

Community-government alignment for stewardship of coral reefs



Stationary fish trap, Selayar

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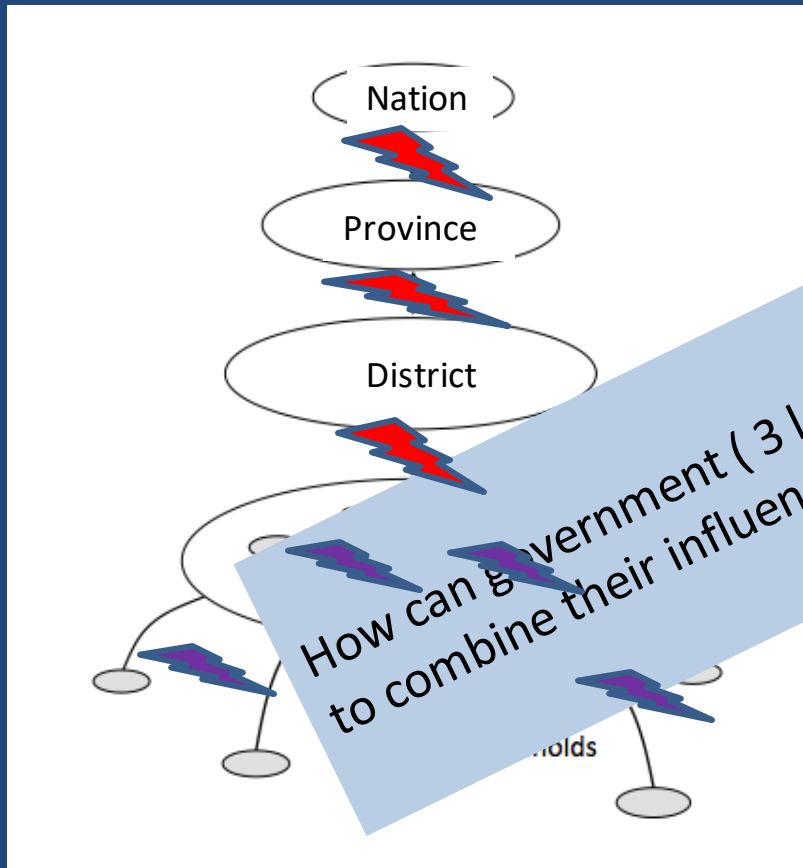
Outline

- Issues in community-government cooperation
- Background on issues and study location
- Participatory diagnosis process to improve alignments
- Concluding remarks



Background:

Government – community relationships in coastal co-management



Poor 'vertical' relationships
Government policies
Government policy
conflict

Challenging 'horizontal' relations
within and between communities

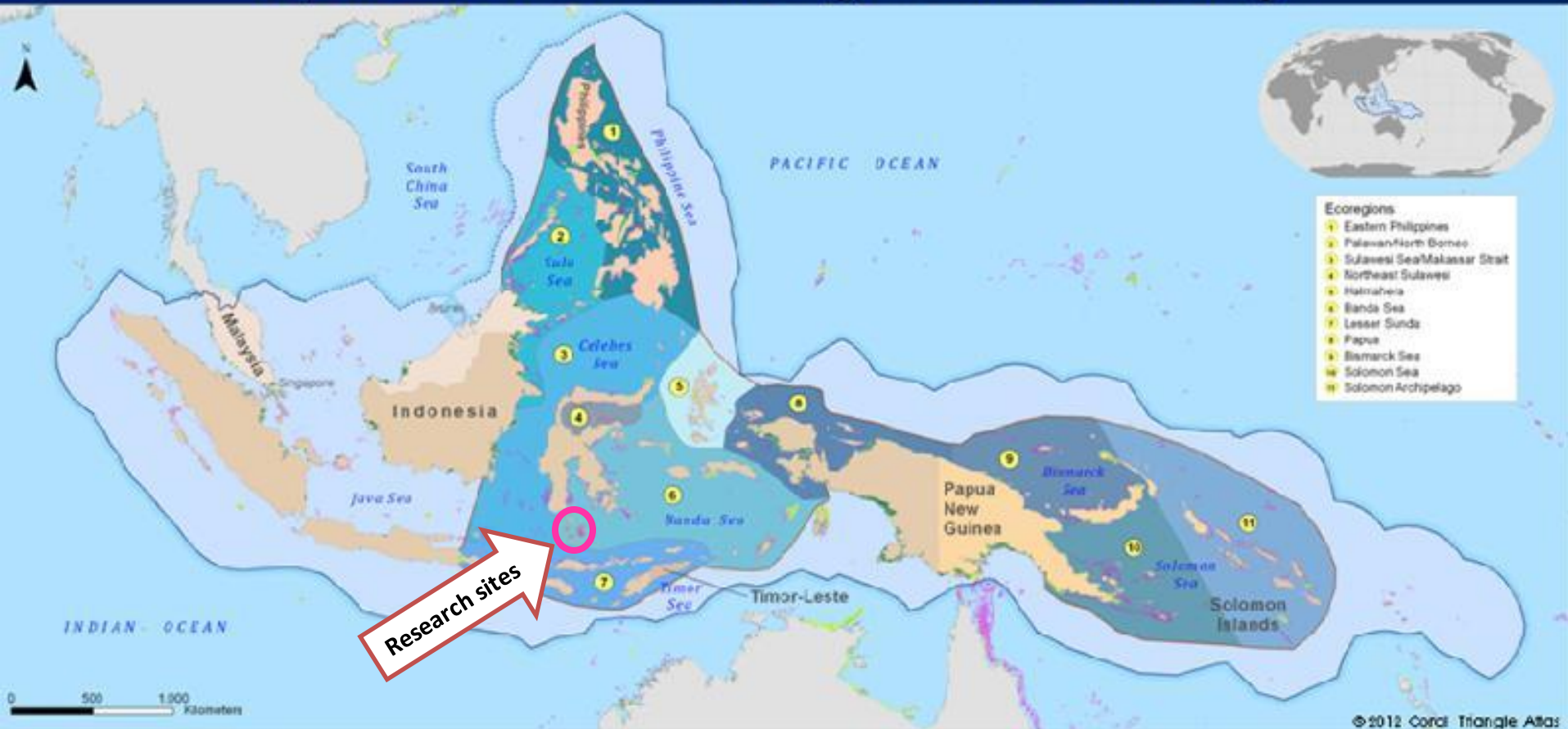


Issues

- How does community-based coastal management interact with formal governance at multiple levels?
 - How can we improve this?
- How do communities support behaviour change among their members to protect ecosystem services?



Key Marine Habitats and Ecoregions in the Coral Triangle



Key marine habitat features

- Coral reefs
- Mangroves
- Seagrass

DATA SOURCES:

EEZ boundaries: Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ).

Ecoregions: Green A.L. & Mous P.J. (2008)

Delineating the Coral Triangle, its Ecoregions and Functional Seascapes. Version 5.0. TNC Coral Triangle Program Report 1/05. 44pp.

Coral reefs: UNEP-WCMC (2010) *Global Distribution of Coral Reefs*.

Mangroves: Spalding et al. (2010) *World Atlas of Mangroves*.

Seagrass: Green and Short (2003) *World Atlas of Seagrass*.

Coral Triangle scientific boundary (Veron et al. 2009)

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) implementation area

Dashed line represents disputed EEZ boundary

NOTE:

1. Singapore and Brunei are not members of the CTI-CFF;
2. This boundary is based on the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of the CTI countries. EEZ internal boundaries are not shown;
3. Disputed boundaries exist in this geography;
4. Boundaries are only for illustration and are not legally binding.



Selayar island

Eastern Indonesia



Population: 1,839 people
515 households

Population: 2,516 people
693 households

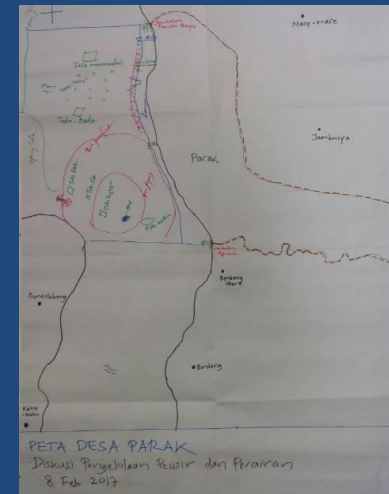
Our participatory process (overview)

1. Team: 3 researchers, 3 existing local facilitators

- Building local capacity
- Gender balance

2. Participatory diagnosis case studies with villages

- Community meetings
- Participant observation,
with interviews
- Regular communication



Cont.

3. Regular meetings with district staff, island actors

- District fisheries, Secretary
- NGOs
- Active citizen influencer

4. Also met with Province Head of Fisheries, staff

5. Hasanuddin University

- Meetings with Dean of Marine Science and Fisheries
- Seminar with staff



Cont.

6. Within communities and district actors

- Studying 'champions' and their strategies
- How they use social influence to promote change e.g. in illegal fishing



What we found

Government programs

- COREMAP Coral Reef rehabilitation and management program:
 - Awareness raising
 - Community-based and district govt. MPAs
 - Community surveillance team
 - Champions

Yet, destructive fishing still exists



Local wisdom on coastal management

- Village management area
- Village MPA (some in a dormant conditions some are being proposed)
- Informal regulations on fishing practices
- Customary proceeding on apprehension of destructive fishing
- Village management committee



Sero



Regulations on fishing practices: Parak Village

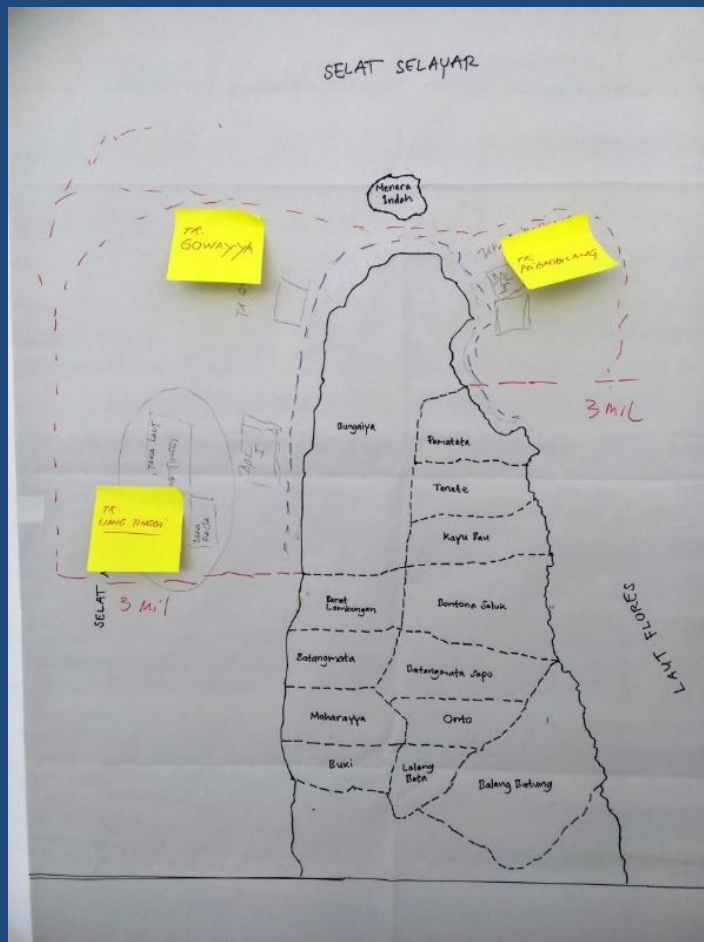
DESA PARAK
8 Feb 2017

ALAT TANGKAP & ATURAN PEMANFAATANNYA

12. Tombak (dari perahu/darat) • Di perbatasan dangkal/dalam (malam hari)

No.	ALAT TANGKAP	ATURAN PEMANFAATANNYA
1	Jaring - Jaring pancing rawai dilarang	• Tidak boleh di zona inti & nelayan penyangga • Harus jauh dari nelayan yg sedang memancing
2	Pancing satu mata	• Tidak boleh di zona inti & penyangga
3	Pancing banyak mata (pinka) → khusus pelangis	• — " — // Tidak boleh mengejar ikan pelangis secara membabi buta
4	Pancing tonda	• — " —
5	Samba (murovami) → hanya satu orang	• Dilakukan di daerah lamun, jalan kaki - Ada pembatasan mengganti ukuran mata jaring yg terlalu kecil → ke depan akan ada pengaturan zona
6	Buku	• Dilakukan di daerah lamun (\pm 2 meter) → Dipasang dg menyalam, diambil pas surut
7	Jala	• Dilakukan di lamun, pas surut (ada perempuan yg melakkan)
8	Sogoro → menangkap karang	• Dilakukan di tepian (banyak dilakukan ibu-ibu)
9	Sero	• Ada penguasaan pribadi - Dulu ada eripat \pm 1, sekarang tersisa 1-2 saja. • Sero biaya/modalnya mahal
10	Udang-udang (jenis pancing curmi-cumi)	• Tidak boleh di zona inti & penyangga.
11	Kalulu (Dulu, sekarang tidak ada) umur 1980-	• Menangkap ikan kecil

Management area, MPA and regulation of fishing practices: Bungaiya Village



ALAT TANGKAP

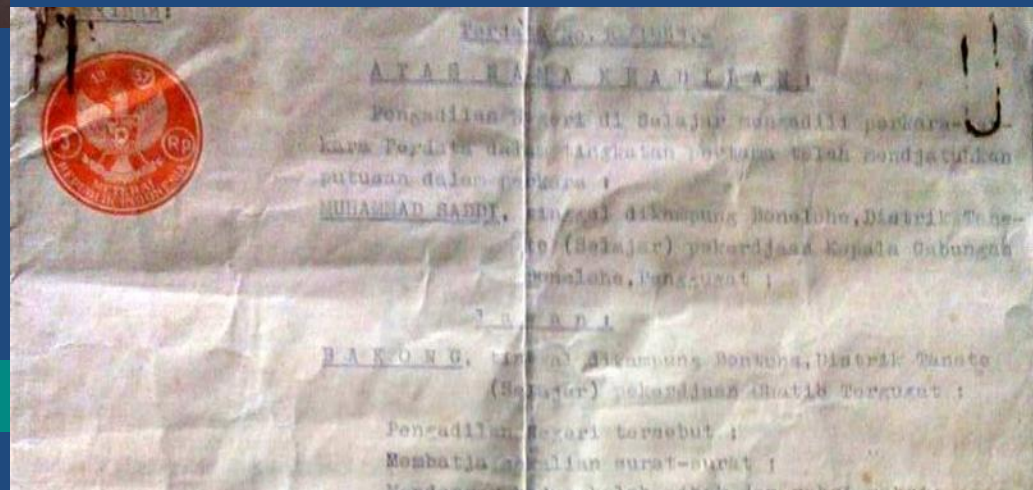
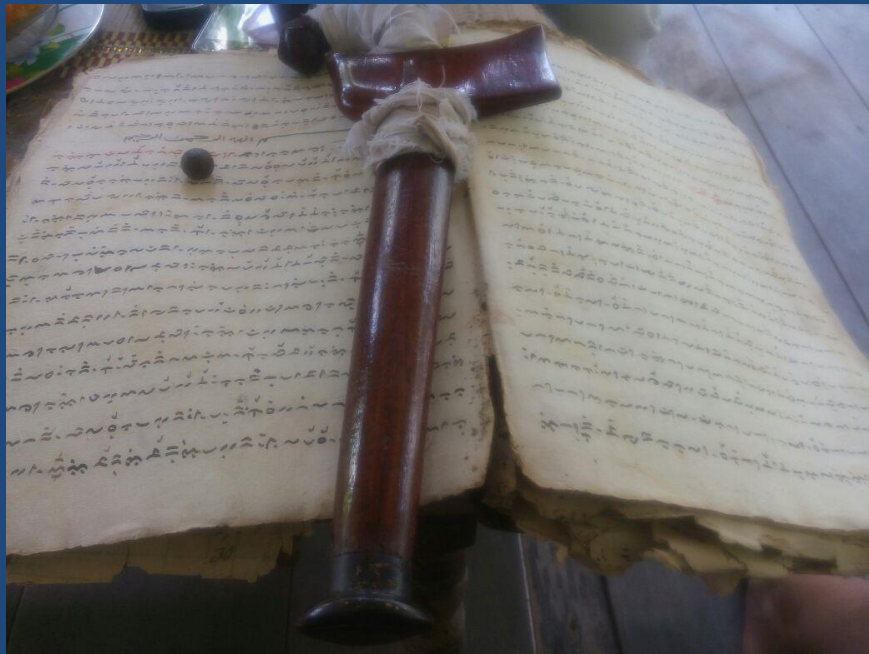
1. LANPAK	≠ DPL
2. SERO (56 UNIT)	Panya Panyuk lakan sero
3. PANCING	≠ DPL
4. RAWAL (kedaman)	40 Depa.
5. BUBU	≠ DPL
6. Sambak	Di luar lobari sero ≠ DPL
7. Panah	≠ DPL, Saing Hari
8. BATAAN (1)	≠ Dekat sero
9. TABERE	

ASAL NELAYAN YG NANGKAP DI

Perairan Bungaya MAT DIKAPAS

→	Karuban	
→	Melayan Bungaya	
→	Barat Lembang	menyakan zonasi (ng. kawai)
→	Pematata	
→	Menara Indah	
→	Mekar Indah	
→	Tanette	
→	Batang Mata	

Old documents on the ownership of the location of fish trap (sero)



Conflict mapping and discussion

- Two villages in conflict over fisheries, others affected and watching
- Their referral to higher authorities invoked ecologically and socially undesirable win-lose solutions
- We developed a mapping tool



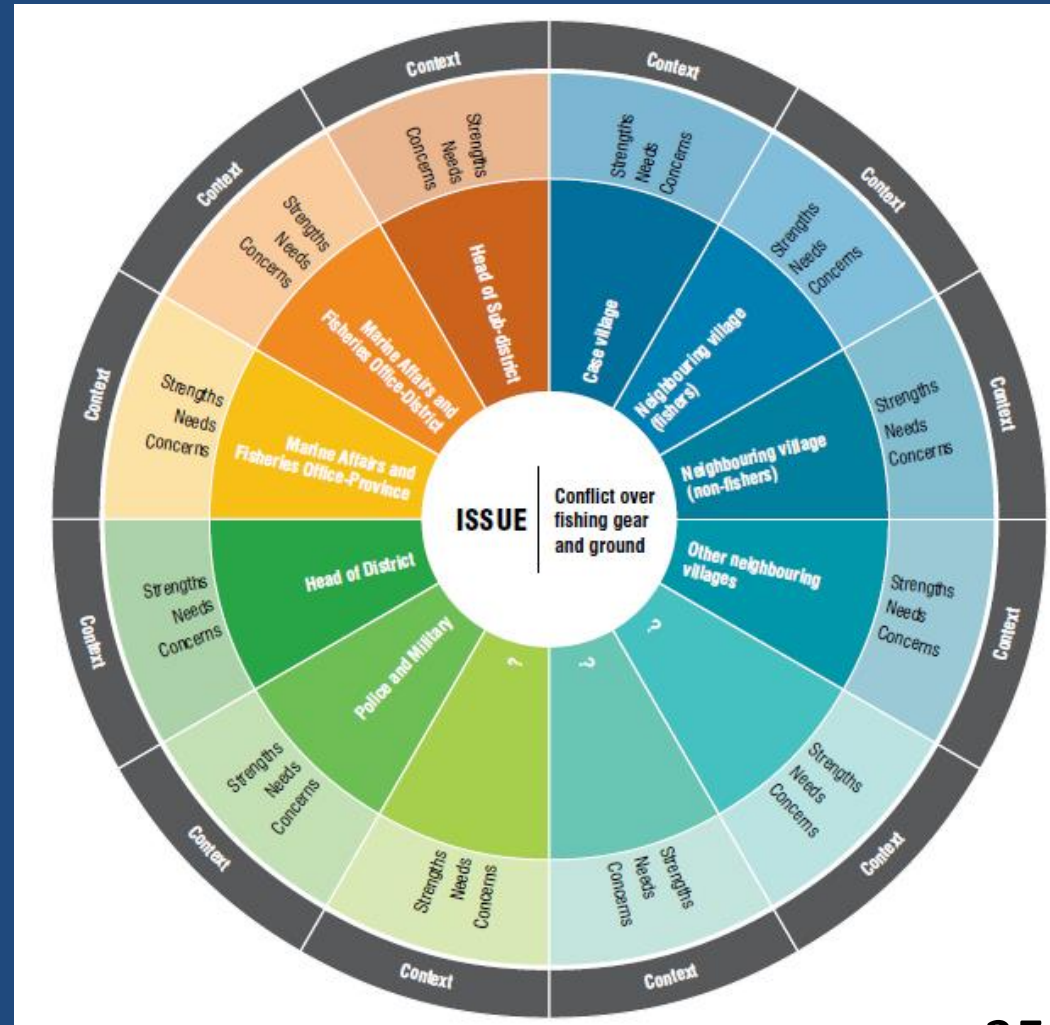
FishCollab conflict assessment tool

Identify issue

Identify parties in conflict, and interested in solving it

Identify their

- context
- strengths
- needs
- concerns



Context



Needs (Kebutuhan):

- Protect habitats
- Protect fisheries
- Secure livelihoods
- Maintain traditions

Strengths (Kekuatan):

- Strong local wisdom supported by village authorities
- Strong interest in conservation (“DPL” MPA)
- Willing to coordinate and collaborate with other villages

Concerns (Kekhawatiran):

- Loss of control of their management
- The conflict and its solutions undermining their management
- Ethics and fairness
- Sustainable fisheries
- Ecological destruction
- Maintain relationships (kinship)
- Internal pressure to adopt destructive fishing gear

ISSUE
Conflict
over
fishing
gear and
locations

BUNGAIYA

- Strong village management
- Strong & old fishing traditions
- Have west & east coastlines (long)
- Interested in building diverse economy (livestock, tourism, plastic recycling, & blacksmith)
- Have a surveillance system, but limited capacity

Community initiatives to deal with problems

Need government support



- Request govt. facilitation for conflict resolution and destructive fishing
- Strengthening MPA
- Revitalization and formalization of local wisdom (in village law)



Our collaborative actions

- Policy analysis to look at the legal room to support community-based coastal management

Some regulations on coastal management

Convincing local government to support community

Jenis/Level Aturan	Pasal	Isi pengaturan
Konstitusi (UUD Amandemen)	18B(2)	Negara mengakui dan menghormati kesatuan-kesatuan masyarakat hukum adat serta hak-hak tradisonalnya sepanjang masih hidup dan sesuai dengan perkembangan masyarakat dan prinsip Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, yang diatur dalam undang-undang
	28I (3)	Identitas budaya dan hak masyarakat tradisional dihormati selaras dengan perkembangan zaman dan peradaban [Bagian dari Hak Asasi Manusia]
UU Pokok Agraria 1960	2 (4)	Kewenangan negara –untuk menguasai tanah, air dan udara – dalam prakteknya dapat didelegasikan kepada pemerintah daerah dan masyarakat adat.
UU Perikanan No. 31/2004	6(2)	Pengelolaan perikanan untuk kepentingan penangkapan ikan dan pembudidayaan ikan harus mempertimbangkan hukum adat dan/atau kearifan lokal serta memperhatikan peran serta masyarakat.
Draft Revisi UU Perikanan	11(2)	Dalam pengelolaan Perikanan.....untuk kepentingan penangkapan ikan dan pembudidayaan ikan diberikan pengakuan terhadap masyarakat hukum adat yang diakui keberadaannya dan/atau sistem pengelolaan perikanan berbasis masyarakat yang memiliki kearifan lokal untuk menjaga kelestarian dan kesejahteraan

Assisting community to draft village regulation (law) on coastal management



PERATURAN DESA PARAK NOMOR TAHUN 2017

TENTANG

REVITALISASI KEARIFAN LOKAL UNTUK PENGELOLAAN SUMBERDAYA PESISIR

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
KEPALA DESA PARAK

- Menimbang :
- Bahwa daerah perairan Desa Parak memiliki kekayaan sumber daya alam berupa ikan dan biota lainnya yang dapat memberi kesejahteraan masyarakat desa;
 - Bahwa kekayaan sumberdaya alam tersebut perlu dipelihara dan dilestarikan, sehingga dapat menopang kemampuan lingkungan perairan desa secara berkelanjutan;
 - Bahwa selama ini masyarakat desa telah mengatur penggunaan alat tangkap dan konservasi atas dasar kearifan lokal;
 - Bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan pada huruf a dan b, c, dirassakan perlu dibentuk Peraturan Desa untuk menguatkan dan melengkapi kearifan tradisional dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir.
- Mengingat :
- Undang-Undang Nomor 29 Tahun 1959 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-Daerah Tingkat II di Sulawesi
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 9 Tahun 1990 tentang Kepariwisataaan
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 1996 tentang Perairan Indonesia
 - Undang-undang nomor 32 tahun 2009 tentang perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup, Pasal 2 huruf f
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 tentang perubahan atas undang-undang no 31 tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan
 - Undang-undang Nomor 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan daerah
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang

PERATURAN DESA BUNGAIYA NOMOR TAHUN 2017

TENTANG

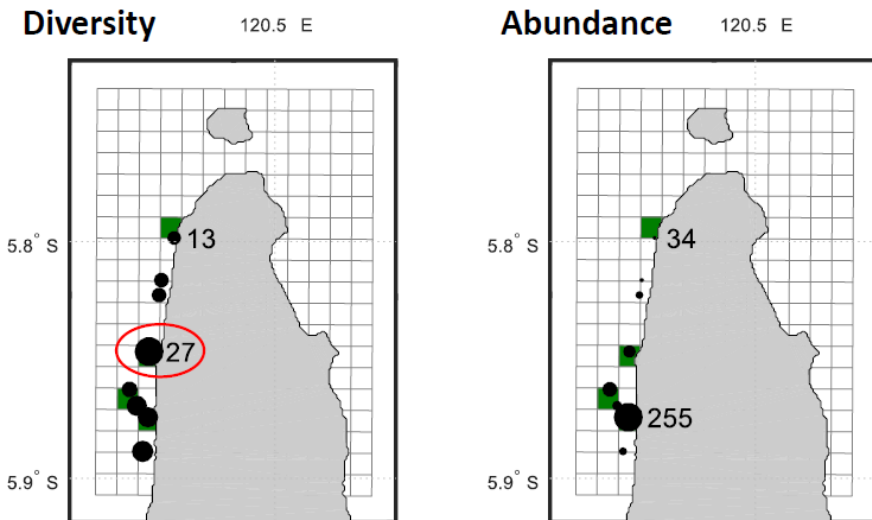
PENGELOLAAN WILAYAH PESISIR BERBASIS KEARIFAN LOKAL

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
KEPALA DESA BUNGAIYA

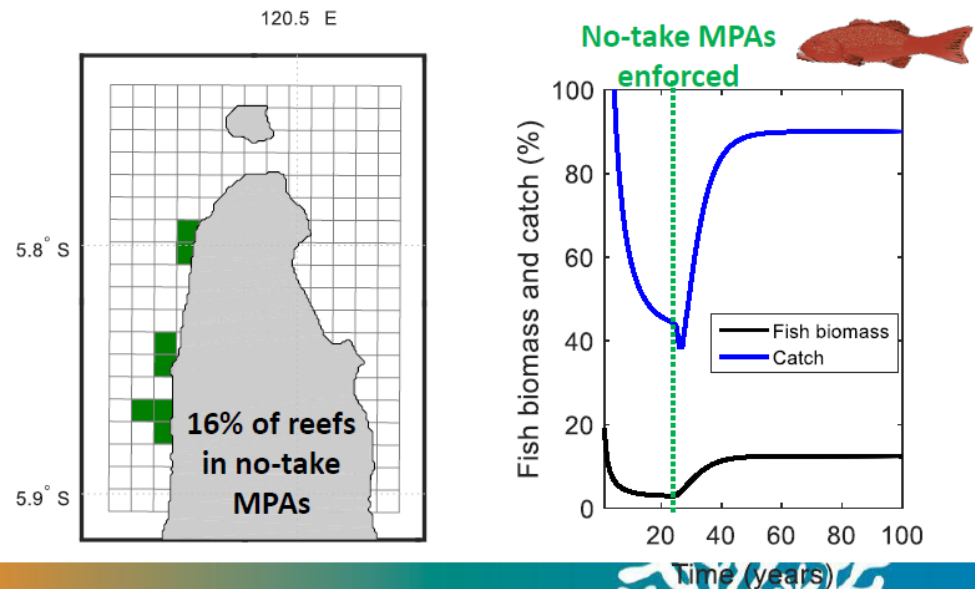
- Menimbang :
- Bahwa daerah perairan Desa Bungaiya memiliki kekayaan sumber daya alam berupa ikan dan biota lainnya yang dapat memberi kesejahteraan masyarakat desa;
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 - Undang-undang Nomor 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan daerah;
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang;
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas undang-undang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil ;
 - Undang-undang nomor 32 tahun 2014 tentang Kelautan, Pasal 28 angka (3), Pasal 36 angka (3) point (c), Pasal 40 angka (1) point a, Pasal 70 angka (4) point a;
 - Undang-undang Nomor 6 tahun 2014 tentang Desa , Pasal 24 point i, pasal 81 angka (3);
 - Undang-undang nomor 7 tahun 2016 tentang Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Nelayan, Pembudidaya ikan dan Petambak garam, Pasal 1 ayat 5, 28, Pasal 2 point j, Pasal 28 angka (4), Pasal 54 angka (3);

Combining knowledge: brought MPA modeler to combine and run models for supporting community MPA

Survey of fished species



Recommended MPA design (long-term)



Output

District Gov't support:

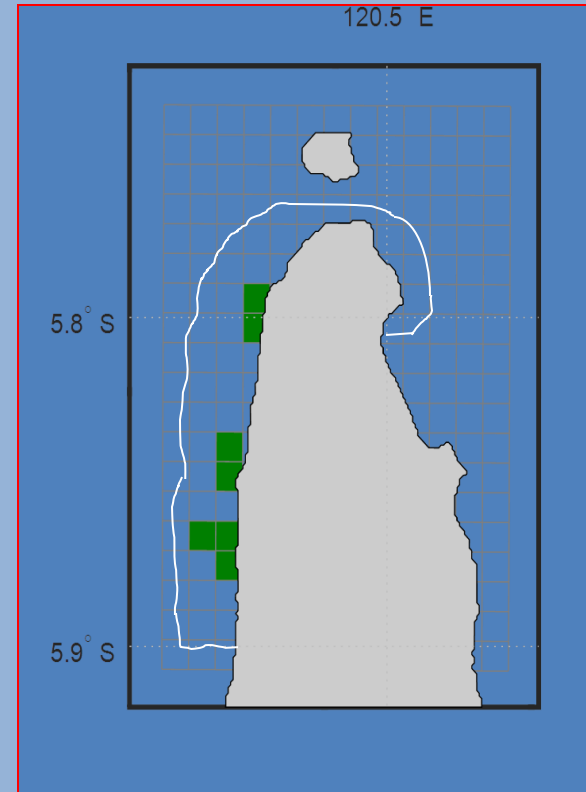
i.e. order for all village to prepare village law on coastal management



Village law:

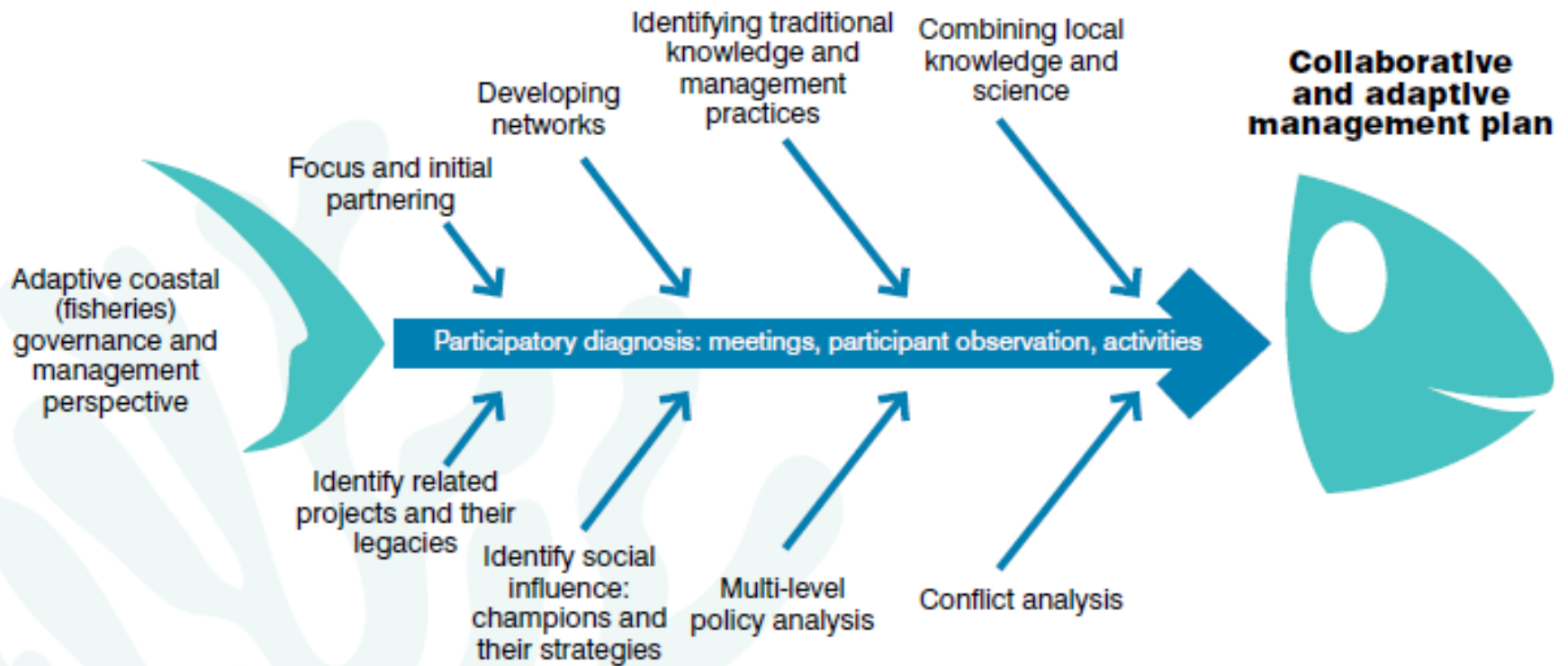
Regulated aspects:

- definition of management area
- regulation of fishing practices
- MPA
- Management committee

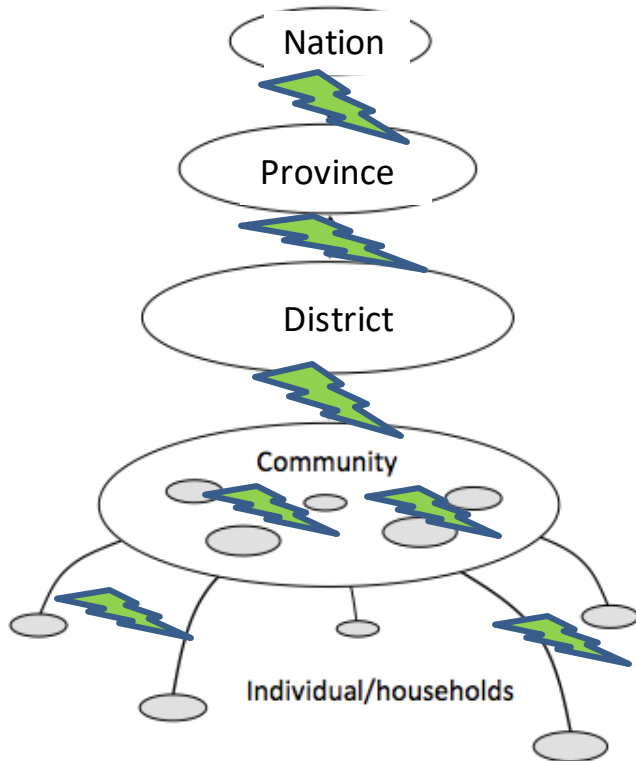


Concluding remarks

FishCollab: Participatory diagnosis tool:
help vertical and horizontal alignments



Towards better alignments



‘Vertical’ linkages

- community and government regulations and policies
- Government support for community efforts, traditional knowledge
- joining, learning from, community and science knowledge
- good conflict management

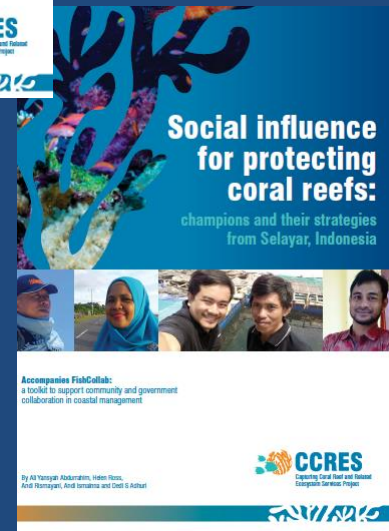
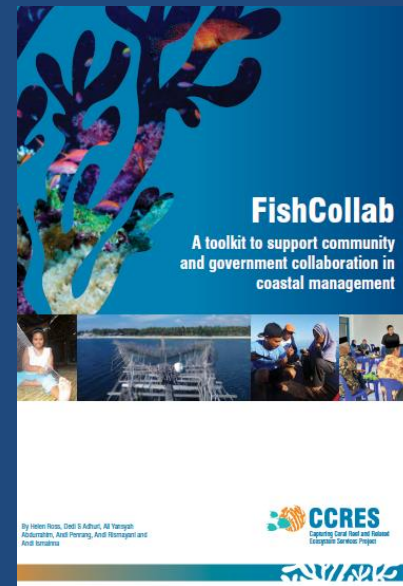
‘Horizontal’ relations

- across government departments
- co-operation, learning among communities
- Accept a mosaic of different arrangements



Post-project development

- Neighbouring villages with no previous project contact (ours or other) are adopting our approach, using our local team members to advise them
 - Self-organising
- District government wants to adopt the process island-wide
- FishCollab Training in Indonesia, Philippines



<http://ccres.net/resources/ccres-tool/fishcollab>

Thank You

