

Integration of Fishermen Settlement and Coastal Ecotourism Concepts Based on Community Empowerment in Donggala Central Sulawesi

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world which has lots of potential of natural resources. However, development of its natural resources as coastal ecotourism is still underdeveloped compared to other Asian countries such as China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia. Limitations in the development of coastal ecotourism caused by several factors, including the coastal population of some 7.87 million people or approximately 25.14 percent of the national number are poor people. This means that coastal areas in Indonesia are follicles of poverty. The other factors are economic and technological limitations, government policies which have not been integrated on production and marketing, and rigor of fisheries assets are difficult to change in coastal fishing. This study contains a review of literature on integration of fishermen, settlement and coastal ecotourism. The result is the important of integration of coastal settlement with ecotourism based on community development for fishermen.

Keywords : Fisherman settlement, integration, coastal ecotourism, community empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago nation consisting of 17,508 islands, 81,000 km of coastline, as well as a wealth of flora and fauna but have not been able to develop coastal tourism contributes to economic and ecological systems, when compared with other Asian countries such as China, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam. This limitation is one factor causes the majority of coastal residents who live in the region constitute the majority of low income [1,2,3].

Community living in the coastal region in 2006 recorded a number of 5.2544 million people, to 7.87 million by the year 2012 spread over 8090 coastal villages. Of these, 1084 which is a coastal village with a fisher settlement criteria, crowded, dirty, simple houses, and low-income economies. This means that coastal fisher settlement in Indonesia are pockets of poverty [4,5].

In general, problems of powerlessness factors ranges fishing community on the issues, namely: (a) limited access to capital, technology, markets, (b) degradation of environmental resources, and the number of fisher settlement concentrated in coastal areas. As a result of these conditions the excess number of fishermen and fisheries resources on the other side and catch the more limited, but fishermen still do the actual fishing is no longer economically efficient [4,1].

Coastal ecotourism concept include various types of tourism and recreation, which occurred in the coastal zone, also including tourism activities such as recreational boating, beach-and ocean-based ecotourism, cruises, swimming, recreational fishing, snorkeling and diving. Similarly, the abundant marine resources (fish, shellfish, wetlands, and coral reefs) become very important for recreation experiences. Security of natural coastal hazards such as storms, hurricanes, tsunamis, and the like is a requisite for sustainable coastal tourism in the long term [6,2].

Several comparative studies that have been carried out as in Bahia de los Angeles, who conducted since 2001, offers an alternative economic activities for people living in coastal areas based on the potential presence of shark-whale aggregations. Furthermore, this study emphasizes the "Code of Conduct" for the activities of interaction with the whale sharks that can guarantee safety, fun experience, and animals are not bothered about. That is, ethics is demanding a change of mindset and behavior of citizens and all stakeholders towards a significantly better. Thus this synergy will lead to the development of nature-based tourism, culture and rural ecological approach, it can realize [7].

The concept of integrated coastal settlements with tourism, fishing settlement is to synergize with connectivity to a variety of potential points of coastal activities such as tours of Cape Coral travel, Boneoge,

Pusentase, cultural and ecotourism in the Donggala been integrated with a systemic approach linkage [8]. The concept of integration of settlements with coastal tourism, can be synergy between the settlements with the tourist spots there, growing in harmony and mutual support. The concept of integration is comprehensive in scope to the construction of a rural fishing community, using participatory rural appraisal approach [9].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analysis of this study is based on information collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics Donggala agencies [10]. Spatial Planning Donggala [11], which are the documents used as source data, and source analysis. Other secondary data from the literature and similar studies that have been collected.

This study will uses qualitative and quantitative research methods. For the purposes of this article, the analysis will be limited to the discovery of the concept of integration of coastal fishing settlement with tourism-based community empowerment in order to create alternative employment opportunities, for fishermen

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Donggala city is geographically located at a position between $0^{\circ}, 38'34''$ and $119^{\circ}, 48'24''$ - $119^{\circ}, 42'25''$ east longitude. See figure 1.

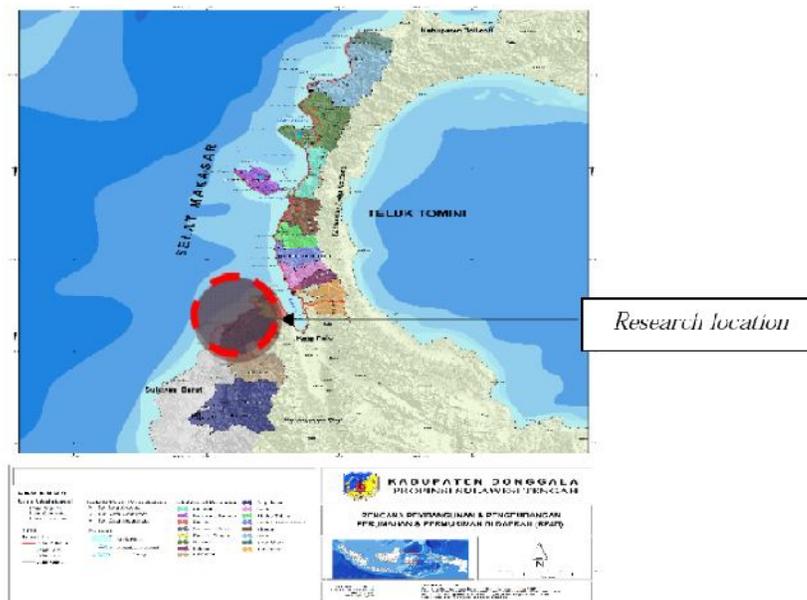


Figure 1. Research location [11].

Donggala the city administration consists of 9 villages and 5 village unit. A population of 32 242 inhabitants with an area of 99.04 km², so the average population density in Donggala reached 326 people / km². Number of households 8118. Population by employment. 652 farmers, 268 animal husbandry, 825 fishermen, traders, 915, 488 civil servants military / police and 76 other workers 3384 [10].

Integration with the concept of ecotourism

Fishing settlement conditions in many countries such as: In India, most fishermen do not own the land, living in huts [12]. In Indonesia, the hallmark of fishermen in the coastal settlements tend to follow a linear pattern of the main village street and alley - a narrow alley, the house is very simple, crowded, dirty, and in psychology with an uncertain income levels [4,13,14]. Fishing settlement characteristics generally describe the majority of the population depend on agricultural work in general, thus the level of income, education and health degree is low [9].

Gap fishermen and rural settlements, as research in Poland, that rural areas should be helped economically, compared with suburban areas that are more dynamic. Development gap between rural and suburban areas, urban development is more likely to either, while the village can not grow without outside help. Agricultural production became less profitable in the 90's that resulted in growing poverty in rural areas and

suburbs. According to the survey, the development gap is frustrating for the residents of rural areas as to which figure 2 below [15].

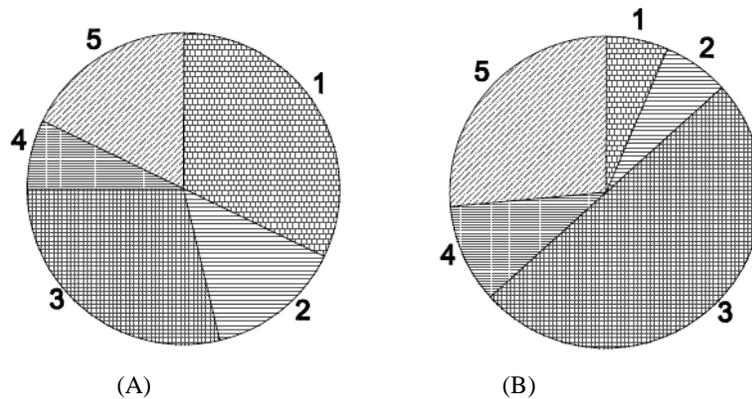


Figure. 2. Main sources of household income in rural regions: A – peripheral areas, B – suburban areas, 1 – agriculture, 2 – agriculture and other, 3 – work outside the household, 4 – non-agricultural work, 5 – other

Development gap between rural and urban, can be seen in rural residential areas, settlements with all the supporting infrastructure of public facilities and infrastructure and social services. Rural areas and settlements are the settlements of fishermen who are less well-planned so that the distribution infrastructure is lacking to support its function. if this area can be arranged in such a way as to approach the concept of integration and participation, and increase the chances a chance to try, then alternative employment for fishing communities could be improved and the urbanization process can be slowed down [15].

The concept of integration, is an attempt to link (linkage) between the settlements of fishermen in coastal ecotourism such as: tourist village of Tanjung Karang in Labuan Bajo, in the village of Boneoge , Pusentase of Tosale Village, and business Donggala woven sarongs (cultural tourism) in the village which is Towale coastal eco-tourism potential that has only developed in spatial orientation and do not include the value of the characteristic points intrinsic on the tourism potential that has not been developed in an integrated way. Integration Thinking settlements with ecotourism, known as community based tourism (CBT). According to the World Bank, CBT will involve local people in planning, implementing, and monitoring with the principles of ecology, which in turn foster self-growing community and would impact the implementation of business opportunities based economy and enjoyed by local communities [16].

Integration of coastal eco-tourism concept in this approach, the aim that we can get something that is most advantageous to enter values: the carrying capacity of the social, ecological carrying capacity, as well as the allure of beautiful landscapes, but still interesting for coastal tourism development. Settlement and integration of eco-tourism, which together, linkage into a coherent whole

The concept of community development in coastal ecotourism

Coastal ecotourism concept include a variety of tourist activities, recreation, and activities that occur oriented in the coastal zone and offshore waters, including coastal tourism development and supporting infrastructure such as boating, cruises, swimming, recreational fishing, snorkeling and diving. Coastal tourism is closely related to the concept of coastal tourism. Coastal potential development in Indonesia is less developed than the countries of Asia such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam Singapore [2]. Underdevelopment of coastal ecotourism in Indonesia is due to lack of integration of various components in the management of ecotourism [3].

Powerlessness of the community can be seen from the empirical data in the Village of Labuan Bajo of 623 heads of households, 39.61 percent of the households classified as poor. The same is happening in the Village Boneoge where 813 heads of families 50.16 percent of households, classified as poor. That is, poverty alleviation program has been running less effective because it increases the poverty of data (interviews with Village staff and Village Boneoge Labuan Bajo, 2011) Basic logic, if there is undue activity decreases the amount of poverty, but from the available data the number of poor actually increased. these data are relevant to the national poverty rate from 2006 fishing a number of 5.2544 million people, increasing to 7.87 million in 2012. Thus in a period of 6 years of fishing communities muskin increased to 66.75 percent. This means that coastal areas in Indonesia are pockets of poverty, and to be scrutinized, where the gap between the poverty alleviation program with the increasing poverty rate [5].

Gap program and poverty alleviation goals, need to reorient the approach of problem-oriented strategy, a strategy oriented towards the program, in which the techniques of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is the first step to improve the condition of society, which starts the data conditions that cause poverty, and social problems that must be addressed, and potential as well as social resources that can be utilized.

The results of this mapping survey, identified the potential and problems of settlement and eco-tourism from each of the objects surveyed and the results of the map. This method is relatively easy to understand, and has a major strength of spatial aspects. That is, the subject and object of the survey activities, related to the spatial system and its environment [17].

This technique can reconstruct the potential and the problems and the source of the problem of coastal settlements and eco-tourism linkage systemic approach, and do the next stage of integration of all components of the design concept, design tailored to community activities. The dots activity and attraction design both at the tourist zoning. The concept of integration is expected to discover new ideas, new theories for the development of ecotourism concept of integration with the coastal settlement of Indonesia, especially in Central Sulawesi and found new things that have not known the answer.

CONCLUSION

Various fishing settlement improvement program interventions have been conducted, and the results are not helpless. Gap in the program is not to analyze the potential settlement with coastal tourism. Integration of coastal settlement with tourism-based community empowerment as a solution to find the concept to open up alternative employment opportunities for fishermen. Therefore, the incorporation of residential zoning to the tourist will find a variety of activities and creativity that can be used as tourist resorts for tourists and benefit the local community and sustainability.

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