

## Community Dynamics in the Governance of Indonesia's Coastal Resources:

### Case Study of CBNRM in North & South Sulawesi

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## The Country



- A nation of 17,500 islands with a coastline of 81,000 km.
- Population is 225 million (2005) with 1.8% increase per annum.
- 22% of the population live in or near the coastal areas.
- The coastal areas provide income for 16 million individuals or 24% of the national labor force (2000), mostly in the form of fishing communities.
- Marine and fishing related activities account for 20% of total gross domestic product.



## Coastal Resource Governance across the Different Periods



- The Sukarno era marked by attempts to unify Indonesia, thus natural resource use were relegated to the background.
- The Suharto era marked by commercialization of resources for national integration:
  - } Centralized model of policy making at the national level, relying on super agencies for incorporating cross cutting issues and coordination.
  - } De-concentrated model of policy implementation whereby provincial and regency government execute strategic action plans through line of command.
- The Post Suharto era marked by devolution of authority, decentralized public administration and participative governance:
  - } The provincial and regency government given the authority to perform policy and strategic planning and implementation in the management of coastal resources.
  - } Participation ensured through collective governance of natural resources.
  - } Participation ensured through consensual decision making and coordination across the village, district, regency and provincial levels.

## Research Questions

- In the light of devolution, collective management and participative governance, there is a need to ask:
- How are the various practices of coastal resource governance manifest ?
- How does on-ground governance practice interact with the government's policies and programs associated with coastal resource governance?
- How do the dynamics of social relations influence collective processes for achieving equitable and sustainable governance of coastal resources?
- How did Indonesian policies of devolution effect social-ecological responsiveness, participation and inclusive governance?
- How can these be facilitated to promote the equitable and sustainable governance of Indonesia's coastal resources?

## Methods

- Anthropological – qualitative research through the use of ethno-methodology.
- Case Study of North & South Sulawesi for contributing to Common Pool Resource Theory and Bookchin's Theory of Eco-Anarchism
- Why North Sulawesi ? : The presence of USAID's CBCRM program
- Why South Sulawesi ? : The presence of community initiated mangrove management scheme
- Data acquired through: participant observation, participation in social engagement, in depth – open ended interviews, secondary data.
- Purposive sampling performed for in depth interviews (100 'interviews', 50 'interviews' in each site).
- Data analysis: observing the distribution of answers across the different interviews, coding the interviews & field diaries into themes & concepts, performing working hypotheses through the process of writing memos (using NVivo software).
- Emergent findings from the empirical data become the results of the analysis.

## Theoretical Framework

- The theoretical assumptions underlying the research encompass post modernism, complexity theory and critical theory.
- Relevance of post modernism, complexity theory and critical theory to the research:
  - Post modernism – recognizing the different perspectives, groups & individuals that are present.
  - Complexity theory – recognizing the intertwining of the different stakeholders & their contexts in data acquisition and data analysis.
  - Critical theory - recognizing the roles of the supra-structure & the presence of power imbalance in resource governance.
  - Critical theory – recognizing the roles of the self and groups in promoting self reflection, awareness and empowerment.

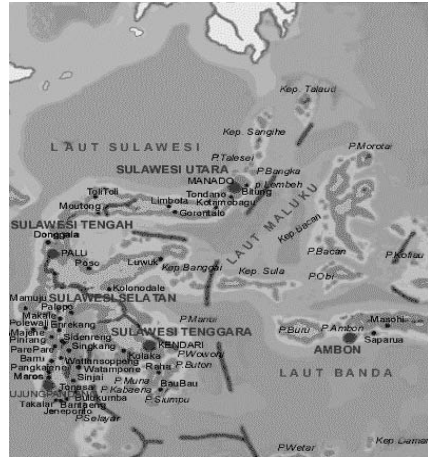
## Case Study 1:

**Tongke Tongke Village**

**Sinjai Regency**

**South Sulawesi Province**

**Indonesia**



## Main Stakeholders of Community Based Coastal Resource Management



- indigenous groups & immigrants from rural fishing villages
- donor agencies
- non government organizations
- the national, provincial & regency level government



## Case Study: Sinjai, South Sulawesi

- coastal community made up of fishermen & aquaculture - agricultural Farmers
- the presence of 600 Ha of mangrove initiated, developed & sustained by the community members
- local government officials turn the mangroves into a park
- the park provides community members with pride & a sense of identity



## People and Coastal Resources: Social & Psychological Relations

- food
- livelihood
- place, home and niche
- source of pride, respect and recognition
- source of identity differentiation and validation
- source of authority



## CPR Management = Self Empowerment

- the presence of power imbalance and power struggles is unavoidable.
- self awareness and empowerment lead to the presence of diversity in associating with the mangroves.
- diversity is useful.
- diversity empowers and is adaptive to absorb disturbance.
- diversity = enduring social and cultural 'institutions' for sustainability.

### Basic Organizational Conflicts



The Unavoidable Dilemmas of Social Groups  
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## Case Study 2:

### Blongko Village

### Minahasa Regency

### North Sulawesi Province

### Indonesia



## Main Stakeholders of Community Based Coastal Resource Management



- indigenous groups & immigrants from rural fishing villages
- donor agencies
- non government organizations
- the national, provincial & regency level government



## Case Study: Blongko, North Sulawesi

- half of the population are fishermen & seasonal laborers
- destructive fishing methods using bombs & cyanides
- Blongko bay's fishery resources & reefs in a very critical condition
- USAID and Indonesian government initiated the marine sanctuary



## Roles of Government Officials and USAID

- } facilitating village level organization & regulations for protecting marine sanctuary
- } promoting village regulation made by village representatives
- } facilitating consensus over monitoring and enforcement schemes expected
- } promoting fishery and marine resource conservation through livelihood improvement, utilitarianism and commodification of coastal resources



## Models synonymously adopted by USAID and the Indonesian government

- representative model
- consensus model
- utilitarian and commodification model

## Issues with Representative and Consensus Model for Marine Sanctuary Management

- social discrepancy,
- viewpoint distortions,
- individual and group marginalization,
- power struggle among various social and political elites
- devolution of responsibility but not devolution of power and authority
- villagers engage in CBNRM through village heads
- passive resistance through avoidance



## Issues with Utilitarian Model for Marine Sanctuary Management

- relegates coastal resources solely to its use values
- in the absence of social and cultural 'institutions' which facilitate a decrease in the rate of production and consumption, the utilitarian model promotes further exploitation and commercialization of natural resources
- environmental awareness and efforts to protect coastal resources also arise through social and emotional attachments to the resources



## Conclusions

- Collective action for NRM is not about enforced consensus and homogeneity but rather about individuals who collaborate and resist to achieve the collective good through self organization.
- Diversity and complexity facilitate the rise of social and cultural institutions for promoting civic duty and social and ecological responsibilities.
- The implications which market rationality has on groups and individuals are contingent upon the complexity of the social and cultural practices found within the locality.
- Private ownership of coastal resources does not necessarily yield the private management of coastal resources; social and cultural 'institutions' are present to facilitate the rise of civic duty in the light of private ownership.
- Constructive resistance for protecting public interests is a spectrum and can be temporary or prolonged; resistance depends on conditions, power relations, cultural practices, alignment of competing timelines (resistance has temporal and spatial scales).

