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*Embracing Global Transformation:
Collaborative Innovations through
Social and Political Research*

7-8th September
2022



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Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
Universitas Diponegoro

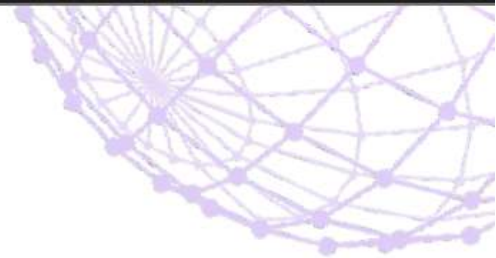
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“Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and
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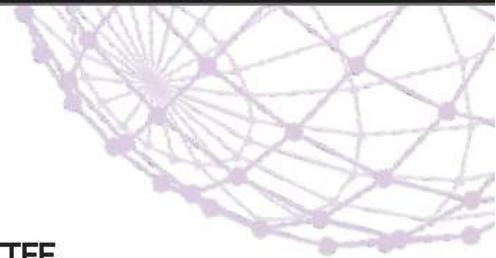
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The 7th ICISPE International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries

"Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political
Research
September 7th- 8th 2022


FOREWORD



Research should be a valuable tool for finding solutions to existing problems faced by a country. This belief is reflected to ICISPE 2022 conference. Our world is constantly being challenged by global, massive, and fast changes, starting from the development of the digital era which causes disruption in all aspects of the industry until the world suddenly stops due to the Covid-19 pandemic. But humans continue to show their ability to overcome all these problems by implementing new ideas so that problems can become opportunities. Collaboration in innovation is the key to success in the connected era. We realize that we cannot work alone, we need help from others to achieve the objectives quickly and effectively. Therefore this year's ICISPE is here to accommodate collaborative innovation ideas from various parties to accept the ongoing global transformation.

The 7th ICISPE Proceeding is a summary of the research results presented at the 2022 ICISPE Conference by academics and researchers. This activity was carried out with the cooperation of all committee members at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro. Carrying the theme "*Embracing Global Transformation: Collaborative Innovations through Social and Political Research*", this conference was held on 7th -8th September 2022 at the Orange Faculty of Social Sciences Campus.

Over 50 articles were submitted, this year we received some collaborative works of Indonesian authors and some authors from Russia, The Philippines, Germany, Malaysia and China. All were reviewed and refined to meet scientific work standards. We hope that the articles published through this conference will contribute to the improvement and development of society in various social aspects. We would like to thank all the speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for their contributions to this conference.



On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, we would like to thank all speakers, writers, participants, reviewers, and committee members for this conference.

Semarang, 8 September 2022
Dean of Social and Political Sciences Faculty
Universitas Diponegoro

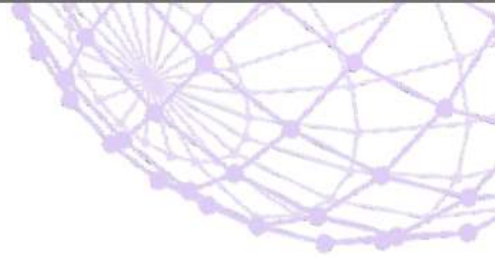
Dr. Hardi Warsono, MTP



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The Economy and People Development

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN MANGROVE CONSERVATION AT THE COASTAL PATI

Nina Widowati¹, Kismartini Kismartini², Hardi Warsono³, Irfan Murtadho Yusuf⁴

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Abstract. The conservation of coastal areas in Pati Regency which is now in quite apprehensive condition compared to its coastal area. Community empowerment in mangrove protection in the coastal village of Kertomulyo, Pati Regency. Kertomulyo Beach targets 80% of the mangrove conserve area and 20% tourism purposes. Mangrove plants are often used as a plant that can withstand the sea currents that erode the land, as a food chain that is favoured by many fish, because the water around it becomes cleaner and can be used as firewood, as a contribution to the economy, etc. effect. Many efforts have been made by the local community to protect the mangrove forest. Community empowerment plays a very important role in protecting poorly managed mangroves from damage. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative study with informants from the government of Pati District, Private, Community, and Academics. The result pointed out the collaboration among stakeholder and community empowerment in protecting mangrove plants is good, but there are some obstacles that need to be considered. This includes the need for coordinated engagement of all stakeholders from both the local community, CSR, local government and Keltmuryo village government.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Mangrove Conservation, Social Assistance.

1 Introduction

Pati Regency is one of the regencies located in the northern part of Central Java Province which is directly adjacent to the Java Sea its coastline around 60 kilometers [1]. The coastal area has a mangrove forest of 225.3 hectares of potential land that can be planted with mangroves of 8,000 hectares [2]. The coastal in North Pati has the potential to be planted with mangroves but several obstacles cause mangrove planting to be considered not optimal, community involvement in mangrove management have an important key.

According to the Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) book for 2021, Pati Regency is ranked 99th on the flood disaster risk index and ranks 166th on the extreme wave and abrasion risk index. Meanwhile Pati district is in the 2nd position with the highest disaster risk in Central Java after Brebes Regency. Some causes of damage to coastal areas in starch areas are changes in coastal land use (mangrove forests) into pond areas. the peak in 2020 abrasion in the coastal area of Pati is getting worse, causing many mangrove forests losts and exacerbated by incidents of illegal logging during the pandemic due to economic motives [3]. Kertomulyo village is one of the tourist destinations in Pati province. Along the coastline grow mangrove plants intended to resist soil erosion caused by sea abrasion. The purpose of this study is to examine community empowerment in mangrove protection in the coastal village of Kertomulyo village. Kertomulyo village is one of the tourist villages that are starting to attract tourists. This area is a special educational tourism area for mangrove plants. Kertomulho Beach targets 80% of the mangrove plant viewing area and 20% for increased tourism. Mangrove conservation is not only managed by the Tresno Segoro Tourism Awareness Group, but is subject to interference from various stakeholders.

Many efforts have been made by the government to tackle abrasion and flooding, one of which is to conserve coastal areas by planting mangroves. One of the ways to plant mangroves is by empowering the community. Empowerment is meant to encourage, motivate, guide and support individuals and communities to improve their ability to be self-reliant. Community Empowerment is a development process that encourages the community to be actively involved and to initiate social activities with the output of improving situations and conditions. Similar by Maryani and Nainggolan (2019) the effort by which an object becomes empowered, or has power. Also stated by Pranarka and Prijono (1996) Empowerment is the process of empowering and empowering individuals and communities. In the understanding above, the most important thing about strengthening is to encourage the community to be a key actor in leveraging the strategic environment to achieve long-term continuity [6].

Various studies have shown that community empowerment has positive outcomes towards changes towards progressiveness, such as in the Tambakrejo area, Semarang, where the surrounding community formed an environmental care group to manage the coastal environment. The main mission is to plant mangroves with an educational concept. This empowerment was considered successful and had a domino effect, namely in the form of environmental restoration, increasing the number of fish caught, pond owners, and household economic activities also increased [7]. Community empowerment has also succeeded in leveraging tourism in the Klatak Beach area of Tulungagung, where there is synergy between the local government and the community to create a blue economy [8].

As we seen from literature it can be concluded that how important it is to maintain and preserve mangroves in the Kertomulyo coastal area. Community empowerment, whether as a profession of fishermen, pond farmers, or as community members, needs attention from the government in an effort to preserve mangroves. For this reason, it is necessary to study in more depth how to empower the community in preserving mangroves on the Kertomulo coast, Pati Regency.

2 Research Method

This article using descriptive qualitative as Creswell and Creswell (2018) stated that “qualitative research emphases on the outcome or product as well as the process that is taking place”. This technical study provide a detailed description of the item and observational subject. We started out how Empowerment happens in Mangrove preservation, and the obstacle in mangrove conservation especially in Kertomulyo Village. Informants came from several actors, including the Regional Government of Pati Regency, which included the Head of the DKP Office, Mangrove Management Sub-Division, Head of the Environment Service, Head of Kertomulyo Village, Head of the Pati Mangrove Management Group, Community Leaders. As for the technique in determining informants with purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining informants with certain considerations. Data collection is done by interviews and documentation.

3 Result and Discussion

The researchers will explain how the process of community empowerment based on social assistance in Kertomulyo Village focuses on the process of social assistance and analyzes the barriers in efforts to preserve mangroves.

Coastal Community Empowerment in Mangrove Preservation

The process of community empowerment based on social assistance is one way to involve outsiders in helping the community to solve problems and fulfill their daily needs. Since 2014, the people of Kertomulyo village have initiated mangrove planting by involving youth and forming a care group for the north coast of Pati until 2022 when the mangroves finally reach several hectares and develop into a tourist area. The mangrove plants come from various parties and contribute to planting mangroves including the Environment Service, the Fisheries Service, the Maritime Service, and receive support from foreign agencies such as Japan's OISCA (Organization for industrial, spiritual and cultural advances). The emergence of community empowerment in the village of Kertomulyo in mangrove conservation cannot be separated from several problems:

1. Coastal abrasion that is getting worse
2. The rampant logging of mangrove forests to make fish ponds
3. Lack of Public Awareness
4. There is no government intervention

Departing from this problem, the youth group in Kertomulyo Village collaborated with OISCA to take the initiative to plant the coastal areas of Kertomulyo Beach with mangroves. OISCA (Organization for industrial, spiritual and cultural advances) Japan provides social assistance by fostering trust and motivation on the importance of good cooperation between youths to make changes, conducting training, forming Tresno Segoro tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) with the hope that when the mangrove forests have developed well there will be sustainability in the form of mangrove ecotourism on the beach Kertomulyo, and building a collaborative network for the development of Kertomulyo Beach ecotourism

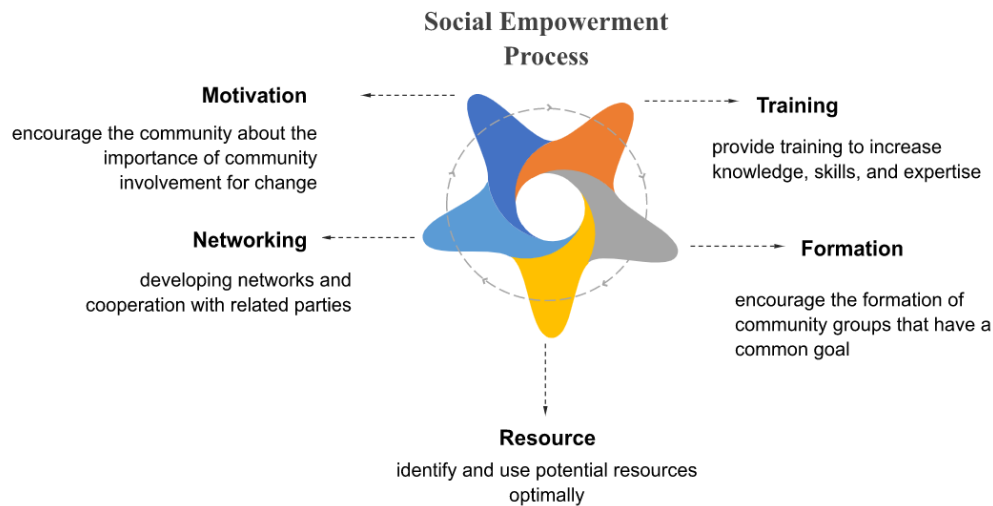


Figure 1. Social Empowerment Process [10]

A) Motivation Stage

The motivational stage is carried out by making the community aware of the need for skills and training. At this stage the coastal community of Kertomulyo Village was accommodated by OISCA Japan regarding the importance of replanting mangrove plants and making them a mangrove conservation area.

“The presence of OISCA helped encourage and revive local culture and wisdom in the Kertomulyo area such as doing natural charity, and art about human life and the sea” stated by Coordinator OISCA for Kertomulyo Areas 2022 Coordinator OISCA for Kertomulyo Areas (interview on 8 June 2022)

In Addition the existence of community empowerment in the management of mangrove conservation also encourages the government to get involved, such as the Department of the Environment and Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Dias providing assistance in the form of Mangrove seeds.

B) Training Stage

Mangrove plant training and education activities were carried out by OISCA and the Kertomulyo community. The community is equipped with the ability to understand mangrove plants, their planting, as well as the potential economic value of these mangroves, such as promotional and marketing activities.

“At the training stage we were mentoring in 2014 we managed and planted mangroves with the community, until awareness emerged independently by the community and in 2017 a Tourism Awareness Group was formed as an effort to develop conservation areas into ecotourism areas and benefit the economic progress of kertomulyo village” Stated by secretary of a village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) (interview on 8 June 2022)

C) Formation Stage

The youth of Kertomulyo village saw the potential for mangrove tourism after successful mangrove rehabilitation so they made a strategy and formed the Pokdarwis Tresno Segoro community group. The formation of this Pokdarwis sees the potential for tourism areas around the mangrove area where there are already several restaurants such as rakarori and nila sari, besides that there is great enthusiasm from the community in visiting the mangrove forest conservation area. This phenomenon also encourages the realization of mangrove ecotourism areas in this region.

“At beginning of tourism serves as a planting of motivation and educational tours early introduction to residents about the function of mangroves.” Stated Head of Kertomulyo village (2022) (interview on 8 June 2022)

“The success of managing the mangrove area on Kertomulyo Beach has also spread to several other villages on the north coast of Pati Regency. because in Pati district there is still a strong paternalistic attitude” Stated by Head of Regional Planning Agency (Bappeda) (FGD on 22 March 2022)

D) Resource Stage

In community empowerment, finding potential sources is crucial. therefore identifying and recognizing the potential of the community is the main point in community empowerment. In terms to increase the economic value of Kertomulyo beach tourism, cooperation is held with various parties to conduct training and employ local communities to cultivate mangrove plants. The community succeeded in processing mangroves into several products such as mangrove syrup, mangrove coffee, and several herbal medicines produced by mangroves. In addition, facilities and infrastructure were built to make it easier for visitors to come, such as the construction of roads, playgrounds and gazebos.



Figure 2. Mangrove conservation transforming into ecotourism



Figure 3. Mangrove conservation in Kertomulyo involving many actors

E) Networking Stage

The increasing recognition of the mangrove forest conservation area on Kertomulyo Beach has increased the collaboration between several stakeholders such as the government, private sector, and academics to carry out collaborative activities in mangrove management and rehabilitation. Besides that, in order to support collaboration and sustainability in the management of mangrove areas, a joint agreement was formed in a deliberation forum consisting of the village government, BUMdes, and Pokdarwis

No	Actors	Role
1	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Pati Regency (DKP) - District Environmental service of Pati Regency (DLH) - Pati Regency Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) - Kertomulyo Village Government - BUMDes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. develop regulations, policies, and leading programs 2. providing capital assistance and routine training
2	Private <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PT Misaja - PT Dua Kelinci - PT Djarum 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide marketing opportunities 2. support the sustainability of mangrove governance
3	Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OISCA Japan - Pokdarwis Kertomulyo - KeSEMaT Undip - Komunitas Mahasiswa Pati (KOMPI) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. support the creativity and motivation of the community 2. encourage initiative and synergy between groups
4	Academia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undip - Unnes - UIN Walisongo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide training and developing the concept of a tourist village 2. conducting research and utilizing technology

Barriers in Mangrove Conservation

There are several problems that have arisen with the issuance of Law Number 23 years 2014 regarding the transfer of authority for marine and forestry affairs from the Regency to the Province, resulting in low support for coastal area management in Pati Regency, especially mangroves. There is stakeholder intervention to maintain and preserve mangrove forests so that they are more optimal. This is a form of mitigating natural disasters and increasing people's welfare by mobilizing all elements consisting of government, non-government and the community. Collaboration between these actors can be seen from every stage of the mangrove restoration program, as well as in mangrove monitoring activities. The government also encourages community business activities to improve their welfare. Despite the commitment by government reflect create training program, provide mangrove plants for green belt programs but the executions are not recognizing weather.

4 Conclusion

Kertomulyo Beach, which is located in Pati Regency, is one of the mangrove tourist destinations that attracts tourists to visit, and has the potential to become a superior tourism destination. Community empowerment based on social assistance provides significant results. Social assistance encourages the community to be able to manage the available resources. In line with the principle of empowerment which places the community as the main actor. This is proven by looking at the success of the community by looking at the social empowerment process which consists of motivation, training, formation, resources, and networking.

The presence of OISCA in carrying out mangrove conservation gave a ray of hope in restoring the environment at Kertomulyo Beach, and the formation of an environmentally conscious group (Pokdarwis) Tresno Segoro. and the empowerment of the local community is very helpful in maintaining and preserving the mangroves that circle along the Kertomulyo coast. Also support from several private sectors in providing mangrove seedlings and planting assistance. Besides that, support from academics in collaborating in determining the concept of developing the management of the mangrove area on the Kertomulyo beach and providing technology in the management of the Kertomulyo mangrove area. There are still obstacles in the coordination of mangrove management at the provincial level and the Pati Regency area requires a new legal umbrella to provide regional opportunities and limitations in coastal management so that the local government has authority, especially in the

field of disaster mitigation so that it is more optimal and the Village Government has clear tasks and functions in coastal environment preservation measures.

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