

ABSTRAK

Masyarakat adat memiliki hubungan historis, spiritual, dan kultural yang sangat erat dengan hutan. Hutan tidak hanya menjadi sumber penghidupan, tetapi juga bagian dari identitas dan keberlanjutan kehidupan mereka. Hukum internasional telah mengakui hak-hak masyarakat adat atas hutan melalui sejumlah instrumen penting, seperti United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) dan Konvensi ILO No. 169. Instrumen ini menegaskan bahwa masyarakat adat berhak atas penguasaan, pengelolaan, dan pelestarian wilayah adatnya secara kolektif. Namun, realisasi hak-hak ini di tingkat nasional, khususnya dalam konteks masyarakat Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) di Provinsi Jambi, masih menghadapi berbagai hambatan struktural. Di antaranya adalah konflik kepentingan dengan perusahaan swasta, lemahnya pengakuan hukum formal terhadap wilayah adat, serta minimnya implementasi norma internasional dalam kebijakan nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual untuk menganalisis pengaturan dan pelaksanaan hak-hak tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya ketidaksesuaian antara komitmen internasional Indonesia dengan praktik hukum di lapangan. Untuk mewujudkan perlindungan yang efektif bagi masyarakat adat, diperlukan integrasi norma internasional ke dalam hukum nasional, penguatan pengakuan formal atas hutan adat, serta peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat adat dalam proses pengambilan keputusan.

Kata Kunci: Hak Masyarakat Adat, Hutan, Hukum Internasional, Suku Anak Dalam, Implementasi.

ABSTRACT

Indigenous peoples have a profound historical, spiritual, and cultural connection to forests. Forests are not only sources of livelihood but also serve as integral components of their identity and way of life. International law has acknowledged the rights of indigenous communities over forest lands through key instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention No. 169. These instruments affirm the collective rights of indigenous peoples to own, manage, and conserve their traditional territories. However, the implementation of these rights at the national level, especially in the case of the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in Jambi Province, Indonesia, faces significant challenges. These include land conflicts with private corporations, weak formal recognition of customary land rights, and insufficient incorporation of international standards into national legal frameworks. This research employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches to analyze both the legal regulation and practical realization of indigenous forest rights. The findings reveal a substantial gap between Indonesia's international commitments and the actual enforcement of indigenous rights on the ground. Effective protection requires harmonization between international legal norms and national laws, stronger formal recognition of customary forests, and enhanced participation of indigenous communities in policy and decision-making processes affecting their ancestral lands.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples Rights, Forest, International Law, Suku Anak Dalam, Implementation.