

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT FOR COASTAL RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY: A REVIEW

Peranan Pengelolaan Berbasis Masyarakat untuk Keberlanjutan Sumberdaya Pesisir:
Tinjauan

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ABSTRACT

The abundant potential resources in coastal and marine areas have the potential to be overutilized, which can lead to resource degradation. There are various management aimed at ecosystem sustainability, one of which is community-based ecosystem management. The purpose of this research is to provide information related to the role of community-based management that has been carried out. The method used in this research is the literature review method which is primary and secondary data that has been obtained from searching scientific articles and then compiled, analyzed and conclusions will be drawn. Community Based Management as a process of giving authority, responsibility, and opportunities to the community to manage its own resources preceded by determining needs and goals and aspirations. Various challenges are often experienced in management between the government, the community and also investors related to the use of space. Improving human resources in the form of education, training, access to technology and information, and institutional strengthening are needed to ensure that communities have the ability to manage their territory, while the government plays a role in maintaining, supporting and preserving existing culture or customs. The conclusion of this research is that the naming of each region is different but has the same goal, namely to maintain the sustainability of resources, so it is necessary to involve various parties in maintaining and documenting community-based resource management in each region.

Keywords: Sustainability, Community, Management, Coastal resources

ABSTRAK

Potensi sumberdaya yang melimpah di wilayah pesisir dan laut memiliki potensi untuk dimanfaatkan secara berlebihan, sehingga dapat menyebabkan degradasi sumberdaya. Terdapat berbagai pengelolaan yang bertujuan untuk keberlanjutan ekosistem yang mana salah satunya yaitu pengelolaan ekosistem berbasis masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu

memberikan informasi terkait peran pengelolaan berbasis masyarakat yang sudah dilakukan. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu metode kajian pustaka yang merupakan data primer dan sekunder yang telah diperoleh dari penelusuran artikel-artikel ilmiah dan kemudian dikompilasi, analisis serta akan diambil kesimpulannya. Pengelolaan Berbasis Masyarakat sebagai suatu proses pemberian wewenang, tanggungjawab, dan kesempatan kepada masyarakat untuk mengelola sumberdayanya sendiri yang didahului dengan penentuan kebutuhan dan tujuan serta aspirasi. Berbagai tantangan sering dialami dalam pengelolaan antara pemerintah, masyarakat dan juga investor terkait dengan penggunaan ruang. Peningkatan SDM berupa Pendidikan, pelatihan, akses terhadap teknologi dan informasi, serta penguatan kelembagaan diperlukan untuk memastikan masyarakat memiliki kemampuan dalam pengelolaan wilayahnya, sedangkan pemerintah memainkan peranan dalam menjaga, mendukung dan melestarikan budaya ataupun adat istiadat yang ada. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu dengan penamaan pada masing-masing daerah berbeda namun memiliki tujuan yang sama yaitu untuk menjaga keberlanjutan sumberdaya, sehingga perlu untuk keterlibatan berbagai pihak dalam menjaga dan mendokumentasikan pengelolaan sumberdaya berbasis masyarakat pada setiap daerah.

Kata Kunci: Keberlanjutan, Masyarakat, Pengelolaan, Sumberdaya pesisir

INTRODUCTION

Coastal areas, which are transitional areas between land and sea, certainly have abundant potential resources. Coastal resources consist of two important components, namely recoverable resources (coral reefs, seagrass, mangroves, fishery resources, seaweed) and non-recoverable (oil and gas, tin, bauxite, sand, minerals and other mining materials (Husen *et al.*, 2024). (Costanza *et al.*, 1997; Crossland *et al.*, 2005) states that resources in coastal areas representing 12% of the world's surface store food sources, global fisheries sources, oil and gas products, reservoirs of biodiversity and can be developed for transportation, industry and tourism. Coastal areas certainly have residents called coastal communities who are an important part and most of them are fishermen who have a great dependence on the sustainability of coastal natural resources (Harahap, 2015).

The abundant resource potential makes this area very vulnerable to conflicts of interest to improve the economy. This is because coastal areas are common property resources and can be utilized by everyone (open access). Excessive utilization in coastal areas certainly increases the economy, but decreases coastal resources. Increasing population growth results in the need to expand the area for habitation (Hakim, 2020) and causes environmental damage and disrupts fishermen's activities (Djamali *et al.*, 2016; Oddang *et al.*, 2023). Reclamation in Indonesia is increasing, which is thought to be in line with population growth and the interests of economic growth in an area. In addition, on September 6, 2021, it was reported that the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) had arrested an illegal Malaysian-flagged foreign boat in the Malacca Strait. In 2021, the KKP has arrested 135 fishing vessels of which 88 Indonesian vessels acted in compliance with regulations and 47 illegal foreign fishing vessels (Leonardo & Deeb, 2022).

In overcoming the growing damage to coastal ecosystems, it is necessary to make a protection effort. The community is the one that utilizes the potential for survival and economy. Community participation in resource management has been regulated in several legal instruments, including Law Number 7 of 2007 in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 4-/PERMEN-KP/2014 concerning Community participation and empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small

islands, and regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 16/PERMEN-KP/2016 concerning management planning for coastal areas and small islands.

Local wisdom is local ideas that are wise, full of wisdom, good value that survives and is followed by the entire community (Sartini, 2004) because basically humans always seek various ways to survive and adapt to the environment and society (Surakusumah & Kusuma, 2025). According to (Jupri, 2018; Keraf, 2002), local wisdom does not only stop at ethics, but reaches norms and behaviors, so that local wisdom can be like a religion that dominates humans in behaving and acting both in the context of daily life and determining further human civilization. The concept of indigenous peoples is a general definition to mention certain communities with certain characteristics, while customary law communities are a juridical technical definition that refers to a group of people who live in an area (Ulayat) where they live and a certain living environment (Saimima & Unitly, 2023). Research (Basri, 2020) explains that, differences in understanding of arrangements regarding the management of coastal and marine areas in Indonesia have led to many conflicts between users of these areas and bordering districts / cities. According to Delvinare *et al.*, (2024) that natural resource management with active involvement from the community shows higher success.

According to (Simatauw *et al.*, 2019) explained that fishermen from South Sulawesi utilize flying fish resources in the West Papua area. This is suspected because the potential of flying fish resources in Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi has decreased due to overfishing (Eka *et al.*, 2019). The limited availability of resources makes it necessary to trigger protection (Saiful & Ruban, 2021). Management activities are carried out for the sustainability of an ecosystem or resource that can be enjoyed for the future. There are various kinds of management carried out with the same goal, one of which is the management of coastal areas based on local wisdom or in eastern Indonesia is often referred to as *sasi*. The author reviews the available scientific literature related to *sasi* management models in Eastern Indonesia with various types and names but with the same objectives. This review looks at previous scientific research related to local wisdom-based management.

METHODS

The method used is literature review. The literature review method is primary and secondary data that has been obtained from searching scientific articles and then compiled, analyzed and conclusions will be drawn so that conclusions will be obtained from the research objectives carried out (Hasriyanti *et al.*, 2021; Pangestu & Mulyanie, 2024). This research will discuss the local wisdom of *sasi* that has been carried out from various regions with various names from each region. The data sources of this research are taken from scientific journals, books and sources that can be scientifically accounted for.

RESULT

This literature review was conducted to determine community-based coastal zone management using existing literature collection techniques on coastal zone management. The collected literature was analyzed to answer the measurement objectives and compared with the results of simple measurements . There were seven pieces of literature discussing local community-based coastal zone management, all of which were national journals found by searching Google Scholar using the keywords “coastal zone management and local communities.” The sources were not only taken from relevant journals but also included articles and books that supported each opinion.

Table 1. Review Results

Name and Years	Title	Method	Result
Delvina <i>et al.</i> , 2024	Cpmmunity – Based Coastal Zone Management : Literature Review	The methods used is the documentation method	Policy implementation is strengthened through community empowerment programs and an integrated management approach that considers ecological, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional aspects, with the active participation of various stakeholders.
Alvayedoa & Erliyana, 2022	Legal Review of the Position and Involvement of Local Wisdom of the Indigenous People of Maluku in the Form of Sasi in Environmental Management	Normative legal research approach	The results of research on the legal system in Sasi indicate that customary law and positive law regarding environmental management are closely related to one another.
Hasriyanti <i>et al.</i> , 2023	Local Wisdom of Sasi In Sustainable Marine Resource Management In Selaru District, Southwest Maluku Regency	Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Based on Library Research	The local wisdom of sasi practiced by the Tanimbar tribe in Adaut Village is one of the efforts to preserve marine resources. With the existence of Sasi, the local community can make good use of marine resources so that these resources can be efficient and sustainable for the welfare of the community.
Dewi, 2018	Community Based Development: Community-Based Coastal Area Management Model	Empiris methods	The employment of this model will bring benefits as the active participation of the coastal communities may increase incomes, preserve the coastal area, and provide more spaces to the coastal communities in developing and managing the marine resources by observing the potentials, characteristics and socio-culture of the people. Active roles of the coastal communities also bring

			hopes to the eradication of poverty issues that eventually will end up to the materialization of coastal communities justice and prosperity.
Fermana & Sarjan, 2024	The Role Local Wisdom in Sustainable Natural Resources Management: A Global Perspective	Systematic Literature Review, SLR	Local wisdom plays a significant role in sustainable natural resource management. Through a deep understanding of traditional practices that have been tested by time, local communities can maintain ecosystem balance and preserve biodiversity.
Lewerissa <i>et al.</i> , 2023	The Percormance Efficiency of The Sasi System for The Sandfish Sea Cucumber (Holothuria Scabra) In Tungu Village, Aru Islands	Interview methods	The results of the performance assessment of sand sea cucumbers in Tungu Village, based on the categories of efficiency, sustainability, and equity, were classified as moderate.
Rahmawati & Afriandi, 2024	The Existence of Maritime Traditional Institutions in Sustainable Management of the Aceh Coastal Area: A Literature Riview	Literature Review Method	The role of customary institutions in Aceh Province has had a significant influence on integrated coastal zone management based on the blue economy concept. The role of customary institutions needs to be optimized with support from local governments in order to sustain the existence of maritime customary institutions in the future.
Siarukin <i>et al.</i> , 2024	Coastal and Marine Resources Management Strategy Based on Indigenous Law Communities in Jabulenga Village,	Semi structural Interview	There are six management strategies that can be used by customary institutions and communities together to conserve coastal and marine resources in Jabulenga Village. The recommendation that can be given is that focused

	Aru Islands Regency		research is needed to inventory the types of coastal and marine resources and their conditions based on time series data in Jabulenga Village, Aru Islands Regency.
Vindy & Subroto, 2024	The Effectiveness of Sasi Customary Law in Preserving Natural Resources in the Ambon Community.	Empirical law	Through the practice of Sasi, the people of Ambon strive to preserve their environment and natural resources. The effectiveness of Sasi customary law is supported by the role of customary institutions, active community participation, and enforcement mechanisms and sanctions for violations. However, there are challenges such as the influence of modernization and a lack of awareness among the younger generation about natural resource conservation.

DISCUSSION

Local Wisdom-Based Management

According to Pomeroy (1995), Community Based Management is a process of giving authority, responsibility, and opportunity to the community to manage their own resources, preceded by determining their needs, goals and aspirations. The community is the party that directly feels the impact of coastal and marine resource utilization activities, because most coastal communities depend on existing resources. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 40/PERMEN-KP/2014 on the participation and empowerment of communities in the management of coastal areas and small islands, the community has a role in planning, implementation and supervision. There are two principles of community-based management, namely empowering and trusting communities to determine their own needs, plan and make decisions openly and responsibly; providing good environmental support to realize the role of the community in development, especially efforts to improve their welfare (COREMAP II, 2006). According to (Harahap, 2015), one of the important elements in sustainable development is community participation and decentralized management.

Community-based management or development was initiated by Korten (1984), who came up with a new theory that presents an important new potential for implementing growth and human welfare, justice and sustainability of development itself called the theory of people-centered development. Dahuri, (2003) states that in practice, community-based management

can be categorized into two groups, namely traditional and neotraditional. Traditional PBM (Community Based Management) is generally like sasi in Eastern Indonesia with various names and neotraditional is generally facilitated by the government or NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations).

Local wisdom-based management is still carried out by indigenous peoples but in each region it is different from one another but with the same goal of sustainability. One of the things that is still done in an effort to protect coastal resources is “sasi”. The local wisdom of sasi is the local wisdom of the Maluku people in managing natural resources on land and at sea. (Hasriyanti *et al.*, 2023). Sasi is the management and protection of natural resources on land and sea carried out by the Maluku community which then spread to several regions in Papua (Alvayedoa & Erliyana, 2022). Sasi is still practiced by communities in Misool in the form of customary sasi and church sasi (McLeod *et al.*, 2019). Aru Islands recognizes two types of sasi, namely customary sasi and religious sasi (Siarukin *et al.*, 2024). The mention of sasi in each region differs from one another. The Ursia area in the northern Aru Islands is called Siri, while the Uralima community in the southern part is called Sir (Lewerissa *et al.*, 2023).

Owi and Auki islands in the Padaido archipelago of Teluk Cendrawasih National Park recognize resource management called Sasisen which can literally be interpreted as confinement, protection or prohibition, the application of which is accompanied by sanctions that are applied for a certain period of time according to the agreement of the parties (Rokhdian *et al.*, 2016). Sasi in Kei Besar is Yot and Kei Kecil is Yutut. Currently, sasi tends to be a law rather than a tradition, where sasi is used as a way to make policies in taking marine and agricultural products (Damardjati & Kursini, 2015). The Customary Institution in Aceh Province is known as Panglima Laot, which has a role to carry out marine customs, carry out marine customary law, carry out meupayang law and resolve customary disputes (Rahmawati & Afriandi, 2024). In customs, of course, there is a law that becomes a tool that needs to be done to emphasize the custom itself. According to (Saimima & Unitly, 2023) states that in general, customary law is an unwritten law that binds indigenous peoples in their customary environment (ethnic or tribal communities) so that it must be obeyed because they will get sanctions if they violate it. The customary law of the community on the coast of Kupang Bay is known as lilifuk or commonly referred to as atolan alat lilifuk (Hasriyanti *et al.*, 2021).

Challenges And Solutions

Every policy or effort to maintain resources for sustainability must have challenges that will be faced both challenges from within the community and external to the community itself. Climate change, environmental degradation and rapid modernization also threaten the sustainability of traditional ways of life and local knowledge systems (Delvina *et al.*, 2024). Added by (Vindy & Subroto, 2024) that urbanization, lifestyle changes and increased economic activity can lead to reduced awareness and compliance with sasi as well as the influence of modernization. The more intense lifestyle and culture in the current era, makes the way of thinking of today's gnerasi more modern and has begun to leave the culture that is considered as something ancient. According to (Rokhdian *et al.*, 2016) that the traditions of indigenous peoples began to fade due to the times and lack of government support. According to (Pangestu & Mulyanie, 2024), disruption has great potential in replacing old physical technology with new technology that is considered to have efficiency and usefulness.

Conflicts of interest and control of space are one of the challenges, namely the overlapping interests between indigenous peoples, governments and investors in utilizing coastal space. According to (Safaat & Yono, 2018), development and exploration of the potential of natural resources in marine and coastal areas have the opportunity to damage the environment, ecosystems and disrupt the existing order of indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples in coastal areas experience the fate of alienation in enjoying equitable development, in

terms of coastal and marine resource management as well, many foreign investors come and make them expelled from their areas. Sustainable infrastructure development that is being promoted by the government sometimes in its implementation still pays little attention to the interests or existence of regulations from the lives of indigenous peoples (Ramadhani & Riyanti, 2022). Added by (Gloria, 2012) that often the government is concerned with personal interests in order to seize customary land owned by indigenous peoples in the name of infrastructure development. Conflicts of interest lead to economic inequality and dependence on extractive industries. Many communities are pressured by economic needs, selling resources instantly rather than practicing sustainable conservation. Dependence on industries such as sand mining and others makes it difficult for communities to apply the principles of local wisdom.

There is also the challenge of the lack of legal and policy recognition. There are many local wisdoms that do not yet have formal legal umbrella so that they do not have legally binding power. The state has regulated and recognized customary law communities in several existing regulations. However, according to (Qodriyatun, 2009), the policies of several ministries are not running optimally, because there is no common perception of indigenous peoples and there is no reference to recognize the existence of indigenous peoples. Lack of documentation and transfer of local knowledge is often passed down orally, making it vulnerable to loss if not documented. Documentation of customary regulations is still very low because the history is only held or known by some people.

Local community empowerment plays an important role in community-based resource management. Capacity building through education and training, access to technology and information, and strengthening local institutions are needed to ensure that communities have adequate capabilities in managing their areas. The role of the central government to the village level plays an important role in maintaining, supporting and preserving the culture or customs that exist in each region (Fermana & Sarjan, 2024). In addition, the introduction of local wisdom since school helps develop the character of cultural understanding, so that they can appreciate culture (Darmadi, 2018; Pamenang, 2021) and maintain cultural identity amid globalization (Anwar *et al.*, 2020; Majid, 2019).

The development of technology is getting bigger in the 5.0 era, so technology plays an important role in documenting local wisdom from each region. Information technology plays a role in creating local wisdom databases that convert traditional media into digital formats (Nelisa *et al.*, 2019; Oroma & Ali, 2018), so as to bridge between tradition and innovation (Luqmi *et al.*, 2025). Providing space for indigenous peoples to manage their territories with ancestral values and the government plays a role in cultural promotion as is done in Talaud Regency, namely the Mane'e Festival (Laira, 2016; Maniring *et al.*, 2022) which is open to the public, so that this ceremony can be recognized by a wide audience and help preserve the culture. According to Dewi (2018), the community-based coastal zone management model is an ideal and appropriate model to be implemented in order to achieve the independence of coastal communities.

CONCLUSIONS

Local wisdom-based management provides an opportunity for the community to be able to manage coastal resources independently with the help of the government as a supervisor with existing regulations. Each region has its own naming related to the local wisdom but has the same goal which is to maintain coastal resources for sustainability. Various challenges continue to be faced in preserving culture or local wisdom, one of which is the rapid development of technology, so that the government, stakeholders play an important role in documenting local wisdom by becoming a bridge from traditional media to modern media by utilizing technological developments.

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