

Community Participation In Forest Management Of Mangrove (Case Study: Mangrove Forest Area Tugurejo Semarang)

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Abstract- As one of the coastal ecosystem, mangrove forest is a unique and fragile ecosystem. This ecosystem has the function of ecological and economical. Mangrove forest ecological functions include: protective shoreline, prevent the intrusion of sea water, habitat, feeding ground, where the care and nursery grounds, where spawning ground for a variety of aquatic biota, and as a regulator of the micro climate. Mangrove forests which naturally grow well along the northern coast of Java is almost does not exist. Natural forest on a small scale can only be found in the conservation area. Subdistrict Tugurejo has degraded mangrove areas either by aquaculture, as well as coastal erosion. Extensive mangroves in the coastal area around the Tugurejo District of 42.20 hectares (*Department of Marine Semarang, 2010*). Regional Regulation of Semarang No. 7 of 2010 on Spatial Planning Green Open mention that the vast green space mangrove forested coastal areas Tugu subdistrict of 225 hectares.

Keywords: Participation, Community, Management, Mangrove

1. Introduction

Development which oriented for human development, the implementation is very requires direct involvement in community development programs receiver or participatory development. Therefore one indicator of success is the development of community participation program beneficiaries. Because only with community participation in the program, the results of this development will be in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the community itself. With the suitability of this, the results of the development will provide optimum benefits to meet the needs of the community. Therefore one indicator of success is the development of community participation program beneficiaries.

Tugu Subdistrict has degraded mangrove areas either by aquaculture, as well as coastal erosion. Extensive mangroves in the coastal area around the Tugurejo District of 42.20 hectares (*Department of Marine Semarang, 2010*). Regional Regulation of Semarang No. 7 of 2010 on Spatial Planning Green Open mention that the vast green space mangrove forested coastal areas Tugu Subdistrict of 225 hectares.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Place and Time Implementation Research

The research of Community Participation In Forest Management Of Mangrove in Tugurejo Subdistrict.

3.2 Research Parameters

Research parameters used in this study are:

1. Characteristics Tugurejo Village community
 - a. Level of education
 - b. Livelihood
 - c. Social community / patterns of behavior
2. The potential of mangrove forests Tugurejo
 - a. Ecotourism mangrove forest
 - b. Processing mangrove fruit
3. Community participation
4. The form of community participation
 - a. Degree of citizen power (partnership, delegation of power and citizen control)
 - b. Degree of tokenism (informing, consultation, consultation, placation)
 - c. Non-participation (manipulation, Therapy)

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Form of Participation In Planning Phase

Forms of participation of the planning stage, namely in the form of: (a) Actively participating in meetings, (b) Active in submitting proposals/suggestions, (c) Engage in decision-making, (d) not to participate

A. Active Following Meetings

Not all the people were told to participate and also wants to participate in attending a meeting held by the environmental footprint of love youth associations (PERENJAK) and also explain if the many plays or attending the meeting were the fish farmers and fishermen.

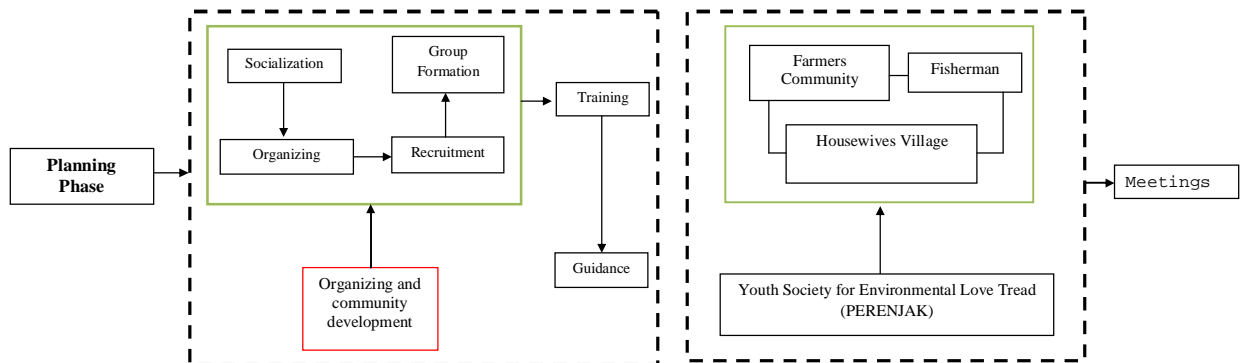


Fig. 1. Planning Phase Flow Scheme

Fig. 2. Phase Flow Scheme Meeting Notices

B. Active Delivering Proposal or Suggestion

In the discussion on the form of planning an activity to be performed, the community can be directly expressed in the discussion and if not present in the discussion so they could give their proposals or suggestions directly to the environmental footprint of love youth associations (PERENJAK) are given the authority to manage the mangrove forest.

C. Involved In Decision Making

Decision-making as a result of discussions with the community in the end is a group that is authorized to manage the mangrove forests that is PERENJAK, although in the previous stage that the various proposals from the community.

D. Not Participate

In the case of participation planning phase which initially active in following the activities of the meeting, make suggestions or advice, and involved in decision making but some are not doing this all or do not participate but engage or participate in the implementation of the so-called involvement after a planning.

Many people who are not involved in planning or not to participate in the planning of activities, especially people who are not as fish farmers or fishermen.

4.2. Form Of Participation in the Implementation Phase

At this phase of the implementation of citizens think that, whoever may be involved, especially infrastructure built in the neighborhood residence. Participation in the implementation phase is meant is the involvement of a person on the stage of implementation of the work a real activity in the form of participation. People here can provide power, money or materials as a form of participation in the work.

Implementation was started by a group of teenagers who were 12 people and growing, and it makes outsiders aware of any positive activities they did to Mangrove so many outsiders who provide assistance and even the government provides concrete road building towards the pier used to follow the river until the edge marine estuary. Nowadays people can feel the results as their management or ecowisata ecotour, mangrove fruit processing, and granting scholarships to those who participated in participating but are not able to attend school.

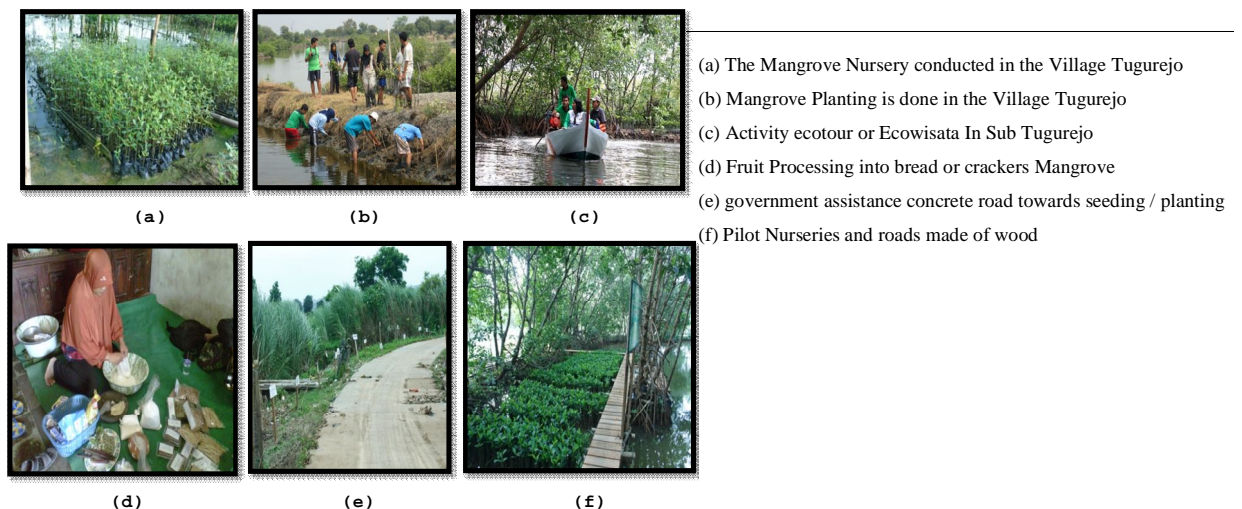


Fig. 3. Community participation in the implementation of activities

4.3. Form of Participation In Supervision Phase

By doing the planning and implementation by the public, are expected supervision / monitoring will be carried out also by the public so that the results will be as desired community. This monitoring activity at this stage it is important to guide the management whether it is consistent with the model that has been set.

Monitoring is usually done by an outside party of members of executive management. That is, so that monitoring can be carried out without the influence of the managing. Another reason is related to the work of the community, where there is often a fundamental reason in society is a conflict between a commitment to work with the desire to participate.

Government's role in providing monitoring or supervision by seeing the shortage of the means of access road is not adequate so that the government provides assistance in the form of concrete road construction and provision of breeding programs.



Fig. 4. Assistance from the government as a form of supervision

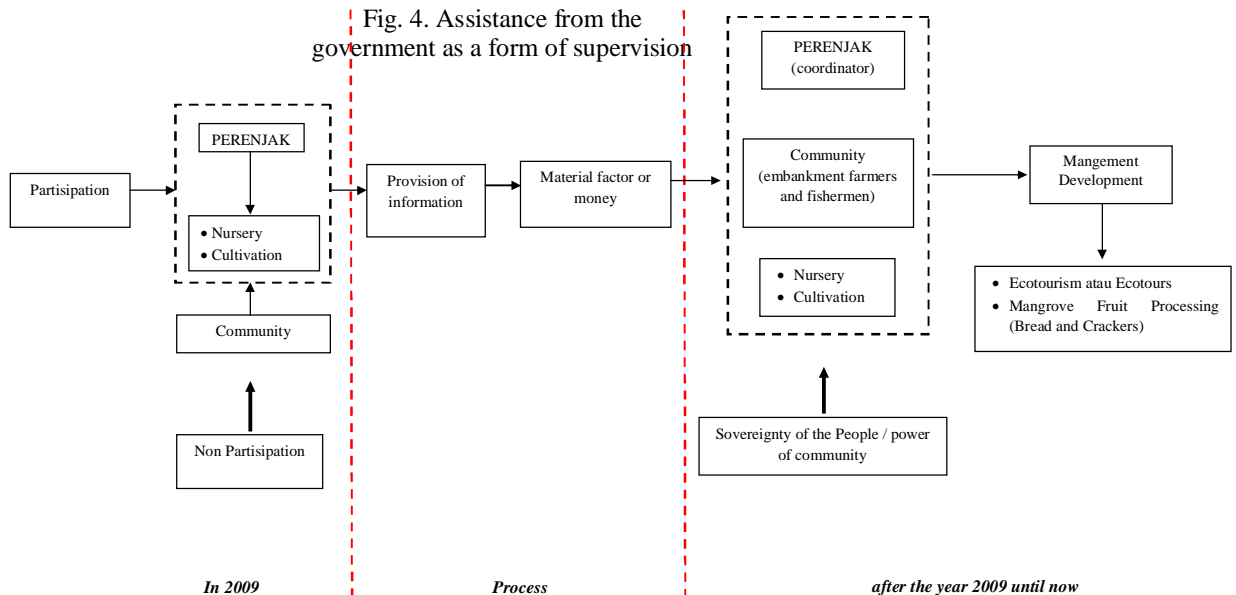


Fig. 5. The Flow Scheme Of Community Participation In The Participation Rate

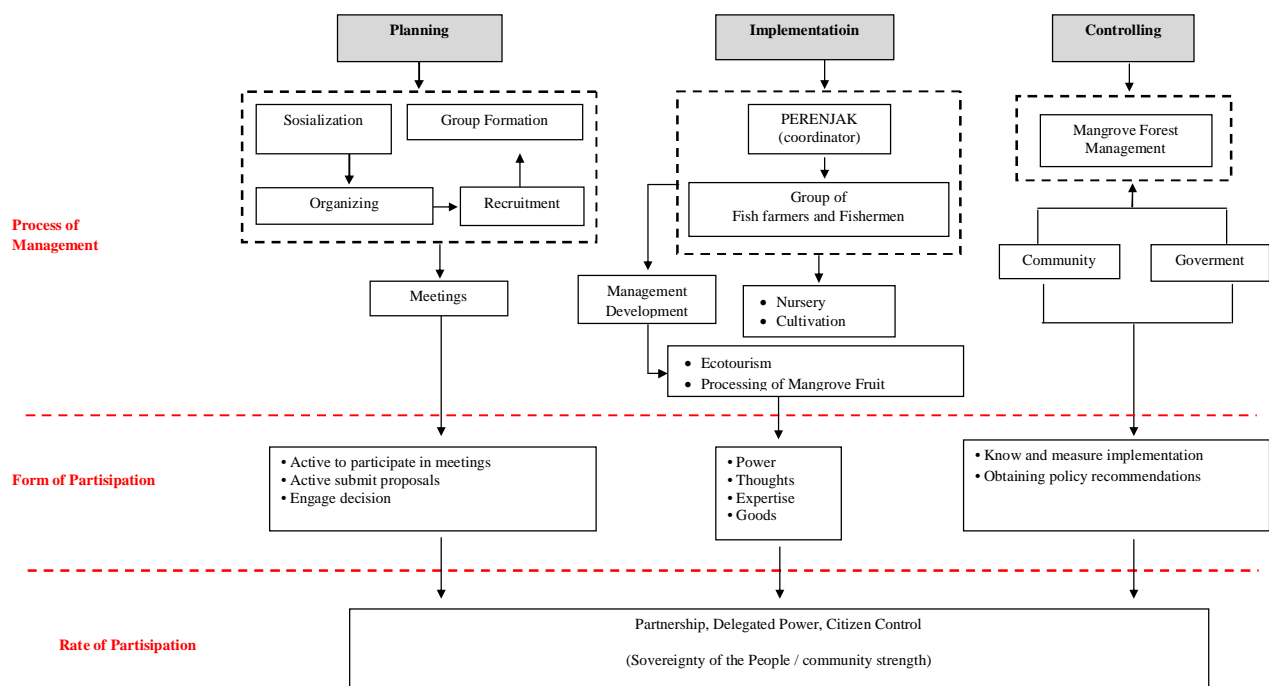


Fig. 6. The Flow Scheme of Community Participation

5. Conclusion

From the results of the research some conclusion can be drawn as follows:

- Form of community participation that was originally started in youth clubs and other community involvement with the drivers of the presence of material reward of what they do in the management activities.
- There is still the issue of land ownership in the land where the Tugurejo village still controlled outsiders or private.

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