

# Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

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## CBRM Database

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| <b>Date:</b>                   | <b>June 2014</b>   | <b>Entry Number:</b> | <b>1302</b> |
| <b>Case Study Name:</b>        | <b>Pre-existing Fisheries Management Systems in Indonesia, Focusing on Lombok and Maluku</b>   |                      |             |
| <b>Author:</b>                 | Arif Satria and Dedi S. Adhuri   |                      |             |
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| <b>Region:</b>                 | Southeast Asia   |                      |             |
| <b>Country:</b>                | Indonesia, Lombok, Maluku  |                      |             |
| <b>Ecosystem Type:</b>         | Marine resources   |                      |             |
| <b>Social Characteristics:</b> | Coastal community  |                      |             |
| <b>Scale of Study:</b>         | Community, districts   |                      |             |
| <b>Resource Type:</b>          | Fisheries, forests   |                      |             |
| <b>Type of Initiative:</b>     | Market/business development  |                      |             |
| <b>Community-Based Work:</b>   | Management systems, sustainable management   |                      |             |
| <b>Keywords:</b>               | Access rights, fisheries, marine, exploitation, petuanan, awig-awig, sawen, integrated management, sustainable   |                      |             |
| <b>Summary:</b>                | <b>In Indonesia pre-existing systems of fisheries management were delegitimized during the 'New</b>  |                      |             |

Order Era' (1966–1998), and revived after the 'Reform Era' began, in 1998. Three such systems are examined; the *awig-awig* and *sawen* of North Lombok, and the *petuanan* and *sasi* of Maluku. Based on the pre-existing system that contained *sawen*, with its basic values and norms for integrated management of forest, farmland and coastal resources, local people took the initiative to revive three *awig-awig*, and adapted them to both combat destructive fishing practices and implement sustainable fisheries management.

Sea tenure in Maluku is based on the concept of *petuanan laut*, the sea territory of a particular social group, to which 'the right to eat' (compounded from the rights of access, usage and exploitation) and 'the right of ownership' are attached. *Sasi* refers to the beliefs, rules and rituals regarding temporal prohibitions for a *petuanan laut*. The performance of pre-existing fisheries management systems is evaluated and national policy for them examined.