Cek Similirity Artikel

Judul : Law Enforcement and Conservation at Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia as Perceived by

Local Coastal Communities

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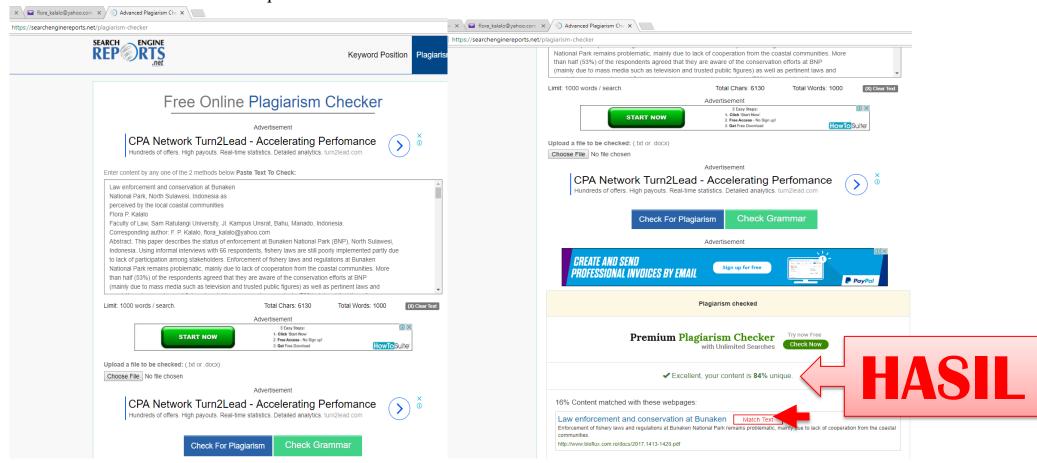
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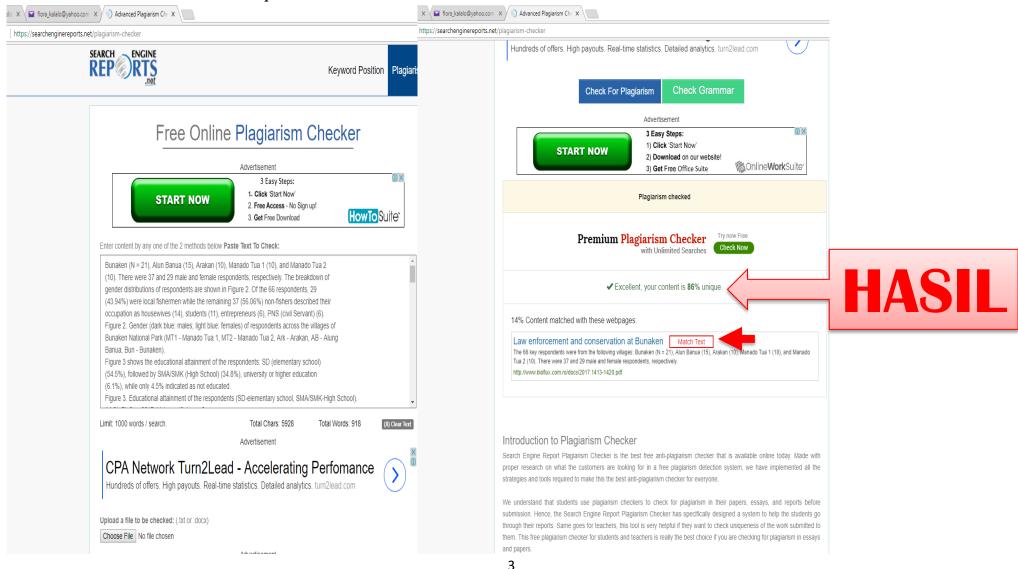


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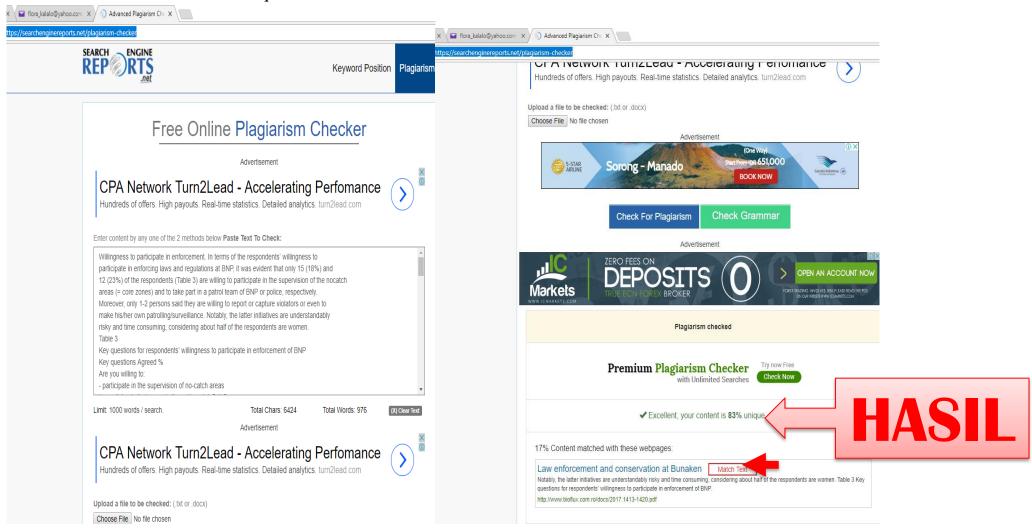


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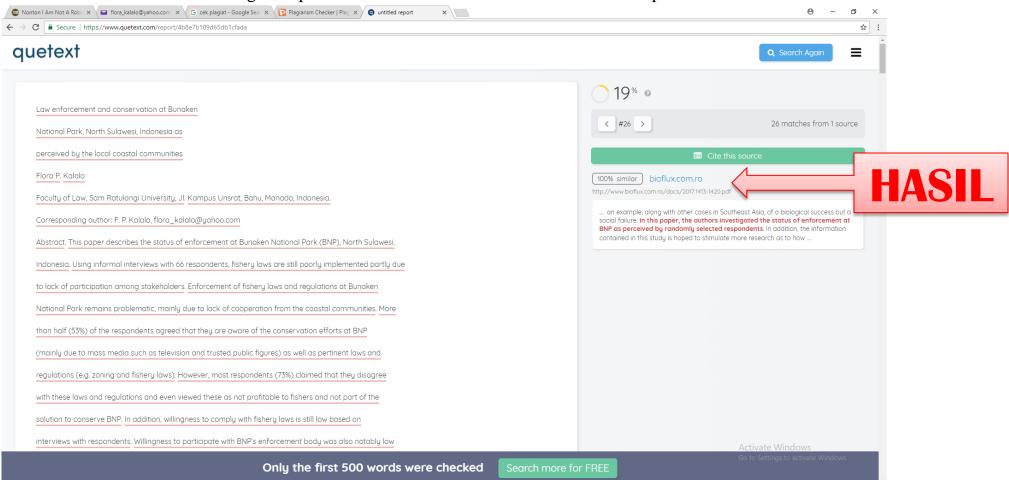
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Law enforcement and conservation at Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia as perceived by the local coastal communities Flora P. Kalalo

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Abstract. This paper describes the status of enforcement at Bunaken National Park (BNP), North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Using informal interviews with 66 respondents, fishery laws are still poorly implemented partly due to lack of participation among stakeholders. Enforcement of fishery laws and regulations at Bunaken National Park remains problematic, mainly due to lack of cooperation from the coastal communities. More than half (\$53%) of the respondents agreed that they are aware of the conservation efforts at BNP (mainly due to mass media such as television and trusted public figures) as well as pertinent laws and regulations (e.g. zoning and fishery laws). However, most respondents (73%) claimed that they disagree with these laws and regulations and even viewed these as not profitable to fishers and not part of the solution to conserve BNP. In addition, willingness to comply with fishery laws is still low based on interviews with respondents. Willingness to participate with BNP's enforcement body was also notably low (< 25% of the respondents). As expected, all respondents agreed that BNP lacks facilities to enforce the laws and regulations. A brief comparison of management histories between Bunaken National Park and few successful examples such as those in central Philippines is also provided. Key Words: regulation, fishery, zoning, participation, poaching.

Introduction. The marine biodiversity of Bunaken National Park (BNP) has been described by a number of studies. For example, Turak & DeVantier (2003) listed 390 species of reef-building corals. Moreover, it was noted that the present status of the coral reef condition in BNP are generally in a moderate Life Form Category (Kusen & Tioho 2009). The molluskan fauna of BNP is highly diverse with at least 323 species (Burghardt et al 2006). There were 325 species of reef fishes identified by Du et al (2016). Since its establishment in 1991 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Bunaken National Park (Taman Nasional Bunaken) is well-known as a major tourist destination in Southeast Asia. In 2006 alone, a total of 32,000 visitors (10,229 foreign) were reported with total revenue of Rp 1,395,158.00. Dive tourism, which depends on the conditions of marine environment, is one of the main tourist activities at BNP (Davis 2005; Hakim et al 2012).

Live hard coral cover ranged from $\sim 10\%$ to > 75% (Turak & DeVantier 2003; Fuad 2010). However, with increasing tourist arrivals coupled with increased fishing pressure from local fishers and burgeoning human population (> 500,000 people in Manado City alone), managing BNP is a huge challenge (Hakim et al 2012).

A number of studies tackled the socio-economic and management aspects of BNP (e.g. Sievanen 2008; Berliarang & Fang 2013). Marine conservation at BNP began in 1991 with biological effects described by DeVantier et al (2006). However, Christie (2004) described the case of BNP as an example, along with other cases in Southeast Asia, of a

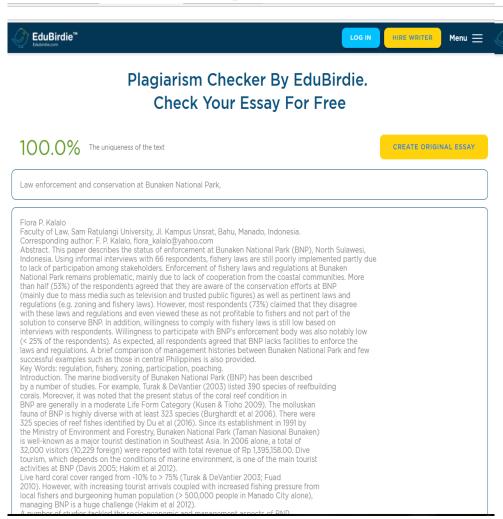
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led by Dr. Angel C. Alcaia, after realizing the disadvantages of a centralized top-bottom approach used in the management of Sumilon Marine Reserve. When the local town mayor of Oslob decided to end the long-term lease agreement between the LGU and Silliman University the reserve was fished out by the local fishers (Alcala & Russ 2006). Problem of poaching at BNP. Despite enforcement of fishery laws, catching Maming or Napoleon/humphead wrasse (Cheilinus undulatus), which is considered an Endangered species by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN 2017), still persists. This was partly due to the fact that officers and the fishermen do not know how to identify the fish species. Moreover, they do not know size limits (banned), what period/month that the fishes cannot be caught. Zonation remains unclear resulting to further exploitation of marine resources.

Poaching is still rampant at Bunaken National Park, especially near the boundaries. Mostly, fishers stationed their fishing boats outside the boundaries of no take zone but the fishermen, as free diver use potas to poison the fishes hiding in the coral, resulting to bleaching. Aside from these isolated accounts, certain fishers occasionally catch dugong AACL Bioflux, 2017, Volume 10, Issue 6.

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(Dugong dugong), another endangered marine mammal (IUCN 2017). The fishermen stressed that traditionally, they were already extracting marine resources even before the creation of BNP.

Lack of community participation. The apparent lack of participation among local community members might be a result of the top-bottom approach in management at BNP. Chassels & Bucol (2011) also pointed out that one of the reasons why community members are hesitant to participate in conservation efforts, including enforcement, is social dichotomy. In such case, marginalized stakeholders would feel that they are not part of the conservation program or project as they perceived it as not representing their interest(s) or concern (e.g. fishing).

Conclusion and Recommendations. As far as can be ascertained, based on the results of this study, community members seemed reluctant in terms of their willingness to participate in enforcement activities implemented by the BNP despite intensive education campaign through local mass media (television, newspapers, etc.). One plausible explanation is the lack of involvement of stakeholders who have been marginalized as a result of zoning and fishing restrictions. Another factor might be the establishment and management histories of BNP since management was principally initiated by the Indonesian national government (topbottom approach) unlike in other well-known cases (e.g. Apo Island Reserve in central Philippines) where protection was initiated and even to this day actively participated by the local communities.

While rules and regulations have been implemented at BNP (though there are limitations in enforcing such laws), it appears that local community members (fishermen in particular) lack the willingness to comply with the laws and more importantly lack the motivation to participate in law enforcement activities. We recommend that a thorough socio-anthropological study be carried out with the primary goal to gain a much wider perspective from key community members. In such way, management of BNP can be refined and therefore minimizing bipolarity of stakeholders (e.g. small-time fishers). Acknowledgements. We are grateful to acknowledge the encouragement and support of all the faculty members in Legal Study Program, Faculty of Law UNSRAT. We would like also to extend our appreciation to the local coastal community in Bunaken National Park who participated during this survey.

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