

ABSTRACT

Andira, Awalrushi. 2010. "Review of DKP and KKPM as Stakeholder in the Establishment and Co-Management of the Marine Protected Area in Monduli Island, Boalemo District, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia". Institute of Fisheries Policy and Development Study. College of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences. University of the Philippines in the Visayas Miagao Iloilo 5023, Philippines.

Key words: Marine protected area, review, establishment, Co-management, mangrove, coral reef, Boalemo, Gorontalo, Indonesia.

In order to prevent the loss of biodiversity and prevent further fisheries collapse, well-designed and well-managed networks of marine protected areas and locally managed marine areas are essential. In short, as stated by Jones and Shimlock (2002), the establishment of Marine Protected Area networks is strongly considered as the most effective way to protect the ocean's biodiversity and economic values.

Marine and coastal protected areas are important and interactive aspects of marine conservation which have been addressed in the IUCN "Orange Book" (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas: A Guide for Planners and Managers, Salm and Clark, 1984). The need to devise the methods of how to manage and protect marine environments and resources became apparent during the course of 1950's and early 1960's. Thus, the First World Conference on National Parks (1962) consider the need for the protection of coastal and marine areas that helps decision-makers, policy advisors, non-government organizations and scientists to appreciate the legislation, co-ordination and organization needed to establish effective marine protected areas.

This study aims to analyze: firstly, the role DKP and KKPM in the establishment and management of MPA Monduli Island. Secondly, describe the bio-physical conditions of coastal resources in Monduli Island. And third provide policy recommendations on NGO/Pos co-management of MPAs

The study site was conducted in Monduli Island, Boalemo District, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia. In collecting the data, Data for this research were from primary data and secondary data source. The primary data were collected a survey of various stakeholders in Monduli Island. Using a questionnaire as guide, personal were conducted among the stakeholders in Monduli Island. Using the number of the questionnaire used in the survey. Descriptive data analysis such as mean or average, standard deviation was used for evaluating the data.

After analyzing the data, that it was found that the stakeholders found in Monduli Island are the Department of Marine Affairs and Fishery (DKP) of Gorontalo and Monduli Island Conservation Group (KKPM). The roles of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fishery (DKP) of Gorontalo covers (1) supervising and providing guidance to KKPM, (2) developing a protection system in the MPA, (3) coordinating the protection of MPA together with KKPM, (4) involving all parts of law enforcers, (5) making improvement, approach and security, (6) holding trainings regularly for local people, and (7) performing rehabilitation and population of fish resources in MPA. Furthermore, the roles of KKPM includes (1) observing the ecosystem and noting the result weekly, (2) producing an observation report and reporting it to the Department of Marine Affairs and Fishery of Gorontalo monthly, (3) explaining to fishermen as well as any people about the rules of MPA management, and (4) asking the local people to preserve MPA and preventing any destructions that might happen in MPA.

In comparing between prior to (i.e. 2007) and after the establishment (i.e. 2009) of MPA in Monduli Island key informants mentioned that there were dynamite fishing (using potassium), cyanide fishing and other illegal activities. After the establishment of MPA there has been stakeholders involvement as DKP and KKPM. They claimed that there are no more illegal fishing and dynamite fishing in Monduli Island.

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