

## Participatory Approaches in Research on Blue Economy Development

#### **Indonesia Case Study**

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## Outline



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# **Case Study Scope**

Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserves



### Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar (TBKS) Biosphere Reserve



- Designated as UNESCO's biosphere reserve site in 2015.
- Located in Selayar Islands Regency, South Sulawesi.
- Selayar Islands Regency is an archipelago of 130 small islands in South Sulawesi Province.
- Covering a total surface area (marine and terrestrial) of 4,410,736 Ha.

#### Case study area: Transition zone of TBKS BR:

- 1. Tambolongan Island
- 2. Polassi Island
- 3. Selayar Island



## **Ecological Characteristics**

High level of biodiversity including several protected marine fauna species such as the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), dolphin (*Dolphinus delphis*), napoleon fish (*Cheilinus undulates*).

Coral reefs cover 91,382 Ha and act as a principal habitat for several species.

Known to host the largest atoll in Southeast Asia and the third largest in the world.







## Socio-Economic Characteristics

The reserve is inhabited by approximately 125,000 people. A substantial number of community lived in the core zone prior to its designated as a National Park, and some still live there.

Major source of income for the local community is fishery. Recent trends have seen growing tourism activities in the core zone of the area.





Drivers and Pressures to Sustainable Livelihood for Local Communities

### pressures

- **Destructive fishing** (use of dynamite and tranquilizers)
- Pollution from waste and untreated waste water
- Limited access to energy

- Capture fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Sustainable tourism

drivers

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## **Goals & Aspirations**

- 1. Improvement of local products quality and quantity without jeopardising natural ecosystems;
- 2. Sustainable income generation schemes for local communities established to promote their well-beings;
- 3. Community awareness and participatory engagement in environmental protection, sustainable livelihood and climate change adaptation;
- 4. Improved hygienic living and equal access to basic resources;
- 5. Transferrable lesson learnt for other sites in developing blue community in wider Indonesia.



#### Multi-leveled Governance of Biosphere Reserve in Indonesia

#### Core zone:

Managed by National Park Authority (under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)

#### Buffer and transition zones:

Managed by Local Government institutions (e.g. local government, marine & fisheries agency, tourism agency, etc.)



#### UNESCO's model biosphere reserve



## **Key Governance Challenges**



Coordination between different institutions / agencies Policy Implementation & Monitoring at Different BR Zone

Site-based budget allocation for sustaining the implementation of policies & regulation Data Ownership

Utilisation of data obtained from other institutions



### Participatory Marine Governance Analysis: Principles









# Inclusive of wide range of actors

- Capture different knowledge and experiences
- Better understand problems
- Bring fresh ideas and solutions
- $\circ~$  The right thing to do ethically



### Learning and adapting

- Be flexible to changing circumstances
- Learn from the perspectives and experiences of others
- o Improve future performance

(Fortnam, 2018)



### Participatory Research Questions Formulation







## Formulated research questions to set-up boundaries and priority areas

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### **Analytical tools**

#### Participatory Marine Governance Analysis (PMGA)



#### Fortnam, 2018



### **NetMaps**



**NetMaps** = Participatory stakeholder mapping.

Performed and **created through focus group** or as **interview** with relevant **local actors**.

Aids in the **understanding of situations** in which many actors influence outcomes.

(Fortnam, 2018)



- Understand the policy and institutional issues that both constrain and enable biosphere reserve achieving their goals
- Integrate into biosphere reserve planning/projects (risk assessments, sustainability plans, conflict resolution, stakeholder analysis)
- Development of new partnerships
- Capacity development and community empowerment
- Further research





#### UK Research and Innovation

## Thank You



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