

Penyelesaian Konflik Lingkungan, Ekonomi, dan Sosial Dalam Pemanfaatan Potensi Maritim di Kawasan Pelabuhan Perikanan Labuhan Haji, Lombok

(Resolution of Environmental, Economic, and Social Conflicts in the Utilization of Maritime Potential in Labuhan Haji Fishing Port Area, Lombok)

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ABSTRAK

Kegiatan ini bertujuan menganalisis keragaan konflik lingkungan, ekonomi, dan sosial dalam pemanfaatan potensi maritim, dan mengimplementasikan model ICOFISH-MT (integration of coastal fisheries management and marine tourism) dalam penyelesaian konflik tersebut. Metode terdiri dari metode deskriptif dan pendekatan model ICOFISH-MT. Konflik pemanfaatan potensi maritim di Kawasan Pelabuhan Perikanan Labuhan Haji ada 8 (delapan), terbagi atas 4 konflik lingkungan, 3 konflik ekonomi, dan 1 konflik sosial. Statusnya 2 konflik berstatus ada penyelesaian skala terbatas dan 6 konflik belum ada penyelesaian. Implementasi model ICOFISH-MT dalam penyelesaian konflik menunjukkan teknik resolusi konflik terpilih dominan adalah negosiasi dan mediasi (75 %). Lembaga pengelola konflik yang terbentuk mempunyai kepengurusan lima orang yang terdiri dari : ketua (1 orang), wakil ketua (1 orang), sekretaris (1 orang), dan seksi kegiatan (2 orang). Skema kerja sama untuk memanfaatkan peluang integrasi/sinerji kegiatan dari para pihak yang berkonflik terdiri atas 4 kerja sama profit, 3 kerja sama non-profit, dan 1 kerja sama profit dan non-profit. Hasil penyelesaian konflik dengan model ICOFISH-MT diyakini dapat menjamin keberlanjutan pemanfaatan potensi maritim, meningkatkan lapangan kerja nelayan, pelaku wisata dan masyarakat, serta menguatkan peran pelabuhan perikanan.

Kata kunci: lingkungan, maritim, pelabuhan perikanan, perikanan, resolusi konflik

ABSTRACT

The activity aimed to analyze the performance of environmental, economic, and social conflicts in the utilization of maritime potential, and implement the ICOFISH-MT (integration of coastal fisheries management and marine tourism) model in resolving these conflicts. The method consisted of a descriptive method and the ICOFISH-MT model approach. There were 8 (eight) conflicts in the utilization of maritime potential in the Labuhan Haji Fishing Port Area, divided into 4 environmental conflicts, 3 economic conflicts, and 1 social conflict. The status of 2 conflicts had a limited scale resolution status and 6 conflicts have not been resolved. The implementation of the ICOFISH-MT model in conflict resolution showed that the dominant conflict resolution techniques were negotiation and mediation (75%). The conflict management institution formed had a five-person management consisting of: chairman (1 person), vice chairman (1 person), secretary (1 person), and activities section (2 people). The cooperation scheme to utilize opportunities for integration/synergies of activities from the conflicting parties consisted of 4 profit-based cooperation, 3 non-profit cooperation, and 1 profit and non-profit cooperation. The results of conflict resolution using the ICOFISH-MT model are believed to be able to guarantee the sustainability of maritime potential utilization, increase employment opportunities for fishermen, tourism workers, and the community, and strengthen the role of fishing ports.

Keywords: conflict resolution, environment, fishing port, fisheries, maritime