



THE INTERACTION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS GROUP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE COASTAL RESOURCES IN MAKASSAR CITY

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Abstract: This study aims to clarify some key issues related to the interaction among the stakeholders, particularly regarding the sustainable management of the coastal resources in Makassar, namely: (1) the reclamation of Losari Beach as observed from the cooperation aspect among the stakeholders, and (2) the action to the groups that do not build cooperation. The method used is qualitative with phenomenological approach. Qualitative study aims to understand a phenomenon in the social context naturally by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between researchers and the observed phenomenon (Moleong, 2004). The technique of collecting and processing data in this study was conducted in various forms, such as through observation and interviews as the primary data, while secondary data was obtained from relevant institutions. The results of this study indicate that the form of interaction that is built from the stakeholders group in management of the coastal resources Makassar city, can be divided into two kinds, namely cooperation and competition. In this case, the cooperation is built by the government and private parties (stakeholder groups) in the management of coastal resources through cooperation among the relevant parties which propose principles: relevance, diversity, usefulness, harmony and sustainability. While competition or conflict of stakeholders or stakeholder groups can be divided into two kinds, namely competition in the positive sense in which individuals or groups achieve the predetermined objective with the management of coastal resources. This can be used as a reference or motivation for individual or group in the management of regional resources coastal city of Makassar. In addition, competition in a negative sense is where individuals or groups achieve the goal which has been predetermined through unethical way. Thus, individuals / other groups feel to be rivaled or even more, it is possible to be an enemy of society.

Keywords: interaction, interest groups, coastal resources, reclamation.

INTRODUCTION

Coastal area and small island are parts of the resource that are awarded by Allah swt, as the wealth that authorized by country and must be preserved, be utilized for prosperity of the people both for the present and the future generation. Therefore, the presence of Law No. 27 Year 2007 about Coastal Area and Small Island Management was expected as the foundation of law in coastal area management. It is expected that the several of high and very important natural resources can be developed for social importance, economy, culture, living environment, and the patron of state sovereignty so that they can be managed sustainably by taking the aspiration and participation of the people into account.

The coastal area of Makassar city has very strategic value and potential as seen from economy perspective, ecological, and social culture. This coastal area has characteristic of various utilization and integrated each other. In this area, there are some economic activities based on natural resources, such as: fishery, harbor and nautical tourism. The activities in the coastal area of Makassar city have caused

shrinkage of the environment quality such as, pollution, damages to coral reefs, and changes in coastal morphology.

The cause of the shrinkages of water quality in Makassar city is fathomed come from three dominant resources; those are centralization of population in the city, industrial activities around the city of Makassar and agriculture activities in the headwaters of Jeneberang and Tallo River. The centralization of the population produces largest waste, both of solid waste and liquid waste. The waste pass to the coastal water area of Makassar city and caused silted beach and changes of water quality parameters. Currently, massive beach reclamations is happening followed by constructions of buildings with different designation. This fact becomes driving force to study about the sustainable coastal area resources management in Makassar city.

The effectuation of Law No. 32 Year 2004 about Local Government gives full authority in natural resources management in the coastal area and sea up to 12 mil sea for province and 4 mil for district/city. One of the effects of this law is the emergence of local government program by reclaiming the coastal area or called the beach reclamation. To fulfill the needs of land, lately the cities in the coast tend to increase the land area by reclaiming the beach, that is piling up activities or load specific material in the coastal area with aim to get dry land (Nurmandi, 1999). The same activity is being held in Makassar city that is reclamation of Losari Beach area. The area to be leveled and compacted up to 106.821 m² is entirely devoted to the public interest especially for recreation.

Beach reclamation according to Suhud (1998), is conducted with the aims: (1) to get new land that can reduce the pressure on land needs in the part of town that is already crowded; (2) to revive the water transportation so that transportation cost can be reduced; (3) to open high value of development opportunities; (4) to improve marine tourism; (5) to increase local revenue; (6) to enhance economic growth around the beach area and the urban economy; and 7) to improve people social economic.

The reclamation gives advantages and can help the city in order to provide various purposes (city expansion), to structure beach area, to develop marine tourism, and others. But, it must be remembered that however the reclamation is a form of intervention (intervention) of human to the balance of natural environment of beach which is always in dynamically balance condition so that it will create ecosystem changes: such as pattern of currents, erosion and beach sedimentation, and the potential environmental disruption.

According to the Law No. 27 Year 2007 article 34 explains that the reclamation can only be done if the benefit of social and economic is larger than the cost of social and economic. However, the implementation of reclamation is also obliged to protect and notice some of the following things: (a) the sustainable of life and livelihood, (b) the balance between the importance of utilization and environmental coastal conservation, (c) the technical requirement of collecting, dredging and backfilling material. With regard to this, the issues that will be discussed include: (1) the reclamation of Losari beach that is seen from cooperation aspect between the stakeholder groups, and (2) the reaction to the groups that do not cooperate with the management of the coastal area resources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Law No. 27 Year 2007 about the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, defines the coastal area as the transition between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, affected by changes in land and sea. The Management of Coastal Area and Small Islands is a planning process, utilization, monitoring, and controlling of Coastal Resources and Small Islands intersector, between Government and Local Government, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and between science and management to improve community's welfare. According to Soegiarto (1976) in Dahuri et al (2008) the definition of coastal Indonesia is regional affair between land and sea; landward coastal area include parts of the mainland, both dry and submerged in water, which is still influenced by the properties of the sea such as tides, wind, sea breeze and permeation brine; while the seaward coastal area include parts of the sea that are still influenced by the natural processes that occur in land such as sedimentation and flow of freshwater, and those caused by human activities in land such as deforestation and pollution.

Coastal definition above provides an understanding that the coastal ecosystem is dynamic and has a wealth of diverse habitats, in both land and sea, and the habitats interact one another. In addition to great potential, the coastal area is also the most vulnerable ecosystems from human activities. Generally, development activities directly or indirectly have adverse impact to coastal ecosystems. The utilization of marine resources can certainly have an impact on the change in the environmental balance and can even be

trouble for environment. When the cost of environment recovery is greater than the economic value, then the purpose of resource utilization to give added value cannot be reached (Rais, et al, 2004).

The existence of large and diverse natural resources in coastal and marine areas makes many institutions or sectors of development stakeholders involved in the management and utilization of coastal resources. This results frequent overlap of natural resources utilization between sectors. Therefore, to make the management of natural resources in coastal areas can be performed optimally and sustainably, then the planning management should integrate all sector interests. The principle of integration among the sectors is the activity of a sector is not intruding or even stopping other sectors. The integration of this sector includes the integration among the sectors (horizontal) and coherence in the sector (vertical). So that it is needed to regulate coastal space and marine to avoid the conflict between activities in the development of coastal and marine areas (Tuwo, 2011).

The need for regulation regarding marine and coastal management in Indonesia came after the Global Agenda 21 of Indonesia in 1996. It was realized that on one side, Indonesia coastal and marine areas have significance in economic development but on the other side the coastal and marine areas also create some issues related to ecological, socio-economic and institutional (Sunyowati, 2008). In line with this, according Susilo (2012), so that sustainable development can work well, various essential feature of the network of life should be considered, namely:

- 1) The principle of relevance is the natural environment system that includes a network of life (web of life) that linking all natural beings in the corresponding relationships. In addition, it is also related to the economic and social environment.
- 2) The principle of diversity is increasingly diverse network of natural life, the more natural life, the more the relationship of corresponding components. Increasingly strong, solid, and stable network of natural life will be embodied in the ecological system or systems that sustain human life will be increasingly strong.
- 3) The principle of utility, is component in the ecosystem networks that has utility to function. Nothing is wasted and nothing useful in the ecosystem. Socio-political life and economic network, in which both of them are man-made, have the same mutual benefit.
- 4) The principle of harmony is that every natural elements are tailored in harmony with each other. Humans need to learn and understand the development of this natural harmony so that the construction of artificial environments can also be applied.
- 5) The principle of sustainability is that the physical environment will have natural renewable resource.

Dahuri et al (2008) explains if the fundamental challenges for planners and management of coastal and marine areas are to facilitate economic development, and at the same time, to minimize the negative impacts of all development activities according to the carrying capacity of the coastal environment, so that economic development can take place on an ongoing basis. Thus, the increasing population and the intensity of economic development make environmental pressures on coastal areas, especially in the form of conflicts in the utilization of space and natural resources and pollution, is also increasingly complex. Thus, when linked with the possible impacts of global warming (global warming) to the coastal area, particularly sea-level rise, the challenge of managing coastal and marine areas in the days to come may not be able to be overcome only by sector approach and short-term profits.

Based on the description above, the construction of coastal area and sea also needs a cooperation from the parties or stakeholder of the construction in the coastal area and sea such as central and local governments, coastal community, entrepreneur, and non-governmental organization. The parties who have an interest in the use of natural resources in the coastal area and sea must arrange the integrated management planning that can accommodate all their interests, by using two-way approach model, the approach from top to down and from bottom up. The construction of coastal area also needs the integration approach, because the management of coastal area and sea has unique area and diversity of resources that announce the importance of coastal area management integrally.

The policy in the coastal field and sea as strategic policy is expected to bring prosperity for the people, to develop value and dignity of Indonesia and to be able to align with developed countries community in the world. The policy is based on scientific objectivity that is built based the participatory principles and is directed to the people as the largest recipient. Homans (in Soekanto, 2002) defined interaction as an event when an activity is performed by someone to other individual and is given a reward or punishment. This

Homans concept defines interaction an action performed by someone which becomes a stimulus or stimulant for other individual's reaction who becomes her/his pair.

In the future, Indonesia must develop a firm policy to implement integrated coastal area management (Rutkauskas at all, 2014). If the authorities in policy making are negligent then decrease will happen in various types of the coastal resources throughout the country. Today, encouraging trends are expanding, that has been growing awareness of the importance of coastal area management integrally, so that various institutions have extended their ability in this field. Another indication from this growing awareness is the seriousness of officials of government in city or regency to follow up various cases and conflicts in each of their coastal area (Rositasari, 2001).

METHODS OF STUDY

The method used in this study is qualitative with phenomenological approach. Qualitative study aims to comprehend a phenomenon in the natural social context using the process of in-depth communication interaction between the researchers with the phenomenon observed (Moleong, 2004). Technique of collecting and processing data in this study is conducted in various forms, such as through observation and interview as primary data, while secondary data are obtained from relevant institutions. This study is conducted in the coastal area of Makassar city which includes 6 (six) districts, those are Tamalate, Mariso, Ujung Pandang, Wajo, Ujung Tanah, and Bringkanaya. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative. In this analysis, data and information that have been collected are interpreted to explain comprehensively based on social phenomenon which is mainly related to the forms of interaction between group of the stakeholders. This also includes the cooperation and action to the groups that do not build cooperation in coastal area resources management in Makassar City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research and analysis of data obtained it is shown that there are several kinds of forms interactions between stakeholders in the management of coastal resources of Makassar, particularly related to reclamation of coastal areas in Losari and the surrounding, such as:

- 1) Cooperation, in this case it means the convergence of various business cooperation for different objectives. In other words, cooperation is conformity with the situation where the ultimate goal can not be achieved by individual effort. From other perspective, cooperation is a form of social interaction where the purpose of the group is closely related to the purpose of the rest of the group or the group's goals as a whole so that one individual can only achieve a goal when other people also reach the goal. Cooperation occurs when people realize the purpose or have the same interests and at the same time have enough knowledge and self-control to meet those needs. In this relationship, the cooperation built by various stakeholders in the management of coastal resources in Makassar is by providing power to help each other and giving or receiving influences from other members.
- 2) Competition, is a form of interaction in which an individual can achieve the purpose, so that other people will be affected in achieving that goal. In this case, the fields that can be used as a place of competition associated with the reclamation Losari are particularly economic, social, culture and politics. In other words, the reclamation of Losari has given effect to the natural environment both in positive or negative. So until now there are many people who are interested to know the impact of the reclamation. Water quality parameters of Losari are still interesting objects studied by researchers in both academic purposes and other purposes.

Based on the interviews with various stakeholders on cooperation between stakeholders in management of coastal resources, particularly the impact of reclamation Losari on fishermen lives as one of the interest groups that need attention from the government of Makassar. In interaction there are social processes. Social processes are ways of relating individuals and social groups to meet each other and to determine the system. The forms of the relationship concern about what will happen if there are changes that lead to the faltering patterns of existing life. Social processes can be defined as the reciprocal influence between the various facets of life together, for example, influence between social and politics, politics and economy, economy and laws, and so on. Interaction is the key of all social life, because without interaction there can be no life together. Interaction is the main factor in social life (public coastal areas).

The forms of interaction between stakeholders in connection with Losari beach reclamation, especially from the environmental aspect and water quality can be classified into three types, (1) pathogenic

(causing disease in humans); (2) Aesthetic (causing the disrupting environmental changes), and (3) ecomorphic (blackened material that causes changes in the physical properties of the environment). The pollution phenomenon has occurred in the coastal area of the city of Makassar (Losari beach and vicinity), resulting in the quality of coastal waters Losari decline and cannot be used for their designated purpose.

The explanation above is in line with one of the informants views as academia and observer of coastal fishing communities of Makassar, in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), dated 5 April 2016 about the negative impacts of land-reclamation. The impacts are; the threat of flooding, ecosystem changes, the threat of loss fishermen's livelihood, social issues, urbanization, water supply, and the heavy traffic. Besides reclamation also causes the loss of the land resources for backfill material, requires a lot of land, high transport frequency, damage the roads, topology changes and altitude, disturb in and changing economic, social, and environmental. While the positive impact of the reclamation include a well-organized beach area, the availability of business space, new settlements, new jobs, increase the flow of investment and the development of space travel, and result on changing the image of the sea into a waterfront city, the provision of land for various purposes, structure or rejuvenate coastal and marine tourism development.

The activities undertaken by various stakeholders both government and private (stakeholder groups) encourage competition among actors in the management of coastal resources in Makassar. Competition is often conflicting and overlapping in term of the planning and management of coastal areas of various sectoral activities, namely local governments, local communities (fishermen) and private. The parties feel they have the right to a coastal region and they each put their own interests. Realizing this, it needs to be revisited both the existing regulations, and business needs in carrying out the reclamation t\in order to make the benefits currently does not harm future generations.

It should be understood that, Makassar is the fourth largest city in Indonesia, wich function as National Activity Center (NAC) and is the liaison of East and West Indonesia. Makassar area has 175.79 km² with the potential coastline along 40.84 km. This coastline partly has been used for Tanjung Bunga's reclamation projects designated as trading / services, recreation and housing. The reclaimed area is 1000 hectares and continues to be developed by the developer. The rise of investor, who wants to invest in the city of Makassar, becomes the consideration for the expansion of the coastline up to Losari beach. These conditions were challenged by environmental activists because it can damage coastal ecosystems. In addition, economic and social expansion of the reclamation area could displace small and medium entrepreneurs who have been for many years existing in the area.

As what has been explained previously, the reclamation has a positive impact as an expanding land area which originally useless and turn into areas with high economic value. However, this should be taken into account carefully, or it can have a negative impact on the environment. Thus, the awareness and cooperation of all stakeholders component are necessary. The reclamation of Losari beach still requires for a comprehensive study. Predictive simulation of marine hydrodynamic flow pattern changes technically can be conducted with physical models (laboratory) or mathematical models.

Reclamation, as observed from the management of coastal areas, should be directed to the main purpose of fulfilling the needs of new land because lack of land availability. Reclamation effort is not directed solely to obtaining land only for commercial purpose. Reclamation around the beaches and coastal areas can be implemented by considering the transparent and scientific feasibility on how much environment damage that caused from it. With the synergistic cooperation and interaction between stakeholder group, including the Government, Parliament (city and state), University, NGOs, and the public, the negotiable decision can be taken. If it has positive impact, the reclamation can be carried out, but in contrary if it is negative, it does not need to be planned.

Observing the results of research and discussion above, the most important thing is the changing attitude of society and government. Implementation of the rule of law must be obeyed and implemented by all parties. Various social and environmental costs should also be taken into account in the planning of reclamation. However, the paradigm that positions Makassar as a multifunctional city is expected to bring profit for the greater welfare of its citizens. Though the paradigm have been proved to be a total failure in implementation in the field. Various social and environmental problems can arise and they become intractable because of the paradigm. In addition, it is the law of nature that the reclamation activity on beach will lead to an increase of water mass and lead to abrasion that is slowly shifting and sinking the area along the coast. This happens not only in areas where reclamation is done, but also other areas in ecosystem, Therefore, in addition to environmental problems and the socio-economic, juridical issues also need attention.

The study on the legal basis of the reclamation, implementation, as well as designation should be considered. There are many laws governing the reclamation ranging from Law, Government Regulation, Presidential, Government Regulation until Regional Regulation. The problem is consistency in application and enforcement of rules.

Results of study and analysis related to socio-economic changes, especially coastal society living in areas of Losari beach and the surrounding area, explains that the category of average productive age (25-40 years), with length of stay between 15-25 years. The main livelihood of the people living in areas of Losari beach and surrounding areas are traders or self-employed. This is caused by the level of public education on average just graduated from Senior high school, so the alternative of the work they do is trade or self-employed with kiosks or stalls, selling Epe bananas (traditional food), cigarettes, fruits, beverages, and others. In addition, the result of interviews with a few informants asserted that the impact of reclamation on the income shows no change in term of the income after the reclamation of Losari beach.

But it is undeniable that the coastline area of Makassar City for 5 (five) years showed a trend of faster growth than any other region around Makassar City, both demographically and economically. This growth is characterized by the development of various forms of physical buildings standing on coastal land, the increase of various types of activities. The reclamation activities are being conducted without following the technical rules that have been established both administratively and ecologically, so the quality of the environment and life are likely to be threatened. The social conflict also rises because several people want to dominate particular areas. On the other hand the growth of strategic activities in the coastline area of Makassar City have give substantial benefits to economic growth of Makassar City by directly influence the PAD of Makassar City as well as the attractiveness of investment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of study and discussion that has been described above, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) The form of interaction that is built by groups of stakeholders in the management of coastal resources in Makassar city can be divided into two kinds, namely cooperation and competition. In this case, the cooperation built by the government and private parties (stakeholder groups) in the management of coastal resources through cooperation among the parties by using principles such as relevance, diversity, usefulness, harmony and sustainability. In other words, a government policy is related to the management of coastal resources. In this case, particularly the impact of the reclamation of Losari Beach in Makassar city should be assessed comprehensively in accordance with the provisions of the law, and still accounts the interests of generation in the future.
- 2) In addition to the interaction in the form of good cooperation between individual or group, the interaction also takes form in competition or conflict. The competition or conflict from stakeholders or stakeholder groups can be divided into two kinds, namely competition in the positive sense in which individuals or groups achieve the goal to predetermine its relation with the management of coastal resources which can be used as a reference or motivation for individuals or groups in the management of coastal resources Makassar city. In addition, competition in a negative sense is where individuals or groups in achieving the goal use provocative action so that other individuals or groups feel to be rivaled or even become the enemy.
- 3) The Integration of community (fishermen) and government in the management of coastal resources in Makassar here is Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). It is first introduced in Coastal Conference World (World Conference of Coast) held in 1993 in the Netherlands. At the forum, it discussed the most concerning matters of coastal management, for short-term or long-term purpose, like the result of lost habitat, water quality degradation due to pollution, change hydrological cycle, resource depletion in coastal areas, sea level rise , and the impact of global climate change.

SUGGESTION

Based on the above conclusion as the core of this study, the followings are put some suggestions related to Losari beach reclamation, namely:

- 1) Planning reclamation should be harmonized with the spatial plan of the city. The new city planning should have to pay attention to the carrying capacity of social and ecology both people and development. In this case, social and ecological carrying capacity cannot be continually forced to

maintain the city as the center of economic and political activity. The function of the city as a center of trade, services and industry should be gradually separated from the city's function as a center of government.

- 2) The reclamation project in coastal areas, especially around the coastal region Losari, should first consider the feasibility in transparent and scientific way through technical studies on how much environmental damage will be inflicted. It also needs to then communicate openly to the public (public), including fishermen. Realizing this, it is advisable to all parties (stakeholder groups) to know that reclamation is a form of intervention (intervention) of human to the natural environment balance which is always in a state of dynamic balance. Therefore, reclamation will create the ecosystem changes such as changes in current patterns, erosion, sedimentation, as well as damage to marine life and so on.
- 3) A coastal ecosystems that have been long-established and organized might be destroyed or lost due to reclamation. Therefore, the damage to coastal and marine areas can have impact on the fishermen economy. The fish will migrate to other areas or towards deeper waters, and it certainly will affect the income of the local fishermen.

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