Dynamics of Community Based Coastal Resource Management in Wabula Village, Buton Regency

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Abstract. Coastal Resources Management was carried out by the community have been displaced by government’s role which tends prefer to capital investors. The consequence of controlling local communities was becoming weak, and competing got benefit from capital entrepreneurs. The aims of this study were (1) the dynamics of the implementation of coastal resource management in the community, (2) the application of the basic principles of traditional-based coastal resource management and programs, (3) key factors that influence the existence of traditional resource-based resource management systems and programs. The results of the study found that the dynamics of the implementation of community based coastal resource management was constructed by a socio-cultural order that continued to develop in accordance with the demands of the times. The creation of a management system based on its dynamic program was based on the level of needs and sustainability of the ecosystem determined by the Ministry of Fisheries included in the COREMAP program. The application of the basic principles of community-based coastal resource management is very dynamic and manifested on a local conceptual basis. The key factors these influencing the existence of a community based coastal resource management system rested in the weakness of the authority exercised by the parabela.

1. Introduction
Coastal is a unique area in the context of landscape, the region is the meeting place of land and sea [1, 2, 3]. The first comprehensive tool kit for coastal planners and those aiming to achieve effective coastal management worldwide. Coastal Planning and Management provides a link between planning and management tools and thus includes all stages in the process, from development through evaluation to implementation [4].

Drawing on examples of successful coastal planning and management from around the world, the authors provide clear and practical guidelines for the people who make daily decisions about the world's coastlines. Coastal Planning and Management is an invaluable resource for professionals in environmental and planning consultancies, international organizations and governmental departments, as well as for academics and researchers in the local and international fields of geography, marine and environmental science, marine and coastal engineering and marine policy and planning.

Coastal areas are an important area in terms of planning and management points of view. Viewed from its potential, it is divided into four categories, namely (1) renewable resources, such as fish, shrimp and so on, coastal and marine aquaculture activities, (2) non-renewable resources, such as petroleum
and gas, (3) marine energy, such as tides and waves, (4) environmental services, such as tourism and marine transportation.

Nevertheless, the reality of some serious issues has also become strategic issues in the management of coastal and marine resources such as the condition of coastal resources and sea that are common property with access that is quasi-open access, more lead to understanding the nature of resources that are public domain and no owner. This condition produces a phenomenon called the dissipatet resource rent, i.e., loss of borrowing of resources that should be obtained from optimal managemen [5]. With quasi open access then the actions of one party that harms the other cannot be corrected by the market (market failure). This creates economic inefficiency because all parties will try to exploit the resources as much as possible, otherwise the other party will get benefit. Reinforced with technology, capitalists are able to excessively exploit resources resulting in the law of the jungle (who is strong, he wins) and the natural production power becomes disrupted.

This study focuses on the basic principles of ideal CBRM as required by [6], such as (1) mobilization and community participation, (2) social capital and partnerships, (3) resources and justice, (4) dissemination of information and communication, (5) research and development, (6) empowerment and delegation of authority, (7) legitimacy and community trust, (8) monitoring, feedback and accountability; (9) collaboration management and adaptive leadership; (10) participation in making decisions, (11) the possibility of the environment optimizing the initial conditions, and (12) cooperation and conflict resolution.

2. Research Method

2.1 Data Source

The data obtained from this study were sourced from primary and secondary data [7, 8]. Primary data was obtained from the results of interviews and direct observation of researchers in the field with informants, namely: Parabela, Imam, Moji, Village Heads, Religious Figures, Community leaders, Fishermen, Collectors, Cultural observer, Lecturers, Non-Governmental Organizations, Government, Facilitators who had working on Coremap, and others. Secondary data comes from relevant agencies, namely the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Buton District.

Qualitative data collection is done through the determination of informants based on initial information about community members involved in resource utilization and management, including fishermen.

2.2 Procedure for Data Retrieval

In this study, a number of certain effective data were collected and integrated in the analysis process, and were presented in such a way as to support the main themes that were the focus of the research, so that it is a separate construction as a product of interaction between field informants and researchers [9] and in depth interview and focus group [10].

2.3 Data Analysis

The main analysis used in this research was analytical qualitative data analysis through interpretation and comprehension. In order to obtain accurate data, field notes were refined, coded data and problems. Coding of data based on the results of criticism made, the appropriate data separated by certain code. The data obtained were analyzed component by three stages:

The first stage was the process of rough data reduction of field notes. In the process, selected data were relevant to the research focus. Data reduction was done by creating data summaries, scattering themes, and creating a basic data presentation template.

The second stage was the presentation of data, namely the preparation of a collection of information into a statement for subsequent withdrawal of conclusions. The data were presented in the form of narrative texts, initially scattered and separated on various sources of information, then classified according to theme and analysis needs.

Third stage, drawing conclusions based on reduction and presentation of data. The gradual conclusion drew from the general conclusion at the time of data reduction then becomes more specific
at the actual conclusion step. This series of processes indicated that the qualitative data analysis in this study combines the data reduction, data presentation, concluding and recurring conclusions.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Dynamics Implementation of Community-Based Coastal Resource Management

Community Based Coastal Resource Management (PSPBM) is a resource management system in place where local communities are actively involved in the management of natural resources contained therein, so that the coastal communities to manage their resources together and produce a typical social interaction.

From some of the decisions the result of violations of the rules on the DPL one of these cases has been discussed about the process of completion, which report the violation by taking the octopus in the DPL. Deliberation troubleshooting on Sunday March 2, 2008 in Galampa Wabula village. La Duwi Rapporteur is also as Motivator Village (MD) program COREMAP II Village Wabula who caught a villager Wabula the initials SR who took octopus in DPL area Wabula - Wasampela. In a statement reprimanding LD SR for entry in the area of SR precisely DPL but still take an octopus and argued that its existence outside some mast step on which he thought was the limit DPL. However, because the witness so that LD remains that what SR includes elements of intent.

Problem solved with the ceremony kaleo-leo, in accordance with the rules "in the event of an internal conflict between residents in one village and not equipped with witnesses or evidence the settlement kaleo-leo and the results must be accepted by both the guilty party shall pay a fine in accordance with the offense ". Kaleo-leo ceremony won by LD where SR cannot survive in water for 3 minutes while the LD able to survive longer than SR.

Therefore, kaleo-leo process won by LD then the SR is obliged to pay a fine of one million, as disclosed in village regulations.

The main course of conflict was the local fishermen between fishermen from the outside, is as said by [11], that the dominance of the doctrine of open access was still strong so that the fishermen consider that marine and coastal waters as belonging to everyone. It marked setting by local people who had been hereditary not got the recognition that strong, it is often violated. Because the doctrine of open access community stems from the tradition of the North Atlantic countries.

In addition, in the form of system to accommodate new entrants, Wabula society provided opportunities from the outside to catch fish in the waters around the coast if requested permission from the parties agreed that Traditional means. Fishermen were allowed to obey the rules that have been agreed upon by the entire community through village regulations or other regulations. However, fishermen are accommodated for arrests region Wabula waters more disciplined than other regions. It caused by firmness/Parabela supported by the police.

3.2 Implementation of Basic Principles of Community-Based Coastal Resource Management

The dynamics of community based coastal resource management and context management were not independent of the motion of society as a continuous (dynamic) that cause changes in the governance of coastal resources. Therefore, the history of the coastal resource management system is a construction that can explain the dynamics of the ongoing process itself. This is similar with the stated that approach today must be understood by the underlying dynamics, and it was not obtained without assessment or at least reveal about past history.

Thus, the dynamic analysis approach management of coastal resources in the study area that were traditional management, nature management and creation of management programs that combine both (traditional and program) was analyzed based coastal resource management systems that occur in the region of cases based on the sequence of events (period). Community based coastal resource management in the region fluctuated case.

Practice management of marine resources in Takimpo and Wabula, in the past, managed limited only fish or by species / species specific, while the types of resources that others even ecosystem too freely
could be exploited, because only of the fish only marine resources at that time used to meet the food needs of the community, while other commodities had not had economic value. Fishing ban was reinforced by the agreement and customary regulations which covers an area aligned with the customary authorities. Kaombo effort when it was ecologically very well due to the utilization of fish would be controlled, even the results of the tender used for the public interest in the improvement of roads, mosques and other improvements. The fishermen catch the fish.

![Figure 1. Illustration Mechanism Kaombo](image)

Kaombo implementation process began with an event at the consultative meeting Baruga / galampa led by Parabela attended by sarano Traditional, community leaders and the general public. In the meeting there were discussed three main topics: (1) the boundaries of the area to be closed; (2) be exploited marine resources; and (3) sanctions for violations. After it was made public by the Imam and devices, especially on Friday before the Friday prayers. Furthermore, the installation of a line in the form of a flag of sticks and palm leaved on a lie within the region were closed. Installation kaombo limit sign carried by Waci / wati (member councils; sara charge of general rules), and Moji (members of the councils in charge of the rules of religion). Diombo region length according to your needs and sarano Traditional society, if a party took a lot of fish took a long time anyway. Kaombo old generally ranges from six to twelve months.

Another thing that was interesting in Wabula is dynamic resource management systems of systems kaombo the supervision of commodity based, namely the prohibition of the exploitation of species of sea cucumbers, trochus or abalone and japing-japing during kaombo (temporary) then entered and fused collaborating with resource management system society based that DPL (Marine Protected Area). Kaombo system in this research report would then be a simple intellectual property rights administered by the researcher.

4. CONCLUSION

Implementation of community based coastal resource management was constructed by the socio-cultural order which continues to develop in every time. While the creation of the program-based management system, the dynamics based on the level of needs and sustainability of ecosystems established by the Ministry of Fisheries are included in the Core map program. The application of the basic principles of community-based coastal resource management was very dynamic and manifested on a local conceptual basis. A key factor influencing the existence of a community based coastal resource management system lies in the weakness of the authority given to the community, and vice versa, in the program was community support in managing coastal resources in its territory. The adaptive/ accommodative coastal resource management scenario refers to the capacity of the community supported by the access and control it had in managing the coastal resources in its territory. The combination of Community Program Management and the Program mutually contributes to the sustainability of coastal resources with increasing coastal area, namely Ombo and Marine Protected Areas.
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