy is to utilise fiscal-monetary policy as a resource while leaving programme design to local communities through participatory mechanisms. This way, policy integration can be more responsive to real needs on the ground.

The above discussion concludes that national fiscal-monetary policy is highly relevant for strengthening food security in Papua, but its implementation requires contextual adaptation. Papua requires not only subsidies or investment incentives but also strengthening local institutions, respect for customary rights, and adaptive social protection. Thus, fiscal-monetary policy can serve as an “enabler”, while local transmigration becomes the “prime driver” of inclusive food development in Klamono-Segun.

### **Integration of Local Transmigration and Fiscal Policy**

Integrating local transmigration and fiscal policy is key to strengthening food security in Klamono-Segun. Local transmigration involving indigenous peoples (OAP) has significant potential to stimulate the agricultural sector, but without targeted fiscal support, this potential is unlikely to develop. Subsidies for agricultural inputs, such as superior seeds, fertilisers, and simple technology, need to be specifically targeted at transmigration locations to improve farmers' production capacity. In the context of Klamono-Segun, such subsidies will have a significant impact because the majority of farmers still rely on traditional, low-productivity farming methods.

In addition to subsidies, the use of the Special Autonomy Fund can be focused on empowering indigenous peoples (OPM) in the food sector. To date, the Special Autonomy Fund has been largely absorbed by bureaucratic and infrastructure spending, while the productive food sector remains under-allocated. If the Special Autonomy Fund is directed toward providing training, business capital, and technical assistance for indigenous peoples in Klamono-Segun, local transmigration can become an arena for learning and empowering indigenous communities. In this way, fiscal policy will not only be macro-level but also directly impact people's lives.

Another important instrument is the low-interest People's Business Credit (KUR) scheme specifically for Papua. Access to capital is a major obstacle for farmers in Papua because formal financial institutions often require collateral that is difficult for indigenous communities to meet. With the special KUR, local transmigrant farmers can obtain capital to purchase agricultural inputs, develop food processing businesses, and expand market access. This scheme also promotes financial inclusion in Papua, which has historically been low.

Beyond the fiscal aspect, institutional collaboration is also part of the integration strategy. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), cooperatives, and MSMEs in local transmigration areas can act as liaisons between farmers and markets. With the support of village funds and fiscal policies, village economic institutions can become the driving force of the food supply chain. This model allows agricultural products to be marketed not only individually but also through collective institutions that are stronger in price and

distribution negotiations. In this way, the integration of local transmigration and fiscal policies can create a more sustainable, community-based food system.

From the monetary side, Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) can strengthen synergy by promoting financial inclusion for local farmers. Financial literacy, payment digitisation, and access to banking services are important tools for farmers to better manage their finances. In the Papuan context, digital payments also help speed up transactions and reduce distribution costs. This is particularly relevant in Klamono-Segun, where access remains limited.

The integration of local transmigration with fiscal and monetary policies ultimately aims to create a productive, inclusive, and sustainable food system. However, this integration requires strong cross-sectoral coordination from the central government and regional governments, traditional institutions, and communities. Without coordination, policies risk overlapping or being ineffective. Therefore, this integration must be viewed as a long-term process that requires political commitment, transparency, and the active participation of all stakeholders.

### Social and Cultural Implications

Transmigration in Papua not only has economic impacts but also carries complex social and cultural implications. History shows that transmigration programmes often generate resistance from indigenous communities because they are perceived to ignore customary rights and reduce the living space of indigenous Papuans. In the Klamono-Segun context, this potential resistance remains if the integration of local transmigration with fiscal and monetary policies fails to take into account the cultural interests of indigenous communities. Therefore, recognition of customary rights and customary consultation mechanisms are essential prerequisites.

In addition to customary rights, the cultural identity of indigenous Papuans is also a crucial issue. Transmigration that ignores local culture has the potential to cause alienation and weaken social cohesion. Conversely, if local transmigration programmes are designed to integrate local wisdom, such as the use of sago as a staple food or the mutual cooperation system in farming, the policy integration will be more acceptable to the community. This demonstrates the importance of a culture-based approach at every stage of development.

Active participation of indigenous Papuans in programme planning and implementation is also crucial. Without participation, transmigration will be viewed merely as a top-down government project. By involving indigenous people in the decision-making process, the local transmigration programme will gain stronger legitimacy. This participation should not be merely a formality but should be realised through substantive involvement, such as roles in land planning, crop selection, and agricultural product management.

Social implications also relate to the distribution of benefits. If the benefits of transmigration are enjoyed exclusively by certain groups, particularly migrants, the programme will actually exacerbate inequities. Therefore, Klamono-Segun's fiscal policies must ensure a fair distribution of benefits between indigenous people and migrants. For instance, we should prioritise indigenous people in accessing subsidies, capital, or infrastructure to prevent the widening of disparities.

Adaptive social protection also plays a crucial role in mitigating vulnerabilities arising from socioeconomic changes. Indigenous people who have traditionally lived subsistence-based livelihoods face significant challenges when transitioning to modern agricultural systems. Without social protection, they risk further marginalisation. Therefore, integrating food security programmes with social protection schemes such as cash assistance, health insurance, and educational scholarships is crucial to ensuring a more just transition.

Overall, the social and cultural implications demonstrate that the successful integration of local transmigration with fiscal-monetary policies is determined not only by economic aspects but also by the programme's ability to respect local culture, ensure indigenous Papuan participation, and ensure equitable distribution of benefits. With a sensitive approach to the sociocultural context, local transmigration in Klamono-Segun can be instrumental not only in food security but also in social reconciliation and strengthening the identity of indigenous Papuans.

### CONCLUSION

The integration of local Papuan transmigration with national fiscal-monetary policy has significant potential to strengthen food security in the Klamono-Segun District by increasing agricultural productivity,

expanding market access, and strengthening food self-sufficiency based on local potentials such as sago, tubers, and corn. This policy synergy can be realised through agricultural input subsidies, the use of Special Autonomy Funds to empower indigenous Papuans (OAP), special agricultural credit schemes, and monetary support in the form of price stabilisation and financial inclusion. However, the success of this integration is largely determined by policies that favour the interests of indigenous Papuans, respect for customary rights, and the implementation of adaptive social protection measures capable of reducing social and economic vulnerability. Thus, the integration of local transmigration and fiscal-monetary policy is not only a technical strategy for food security but also an instrument for equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development for the Papuan people.

## REFERENCES

(PRI), P. R. I. (2025). Macroeconomic Framework and Fiscal Policy Principles for 2026 (Update). *Food, Energy, and Economic Sovereignty*, 1–290.

Andriani, F., & Mohamad, R. (2022). The Urgency of the Indonesian Central Bank in Controlling Inflation Through the Real Sector. *MUTAWAZIN (Journal of Islamic Economics)*, 3(1), 1–15.

Bappeda of Papua Province. (2022). *Analysis of the 2021 Papua Province Development Framework*. Pemda Provinsi Papua, 1–186.

Hidayat, R. (2024). Transmigration and the Process of Economic Marginalisation of Papuans in Tanah Papua. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Kreatif*, 2(1), 230–249.

ISEI. (2022). *Public Policy Study: Strengthening Synergy to Maintain Stability and Promote Inclusive Economic Recovery Momentum in the Digital Era*. Publisher: Central Board of the Indonesian Economists Association (ISEI). Central Board of the Indonesian Economists Association (ISEI) EDITORIAL, 1–141.

Istiqlomah, N., Izzany, M., & Nurhasanah, A. (2025). The Role of Islamic Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Achieving Justice. *Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance*, 3(3), 18–33.

Maharajabdinul, Latif, A., Wonggole, D. U., & Palete, S. (2024). Synergy of Monetary and Fiscal Policy to Control Inflation in Indonesia.

Susetyo, H., Febriyanto, S. A., Ardiansyah, D., Latifah, T. T., Angelina, F., Hamadi, I. G., Haq, N. I., & Fatih, N. (2024). Transmigration Policy Within the Framework of Social Welfare and National Resilience in Lampung Province. *Journal of Social Welfare Sciences*, 25(2), 83–103.

Yuminarti, U. (2017). Transmigration Policy Within the Framework of Special Autonomy in Papua: Problems and Hopes. *Indonesian Journal of Population Studies*, 12(1), 13.

*MUTAWAZIN (Journal of Islamic Economics)*, 5(1), 14–27.