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L O K A

Problems, and Development Priority in Border Area: Muara Tami District, Jayapura

Endratno Budi Santosa[1], Musfira[2,3]

Abstract: The Development from the Edge approach undertaken by the Jokowi administration has significantly impacted the East side of Indonesia's border with Papua New Guinea. While physical improvements and infrastructure development have brought positive changes, they also impacted socio-cultural aspects and created land ownership and usage issues. Transmigration programs applied in this area add complexity, mainly due to the unequal advantages that different communities receive. Understanding these problems is crucial for managing them effectively and guiding the area's development process. This study focuses on Muara Tami District in Jayapura, which has a distinct population and development compared to other areas. This study uses library research, interviews, and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method to identify the most significant encountered problems, their causes, and alternative solutions that require immediate implementation. Field observations and secondary data support the analysis, and interviews with stakeholders from various government agencies provide multiple perspectives. The study finds that the transmigration program has more direct and positive impacts on the area than recent national strategic projects. Poor infrastructure services remain a significant issue, while the human resources capabilities aspect becomes a determining factor that helps or hampers better area development. The interviewees also prioritised collaboration among all involved actors to address these issues.
Keywords: Development Problems and Priority, Muara Tami, National Strategic Projects, State Border Area, Transmigration Program

INTRODUCTION

State borders are vulnerable areas, whereas cross-border activities in these areas create and increase vulnerability from the 'human security' aspect due to 'threat and risk' (Subagiyo et al., 2017; Tantiana et al., 2021). For this reason, a balance (trade-off) of management regarding security and economic development is needed (Anuar & Harun, 2019). At the same time, state borders are also related to the citizen nationalism aspect, where economic limitations and infrastructure services are not always a barrier to strengthening the country's territorial awareness (Rachmawati & Dewi, 2021). The existence of "everyday social reality" can be used as an objective indicator of the relationship between two bordering areas, which often face the issue of "authority contestation" (Abdullah et al., 2022). One is through dynamic socio-cultural adaptation, which is the key to success in community-based development (Sulehan et al., 2013).

The above problems in the border areas are more complex and dynamic when applied to the transmigration area. Specific characteristics make transmigrant communities in such areas different from others. For instance, transmigration can produce social migration, improving the physical and socio-economic environment. Transmigration can also increase sociolinguistic diversity, strengthening inter-ethnic relations (Yusra & Lestari, 2023). However, it also creates a constrained social adaptation process (Murtisari et al., 2022a), views differences, and conflicts with the Indigenous population (Pargito, 2020).

Transmigration is a long-standing program with negative and positive effects. Some critics see transmigration as just a way for the national government (during the New Order regime) to place the

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[1] Urban and Regional Planning Department, Malang National Institute of Technology, Malang, Indonesia
[2] Urban and Regional Planning Department, University of Science and Technology Jayapura, Jayapura, Indonesia
[3] Environmental Science Doctoral Program, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Correspondence: endratnobudi@gmail.com

central government's power or influence in the periphery areas (Elmhirst, 1999) and transfer the rural area of Java island's poverty, which often causes natural resources depletion in the destination area (O'Connor, 2004), and affect deforestation levels although only in a short period (Miyamoto, 2006). It might also affect the land ownership problem, where many transmigrants with two million hectares do not have proof of legal land ownership (Legiani et al., 2018). In addition, the Indonesia decentralised land-use system has created conflicting claim issues regarding the land tenure between transmigrants and indigenous people (Lai et al., 2021; O'Connor, 2004), which trigger broader issues, including cultural conflicts (Jayanti & Lestari, 2017; Rohim, 2014) and marginalised local communities (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

Nonetheless, transmigration also has positive effects, mainly related to economic aspects (Asriati, 2015; Murtisari et al., 2022b, Murtisari et al., 2022a; Sofyan, 2013). For instance, it can reduce poverty levels through changes in the mindset of farmers along with increased farming and entrepreneurship skills (Murtisari et al., 2022a, Murtisari et al., 2022b), improve life capabilities of the transmigrants and local residents (Hidayat, 2019; Yusup & Giyarsih, 2018), and enhance economic facilities through One Village One Product (OVOP) approach (Asriati, 2015). The longer the transmigrant stays, the lower the poverty level in the area (Murtisari et al., 2022b). For instance, transmigration also significantly affects the local economic welfare in Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan (Asriati, 2015), and East Kutai (Sofyan, 2013). However, in another location (OKU Timur, South Sumatera), the transmigration program failed to do so (Yusup & Giyarsih, 2018). A study reveals that the composition of the native-transmigrant population affects the transmigration program's positive economic impact (Wardana et al., 2020).

The transmigration program could also be utilised to plan urban and rural areas (Kalsum & Caesariadi, 2016; Potter, 2012). In some cases, the complementary facilities developments in transmigration areas could trigger those areas' improvement (Asriati, 2015; Kalsum & Caesariadi, 2016) and could be used as a prototype of the newly sustained city (Kalsum & Caesariadi, 2016; Potter, 2012).

In sum, knowledge about transmigration areas in state border areas is relatively limited, especially those related to regional development, regarding the problems faced and the most appropriate solutions based on community considerations.

This research focuses on the border area in Eastern Indonesia, Jayapura City. Many international studies of Indonesia's borders are located in Kalimantan, which shares a border with Malaysia – and in fact, most were written by Malaysians (Abdullah et al., 2022; Anuar & Harun, 2019; Muazir & Hsieh, 2021; Sulehan et al., 2013; Tantiana et al., 2021). Some Indonesian scholars (Rachmawati et al., 2019; Rachmawati & Dewi, 2021; Rahim et al., 2022; Rumbiak et al., 2021; Subagiyo et al., 2017; Thane et al., 2023) investigate various locations with different topics. Transmigration topic's research is limited and mostly involves its economic impacts (Asriati, 2015; Murtisari et al., 2022b, Murtisari et al., 2022a; Sofyan, 2013; Widyantari et al., 2019; Yusup & Giyarsih, 2018), socio-cultural aspects (Elmhirst, 1999; Hidayat, 2019; Jayanti & Lestari, 2017; Lai et al., 2021; Potter, 2012; Wardana et al., 2020; Yusra & Lestari, 2023), and physical-environmental impacts (Kalsum & Caesariadi, 2016; Legiani et al., 2018; Miyamoto, 2006; O'Connor, 2004; Pargito, 2020). Research that specifically discusses the relationship between the problems faced in transmigration areas located in border areas, the causes of the problems, and alternative management solutions, to our knowledge, is rare, if not nonexistent.

This research will contribute to the knowledge of how transmigrant communities located in border country areas identify development problems that emerged around them, the causing factors, and how their perceptions of the best strategies are needed to overcome these issues. The comprehensiveness aspect distinguishes this research from similar research on similar topics.

This research was conducted to answer the following questions: (1) How do people see development problems in the study area?; (2) How do the people see the root of the problems from the emerging problems?; and (3) What are the priority solutions according to the people? In the end, this research will be able to answer the objectives regarding the priority of development strategies needed in this area to navigate a better future development.

Muara Tami is the district with the most significant area (626.7 km²) in Jayapura City, which totals 940 km² and is about 30 km from Jayapura's city centre (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The terminology of Muara Tami District itself is ambiguous because, in reality, Muara Tami is at the same level as a Sub-district. It is the habit of mentioning that causes this 'mistake'. If we refer to the existing standards, the correct one should be Muara Tami Sub-district under Jayapura City's administration.

This district consists of eight (8) villages/kampongs, namely Holtekamp, Kampung Mosso, Koya Barat, Koya Tengah, Koya Timur, Skouw Mabo, Skouw Sae, and Skouw Yambe.   Koya Barat is the most extensive village (217 km² = 34.63%) in Muara Tami. Similar to Jayapura City, the air temperature in this district is relatively constant throughout the year, with an average of 27.3-29.0^{0}C. Likewise, with humidity ranging between 82-87%. Meanwhile, rainfall is highly variable, with the lowest in August (83 mm) and the highest in January (681 mm). The orientation of Muara Tami District can be seen in Figure 1.
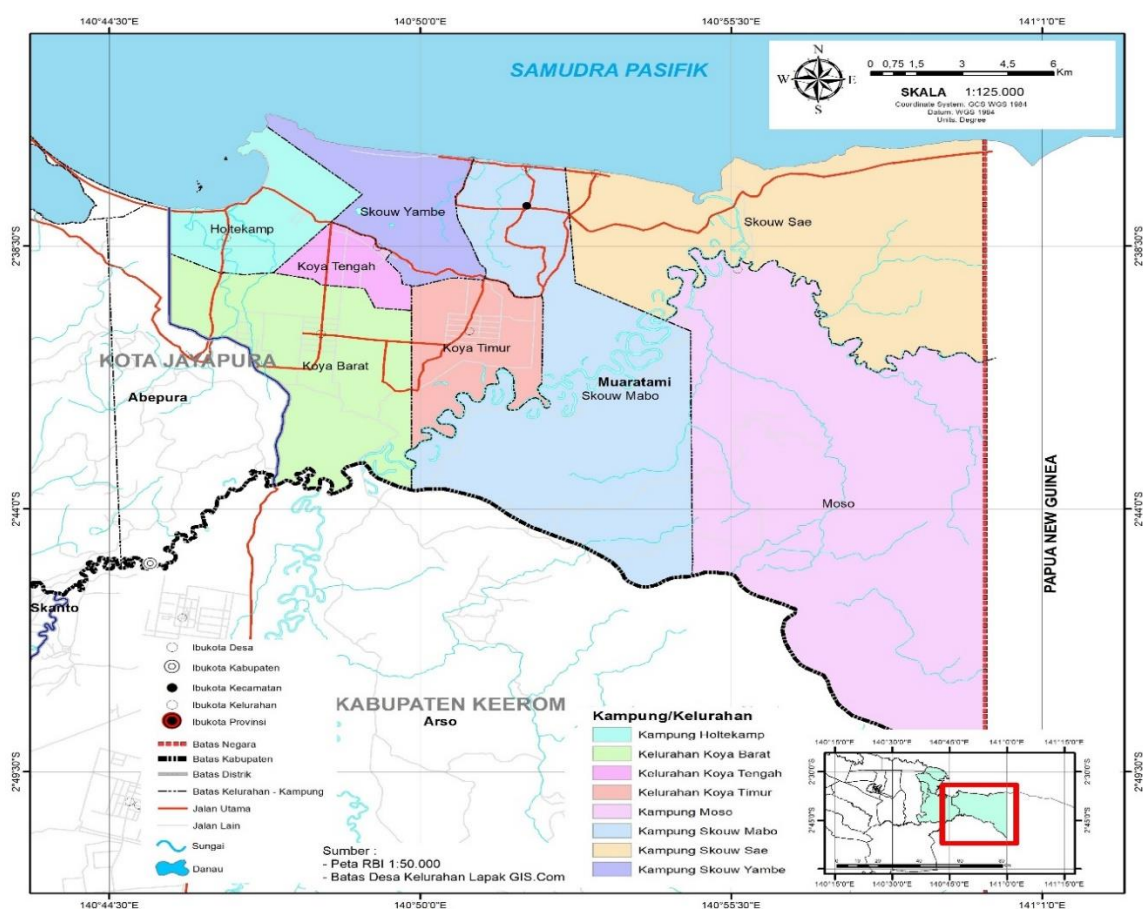

Figure 1. Orientation of Muara Tami District in Jayapura City, Papua

Muara Tami is one of the border areas between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG), where kinship relations between the inhabitants of the two countries cause this crossing route to be quite intense, especially recently supported by infrastructure development (Rachmawati et al., 2019). Despite its vulnerability (Subagiyo et al., 2017), this border area is among the best-performing compared to other crossings (Rumbiak et al., 2021).

Transmigration in Papua, specifically in Jayapura, was back in 1979 and was made permanent between 1981 and 1982. Implementing transmigration programs in Papua's borderlands is often confronted with aspects of customary territories (Rumbiak et al., 2021) and is also related to the issue of

special autonomy policy (Rohim, 2014). In addition, transmigrant farmers in Papua can catalyse the modernisation and development of the agricultural economy. However, adaptation takes time to implement fully, with differences in customary/cultural systems being one of the contributing factors (Hidayat, 2019).

Initially, the transmigrants in Jayapura numbered 350-500 families from various islands such as Bali and Sulawesi, although Java dominated. The Koya area, which later developed into three villages: Koya Barat, Tengah, and Koya Timur-as the centre of its transmigration area, was officially administratively designated in 1984. Since then, the construction of roads and other infrastructure has been aimed at improving the new area. As for transmigrant families, they received an allotment of land ownership of three hectares for each/household. Gradually, this area developed quite rapidly. One of the triggering factors was the successful development of the agricultural sector. Some plausible causes are physical, natural and social. The fertility level in Muara Tami is way better than in other areas. The abundance of water supply and the existence of rivers are crucial aspects. However, Muara Tami also faces the threat of natural disasters, where floods and tidal waves are frequent threats (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

The research was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, i.e., a qualitative desk research and descriptive approach, and a quantitative approach using AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process). The descriptive qualitative approach refers to the Mills-Huberman (1994) model, which aims to describe a phenomenon in a structured manner. The AHP approach was initiated by Saaty in 1970s, which is basically to find out the hierarchy of various things; in this case, it can be problems, causes, and related matters, along with alternative solutions based on the perceptions of various competent sources. One of the unique things about this approach is the process of weighting perceptual data into numbers so that it can be calculated to be more objective with what is called Eigen Vector and Vector Priority (Vp) as the primary indicator of an item's importance (Saaty, 2008).

Four sources of data were used in this research. First, statistical data was obtained from the authorised agency through the agency's website. Secondly, relevant research data is related to transmigration, mainly in Indonesia's border areas. Technically, a combination of Scopus and Google Scholar databases was used, with the search terms being "Transmigration", AND "Border area", AND "Indonesia". Third, field observations clarify the phenomenon. Fourth, interviews with seven interviewees from the Papua Province office representatives, Jayapura City, Muara Tami sub-district, and academic representatives. To facilitate the filling process, the interviewees conducted the AHP questionnaire filling scheme through Google Forms, with the previous explanation given directly by the researcher.

This research uses a descriptive-analytical approach consisting of four basic stages: data collection, reducing and categorising data, displaying data, and drawing conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The AHP approach was carried out by starting with the formulation of the problem, making AHP diagrams with various criteria and alternatives, collecting data through interviews with sources, and the data calculation process-including matrix creation, data normalisation, and calculation of eigenvectors, consistency indices and vector priority, and making conclusions (Saaty, 2008). The technical application of AHP tends to be deductive, as shown in Figure 2, which is based on a literature review and statistical data. However, interviews may also provide an inductive perspective that will enrich this initial version of the AHP diagram. This AHP diagram uses three levels, using a complete combination system (Saaty, 2008). Eight problems are faced: Infrastructure Service, Public Facility Service, Environment Quality, Economic Welfare, Performance of the Institutions, Land Conversion, Natural Disaster, and Land Tenure.

Furthermore, there are five root causes of the eight problems: Wrong Development Priority, Human Resources Constraints, Finance Mismanagement, Leadership Issues, and Program and Project Execution. The strategy options that can be used to solve the above problems include Stakeholder Collaboration, Human Resources Improvement, Technological Approaches, Finance Management,

Comprehensive Planning, Better Project Management, and Institutional Coordination. This research used the scheme in Figure 3 as the guidance.
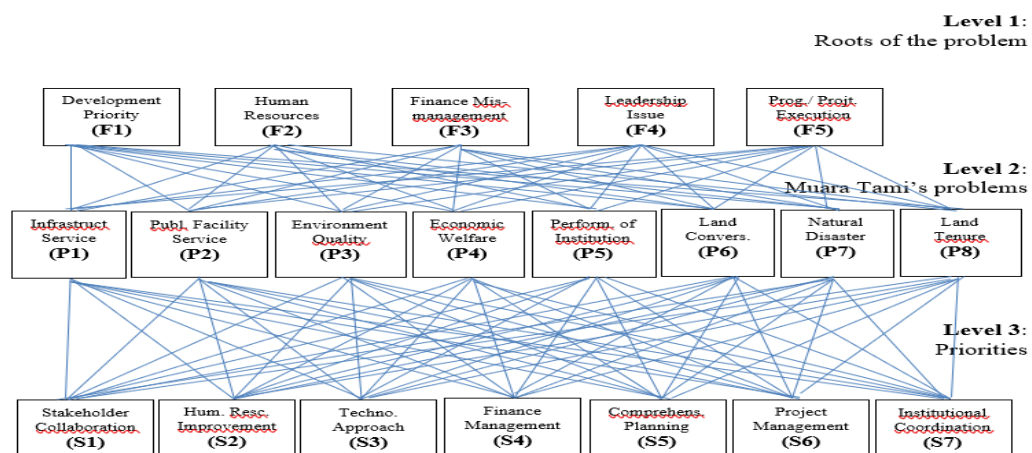

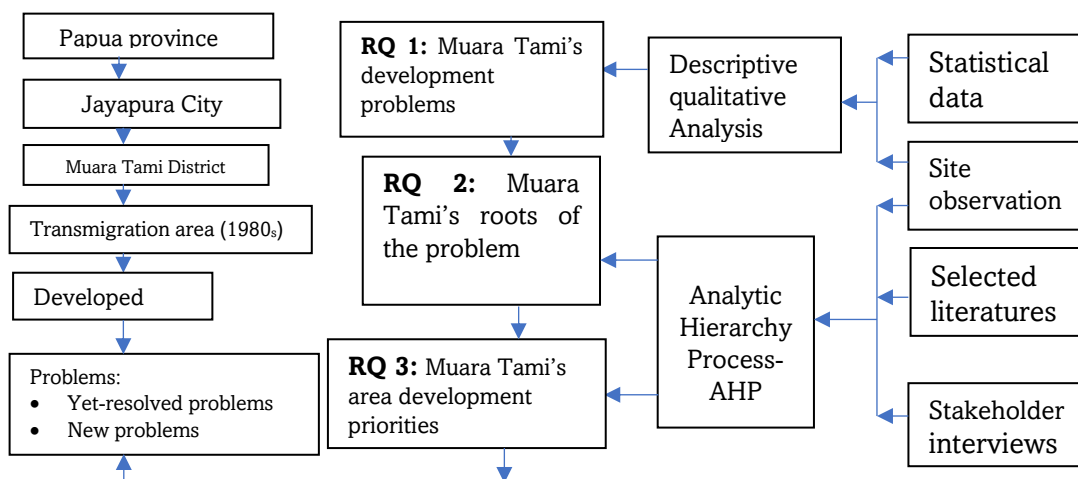**Figure 2. District Muara Tami of the Development Priority's AHP Diagram**

Figure 3. Research Diagram

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Despite the latest decrease in the population growth rate from 1.73-0.81%, the physical condition of Muara Tami District in some locations/villages has an urban character, which is indicated by the increasingly developed areas that were once dominated by forest areas and swampy bushland. The "Development from the Edge" approach carried out by the Jokowi administration has also played a role in accelerating the development of this area. Some strategic projects have been implemented, for instance, the Holtekamp Bridge Construction (2015-2019) and the Improvement of the Cross-Border Point (PLBN) in Skouw (2015-2016), which can improve the economic level of the involved tourism actors (Pondayar & Widanta, 2021; Thane et al., 2023).

From an economic perspective, Muara Tami is the leading producer of vegetables and fruits for Jayapura City (Subagiyo et al., 2017); the main products are kale, cabbage, tomatoes, petsai, and spinach, although there is a production decline tendency. At the same time, however, diversification approaches

had been conducted involving traditional plant products, such as seasoning and ornamental plants, such as orchids, roses, chrysanthemums, ferns, palms and fruits (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022; Subagiyo et al., 2017).

The Muara Tami District Office is located in Koya Barat Village, reinforcing its economic district centre position. Muara Tami's economic activity is centred in this ward with its shopping complexes and supermarkets, while in general, the markets, as economic centres, are mostly semi-permanent structures. Koya Barat also has the most restaurants (10), stalls (33), hotels or motels (2), and shops (98), far more than any other village (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). In addition, four government banks are located in Koya Barat, and none are in other villages. The importance of Koya Barat is further strengthened by the fact that telecommunication services are also centralised in this village, with the presence of seven Transceiver Station towers, vendor number, quality of the communication signal, and postal or parcel services are also centralised in Koya Barat (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

Further, various problems Muara Tami District faces are a combination of a developed transmigration area located on the state border with Indigenous people with traditional values related to the land system (Rumbiak et al., 2021; Subagiyo et al., 2017). The local government actor's perspectives revealed some of these issues. The AHP process and analysis showed that the seven interviewees considered the issue of Low Infrastructure Services to be the most important (Vp A = 54.05 %). Other issues can be identified and ranked, but the differences are not significant, such as Lack of Economic Prosperity (Vp D=8.67 %), Declining Environmental Quality (Vp C=7.65 %), Land Tenure Chaos (Vp H=6.69 %), Natural Disaster Problems (Vp G=6.12 %), Lack of Public Facilities (Vp B=6.12 %), Land Conversion (Vp F=5.71%), and Low Institutional Performance (Vp E=5.47 %). See the calculation in Table 1.

The interviewees emphasised that the root causes of various problems in Muara Tami District came from different sources. Refers to the AHP calculations of the seven interviewees, the source of the problem is dominated by the factor of Lack of Human Resources Capacity (Vp B=26.27 %), followed by Wrong Development Priorities (Vp A=23.69 %), then Lack of Financial Management (Vp C=22.01 %), Leadership Issues (Vp D=14.37 %), and finally the factor of Program Execution Failure (Vp E=13.37 %). See the calculation in Table 2.

Table 1. Problems Emerge in Muara Tami District Referring to the AHP Analysis

Comparison Matrix								
Criteria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
A	1	4,76	3,27	2,49	5,53	5,17	4,39	3,84
B	0,21	1	0,21	0,26	0,23	0,25	0,2	0,26
C	0,31	0,21	1	0,21	0,26	0,2	0,21	0,21
D	0,4	0,26	0,21	1	0,2	0,22	0,22	0,22
E	0,18	0,23	0,26	0,19	1	0,2	0,23	0,23
F	0,19	0,25	0,2	0,22	0,2	1	0,26	0,26
G	0,23	0,2	0,21	0,22	0,23	0,26	1	0,21
H	0,26	0,26	0,21	0,22	0,23	0,26	0,21	1
S.O.R.	0,78	0,73	0,67	1,41	1,39	1,42	0,7	0,7

Criteria	Rank	%
A. Infrastructure services	1	54,05
B. Public facilities	6	6,04
C. Environmental quality	3	7,25
D. Economic inequalities	2	8,67
E. Institutional capabilities	8	5,47
F. Land conversion	7	5,71
G. Natural disaster	5	6,12
H. Land tenure	4	6,69

Table 2. Roots of the Problems Emerge in Muara Tami District

	Matrix					Priority
Criteria	A	B	C	D	E	
A	1	0,72	0,49	1,06	1	0,85
B	0,31	1	0,25	2,06	1,69	1,06
C	0,32	0,2	1	0,94	2,06	0,9
D	0,13	0,15	0,25	1	1,69	0,64
E	0,05	0,18	0,12	1,69	1	0,61
S.O.R.	1,81	2,24	2,11	6,75	7,43	4,07

Criteria	Rank	%
A. Development program's wrong priorities	2	23,69
B. Lack of human resources capacity	1	26,56
C. Finance management issue	3	22,01
D. Leadership issue	4	14,37
E. Program execution's failure	5	13,37

To address the various problems and their causal factors, the AHP approach in this study can also inventory alternative strategy options. Two hierarchies of strategies, namely the overall strategy level and strategy options with focused on land issues. Refers to the data calculation in Table 3, the strategy order's selection places Collaboration between Stakeholders (Vp A = 50.57 %) as the most dominant choice, followed by the Improving Regulatory and Institutional Coordination (Vp G = 9.14 %), Technological Approaches (Vp C = 8.7 %), Improvement of a more Comprehensive Plan (Vp E = 8.6 %), Improvement of the Technical Project Services (Vp F = 8.34 %), Improvement of Financial Management (Vp D = 7.63 %), and the last is the choice of strategy to Increase Human or Institutional Capacity (Vp B = 7.03 %).

Table 3. Development Priorities in Muara Tami District

	Comparison Matrix						
Criteria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A	1	4,1	3,19	3,88	3,14	3,27	2,86
B	0,24	1	0,24	0,22	0,25	0,23	0,32
C	0,31	0,24	1	0,32	0,34	0,32	0,33
D	0,26	0,22	0,32	1	0,3	0,31	0,29
E	0,32	0,25	0,34	0,3	1	0,3	0,3
F	0,31	0,23	0,32	0,31	0,3	1	0,29
G	0,35	0,32	0,33	0,29	0,31	0,29	1
S.O.R.	2,79	6,36	5,74	6,32	5,63	5,73	5,4

Criteria	Rank	%
Stakeholders' collaboration	1	50,57
Human resources enhancement	7	7,03
Technological approaches	3	8,7
Finance management	6	7,63
Comprehensive planning evaluation	4	8,6
Detailed project implementation	5	8,34
Institutions-regulation's implementation	2	9,14

Table 4. Development Strategies in Land Issues in Muara Tami District

	Comparison Matrix			
Criteria	A	B	C	D
A	1,00	4,59	4,40	4,87
B	0,22	1,00	0,24	0,23
C	0,23	0,24	1,00	0,23
D	0,21	0,23	0,23	1,00
S.O.R.	1,65	6,07	5,86	6,33

Criteria	Rank	%
A. Land use data	1	26,18
B. Land utility data	2	25,16
C. Land ownership data	3	24,61
D. Land tenure data	4	24,05

Furthermore, the choice of strategies with a focus on land issues revealed that the interviewees revealed the four existing strategy options, namely Inventory of the Land Regulation (Vp A=26.18 %), Inventory of Land Utilization (Vp B=25.16 %), Inventory of the Land Ownership (Vp C=24.61 %), and Inventory of Land Tenure (Vp D=24.05 %) as being of equal importance. In addition, the strategy points coded L are additional points from discussions with resource persons, so they are part of the inductive approach. The AHP

calculation also revealed various priorities for the future handling of Muara Tami District. However, similar to the land management problem, the interviewees struggled to prioritise among the four available options. Thus, although there is an order of priority, there is no significant difference between one strategy and another. In the end, the strategy of Prioritising development sectors (K1) did not have a significant difference compared to other strategies such as Equitable development (K2), Social inclusion and Environmental protection (K3), and Economic growth (K4). These four K-coded strategy options were also the input of discussions from resource persons, which enriched and broadened the approach to solving the problems faced by this district.

The interviewees' concerns about the low level of the infrastructure services are aligned with the lack of the district's infrastructure services. For instance, the government electricity agency (PLN) still does not serve three villages. There is a PDAM (freshwater government provider) service for fresh water, but its performance is lacking. The clean water service system for the community still relies heavily on refilled water or gallons and wells, likewise with gas fuel services for cooking, where most households in Muara Tami still cook using wood and kerosene (BPS, 2022). As transmigration centres, Koya Barat, Tengah, and Timur all have good infrastructure services, there is a significant difference from other villages that are not transmigrant areas.

The economic problems revealed by the resource persons are also in line with existing statistics. Amid the booming economic activity in the district, a paradox occurred, where there was a decline in the rate of economic growth from 6.02% (2017) to 5.13% (2019). At the same time, the number of poor people is still quite a large proportion, which shows a figure of 33,000 or around 11.37% of the total population of this district. Likewise, unemployment is still relatively high, reaching 12.5% of the working-age population (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). However, again, this economic problem tends to be felt more in areas that are not transmigration centres (Koya Barat, Tengah, and Koya Timur). This fact means that the transmigration program can support the economy of transmigrant communities. Although it combined with the national projects' impact, such as Holtekamp Bridge and PLBN Skouw (see Figure 4.), its existence has not lifted the resident's economic level outside the transmigration area.

Likewise, public facilities are still lacking. For instance, there are only four health facilities (one puskesmas (local health centre), one pustu (sub-local health centre), one polyclinic, and one pharmacy) in Muara Tami (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). Many sports facilities are damaged and underutilised. Then, although there are six junior high schools and six senior high schools in Muara Tami, they are unevenly distributed, centred in Koya Barat, Tengah, and Timur villages, which are transmigration centres (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). This fact reaffirms the disparity in regional growth between transmigrant-dominated and non-migrant-dominated villages or kelurahan/ kampung.

Figure 4. Holtekamp Bridge (a); PLBN or Skouw Tresspasing (b)

At this point, it can be concluded that the transmigration program can be a differentiating factor spurring regional development compared to other variables. At the same time, we argue that the central government's prioritisation of Muara Tami area development has also been unable to generate other aspects, such as improved infrastructure services. There are various possibilities, including (1) It takes more time for these projects to have a positive impact; (2) There is no systematic or adequate follow-up to follow up on these projects due to various reasons; (3) Errors in program/activity priorities. Further research is needed to prove this hypothesis.

Five factors cause the problems that occur in Muara Tami District. Although the interviewees consider the five to lack significant differences, human resource capacity is the variable most highlighted by the interviewees. However, peculiarly, it is not the chosen strategy option. As explained earlier, Muara Tami has a variety of natural potentials, such as land fertility, that allow the population to be more productive. However, not all of its people can capitalise on it well. Again, at this point, the transmigrants concentrated in three villages (Koya Barat, Tengah, and Koya Timur) are more observant in utilising it. Thus, they can maximise that potential. The literacy rate is indeed very high, reaching 99%, while the Human Development Index (HDI) tends to increase at 80.15% (BPS, 2022). Although it cannot be strongly confirmed, the capability level and the ability to utilise the network are among the determining variables. This conclusion aligns with what happened in Merauke related to the efficiency of residents' performance (Widyantari et al., 2019) and how common fate and ethnic background can contribute to success through cooperation and networking (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

Collaboration between all stakeholders at all levels of government and all backgrounds of the population, although it sounds cliché, can be a solution that needs to be strengthened. Minimising sectoral ego and coordination between government actors must be implemented simultaneously with collaboration between natives and migrants in transmigrant and non-transmigrant enclaves. Current conditions show a significant difference in the benefits, both border area development and transmigration programs, to the residents of Muara Tami District. The tendency is that (ex) transmigrant residents in three villages can develop and get positive benefits from both (border development and transmigration sites), while native residents only get limited benefits. Collaboration between these actors can be started by increasing positive interactions between residents with different backgrounds, which are then more focused on programs that can address the main issues of the region, for instance, related to aspects of infrastructure, natural resources, and human resource development as

applicable in the Indonesia-Malaysia border in Kalimantan (Rahim et al., 2022). Given the paradox between the many national projects, the abundant economic potential, the reality of the contribution to economic growth, and other indicators such as the unemployment rate, this aspect must be emphasised. One of the possible approaches is the dynamic interplay between transmigration and non-transmigration areas based on the adaptive approach as done in Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan (Muazir & Hsieh, 2021). Without a real solution to this issue, the positive (but uneven) development experienced in Muara Tami District will have an impact on the emergence of new problems, such as socio-economic disparities among residents, which trigger resistance from indigenous people who are less able to benefit from developments in this area (Rohim, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Muara Tami, a transmigration area located on the country's border, has many advantages, such as natural resources, strategic location position, and a priority location for national development. However, this area still has many obstacles related to the inadequacy of infrastructure services and the unequal economic benefits obtained by the residents, as perceived by the interviewees. The background variation of the population that goes hand in hand with the existence of the transmigration program is one of the determining factors, particularly the community's ability to capitalise on the available opportunities by using knowledge, skills, and collaborative networking. At this point, human resources capacity is considered the leading root of the problem. The transmigration program can facilitate and accelerate regional development.

Conversely, this success is also prone to jealousy among Muara Tami residents, who receive limited tangible benefits from the program and area development. Cultural and land issues are persistent problems that can lead to conflict between residents. More intensive communication and collaboration between all actors, including the residents from transmigration and non-transmigration areas, are needed to avoid and reduce these threats. These steps must also apply the social inclusion approach to create a more integrated and prosperous society. Further research and programs related to land tenure security are also needed to resolve the problems identified by the interviewees because of the vast influence this aspect has on all other aspects.

The AHP approach in this research can summarise a broad perspective (problems, sources, and alternative solutions) of what this area is facing. However, despite the positives of this approach, there are some apparent weaknesses related to philosophical and technical aspects. The interviewees selected for this research were government representatives. These interviewees indeed come from various agencies; however, this cannot cover the weaknesses associated with subjective. For instance, the weaknesses in institutions and human resources are so obvious. Nevertheless, they seem to disregard this crucial problem and even consider it a priority issue that must be resolved immediately (see the problem priority analysis section). At this point, we see the problem of objective self-assessment, which is crucial for real improvement. If there had been various sources, there could also be different outputs. From a technical perspective, the most significant weakness of the AHP analysis results in this research is related to the Consistency Index value. This index in AHP system calculations ensures that the results align with the recommended standard of 0.1 or 10%. From our calculations of the results of the interviewees at all levels, none occupied this ideal position (Saaty, 2008). This issue means that scientifically, the conclusions drawn from this research need to be strengthened by other supporting analyses to be followed up directly.

Further research can be conducted to improve the findings of this research. One of them uses the same approach but more varied sources, for instance, explicitly accommodating stakeholders from different backgrounds, namely Indigenous people and transmigrants. Discussing the resolution of conflicts over customary land claims more clearly is also fascinating. It will be beneficial for resolving the problems in this area to resolve them more thoroughly and sustainably.

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