

Original Paper

COASTAL STUDIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW 27/2007 IN SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Law 27/2007 is the very basic rules for making the composition as well as planning and management tool on the ocean / beach / small islands. Law 27/2007 assumed less informed and not recognized by the staff of the government or society in general. This paper aims to identify the extent of socialization of Law 27/2007 by the relevant stakeholders, identify what factors or variables that have been well received and well prepared to implement Law 27/2007. Coastal and marine areas are relatively large with a variety of problems into consideration in determining Sidoarjo regency as a research location. There are two factors that were assessed, namely the level of knowledge of the material or content of the Law 27/2007 and the level of readiness for the implementation of Law 27/2007. Factor is defined by a number of variables and indicators. Methods of analysis using the Multi Dimensional Scaling with ALSCAL procedure to map a number of indicators. Identify the level of knowledge and level of readiness for the implementation of Law 27/2007 on the respondents showed very weak. There are varying levels of knowledge, although the general information about the Act is informed by good, but the policies, programs and tools to implement the government or community level have not adequate yet.

Keywords: Law 27/2007, the level of knowledge, level of readiness, Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), Mapping indicators.

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INTRODUCTION

Potencial resource in the coastal areas in Indonesia needs a good strategy and integrated in the management and utilization therefore environmental degradation can be minimized. Planning must integrate a variety of things, including land use planning and legal implications which is governed by certain entities (Henocque, 2003), consider the global and regional issues (Holland, 1998), marine ecosystems (Vandermeulen, 1998), stakeholder input as the material for formulations policy (Soma and Arild, 2009) and the economically and socially important as a result of high human population living in coastal areas (Fabbri,

1998). One integrated plan for managing the resource is ICZM approach. Integrated coastal-zone management (ICZM) is a planning and integrated management of coastal resources and environment based on physical factors, socio-economics, and politics are intertwined, as well as the dynamics of coastal systems (called the coastal zone) (Varghese *et al.*, 2008; Solway , 2006). Ironically, most of the district / city governments in Indonesia do not apply. Some planning in coastal management has been undertaken by the central government to empower the district / city and the community (Pratikto, 2003) are likely to increase the

acceleration of socio-economic growth while protecting the ecological balance. Being the central government's seriousness in optimizing resources to improve the welfare of society while maintaining balance and sustainability, with the Law 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. This law initiated by the Directorate-General KP3K DKP through various studies, as well as deepening of the material and substance of public consultation in order to obtain comparable information related to inventory and planning issues that will be applied. Need community participation and educational institutions in an effort to minimize the impact of socialization, with limited human resources and lack of evaluation to measure the effectiveness of coastal and small islands by the district / city.

Management of coastal areas in the district of Sidoarjo requires an integrated method, one with the implementation of ICZM based on Law 27/2007 and synergized with local autonomy. Required spatial zoning as an effort in pollution prevention management so that sustainability of the resource and ecological sustainability can be maintained. For that, please note the extent to which the socialization of Law 27/2007 by the central government to district / city government as consideration for assessing the readiness of implementation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a case study with the aim to determine the extent of implementation of Law 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands by the district / city for various purposes, particularly related to spatial management of marine resources sustainability. The method of research was developed and modified from Varghese *et al.*, (2008) adjusted to field conditions. Positivistic approach to research done that examines the realities on the ground through the deepening of case studies to solve existing problems. Study of the matter of legislation, particularly the Law 27/2007, conducted research and developed into indicators and evaluated or assessed its application in the study area (Idris, 2010). Primary data was obtained through structured interviews, mainly concerned with information regarding the level of knowledge and level of

preparedness of the study area (agency and community) are perceived by the respondents as well as how the implementation. Secondary data obtained through the retrieval of data in the relevant agencies, particularly about the profile and the potential for coastal and marine areas in the study area.

Methods of sampling data using a non probability sampling with purposive random sampling. Units of a population of 30 respondents spread on District offices are closely associated with issues of coastal and ocean management (Spatial Planning Board, Fisheries and Marine Board) and fishing communities in the village beach Cemandi, Sedati District, Sidoarjo regency. Methods of analysis using multivariate analysis with the analytical tools of multidimensional scaling or MDS (Dillon and Goldstein, 1984). The use of MDS performed to map the research indicators.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Structured interviews of respondents shows that respondents (90%) knows about Law 27/2007 through mass media and socialization by the Government of East Java. Most of respondents (74%) have a relatively adequate understanding of Law 27/2007. Respondents to the related offices to have understood the necessity of the existence of sections or areas to conduct an academic study as well as preparing draft implementing legislation. Marine and Fisheries Agency provides assistance to fishing communities who joined in the fishing community through the activities of the management of mangrove plants. One of the activities already initiated by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Maritime Partnership. The program aims to empower fishing communities through a series of coaching and training through various extension and advisory services by the Department of Marine and Fisheries District / City, including in Sidoarjo regency. Socialization of the program is relatively successful, proved by more people are involved and the growing awareness of environmental sustainability in an attempt to optimize resource use in coastal and marine areas.

The existence of a good communication mechanism to be a positive value. Most people

get socialization evenly, from both local government and village authorities. The existence of some community of fishermen who synergize to socialize and work with the mentoring program a series of related offices in an effort to develop the potential of the region. Extension of the arrest and processing of fish by the Department of Marine and Fisheries Sidoarjo regency is expected to synergize with mangrove forest conservation efforts to improve environmental conditions. Coaching and training and assistance package of fishing technology is expected to be a solution to the decline of the catch, it would be optimal if followed by increased surveillance in the surrounding waters and resolving the garbage problem. The existence of maritime partnership program is expected to give significant influence on the welfare of fishing communities.

Some problems in coastal areas in Sidoarjo regency, including the increased pollutants and wastes that pollute the ocean waters, mangrove forest destruction, and flooding due to tidal sea. Presumably there is influence between the increase in pollutants and

waste are dumped into the sea to the decline in fish catches. The condition is getting worse by reducing mangrove forest area, thus providing a significant impact on the reduction of the catch and embankment protection from the blows of the waves. On the other hand, an increasing number of fishermen could trigger tougher competition in an effort to get the catch.

Based on the description above, can be made mapping of indicators based on the level of knowledge (**Fig. 1**) and the level of preparedness (**Fig. 2**) in the implementation of Law 27/2007. Mapping indicators of the respondents in the district of Sidoarjo on the factor "knowledge level" produce information: 1) the level of general knowledge about the Law 27/2007 mapped in three tiers: *well informed, fair informed, somewhat informed*; 2) Levels of knowledge about aspects of government institutions in the management of coastal and small islands (P3K) mapped in three tiers : *well informed, fair informed, somewhat informed*; and 3) Levels of knowledge about aspects of society mapped into four levels, are : *well informed, fair informed, somewhat informed, and not informed*.

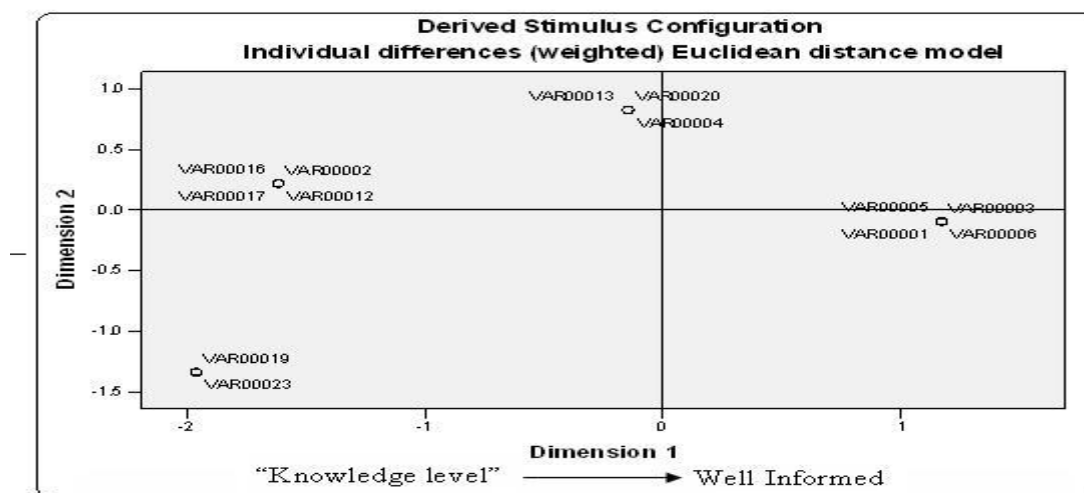


Fig.1. Mapping Indicators of "Knowledge Level" of Law 27/2007 of Sidoarjo Respondents
(Source: Analysis, 2010)

In general, "The Knowledge" respondents, especially in the aspect of "Institutional Knowledge", is relatively good. This shows the level of interest (political) government district in the construction and development of coastal areas provide a large role in determining the least successful socialization as well as the implementation of

Law 27/2007. The existence of institutional or specialized fields that deal with sea coast, the Department of Marine and Fisheries as well as special areas on the Planning Board, will affect other aspects, such as the quantity and quality of coordination, discussion, evaluation, and solving issues related to coastal and marine. Several issues related to coastal and sea,

including environmental damage due to felling of mangrove plants, the increase of pollutants and wastes that pollute the ocean waters, and the presence of tidal flooding due to sea, an issue that must be addressed immediately. The existence of specialized institutions and agencies are expected to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of Law 27/2007. Orientation development in primary and secondary sectors, including the maritime sector, becomes an important indicator of local government programs. Hopefully, there are local laws that may minimize environmental damage in an effort to manage coastal and marine resources. Thus, "The Knowledge" Strong is a form of socialization of Law

27/2007 of success, particularly in the institutional aspects, so the potential to strengthen the "Readiness Institutions" in implementing Law 27/2007.

"The Knowledge Individuals" and "The Knowledge Society" shows that the respondents have a general knowledge of the fundamental is strong enough on the Law 27/2007, among others, an awareness of the existence of the Act, but still need to support a deeper understanding of the linkages of Law 27/2007 to Law 26/2007 and how the Act will affect the Law 27/2007; or linkage between the two types of spatial planning, land planning and planning of coastal / marine.

Table 2. Table Indicators "The Knowledge Levels" in the Matrix Form of Law 27/2007 at Respondents di Sidoarjo Regency

Knowledge Level	"Individual Knowledge"	"Institutional Knowledge"	"Society Knowledge"
<i>Well Informed</i>	1. Know the Law 27/2007 3. The first time to get info of Law 27/2007 5. How to understand a law 6. Effect of Law 27/2007 to the spatial planning (RTRW) 7. The role of society in the preparation of spatial planning (RTRW)	8. There is coordination between relevant agencies preparing RTRW 9. There are special sections that deal with coastal 10. Ever held a discussion on the follow Law 27/2007 11. Ever evaluate concept spatial planning (RTRW) related Law 27/2007	14. Potencial disaster in Sidoarjo coastal water 15. There are efforts to tackle disaster 18. The effect of disasters on people's lives
<i>Fair Informed</i>	4. The effectiveness of the socialization of Law 27/2007	13. Obstacle in implementation of Law UU 27/2007	20. Everheards of Sea Partnership
<i>Somewhat informed</i>	2. There is a linkage of Law 27/2007 to Law 26/2007	12. Prepadness agencies in implementation of Law 27/2007	16. Implementation arrangements to minimize disaster-related of Law 27/2007 17. Ever held the introduction of disaster-related socialization 21. Cooperation with sea Partnership 22. Special unit to handle of Sea Partnership
<i>Not informed</i>	-	-	19. Obstacle of Disaster Management related Law 27/2007 23. Impact of sea Partnership to the community economic empowerment activities

Source : Analysis, 2010

Variable levels of "Knowledge Society" varies. Respondents have perceptual that there has been a good situation relating to the Sea Partnership, and has had a particular entity in the district administration in collaboration with the Sea Partnership. However, the role of maritime partnerships in improving the welfare of the community still needs to be improved. Disaster mitigation issues exist at the level of "just/fair". This shows that the respondents have an awareness of the potential disaster that exists. However, information on specific

disaster mitigation needs to be explored and promoted further, especially about the dangers and what should and should not be done in overcoming the constraints of mitigation if the region has the highest threat of coastal high-hazard disaster.

Mapping indicators of "readiness level" (Fig. 2) reflect a grouping of aspects that need to be prepared. Left quadrant reflects the lowest readiness level, and increasingly to the right, the better the level of preparedness for these indicators.

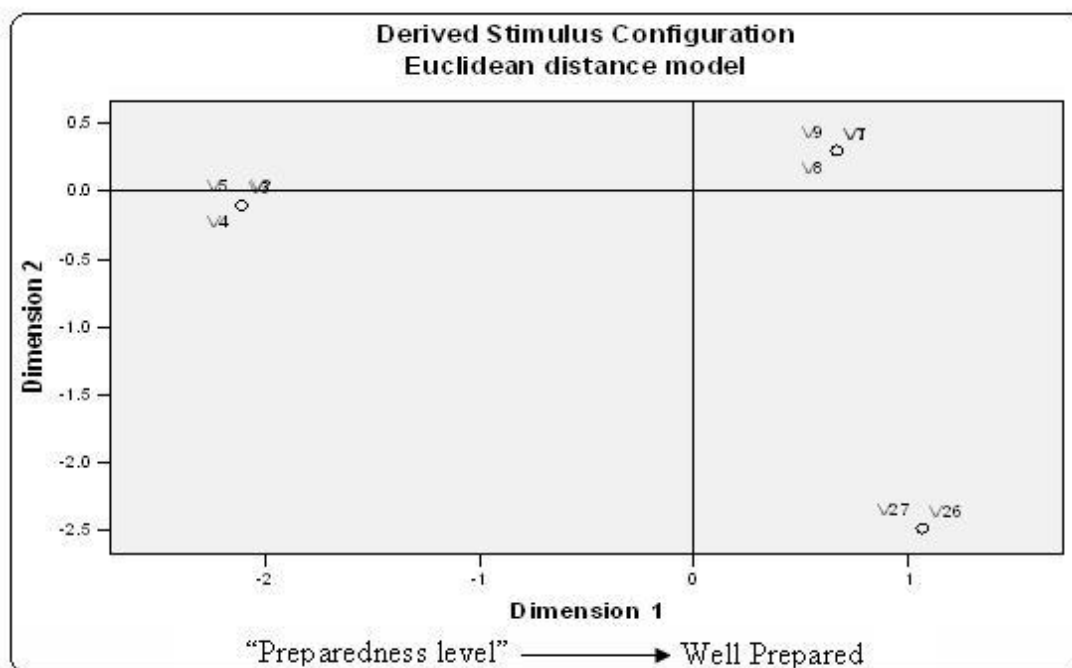


Fig.2. Mapping Indicators "readiness level" Implementation of Law 27/2007 on the Respondents Sidoarjo (Source: Analysis, 2010)

Based on **Fig. 2**, it can be concluded that the "readiness level" implementation of Law 27/2007 is relatively poor in Sidoarjo regency. Among the 28 indicators, there are seven indicators included in the grouping "not ready", and no single indicator, which is included in the grouping "well prepared". Variable aspect of planning is almost entirely in a state of "not ready". Sidoarjo Regency does not have a document coastal and small islands planning in any level or hierarchy. However, Sidoarjo regency has an interest in institutional, so that the variable "utilization" and "supervision and control" better implementation because it is part of the task force and Marine Fisheries, as the management of marine resources, the implementation of sustainable

WP3K reclamation, provision of incentives / disincentives, oversight by civil servants who deal specifically with the issue P3K.

Preparation of the implementation of community participation and empowerment has been quite good compared to other indicators. Sidoarjo Regency has had a relatively Maritime Partnership program exists. Local community organizations (such as the Society of Fishermen) are relatively numerous and exist, thus creating opportunities of higher public participation, particularly to improve the welfare of fishing communities. These conditions are important in efforts to minimize environmental damage in managing coastal and ocean resources in a sustainable manner. Hopefully, with the improvement of

environmental conditions will impact the disaster mitigation efforts. In addition, there will be potential for marine ecotourism that will grow with the improvement of environmental conditions. Condition of society which have relatively high participation of the various programs the district, should be a value-added performance as well as spurring the government

to immediately formulate relevant local regulations of Law 27/2007 in order to be implemented. Mapping Based on corresponding indicator **Fig. 2**, it can be concluded that the Government of Sidoarjo regency has not had the readiness of the implementation of Law 27/2007 as evidenced by the absence of indicators in the category of "well prepared".

Table 3. Mapping Indicators “Level of Readiness” Implementation of Law 27/2007 to the Respondents in Sidoarjo Regency

Aspects that mandated by Law 27/2007	“Level of Preparedness”			
	Well prepared	Fair prepared	Somewhat prepared	Unprepared
Planning Aspects	-	-	1. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K)	2. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) 3. Coastal zone Management Plan and Small Islands (RPWP3K) 4. Action Plan for the Management of Coastal and Small Islands (RAPWP3K)
Utilization Aspects	-	-	7. Implementation of rehabilitation for coastal areas and small island 8. Implementation of Sustainable of Reclamation on WP3K 9. Prohibition of Destruction of Ecosystem WP3K	5. Consessions setting coastal waters (HP3) on term of 20 years 6. Determination of the Conservation Area
Aspects of Supervision and Control	-	-	10. The existence of official civil servants (PNS) to WP3K 11. Implementation of control on WP3K 12. Revenue Reporting destruction Coastal Ecosystem, Protected Areas, Public Use Area, and National Strategic on Specific Areas 13. Communities participate in the supervision and management control WP3K. 14. Implementation of Accreditation in WP3K management program 15. Giving incentive to program managers WP3K management 16. Mitra Bahari as a forum for cooperation between Government, Local Government, Universities, NGOs, professional organizations, community leaders and the business world	
Aspects of Research and Development P3K	-	-	17. Every foreign people should get permission in conducting a research in CSI. Every foreigner who conduct research in WP3K must be permitted before research from Government 18. Research carried out by foreigner or foreign legal entity must include Indonesian researcher 19. Every foreigner who conduct research in WP3K	

			must submit result of his research on the Government.	
Education, Training, and Extention	-	-	20. The Government held Education, Training, and extention WP3K management for human resources development in the field of Management WP3K	
Aspects of Authority at WP3K	-	-	22. To be effective, the Government provide guidance on Local Government in formulating the action Plan for the Management of Coastal and Small Islands (RAPWP3K) 23. WP3K management at district level, implemented integrated that coordinated by the department in charge of maritime affair and fisheries	21. Major/vice major of authority to give HP3 in Coastal Waters Areas one of third of provincial jurisdiction
Aspects of Disaster Mitigation in WP3K	-	-	24. Government or Local Governments include sections that contain the disaster mitigation and management plan for the utilization of integrated	25. Disaster mitigation activities carried out through structural/physical and non-structural/non-physical
Aspects of empowerment and community participation	-		26. The Government and Local Government empower improve their welfare 27. The Government encourages business community through various activities in the field of Coastal Resource Management and Small Islands efficient and effective manner	
Aspects crime of violation in WP3K	-	-	28. The existence of the implementation of the provisions of the criminal offense in accordance with Law 27/2007 WP3K Management	

CONCLUSION

Result of mapping indicators “Knowledge Level” and “Readiness Level” shows that Sidoarjo Regency is very weak in implementation Law 27/2007. Indicators “Knowledge Level” mapped invaried, reflecting the condition that although general knowledge about the existence of this law are “well informed”, but an important aspect for the implementation of follow-up to Law 27/2007 in the form of policies, programs, devices necessary to implement this act is still very weak. Positive values, Sidoarjo regency has Fishing and Sea Board, so that more focus on coastal development. The policies are important as policy to implementation Law 27/2007, so the environmental damage in effort to exploration of sustainability of coastal and ocean resources will optimally. There is support for the interest of local communities a greather, which makes the coast and sea as a source of livelihood, and collaboration intangible action steps at various fishermen associations and on the civil organization, including Sea Parthnership, will be increase program effectively.

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