

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Biannually

Volume VIII

Issue 6(22)

Fall 2017

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

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ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

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DOI : [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6\(22\).10](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).10)

A Model for Mangrove Forest Management Based on Community Empowerment in Bantul Regency

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Suggested Citation:

Hastuti, T.K., Yuliati, U. (2017). A Model for Mangrove Forest Management Based on Community Empowerment in Bantul Regency. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume VIII, Fall), 6(22): 1232-1237. DOI:10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).10

Article's History:

Received September 2017; Revised October 2017; Accepted October 2017.
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Abstract:

Mangrove Forests along the coastal areas of the coastal region contributing to security and provide food as well as building material for the people of the village of mangrove forests. However, the mangrove forest has experienced over the function and suffered damage. Depletion of mangrove ecosystems is becoming a serious concern of developing countries, including Indonesia. These conditions encourage the Government of Bantul Regency to manage mangrove forests through the mangrove forest ecotourism development berbasis community empowerment so that mangrove forests remain sustainable and able to improve the economy of the community. This is in line with the vision of Governor of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) South Coast Area who makes as a DIY home page, along the coast as a green belt, tourist destinations and the development of agricultural land sand to food security. This research is a descriptive research using qualitative approach. Research methods using the techniques of observation, interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and the study of the literature. The technique of sampling done by the method of purposive sampling and snowball. The data were analyzed by using interactive methods of analysis and thematic analysis. Data analysis was performed interactively with reviewing all the data, reduction, and checking the validity of the data to produce a framework of analysis that has a frame of meaning while interpreting the data to derive the conclusion. The goals of this research are: formulating models and development strategy of ecotourism community empowerment-based mangrove forests in Bantul Regency.

Keywords: ecotourism; community empowerment of mangrove forests; mangrove forests

JEL Classification: O13; P28; Q18; Q42; Z32.

Introduction

The priority of the construction of the Cabinet work include: infrastructure, maritime, energy, food, and tourism. The outlines of the bow of the state mandates that the construction and development of the tourism sector aimed at improving the acceptance of foreign exchange, increase opportunities and employment, tried to introduce nature and culture of the archipelago as well as It strengthens the relationship among nations. (Anom 2012, 54). From various sectors of development, tourism is one of the development activities with high growth prospects. Year 2014 noted the contribution of tourism against the gross domestic product amounted to 9.3% and against the national employment amounted to 8.4% or as much as 9.8 million employments (WTTC 2015). The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates that by 2020 there will be 1.6 Billion international travellers with a total budget of USD 2 trillion or USD 5 billion per day (UNWTO 2001, Hermantoro 2010, 18).

Bantul Regency is one of regencies in the Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta that has the potential of coastal tourism and tourist potential of mangrove forests. Tourist village of mangrove forests has the potential to be developed as ecotourism in rural areas. Tourism is encouraged by the government in order for the absorption of the plurality manpower, revenue in the community and maintaining environmental sustainability. Tourism development of mangrove forests has opportunities for rural labor absorption. Based on the results of research that the machine movers labor absorption in the 19th century was agriculture, the 20th century was the industrial manufacturing and 21st century is tourism (Anom 2012). Based on projections of foreign exchange receipts from the major sectors in the economy of Indonesia, in 2020, the tourism sector is the largest contributor of foreign exchange for Indonesia.

Indonesia has a vast coastal area overgrown by various types of plants such as coastal mangroves. Indonesia has the world's largest economic potential, because 75% of the territory of Indonesia comprises the territory of ocean and coastal waters covered by mangroves. Indonesia is a tropical country with the world's largest mangrove forest, about 3.2 million ha. Extensive mangrove forests in Indonesia reaches 25 percent of the total area of mangrove in the world. Extensive mangrove forests Indonesia between 2.5 to 4.5 million hectares of mangrove is the widest in the world. Exceeds Brazil (1.3 million ha), Nigeria (1.1 million ha) and Australia (0.97 ha) (Spalding *et al.* 1997, Noor *et al.* 1999). But the most critical condition. It is unfortunate, since the mid-1980 's, most of the coastal area in Indonesia has been experiencing severe enough damage mainly caused by over the function forest land into farming and beach designation more. Since the Decade of the 1980-90s mangrove forests worldwide reduced by as much as 35%. Due to a lack of understanding or pressed for other needs, make many areas of mangrove forests cut down. During this time, the local government rely more on beach reclamation with the use of concrete and other hard materials.

Based on the extensive mangrove forests Forestry Department reduced from year to year so that raises worries many parties concerned on mangrove forests. Extensive mangrove forests in Indonesia \pm 8.6 million hectares, comprising 3.8 million hectares in the forest areas and 4.6 million acres are outside the forest area. The condition of the mangrove forests in the area damaged \pm 44.73% or 1.7 million hectares, as well as mangrove forests that are damaged beyond the area of much higher which is about 87.59% or an area of 4.2 million hectares. This damage occurs because the faster with the economic crises experienced by Indonesia in 1997. It is estimated the vast mangrove forests in Indonesia has decreased about 120,000 ha from 1980 until the year 2005 because of the change of land use being agricultural land (FAO 2007). Damages that occur due to the use of timber logging for firewood, charcoal, building materials. In addition, there are changes the function of the area to be converted into other uses such as pond acreage, buildings, estuary dam, landfills and others. Depletion of mangrove ecosystems is becoming a serious concern of developing countries, including Indonesia. These conditions encourage the Government of Bantul Regency to manage mangrove forests by empowering people to mangrove forests remain sustainable and able to improve the economy of the community. This is in line with the vision of Governor of DIY makes South Beach Area as a DIY home page, along the coast as a green belt/green belt, ecotourism destinations and the development of Agricultural Land sand to food security.

1. Literature Review

Warto writings (2009) examines the dynamics and change of village community forest in Rembang Regency during the period of 1865-1940, *i.e.* the change of direction of the political policies of forestry, the penetration of western capitalism, and the environmental degradation of the forests. The results of this research give an alternative understanding of fashion against the dynamics of local communities that are affected by external forces and pressure change the ecology of the forest that occurs at the end of the 19th century and early 20th century. ecological changes of the teak forest directly influence on the transformation of the social, economic, political, and cultural. The study also provides a comprehensive overview on the form of the response and reaction to the poor population who lived around the forest in an attempt to overcome the economic difficulties. Shove off from the assumption that the villagers of the forest is not homogeneous and closed communities, their responses against the pressure and challenges faced are also not the same between each social group.

Declining resources support subsistence needs in providing forest, the limited access in the utilization of forests, and other structural pressures are some of the factors affecting the dynamics of the forest village communities during the period 1865-1940. Warto research shows that the process of occurrence of damage to forests in the Regency of Rembang getting faster and more widespread when resources were controlled by external forces. Teak forest turns function into a commodity traded extensively for various purposes. With such an understanding, there is a presumption that the local population became the main perpetrator of the occurrence of damage to forests, need to be reviewed.

The research of Adib and Santoso (2012), a Model of community empowerment Villages Around the forest community-based Social-Anthropological Study on the community of the village of Sidonganti, Kerek, Tuban East explains that empowerment is not only defined as the participation and mobilization. Empowerment is meant more as a creation of atmosphere (enabling), confirmation (empowering) and protection (protecting). The empowerment model no half-hearted around forest areas is done by raising the institutional strengthening of community-based village as well as subject and object in the planning, implementation, and control of the entire program activities. Stakeholders at various levels should portray the position and establish the commitment as facilitators, negotiators, and motivational speaker.

Nugroho (2016) in his writings mentioned that tourism development has a significant role in the aspect of economic, social and environmental. In environmental aspects, ecotourism can lift the tourist products and services such as wealth and uniqueness of the nature and the sea, and the efektif tool for the preservation of the natural environment and arts and culture. Indonesia has the potential beauty and natural wealth of high value in the market of industrial nature, especially ecotourism. Ecotourism has a specificity that is promoting environmental conservation, environmental education, the welfare of the local population and to appreciate the local culture.

2. Methodology

The design of this research was descriptive with integrating between qualitative and quantitative approaches. Location research in the Mangrove forest of Bantul Regency, covering the villages of the forest in the area along the South coast and a meeting with the Opak River. The villages of the forest is an area of the village is geographically its location bordering the administrative forest area or in a forest area.

This study uses qualitative methods. Data collection was done through observation (observation) and interviews in depth (in depth interview) with the actors involved in the development of specific interest of the forest of mangrove forests in Bantul district, namely the family of young adults have Baros, groups of farmers of the forest, the forest farmers both men and women, cooperatives, village community forest, village authorities, tourism, forestry, the Forestry Department.

Quantitative methods are conducted through a survey of the field by disseminating a questionnaire that involves students, against a number of samples specified in purposive sampling, and to sharpen the results of research conducted in-depth interviews, Focus group discussion (FGD) as well as observations or direct observation. To ensure the validity of the data will be used by the method of triangulation of sources. The observation is done to find out the condition of the community of the village of mangrove forest area of Bantul Regency, the response of the community towards the tourism program during this run, participation and community involvement in the process of development of tourism special interest in mangrove forests and mangrove forest management towards strengthening the sustainability of mangrove forests in Bantul Regency.

In analyzing the data, the Data that has been collected will be analyzed through the process of cleaning and data input. With the help of the application program Statistical Package for Social Sciences data processed in different stages so descriptive in nature in the form of the output frequencies and crosstabulation. Qualitative analysis for a while, the data will be analyzed through the exploration of open-ended questions as well as a secondary data source in the form of relevant documents, so that it is able to refine data. Field results data will also be processed in the form of compilations of data especially the results of the FGD or indepth interview, will then be analyzed according her findings as policy recommendations for Governments or local authorities of Bantul Regency. Further data obtained processed and analyzed, compiled into a writing research reports, in the form of a descriptive-qualitative.

3. Finding and Discussion

The forest is one of Indonesia's natural resources wealth which has provided a great benefit to the various needs of the State as well as the source of human life, and other living beings. Forests are a source of food provider, Board, medicine, as the habitat of the living creatures in it, have the usefulness as a depository of water, flood, soil reinforcement beam (Sumintarsih 2011, 664). Since long ago, the forest became a place of dependent life, Woods became the granary of food for people around the forest.

Indonesia has a vast coastal area overgrown by various types of plants such as coastal mangrove forests. Indonesia has the world's largest economic potential, because 75% of the territory of Indonesia comprises the territory of ocean and coastal waters covered by mangroves. Indonesia is a tropical country with the world's largest mangrove forest, about 3.2 million ha. Extensive mangroves in Indonesia reaches 25 percent of the total area of mangrove in the world. The vast mangrove forest of Indonesia between 2.5 to 4.5 million hectares of mangrove is the widest in the world. Exceeds Brazil (1.3 million ha), Nigeria (1.1 million ha) and Australia (0.97 ha) (Spalding *et*

al. 1997, Noor *et al.* 1999). But the most critical condition. Unfortunately, since the mid-1980 's, most of the coastal area in Indonesia has been experiencing severe enough damage mainly caused by pengalihfungsian forest land into farming and beach designation more. Since the Decade of the 1980-90s mangrove forests worldwide reduced by as much as 35%. Due to a lack of understanding or pressed for other needs, make many areas of mangrove forests cut down. During this time, the local government rely more on beach reclamation with the use of concrete and other hard materials.

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country with long coastal > 81,000 km and an area of 5.8 million km² of Sea Island > number of 17,000 islands. About 60% of the population live in the coastal area. Potential coastal Resources (biodiversity), productive natural resources and potential to be developed. The coastal area has economic and ecological functions. Economic function, *i.e.* as a source of livelihood of the community, whereas the function of ecological balance of natural/environmental services. An increase in population and increasing economic activity and the greater the need of raw material and the limited land, result in some problems, namely:

- conflict between users (nautical tourism, fisheries, industry, shipping);
- pollution and sedimentation, coral bleaching);
- disaster-prone;
- utilization illegally and over exploitation;
- the level of well-being of coastal communities are still low (low level access to the productive economy among other things: capital, technology, markets);
- less integration of data and information.

These problems cause damage to coastal ecosystems (such as mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrass), decreasing quality and quantity of resources and plasma nuffah, and the impact of the disaster is so large. To resolve the problems in the management of the coastal area needed a proper policy and integrated with doing identify resources through Participatory community-based/community together and describe a situation village resources visually on a map base, together with the community to discuss the achievement of an agreement against the conditions of the current resource. It takes a community-based coastal management which the local communities are involved actively in the process of managing the natural resources contained therein is facilitated from the local government. Mangrove forest management it is important to do because it:

- the natural environment the coast almost the maximum used only for farming;
- the coastal natural resources Commodities and social opportunity is huge almost indefinitely to commercialized;
- the growth of the middle class is very high so that recreational needs increase;
- natural tourist taught the values of conservation and social sensitivity.

Community-based Mangrove forest management, it is important to do because it:

- able to encourage the emergence of equity in natural resource management;
- able to reflect the needs of the community that there are specific and are real;
- to increase local benefits for the entire community;
- responsive and adaptive variations of local social and environmental conditions;
- able to foster stability and commitment;
- local people are motivated to manage on an ongoing basis.

In the management of community-based Mangrove Forests, the need to involve local communities and rural institutions within the framework of sustainable development. Mangrove forest management is an ecosystem-based management, the integrated management, integration and coordination mechanism and adaptive management.

Management of mangrove forest-based community empowerment to apply management principles, which include:

- ecosystem-based management, namely the existence of a balance of social, economic and environmental management;
- integrated management, *i.e.* the alignment between sectors, between levels of government alignment, alignment and management science, alignment space;
- adaptive management, *i.e.*, adaptive to changes in the environment, against the condition of ecosystems, the social conditions against society, and against management policies.

Empowerment is the liberation of mankind from the power restriction and a fair division of power. Empowerment is an attempt to enhance the dignity and the dignity of people who are not able, to escape from

poverty and backwardness or an attempt to empower and independent. The process of empowerment of the community in the management of Mangrove Forests include:

1. The process of giving or divert some power, strength or ability to people to be more empowered. This process is intended to build both individual and collective self-reliance that is usually done through the organization.
2. The process stimulate, encourage or motivate individual or collective in order to have the ability or *keberdayaan* to determine what the choice of his life through the process of dialogue.

In the Participatory Approach, the community not only objects but as subjects of development, which determines the success of a program. The community was given the authority to determine the selection of, and involved in the planning, execution, control and utilization of results. For example, by identifying the resource by involving participation or community-based. Together community resources to the village illustrates visually on a map base. Then along the community discusses for the achievement of an agreement against the current resource conditions, and involving *maasyarakat* in the implementation and evaluation of activities. To foster public participation, it is necessary to:

1. Explore the values that are associated with the spirit of participation: togetherness, solidarity, responsibility, locality, alignments on marginal groups, and so on;
2. Revive the local institutions that never existed;
3. Facilitate the formation of associations of citizenship in civic and cultural based which can be utilized for spatial interaction;
4. Promote the importance of community participation for a change;
5. Expand the space of public communication.

After the participation of the community to grow the need to increase participation by:

1. Strengthening the legal basis for participation and *penguataan* community capacity, e.g. through *perda* or circulars from the government institutions;
2. Strengthening the capacity of local institution, by allocating resources and gives the opportunity to create;
3. Provide and disseminate a wide range of public information which is easily accessible;
4. The process of decentralization to the lower level;
5. Develop methods of partnership and participation.

Through community empowerment, then the mangrove forests could be developed into ecotourism ecotourism into mangrove forests by developing ecotourism packages of mangrove forests. Management of Forest Ecotourism Packages Mangrove is a system of community-based management of natural resources in a place, where the local community is involved actively in the process of managing the natural resources contained in the underneath. In addition to the development of ecotourism, mangrove forests can also be developed as a special interest tour. Development strategy of ecotourism of mangrove forests is done by:

1. The strengthening of community groups:
 - group Approach is a strategy of empowerment that is still relevant to rural communities, for communities that are most in the economic, social, and political culture in a relatively weak position would be hard to solve the problems they face are singly;
 - with the strengthening of the Group also expected a weak society will have a strong bargaining position and balanced if it should relate to groups or members of the public;
 - this approach does not mean a new group formation demands in the community. More effective if make the most groups that has existed and functioned in society, such as: farmer groups, religious groups, and other community groups.
2. Institutional Strengthening:
 - institutional Strengthening is intended both for institutional strengthening of the institutions of the community-based indigenous, religious, economic, or semi government institutions or even government institutions that existed in the village;
 - Strengthening institutional will further ensure implementation of empowerment can be done in a systematic, organized, sustain, and also gives more impact multiplied;
 - institutional Strengthening can also enhance the bargaining position in building relationships with other parties

Conclusion

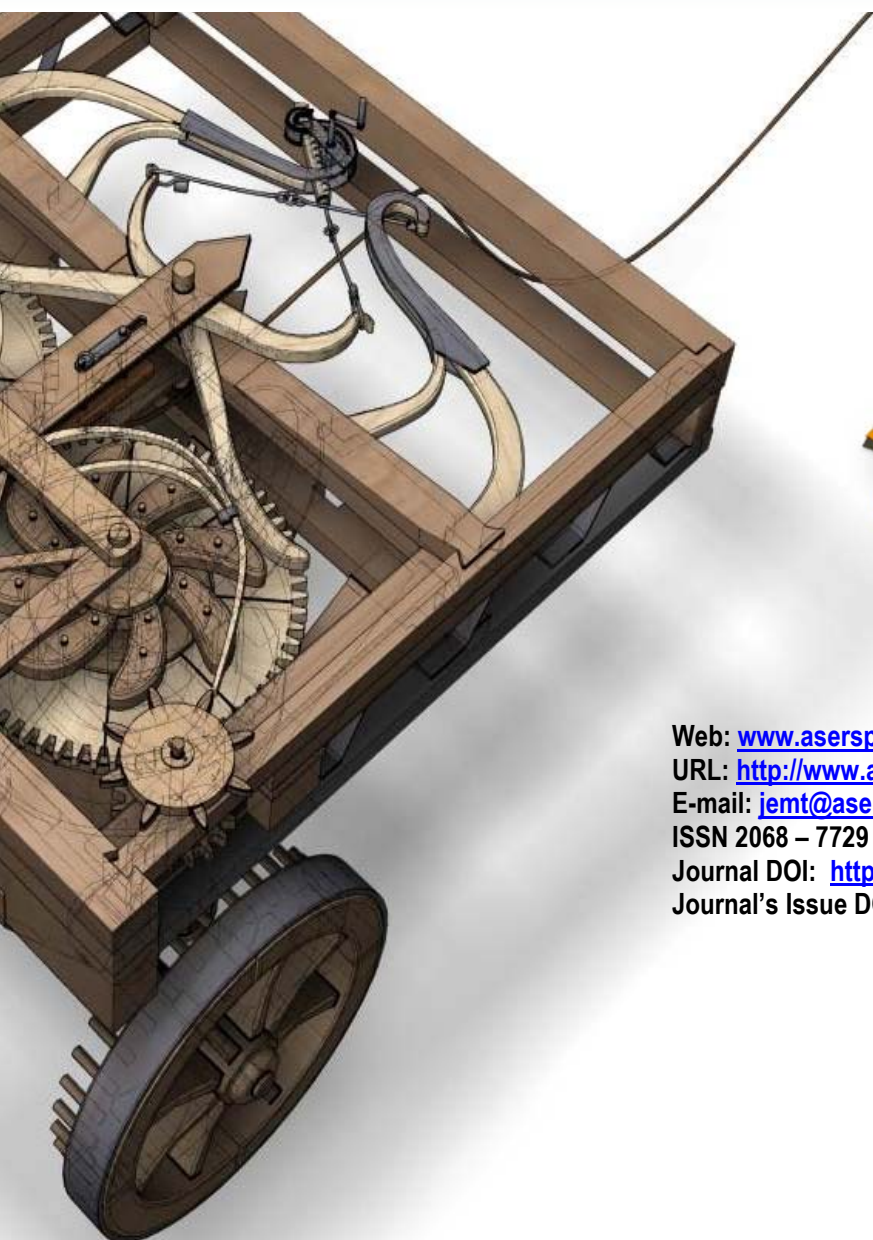
Ecological functions of mangrove in the form of increased biological productivity of mangrove ecosystems because of the area can be a habitat for a variety of life in brackish water and also has a role in terms of absorption/retention of carbon in the global context warming. Mangrove ecosystem that has developed has created opportunities for the development of new potential/sources of livelihood for the people around him. Among them is the potential development of the brackish fishing and natural tourism potential. Mangrove ecosystems that there can also be developed into one of the rides at the environmental education for the community. The potential and opportunities that need to be developed with the alignment between related parties establish and strengthen community participation. For it needs to be designed a comprehensive development plan and visionaries who are equipped with a mature process and phasing:

- the management of the coastal area needs to be done with regard for the basic tasks and functions (cross-cutting), Division of the central authorities and the region, and the synergy of funding;
- local Governments in order to synergize the activities and sources of funding (Central/cross-sector Income, budget shopping districts, the public/private) and provides adequate human resources;
- active participation of the community and Partnership in the development of the coastal area is a must to achieve justice, and sustainability.

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ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6\(22\).00](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.6(22).00)