



*“Searching and serving
the best”*

Bogor Agricultural University | Indonesia

***Sasi* and the Dynamics of Marine Conservation Governance in Raja Ampat, West Papua, Indonesia : Preliminary Finding**

Case of West Misool and South Misool District

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Raja Ampat Regency, West Papua, Indonesia has many potential resources



OUTLINE



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Research Location
- 3 Marine Conservation in Raja Ampat
- 4 Sasi
- 5 Discussion

INTRODUCTION

- Indonesia's coral reefs covers 51.020 km² (**50%** of the total area of the world's coral reefs)
- Only **6%** of Indonesia's coral reefs are classified as "**excellent**", and **30%** condition "**very poor**"
- Marine conservation areas in Indonesia are increase :
2012 : 14,661,696 ha
2014 : 16,065,363 ha
* (1,403,667 ha managed by Regional Water Conservation Area → community based)



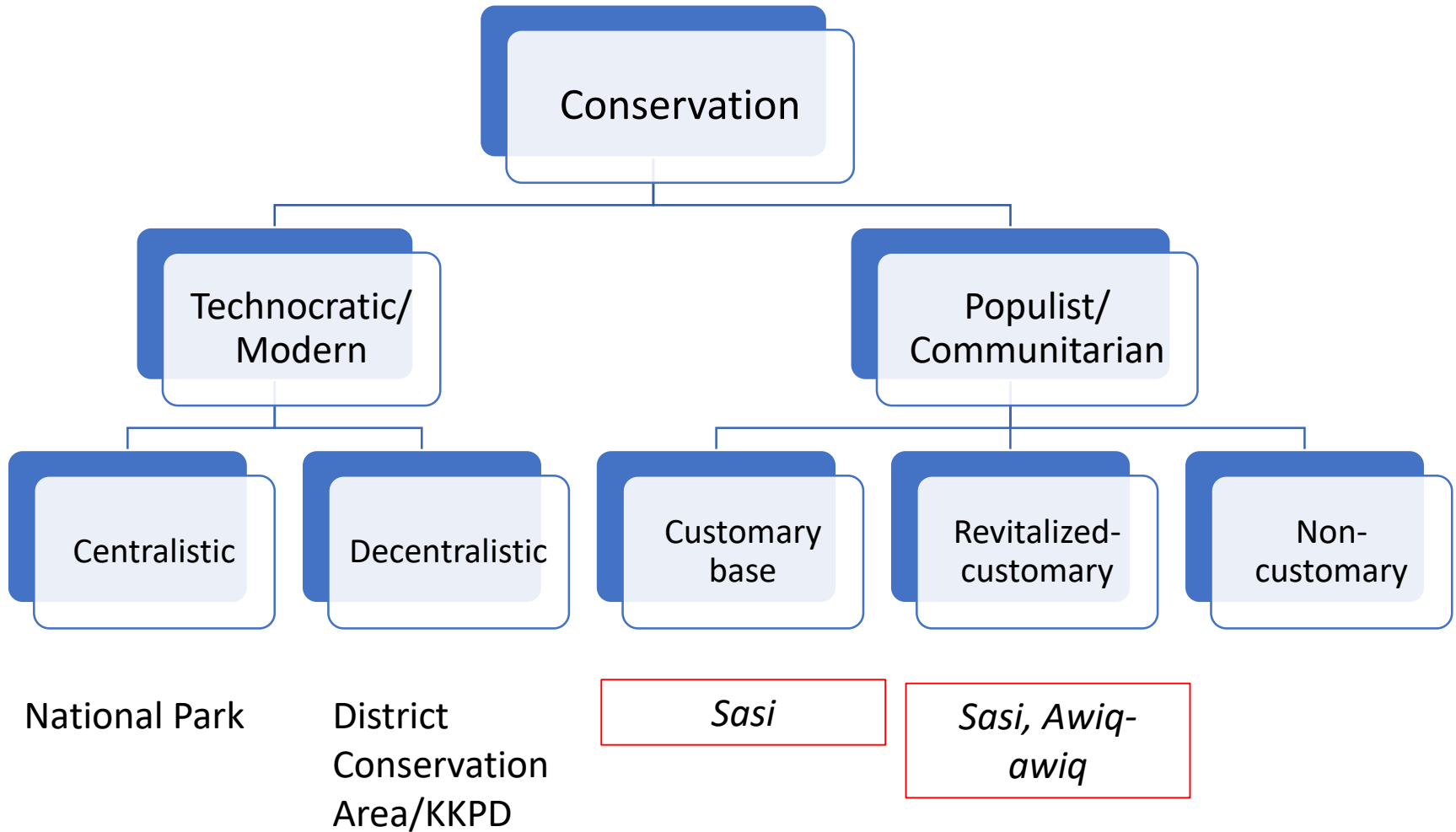
Source: Tun et. Al (2004); MMAF (2015)





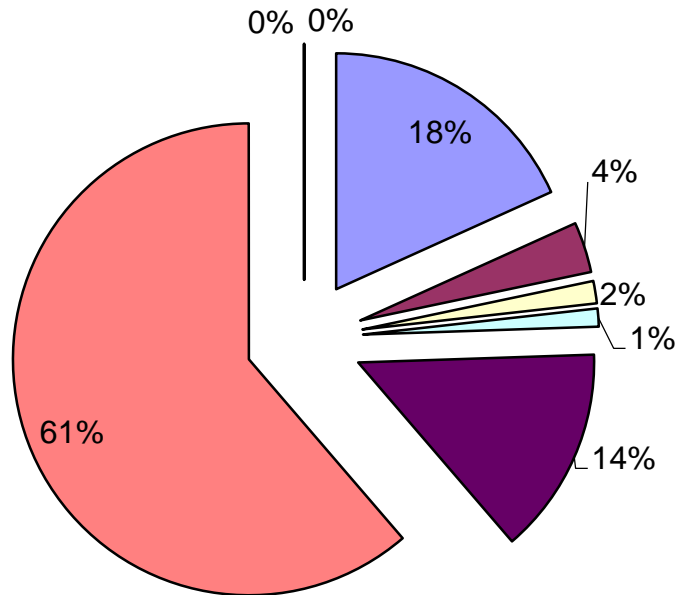
INTRODUCTION :

Types of Conservation



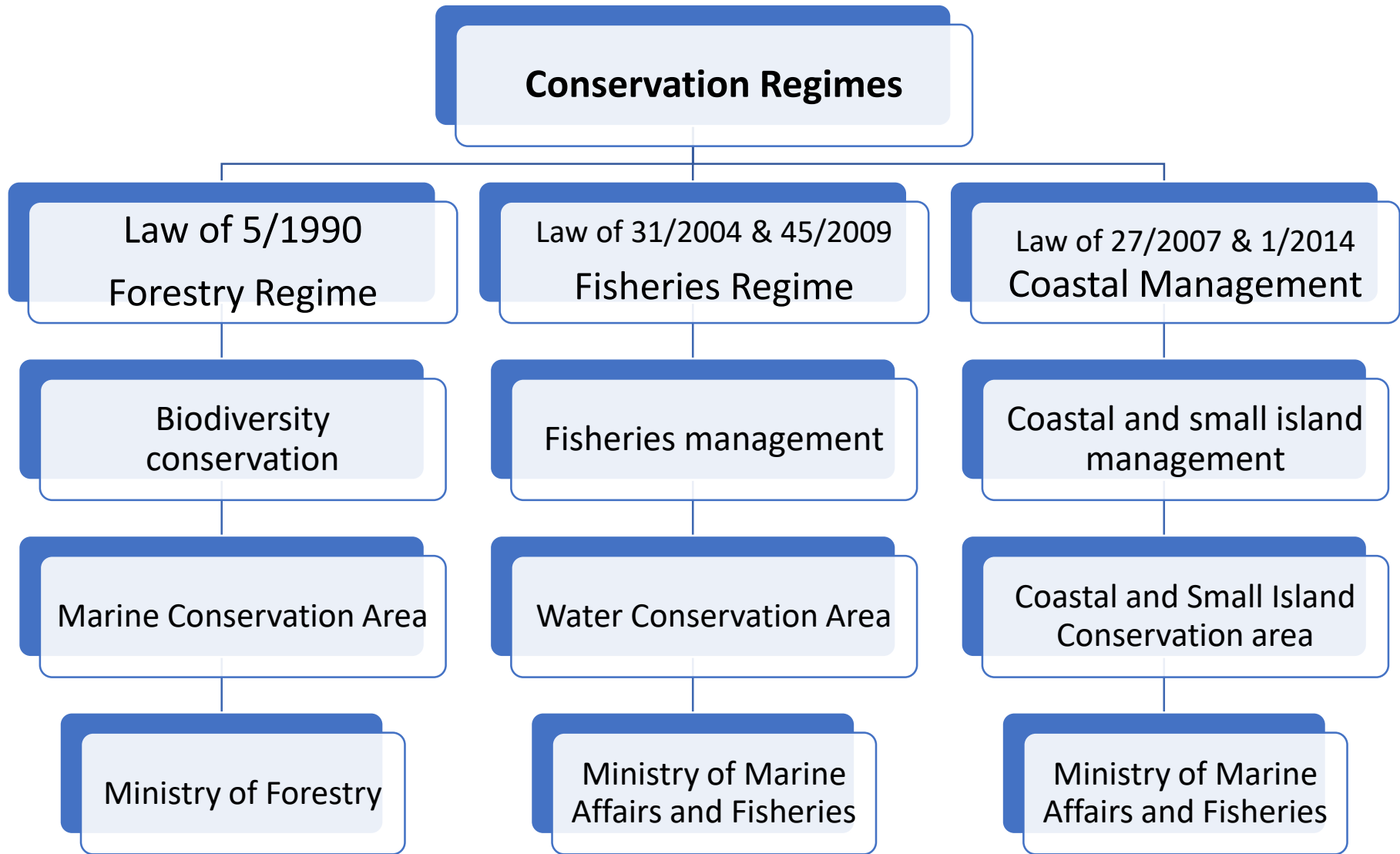
Types of Marine Conservation

Figure 1. Types of Marine Conservation Area in Indonesia



- Marine National Park
- Marine Ecotourism Park
- Marine Sanctuary
- Marine Natural Preservation
- Distric Marine Conservation Area
- Initiate Distric Marine Conservation Area
- Marine Protected Area/Marine Sanctuary for Mangrove
- Fish Sanctuary

Marine Modern Conservation Regimes :





Modern Marine Conservation Regimes

Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries Regime

- Aquatic National Park (*Taman Nasional Perairan*)
- Natural Water Sanctuary (*Suaka Alam Perairan*)
- Aquatic Park (*Taman Wisata Perairan*)
- **Regional Water Conservation Area (*Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Daerah* (KKPD) → decentralization system**

Ministry of Forestry Regime

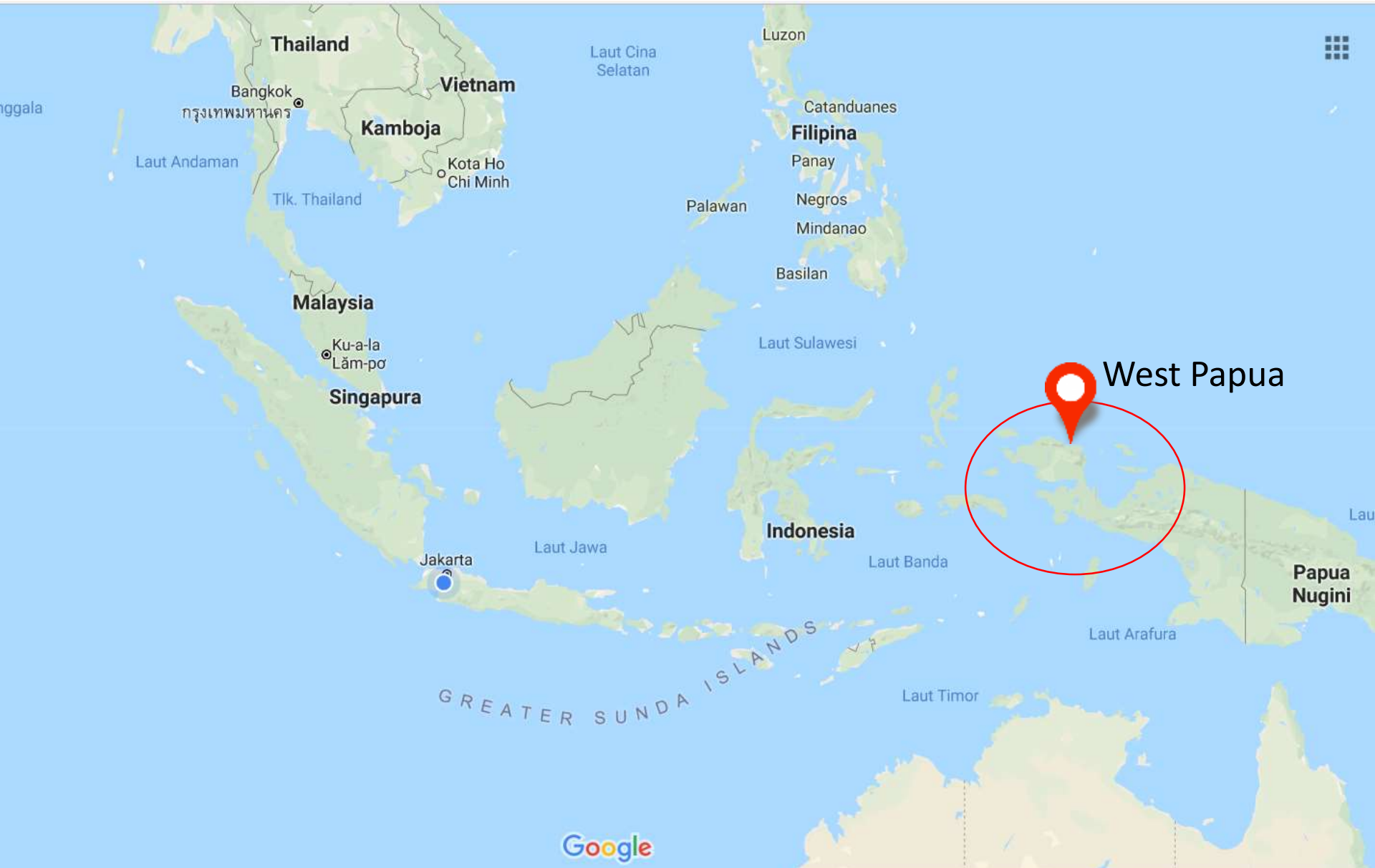
- Marine National Park (*Taman Nasional Laut*)
 - Marine Nature Park (*Taman Wisata Alam Laut*)
 - Marine Wildlife Sanctuary (*Suaka Margasatwa Laut*)
 - Marine Reserve (*Cagar Alam Laut*)
- **Centralization system**

Source: MMAF 2012; Satria *et al* 2017





PROFILE

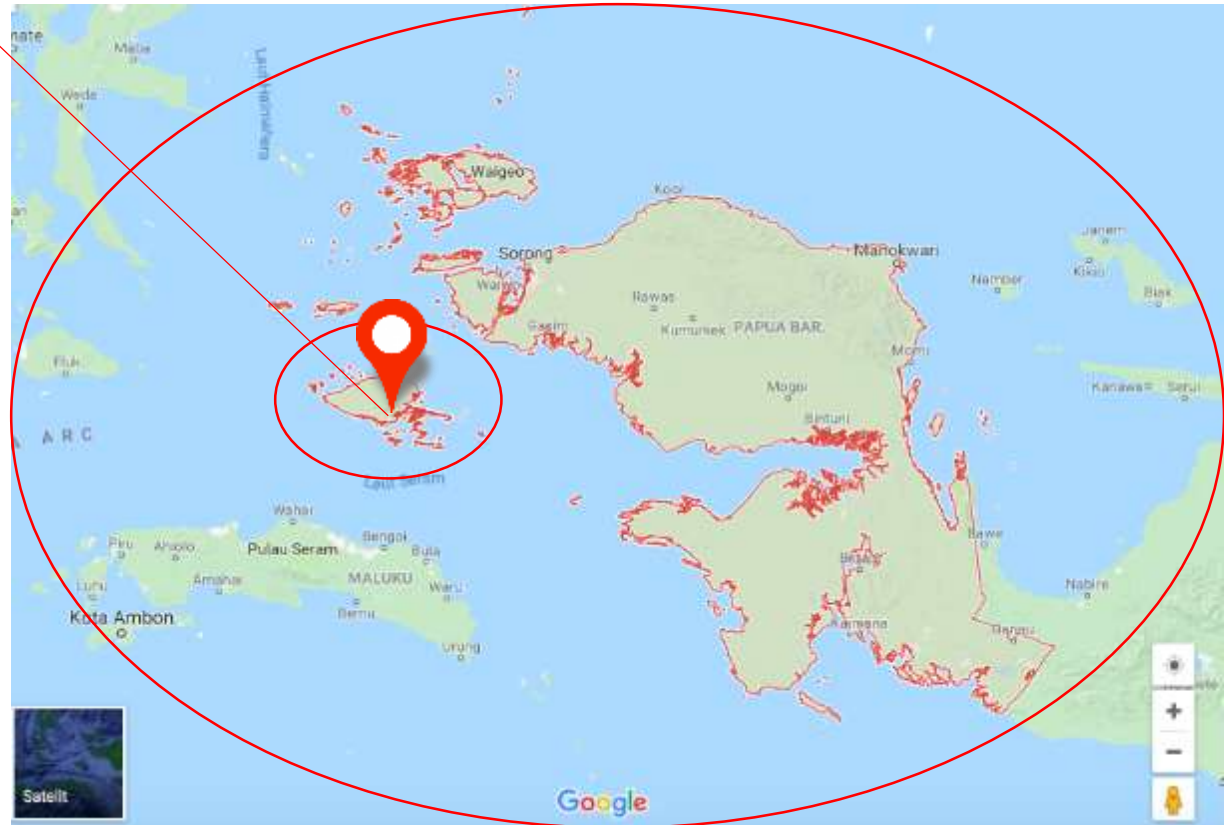


West Papua

Misool

Misool Islands is divided into 4 Districts:

- South Misool (Fafanlap Village Case)
- West Misool West (Case Kampung Lilinta & Kapatcol)
- East Misool
- North Misool





Raja Ampat established as District/Regional
Marine Conservation Area



DISTRICT MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

| Areas | Zoning System | District and Villages (Misool Island) |
|---|---|---|
| 343.200 ha (Perbup Raja Ampat No. 05/2009) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The core zone• Limited utilization zones for food security and tourism,• The utilization zones are limited to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture,• Other zones for traditional community use and Sasi,• Other zones for other uses,• Other zones for the ship line | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• South Misool District: Harapan Jaya, Yellu, Dabatan, Kayarepop & Fafanlap.• West Misool District: kampung Kapatcool, Lilinta, Biga, Gamta & Magei.• East Misool District: Usaha Jaya, Tomolol, & Folley |





DISTRICT MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

Historical Review

2001

Initiation by NGOs: *Conservation International (CI)* dan *The Nature Conservancy (TNC)*

2003

Tomolol Declaration : agreement between customary leaders, government leaders, religious leaders and NGOs

2005

Extension of Raja Ampat District

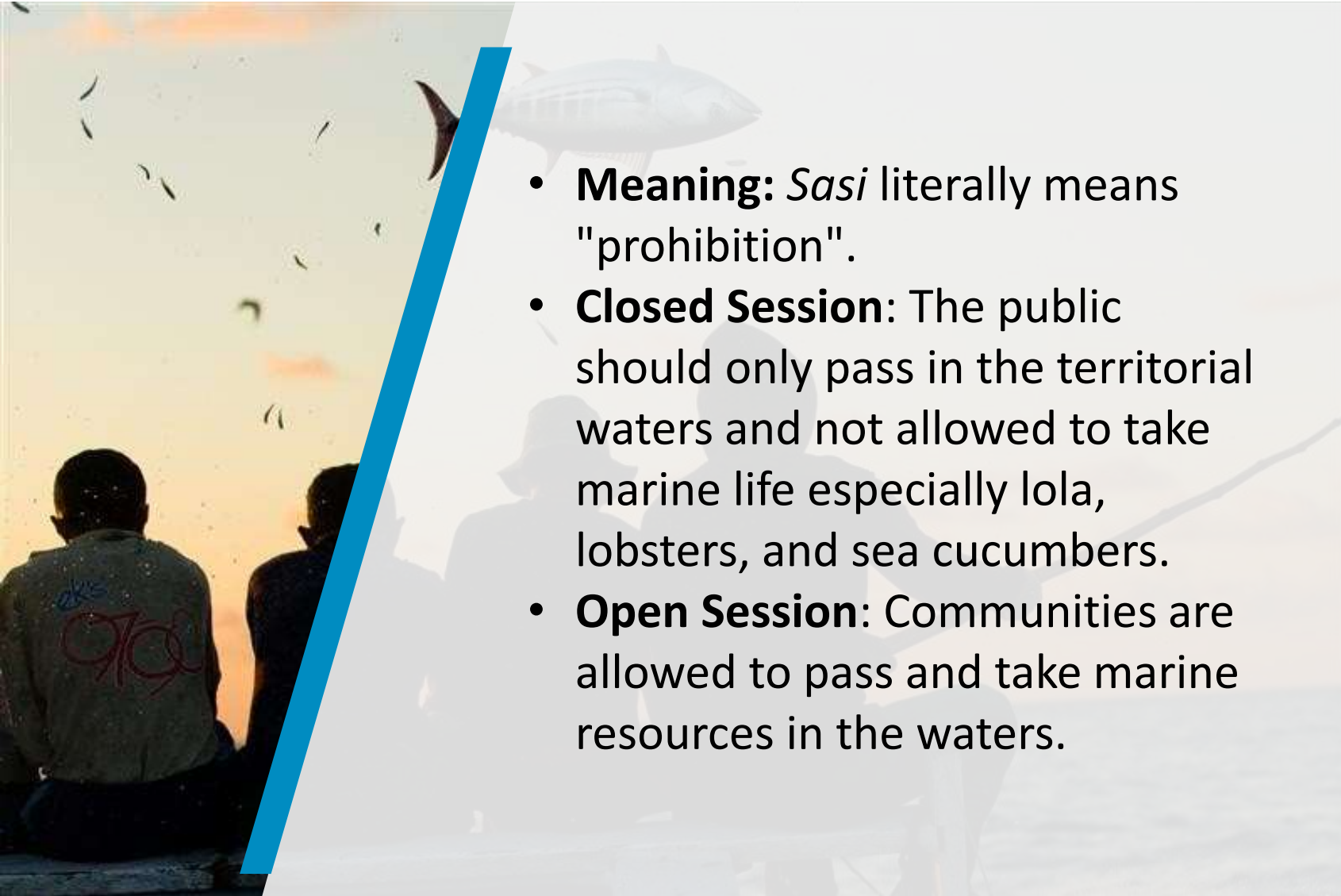
2007

Formal establishment of marine conservation management (*Peraturan Bupati Raja Ampat No.66 Tahun 2007 tentang Kawasan Konservasi Laut Daerah Raja Ampat*)





SASI: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IN RAJA AMPAT

- 
- **Meaning:** *Sasi* literally means "prohibition".
 - **Closed Session:** The public should only pass in the territorial waters and not allowed to take marine life especially lola, lobsters, and sea cucumbers.
 - **Open Session:** Communities are allowed to pass and take marine resources in the waters.





SASI: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IN RAJA AMPAT

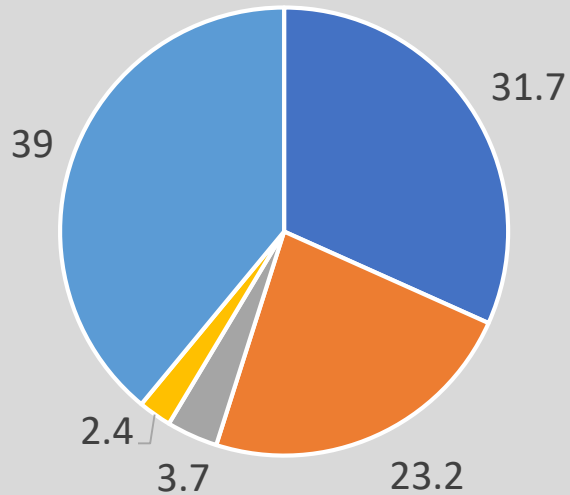
Type of Sasi

| Aspect | <i>Customary Sasi (Sasi Adat)</i> | <i>Kampung Sasi (Sasi Kampung)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Initiation | Hereditary customary | TNC |
| Areas | All the waters in a village area | Some areas in a kampung are determined based on biological studies and community consultations |
| Rules of “open-close session” | Following the turn of the season from generation to generation | Deliberation of society and supported by biological study from TNC |
| Product utilization | Individual needs | Community needs |
| Type of biota | Lola, lobsters, & sea cucumbers | Lola, lobsters, & sea cucumbers |



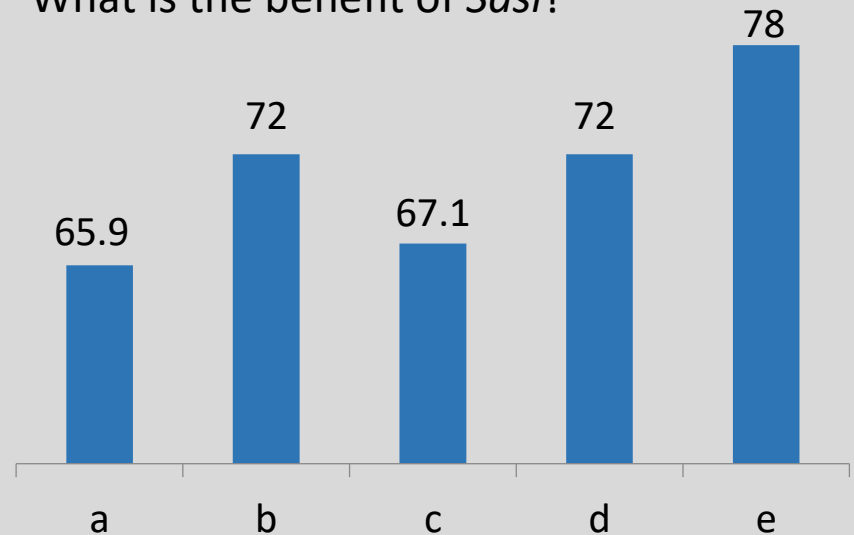
SASI: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IN RAJA AMPAT

Why practicing *Sasi*?



- Preserving marine resources
- Complying customary law
- Fear of magical powers
- Fear of curse (sickness / death)
- Increasing the income

What is the benefit of *Sasi*?



- a : coral reefs are getting better
- b : increasing fish stock
- c : equality of marine product
- d : increasing the income
- e : increasing the community solidarity



Sasi for Women (Kampung Kapatcol)

- **Authority** : Customary leaders, religious leaders, village heads, women leaders.
- **Sanctions**: Religious sanctions in the form of a sick curse and / or up to death for offenders.
- **Monitoring & Evaluation**: Monitoring the development of marine biota including *sasi* zones supported by TNC.



Sasi for Women (Kampung Kapatcol)



The utilization of *sasi* products

- **2015** : renovation and maintenance of the building,
- **2016** : to purchase of Women's Church Guild uniforms.
- **2017** : scholarship for the Kapatcol residents who are enrolled in the police institute



Internal Challenges

- Conflicts over land and coastal territorial claims : inter-clan conflict.
- Institutional sustainability : problem of regeneration

External Challenges

- Issue of funding and the capacity of human resources, monitoring and evaluation.
- Issue of authority transfer from district to Province.
- The actor interests on marine resources become more complex regarding to the increase of marine tourism activities → **“coastal grabbing”?**





CONCLUSION



- The Role of NGOs → linking social capital
- Good practice of harmonization between modern and communitarian conservation
- *Sasi Ibu* → Gender perspective is applied
- Market intervention to *petuanan* system → tourism industry : embryo of tenurial conflict





THANK YOU



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