

COMMUNITY-BASED UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The development and management of coastal areas in a sustainable and integrated manner that has not been optimal due to the lack of community participation in maintaining the preservation of coastal resources which still tend to exceed the carrying capacity of the ecosystem. For this reason, this study article aims to describe community-based coastal area management. The study method uses literature studies. Sources and methods of data collection, namely obtained from library data, then read, record, and process and then compile for analysis, and draw conclusions. The results of the study show that the use and management of coastal areas in a sustainable and integrated manner is not optimal because the use of coastal resources still tends to exceed the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, the concept of decentralization and the implementation of legal rules that are still not understood comprehensively by stakeholders. Fisheries and marine development programs and activities in coastal areas are still struggling in an effort to increase catch production. On the other hand, aspects of empowerment and community participation have not been explicitly described in coastal development programs and activities. Community-based coastal area management in the context of economic development of coastal communities related to potential and socio-cultural conditions, requires coastal community development strategies through structural and non-structural approaches through the implementation of training and counseling in coastal community empowerment programs that pay attention to local wisdom.

Keywords: Utilization, Management, Area, Coastal, Community

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a maritime country, has abundant marine resources, both biological and non-biological. Coastal and marine resources are one of the basic capitals of development that is highly expected today. Indonesia, known as an archipelagic country, has a coastline that stretches along

± 81,000 km [1]. This coastal area is a unique meeting area of land and sea (Kay and Alder, 1999) and vulnerable, where a balance is needed between terrestrial ecosystems, marine ecosystems and air ecosystems (Beatly et al, 2002). Coastal resource management is a long-term strategy and program to strengthen Indonesia's sustainable economy. The

importance of coastal wealth owned by Indonesia, so that the preservation of the sea and coastal areas is included in the national medium-term development priority (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Therefore, resource management policies in Indonesia's coastal areas are a National Priority in the RPJMN, especially to support equitable and sustainable economic resilience.

The potential of coastal areas, which have extraordinary economic value to coastal communities, is currently faced with threats to sustainability from time to time so that important coastal areas are handled and managed sustainably. The development of industry and trade, has led to the increasing utilization and utilization of coastal areas, and on the other hand accompanied by increasing human awareness of the condition of environmental quality in coastal areas. This is certainly related to population growth and increased development activities of socio-economic value by coastal communities. The consequences of pressure on the coast cause conflicts in management and utilization in coastal areas [4]. So it is expected that there will be a dynamic process that runs continuously, in making decisions on the utilization, development and protection of coastal and marine areas and resources through integrated management, such as designing institutional processes by deliberation to achieve harmonization between local governments and communities in coastal areas.

Various development activities in coastal areas, such as settlements, industry and trade, transportation and tourism activities, have significantly contributed to the implementation of development. However, development in coastal areas also has an impact on the sustainability and carrying capacity of the environment as well as social changes in this region which in turn can reduce the level of welfare of coastal

communities. Thus, more due to the absence of clear rules regarding the use of sea areas, general guidelines for the preparation of spatial plans, especially coastal management, have been established so that UU No. 34 of 2002 concerning General Guidelines for Coastal and Small Island Spatial Planning has been established. Then UU No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (Regional Autonomy), finally demanded proper management practices at the regional level.

Efforts to improve the quality of human resources and improve regional facilities and infrastructure are continuously carried out by the Government so that coastal resource management arrangements are expected to provide optimal benefits for the community while still prioritizing the sustainability of coastal resources as naturally available potential. This is a challenge as well as a responsibility for local governments in carrying out the mandate in accordance with laws and regulations. It is hoped that in the future development in coastal areas is expected to improve the quality of life and create jobs for people living in the region. Therefore, coastal areas and small islands must be managed in an integrated and sustainable manner by utilizing existing sources of growth and new sources of growth [5]. Naturally, coastal potential in the area is utilized directly by coastal communities, especially fishermen. Generally, coastal and marine potential utilized by fishermen is limited to efforts to meet the needs of life.

Coastal area management initiatives certainly require a positive response from every major actor in each locality/region and region. The response in question is not only about readiness to accept this initiative, but constitutional readiness at the local level, community readiness derived in the form of readiness for joint action from coastal communities. This challenge

demands integrated management to realize a balance between meeting economic needs and protecting environmental quality. This is in line with the views of Biliانا C. Sain and Robert W. Knecht, (1998) that an integrated approach is very important and urgent to be carried out considering the use of seas and coasts and activities on land, has a mutual influence on marine and coastal environments, and the effects of coastal and marine users. In addition, the fact that coastal areas are areas that are very rich in natural resources, but increasing development activities and population growth and decreasing natural resources on land, resulting in marine and coastal resources becoming the basis of hope for the balance of national development in the future. For this reason, spatial planning to optimize and develop the potential of coastal natural resources is certainly needed in order to develop sustainably.

II. METHOD

This review article uses the method of literature study. Sources and methods of data collection, namely by taking data in libraries, then reading, recording, and processing it. Secondary data sources in the form of research results such as books, journals, articles, internet sites, and others relevant to the research. Data analysis begins with analyzing the results of the study from the most relevant, relevant and moderately relevant. Next, compile the parts relevant to the study problem. The results of the compilation are then analyzed, and conclusions are drawn [7].

III. DISCUSSION

Sustainable and Integrated Utilization and Management of Coastal Areas

Sustainable management of coastal areas, that ecologically means, that the activity must be able to maintain ecosystem integrity, maintain the carrying capacity of the environment, and conservation of natural resources including biodiversity, so that it is expected that the use of resources can be sustainable. Being socially sustainable requires that a development activity should be able to create equitable development outcomes, social mobility, social cohesion, community participation, community empowerment (deratization), social identity, and institutional development [8].

Thus the perspective above so that a sustainable development model known as sustainable development emerged which contains three main elements covering economic, ecological and social dimensions (Harris et al, 2001 in Dahuri, 2003). A coastal development, first considered economic growth if the area is able to produce goods and services sustainably; Second, ecologically considered ecologically sustainable when the basis of the availability of natural resources can be maintained stably, there is no overexploitation of renewable natural resources, there is no waste disposal beyond the capacity of environmental assimilation which can result in polluted conditions, and the use of non-renewable resources accompanied by the development of substitute materials adequately, and thirdly Social is considered social equity if the basic needs of the entire population are met, there will be a fair distribution of income and business opportunities.

According to Bengen, (2004) optimal and sustainable development of coastal and marine resources is realized if it meets three ecological requirements: (1) utilization of coastal and marine resources in accordance with their carrying capacity; (2) harmonious use of coastal and marine space; and (3)

utilization of coastal assimilation capacity in accordance with the carrying capacity of the environment. To be able to realize the sustainable development, integrated coastal zone management is needed. This choice is based on: (1) coastal areas are multiple use zones where there are more than two kinds of natural resources and environmental services and there are more than two kinds of coastal uses; (2) the characteristics and natural dynamics of the nature of coastal and marine resources that are ecologically interrelated with each other including the upper land ecosystem; (3) coastal areas are inhabited by more than one ethnic group that has different livelihood preferences (Mahfud Effendy, 2009). Coastal management can be carried out by government institutions, private sector, community organizations involved in daily activities that occur in coastal areas. The entire process, according to Sorensen and McCreary (1990), must be carried out continuously and dynamically by considering all social, economic, cultural aspects and aspirations of coastal and marine user communities as well as conflicts over resource use and conflicts over the use of coastal and marine areas that may exist.

The integration of coastal and marine resource management according to Dahuri, et al, (2001) includes four aspects, namely 1) ecological integration; 2) sectoral cohesiveness; 3) integration of disciplines; and 4) integration of stakeholders. Ecological integration is needed due to various impacts caused by development activities carried out on this area's land, such as the oil drilling industry, settlements, agriculture and so on. Then on the high seas such as, offshore oil drilling activities, sea transportation. As well as overcoming pollution and sedimentation caused by industrial waste. Sector integration is needed due to the large number of agencies or development sectors engaged in the

utilization of coastal resources. So that there is often overlapping use of coastal resources between one sector and another. Spatial planning and guidelines for coastal area development really need to be done, especially in terms of planning that integrates sectoral interests. The integration of scientific disciplines is needed because the integration of disciplines in coastal area management, following the ecosystem and socio-cultural characteristics of the community. Integration of stakeholders is needed to accommodate development actors and coastal resource managers, including the government, community, private sector, and non-governmental organizations, each of which has an interest in the use of coastal resources. So that in planning development management it is important to use a top down approach and a bottom up approach.

The Problem of Decentralization of Integrated Coastal Area Management

Currently, coastal area resources are a promising potential in supporting the economic level of coastal communities, especially for fishermen because they are considered as resources that are jointly owned and can be accessed by the community openly so that the use of natural resources in coastal areas is increasing in Indonesia and tends to exceed the carrying capacity of coastal resource environmental ecosystems. Although the potential of coastal and marine areas utilized by fishermen, it is reported that it is still limited to efforts to meet the needs of family life. In fact, the availability of fish resources in several fishing grounds in Indonesia has been utilized beyond the carrying capacity so that its sustainability is threatened. Even some fish species are reported to have been difficult to obtain and even almost disappeared from Indonesian waters. This condition is further exacerbated by the

increase in the number of fishing fleets, the use of tools and techniques and fishing technologies that are not environmentally friendly.

The above conditions are more due to community-based coastal area management is interpreted as a natural resource management system in a coastal area where local communities in that place are actively involved in the process of managing the natural resources contained therein [4]. In fact, the use of coastal resources and the environment around the coast should be able to ensure the sustainability of ecological functions to support the sustainability of an economical and productive coastal fisheries business. The sustainability of ecological functions will ensure the existence of fish resources and environment [12]. For this reason, local governments are expected to have encouragement for the community to participate more in various aspects of life. So that the development process of coastal and marine areas can be arranged within the framework of a synergistic and harmonious integralistic approach, taking into account the value system and institutions that grow and develop in the community and are in line with local potential sources.

In line with the implementation of regional autonomy and strengthening democratization and increasing community participation, it has consequences for districts and / or cities as the basis for regional autonomy organizers are required to be better able to run the wheels of government independently. For this reason, local governments must be able to explore local potential to increase native income. Through the implementation of regional autonomy, the Regional Government seeks to utilize the potential of these coastal areas to increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD). In addition, local governments are given the right to utilize the potential of

these coastal areas to increase the growth and economy of the people in their areas. Given that the authority of local governments to manage the marine sector, including coastal areas, is still a new authority for regions so that the utilization of coastal area potential has not been fully implemented optimally, Regency and City Governments that have coastal areas.

Problems of utilization and management in coastal areas carried out by communities and regions mostly do not meet the provisions for sustainable and sustainable use of natural resources and these conditions will affect the condition and sustainability of the coast and its environment. The cause of degradation of coastal conditions is also indirectly caused by the management of natural resources upstream which affects estuaries in coastal areas. This is due to the unclear laws and regulations governing local governments making overlapping policies due to sectoral policies from the central government, the emergence of conflicts between regional administrative regions due to the absence of administrative boundaries as a unified ecosystem, and the understanding and interpretation of the concept of coastal utilization and management of stakeholders that has not been comprehensive. This condition is exacerbated by the problem of reclamation policies that are not based on AMDAL and business development permits which are still the authority of the central government which usually does not pay attention to the interests of regions and communities in coastal areas.

Finding Policy Solutions through Community-Based Coastal Management

National policies related to community-based coastal area management are policies for economic development of coastal communities based on local socio-cultural

potential and conditions to improve community welfare through optimal and sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources. This is done through improving the welfare level of coastal communities is one of the keys in reducing pressure on marine and coastal ecosystems from uncontrolled resource utilization. Then through improving regional infrastructure network services to support economic development in marine and coastal areas, where the availability of adequate regional infrastructure networks will support optimal utilization of marine and coastal resources and support coastal functions as a product node of community economic activities.

The strategy that underlies coastal community development policies can be carried out through two approaches, namely, structural and non-structural. The two approaches should certainly complement each other and be implemented integratively. The structural approach is a macro approach that emphasizes the arrangement of systems and socio-political structures. This approach prioritizes the role of authorized agencies and institutions established for coastal management. The structuring of structures and systems of relationships between all components and systems of life, both in coastal and marine areas and related supporting components, including social, economic and physical components is the objective of this approach. With the hope that the community will get wider opportunities to utilize natural resources sustainably, then create opportunities for the community to participate in protecting natural resources from threats both from within and outside the coastal community environment. So that in the future it can reduce social and economic problems caused by socio-economic inequality that has occurred in coastal communities.

On the other hand, the non-structural approach is an approach that prioritizes community empowerment which is psychologically to improve the ability of community members to participate in coastal and marine management and problems. Human society in this approach, is placed as a subject that has creativity and innovation, which through knowledge, and skills and attitudes can increase its role in the protection of surrounding natural resources. Therefore, one of the efforts to increase the role of local communities in the management of natural resources and coastal and marine areas is to increase knowledge, skills and awareness of the community to do something to protect natural resources. Therefore, one of the efforts to increase the role of local communities in the management of natural resources and coastal and marine areas is to increase knowledge, skills and awareness of the community to do something to protect natural resources. Of course, these knowledge and skills are not only related to efforts to overcome the problem of damage to natural resources but also related to economic efforts, especially in order to equip the community with alternative economic businesses.

Community empowerment basically leads to efforts to actualize the potential possessed by the community. Such an approach to community empowerment is certainly expected to give a role to individuals not as objects, but as actors / actors who determine the direction of their lives (Moebyarto in Wahyono, 2001). A community-centered community empowerment approach then underlies the insight of local resource management. The community-centered development planning mechanism emphasizes social learning technology and program formulation strategies. Community Based Management, according to Nikijuluw (1994) in Latama,

(2002), is an approach to natural resource management that puts the knowledge and environmental awareness of local communities as the basis for its management. In addition, they also have strong cultural roots and are usually incorporated in their beliefs.

Community-based management according to Carter (1996) in Latama, (2002) Latama, is a strategy for achieving a peoplecentered development where the focus of decision making with regard to the sustainable use of natural resources in an area lies with the people in the communities of that area. This is in line with what is stated in UU No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as a substitute for UU No. 09 of 1985 which was passed by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on September 14, 2004 in article 6 paragraph (2) reads: Fisheries management for the benefit of fishing and cultivation must consider customary law and / or local wisdom and pay attention to community participation. For this reason, increasing community participation in coastal area management through community empowerment programs should be related to increasing environmental insight and community skills, developing community quality and capacity so that they can be motivated to participate in preserving coastal ecosystems. Then planning community empowerment programs, especially when implementing should be based on extracting and developing traditional community values.

Thus so that many community empowerment programs have been successful in the community, including in the development of coastal communities through structural approaches and non-structural approaches, in their implementation prioritizing the basis of local wisdom of the local community [15], said that local wisdom is all forms of

knowledge, beliefs, understandings, or insights as well as customs or ethics that guide human behavior in life within ecological communities. This is because local/traditional wisdom is part of ethics and morality that helps humans to answer moral questions what to do, how to act, especially in the field of environmental and natural resource management. Therefore, coastal natural resources management is essentially a process of controlling human actions or communities around coastal areas so that the use of natural resources can be carried out wisely by heeding the principles of environmental sustainability [16].

Through community empowerment programs based on local wisdom of the local community, the development of coastal communities will create an atmosphere of kinship and mutual cooperation among coastal communities, create harmonious social relations, use of resources is not excessive because of the emergence of moral messages on themselves as social communities and as ecological communities. They also realize that the existence of their lives is inseparable from the existence of other creatures' lives on earth so that obedience and obedience to customary rules, wisdom and traditions are highly upheld.

V. CONCLUSION

The utilization and management of coastal areas in a sustainable and integrated manner has not been optimal because the use of coastal resources still tends to exceed the carrying capacity of coastal ecosystems. This is also supported by the concept of decentralization and the implementation of the rule of law which is still not well implemented and has not been comprehensively understood by stakeholders. So that the management of coastal areas through business development

related to fisheries and marine in this region is still sectoral and carried out centrally by the government. Fisheries and marine development programs and activities in coastal areas are still struggling to increase production, fishing and planning mechanisms through the implementation of programs are still top down. Aspects of empowerment and involvement of community participation (stakeholders) have not been explicitly described in coastal development programs and activities. Community-based coastal area management in the context of developing coastal communities based on potential and socio-cultural conditions requires coastal community development strategies through structural and non-structural approaches. This can be done through training and counseling in coastal community empowerment programs implemented by stakeholders by taking into account local wisdom.

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