

Recent Development of Coastal Resource Management Projects in Indonesia

Listya Inderasari and Erni Widjajanti *

ABSTRACT

Coastal Community Development and Fisheries Resources Management is six-year innovative joint project, between Government of Indonesia and the Asian Development Bank. Objectives of the project are 1) to promote sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources; 2) to reduce poverty in the coastal areas by providing opportunities for increasing the living standards of coastal communities. The success of fisheries management depends on the degree to which people participate and accept their role as partners in the decision making process. The institution framework is elements of co-management partnerships linking communities, fishermen, government and other fishing sectors together in the fisheries management process.

Keywords: sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources, institution framework, elements of co-management partnerships

** Staff of Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia*



I. Introduction

1. Coastal Community Development and Fisheries Resource Management is a six-year innovative joint project, between Government of Indonesia and the Asian Development Bank, incorporating coastal community development concerns with participatory resources management efforts. The project is designed to implement in five selected coastal Districts in four Provinces : Bengkalis in Riau Province (an inland with significant mangrove forests), Muncar and Prigi in East Java Province (a deep ocean area), Tegal in Central Java Province (densely populated overfished and shallow coastal area) and East Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara (a coral reef inland).

II. Objective

2. The primary objectives of the Project are (1) to promote sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources; and (2) to reduce poverty in the coastal areas by providing opportunities for increasing income and improving the living standards of coastal communities.

III. Project Component

3. The Project will comprise four components :

1. Coastal Fisheries Resource Management

4. Aim to rationalize and regulate the use of coastal fisheries resources, and conserve fish habitats at selected Project areas through (i). Resource and ecological assessment and socioeconomic assessment ; (ii). Coastal fisheries resource management planning; (iii). Implementation of coastal resource management plans; (iv). Monitoring, control and surveillance; and (v). An information and education campaign.

2. Community Development and Poverty Reduction;

5. The Project will promote non fishing income-generating activities and improve the existing social infrastructure in the Project sites. It will aim to wean coastal fisheries away from fishing activities and subsequently, reduce dependence and pressure on the coastal fish resources. The component will consist of (1). Community organizing and social preparation; (2). Development and implementation of micro-enterprise, agribusiness, and income diversification projects; and (3). Improvement of infrastructure facilities for social services.

3. Environmental Improvement of Small-scale Fish-landing Centers

6. The project will upgrade and rehabilitate facilities at fishing port and selected fish landing centers in the Project provinces to (I). Improve sanitary and environmental conditions, (ii). Enhance the quality and value of fish production, and (iii). Reduce physical and quality losses.

4. Institutional strengthening

7. The Project will (1). Strengthen the public institutions responsible for fisheries resource management, including center, provincial and district fisheries office, other local government agencies, the Local Community Organizations (LCOs), cooperatives and associations and coastal communities; (2). Equip the project Executing Agencies and participating agencies, as well as the LCOs, with the skills required for effective Project implementation; and (3). Support improvement of the fisheries information system, institutional assessment and human resource development and establishment of a project management system through the provision consulting services and training.

IV. Participatory Coastal Fisheries Resource Management (PCFRM)

8. The success of fisheries management depends on the degree to which people participate and accept their role as partners in the decision making process. Regional fisheries agencies therefore need an institutional framework to support and facilitate this participation. The institutional framework is one of co-management partnerships linking communities, fishermen, government and other fishing sectors together in the fisheries management process. These partnerships are needed to support government intervention in the small-scale fishing sector to achieve specific agree objectives.

V. Guiding Principles of PCFRM

- a. District Fisheries Service and Province Fisheries Service are responsible, under Regional Government, for the management of coastal fisheries resources.
- b. Stakeholders of participatory coastal fisheries resource management are the coastal communities, private sectors and government agencies.
- c. Stakeholders are partners in fisheries management.
- d. Stakeholders have obligations for the stewardship and management of coastal fisheries resources.
- e. Participation is a two-way decision-making process for reaching agreement and conflict resolution.
- f. Community awareness is key to the sustainable use of fisheries resources.
- g. Coastal fishing communities have fishing rights.
- h. Fisheries management is a continuous process based on better knowledge.
- i. Transparent decision-making processes.
- j. Coastal fishery plans are the basis of fisheries management.
- k. Cross-jurisdictional challenges require a network of fisheries management institutions.
- l. Legislation and law enforcement are the basis of fisheries management.

VI. Elements of the PCFRM Framework

9. District Fisheries Management Advisory Committee is a stakeholder committee organized by District Fisheries Service consisting of democratically elected members representing stakeholder groups, and other nominated or invited members. This is a consultative body set up to advise District Fisheries Service and other stakeholders in matters related to PCFRM.

10. Local Area Fisheries Committee is an independent stakeholder committee consisting of democratically elected members representing stakeholder groups and other nominated or invited members. This is a consultative body set up to advise District Fisheries Service and other stakeholders in matter related to PCFRM.

11. Fishing Gear Associations is an independent group of fishermen using the same type of fishing



gears set up to further the common interests and aspirations of fishermen, and to be a negotiating partner with other stakeholders in fisheries management.

12. Coastal Fishery Plans are a legal framework for the implementation of coastal fisheries resource management and a public statement of the intent of agreed actions.

13. Provincial Management Institution is aim to facilitate resolving fisheries resource management challenges that affect many district.

14. National Management is aim to facilitate resolving managing fisheries resource management challenges that face many provinces.

VII. Implementation of the Project

15. To implementation this project modification is needed depend on the need of resources availability, local community and district government (bottom up).

References

Anonymous, 1998, Project Administration Memorandum (PAM)

Taylor M. Noel, 2001, Framework for Participatory Coastal Fisheries Resource Management.

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