

Conflict Between The Organization In Management Marine Conservation Area Regional (KKLD) In The District Raja Ampat

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Abstract- M Marine Protected Areas Management based regional authority indigenous peoples and Local Government Raja Ampat, is now faced with a potential structural conflict based on the authority of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) with the issuance of the Decree of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries No. 65 of 2009. One year after enactment Raja Ampat Regency No. 27 of 2008. the issuance of Decree No. 65 year 2009 CTF, has given birth and are the source of their vertical conflicts related to the regulatory authority of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with the Raja Ampat Regency Government as the recipient of the mandate of indigenous peoples Raja Ampat in the context of the Regional Marine Conservation Area Management in Raja Ampat. This study aims to determine the inter-organizational conflicts in the Management KKLD Raja Ampat, and to know the kind of conflict between organizations in the management KKLD Raja Ampat, as well as to analyze models of conflict resolution between organizations in the management of KKLD in Raja Ampat. This study used a qualitative approach with case study. This study used a technique-depth interviews, observation and documents. Data were analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, conclusions and verification. The results of this study show that: 1) Conflict between relevant organizations through regulation regulatory authority KKLD Kab. Raja Ampat No.27 / 2008 and KKPI through CTF SK 65/2009 in the fact that the birth of Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27 / 2008, relating to eight (8) of the main reasons the use of regulatory authority that is bottom-up in the spirit of regional autonomy and the Papua Special Autonomy. 2) Type conflict regulatory authority managing protected areas in Raja Ampat Regency. 3) The model of conflict resolution compromising regulatory authority in conflict resolution KKPI and management KKPD in Raja Ampat.

Index Terms- Conflict organizations, regional marine conservation areas, regulation

I. INTRODUCTION

Natural resource management became one of the issues that can not be separated from issues of authority in the administration of the affairs of the central government including the establishment of regulations that are sometimes at odds with local government regulations. Liana Bratasida (2003) in a study of the topic Reflections on Regional Autonomy and Sustainable

Management of Natural Resources beberapa argued that: 1) the district's efforts to manage local natural resources; 2) Orientation sectoral exploitation of natural resources with economic approach; 3) Legal policy: no sustainable environmental protection as well as access rights and interests of indigenous peoples; 4) political issue: the neglect of the fact legal pluralism in the management of natural resources; 5) Conflict management policy that is holistic and integral SDA.

In that context, according Bratasida, principles of management of natural resources should be a common reference among other things: 1) the principle of sustainability and sustainable, when the management of natural resources is not only politically oriented economy through investment, but also members of job opportunities to the people in surrounding it with ecotourism, and so on. 2) the principles of justice, in which the management of natural resources fairly and equitably, intra-generation and intergenerational. 3) the principle of democracy, that the implementation of the right to control the State aimed to regulate social justice and sustainable natural resource functions. There is nothing inherently discriminatory, because the allocation of natural resources provides opportunities and protection to vulnerable groups of people around. 4) the principles of transparency, decision-making must be associated with the involvement of the public. 5) the principle of public participation and accountability.

In an effort to prevent conflict norm in the management of resources in coastal areas can be done through the harmonization of the legal management of coastal and marine areas through the discovery of the law (such as interpretation / interpretation and construction law), legal reasoning, and the provision of rational argument against the content of the legislation force in the field of coastal management. Synchronizing preventive efforts done was done in anticipation of the reality of the existence of these potential factors that can lead to conflict norm.

The results of the scientific study of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Indonesia and Conservation International (CI) in 2001 and 2002 against Raja Ampat marine potential, it is evident that the Raja Ampat marine areas have high marine biodiversity. The results of the study as a form of cooperation with public agencies, indigenous peoples, tribal councils, universities and religious institutions is getting a recommendation oceanographers world to be preserved. Therefore, born of commitment and political will of local governments and indigenous peoples to protect Raja Ampat marine areas in order to maintain the sustainable and ongoing.

Responding to recommendations resulting from the study, as well as the motivation and commitment of high society towards sustaining marine biodiversity in the Raja Ampat, the regional government issued a decree Raja Ampat Raja Ampat No. 66 Year 2007 regarding the Regional Marine Conservation Area (KKLD) Raja Ampat, followed by the Regional Marine Conservation Area Declaration Raja Ampat, reinforced with Raja Ampat District Regulation No.27 of 2008 on Regional Marine Conservation Area Raja Ampat district. The declaration deals with 6 (six) KKLD in Raja Ampat with a level of connectivity that can not be separated from one another so that it becomes a unitary Network KKLD Raja Ampat both from a biological and economic, social and cultural rights, namely: KKLD Ayau-Asia, KKLD puppet-pity, KKLD Mayalibit bay, KKLD Dampier Strait, KKLD Kofiau, and South East Misool KKLD. In addition, there is another one in Waigeo KKLD Southwestern managed by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), making it seven KKLD in Raja Ampat.

At this time, overlapping management KKLD Puppet Unfortunately, by the issuance of a decision of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries No. 65 of 2009 on the establishment of the National Fishery Conservation Area (KKPN) Waigeo the west. While by law No. 27 of 2008, the Wayang KKLD management has been incorporated into the "Document 20 Year Plan Network Management Small Island Wildlife Areas KKLD Raja Ampat.

In that context, the indigenous people of Raja Ampat has learned that 90% KKLD Wa who became regional Free Trade Zone (FTZ), while only about a call KKPN Piay Region. In connection with that, post-study TNC and CI 2001 and 2002 and the recommendations of the experts marine world of sea area of Raja Ampat who have highest marine biodiversity, at the community level, the Raja Ampat government through cooperation with the TNC and CI has conducted a series of activities, among others a) workshop in Kampung Tomolol in the Misool East 2003, while all participants in the workshop comprising representatives from local government, religious leaders, traditional leaders, NGOs (TNC and CI) has committed to undertake concrete action to implement the recommendations oceanographers worlds , b) action at the field level continue to be done in concrete terms through a strong partnership with the community at village level and Customary Council. The results of the action at the field level is, people in some villages have begun to establish marine protected areas (*Free Trade Zone*) in their area such as: Puppet Unfortunately, Mayalibit Bay and Ayau. Even the people in the villages in 2006, has made the Declaration of Indigenous / traditional to marine protected areas have been established. This action continues and done by people in other parts of Raja Ampat, for example in Kofiau. In 2007, the community Kofiau declare traditional/customary Regional Marine Conservation Area and Boo Kofiau.

See the motivation and commitment of local and indigenous people from the high to the efforts to conserve marine biodiversity in the Raja Ampat, Raja Ampat district government did not stay silent. Commitment and support protection, empowerment and capacity building initiative and autonomy of indigenous peoples in order to initiate the determination and declaration of the Regional Marine Conservation Area to set the Raja Ampat decree 66 of 2007 on Regional Marine Conservation Area Ampat king. Later that same year, the Regent of Raja

Ampat Marine Protected Area declared the area of Raja Ampat, which preceded the handover ceremony Mandate Management of Marine Protected zones Raja Ampat Raja Ampat to the Government of the indigenous people of Raja Ampat and Customary Council.

The series of above-mentioned process continues until the central government, which in the same year, 2007, the Minister of Marine dan Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, signed inscription Marine Conservation Areas Raja Ampat. At the level of regional/district's own policy on the management of the Regional Marine Conservation Raja Ampat reinforced with higher laws at district level, through the Regional Regulation (Perda) No. of Raja Ampat 27 of 2008 on Marine Conservation area of Raja Ampat.

The whole process is done after the results TNC and CI in 2001 and 2002 and the recommendations of international marine experts until the establishment of Raja Ampat PERDA No. 27 years 200 8 on regional marine conservation area of Raja Ampat as described above proves that what was done in the Raja Ampat regency can be said to be a process that is actually initiated and started from the bottom level, namely indigenous communities. Process-based initiative, authority and local knowledge and cultural indigenous Raja Ampat in the form of a declaration and establishment of Marine Conservation Areas that are mandated to be forwarded to the Local Government Raja Ampat which have established him with the regional regulation, proving that efforts to conserve marine biodiversity of Raja Ampat really rooted and strong.

However, the management of Marine Protected Area-based local authority indigenous peoples and Local Government Raja Ampat, is now faced with a potential structural conflict based on the authority of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) with the issuance of the Decree of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries No. 65 of 2009. One year after enactment of Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No. 27 of 2008. the issuance of Decree No. 65 year 2009 CTF, has given birth and are the source of their vertical conflicts related to the regulatory authority of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries with the Raja Ampat Regency Government as the mandated Raja Ampat indigenous peoples in the context of the Regional Marine Conservation Area Management in Raja Ampat.

Conflicts of authority is realized or not, will affect systemic and sustainable, as well as directly or indirectly to the management KKLD with regard to efforts to uphold and promote the economic, social, cultural and environmental sustainability sustainable indigenous Raja Ampat in the neighborhood Network Parks Small Island KKLD Raja Ampat area. Conditions conflict management authority Raja Ampat KKLD mentioned above, will impact further on the operational level in the form of: a) the existence of overlapping authority and management authority KKLD in Network KKLD Raja Ampat between KKLN and KKLD; b) institutional conflicts between the CTF with the local government Raja Ampat and indigenous Raja Ampat related to the management of protection, empowerment and familiarization KKLD ongoing basis and its impact on the enforcement of rights and the advancement of economic, social, cultural, environmental and indigenous Raja Ampat; c) slow or inhibit coordination and synchronization system management and local community-based KKLD; d) the responsibility of managing

more puzzling indigenous peoples and the local governments themselves. e) confidence indigenous Kawe as a fiduciary management of community-based indigenous KKLD will decrease in the future, because the indigenous people would be confused with the status KKLD and zoning; f) Award of Planning and Regional Development (Bappeda) Raja Ampat advise investors to travel the king Ampat marine biodiversity will use regulatory documents KKLD nuanced corruption and conflict of interest from the aspect of regulatory authority and management of marine conservation area.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Location the research was conducted in the district of Raja Ampat, West Papua Province, particularly concentrated in the Regional Marine Conservation Area Raja Ampat. This study uses qualitative with this type of research is a case study. The informant in this research are: the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Regent District Raja Ampat, Head of Marine and Fisheries, Raja Ampat, Head of Indigenous / community Leaders District Raja Ampat, social institution of society *Conservation International Indonesia (CII)*, *TNC*, data was collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation and study documents, Analysis of data through interactive data analysis by Miles and Haberman is *data collection, data reduction, a data display, and conclusion drawing or verification*.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Inter-Organizational Conflicts in the Management KKLD in Raja Ampat Regency

Raja Ampat Islands are situated in the heart of the Triangle World (*Coral Triangle*) and is the center of the richest tropical marine biodiversity in the world today. Support research in 2001 by CI and 2002 by the TNC, as well as the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2012) support the results of the study the marine experts worldwide recommend the Raja Ampat as the context of the highest marine biodiversity in the world, has been confirmed by decree Raja Ampat 66 Year 2007 on Regional marine Conservation Area Raja Ampat, followed by the Regional marine Conservation Area Declaration Raja Ampat, and reinforced with Raja Ampat District Regulation No.27 of 2008 regarding marine conservation area Regions - KKLD Raja Ampat.

Based on Government Regulation No.60 of 2007 on fish requires that the Resource Conservation Water Conservation Area (NOA) must have a separate organizational unit as management of CTF / KKLD. Raja Ampat KKLD management can not be managed by partial, but managed in a comprehensive and integrated into a system and rules that are not separated from one KKLD with other KKLD.

That fact has been the basis for the consideration of the Raja Ampat Regency Government, supported by various parties in Raja Ampat and nationally to form an organizational unit as management of KKLD Raja Ampat. This process began in 2007, through the three stages of organizing institutionalization,

namely: Phase Initiation, Advanced Phase and Phase Finalization. Formation KKLD Raja Ampat is the embodiment and the result of an excellent cooperation between the Government of Raja Ampat by Conservation International (CI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), as well as the parties engage competent. The purpose of its formation was as public institutions that will perform the duties and functions of an integrated and comprehensive management of the KKLD in Raja Ampat. Three phase formation process in detail as follows :

First, the initiation phase. At this stage, the entire process of formation KKLD starts from the early initiation of the initiator (CI, TNS and stakeholders) in 2007, through a workshop held in December 2007 in Waigeo, Raja Ampat. The workshop was held under the main theme "workshop Initiation Institutional Model KKLD Raja Ampat." Through workshops Initiation of this, the well as involved have agreed to establish an institution that would manage KKLD in Raja Ampat and provide support to the Department of Marine and Fisheries (DKP) Raja Ampat to conduct further processes, in order to establish an institution will KKLD Raja Ampat.

Second, Advanced Stage. After the initiation workshop, a discussion of Institutional KKLD serial Raja Ampat continue to be made, either in the form of informal and formal through a series of workshops involving stakeholders. Including coordinating and involving the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries at the central level and the Ministry of the Interior. Several important workshops have been conducted in the process include: 1) Workshop KKLD at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Jakarta in September 2007; and 2) Institutional KKLD workshop in February 2009 in Waiwo Raja Ampat. In these workshops, the participants tried to formulate organizational models that could be developed in Indonesia, including in Raja Ampat hereinafter these models continue to be studied more in depth with reference to the laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Third, Phase Finalization Idea and Process. The ideas in the form of models of organization that has been generated in the second stage of the above continue to be discussed at national and regional level, so that the various results are crystallized and produce proposals for concrete in the form of a form of organization or agency model ideal which can be formed in Raja Ampat as Official Institution which will administer KKLD Raja Ampat.

In connection with this third stage, held two workshops strategic importance, namely: a) Workshop conducted in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara in May 2009. Through this workshop, the regent king Ampat has established all the preparation team UTPD Institutional development (Implementation Unit technical) KKLD of Raja Ampat. The KKLD UPTD officially by the Regent of Raja Ampat confirmed by decree regent king Amat No. 84 of 2009 as the basis for the appointment of a team. b) Establishment of business workshop KKLD Raja Ampat, conducted in November 2009 in Makassar. The results of this workshop is, Regent Raja Ampat issued Local Regulation 16 of 2009 on the Establishment of business KKLD Raja Ampat named Technical Implementation Unit of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Marine Conservation Area (UPTD Marine and Fisheries KKLD) of Raja Ampat.

Raja Ampat's own Local Government since 2006 has been declared a Marine Conservation Area (KKLD) in territorial waters. Global conservation area has been recognized as an effective tool in supporting sustainable fisheries, protecting critical marine habitats and ensure a livelihood for local people. Currently there are seven KKLD the networks covering more than 1 million hectares of coastal and marine areas.

Since the declaration, in 2008 was born Ampat Regulation No.27 / 2008 on KKLD, where there are eight (8) the dominant factor as the fundamental reason and contextual enactment of this law, namely: (1) a declaration initiative Raja Ampat marine conservation area stems from the indigenous peoples; (2) submission of credentials (declaration) indigenous conservation to the Regent Raja Ampat; (3) KKLD-based culture and ecosystems; (4) KKLD, customs zone, SASI and the local economy; (5) KKLD and tourism; (6) The threat KKLD Raja Ampat and the conversion of ecosystems; (7) The coastal communities, the forefront of marine conservation; (8) co-existence management and empowerment.

In addition Ampat Regulation No.27 / 2008 on KKLD, appeared later SK CTF 65 of 2009 on KKPI Waigeo West and surrounding sea of one year thereafter. This regulation is the result of harmonization and alignment between the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2009 concerning the affairs of the field of conservation of coastal and type. The harmonization, as evidenced in part have resulted in the signing of the handover of Natural Reserve Area and Conservation Areas of the Ministry of Forestry to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. BA.01 / MENHUT-IV / 2009 - BA.108 / MEN.KP / III / 2009 dated March 4, 2009.

The findings of the study results prove and illustrate that the birth of SK CTF 65 Year 2009 on the Establishment of National Water Conservation Area (KKPI) Waigeo West side (in this case the Long Islands) and Sea Surrounding in West Papua province, an integral part of the establishment of eight water conservation areas are officially designated Minister of Marine and Fisheries on September 3, 2009, which includes SK CTF Number: KEP.63 sd KEP.70/MEN/2009.

Some of the things that underlie the issuance of Decree 65 of 2009 CTF are: 1) Eight Regulatory Package KKPI Year 2009 by the Ministry of KP; 2) Overlap and Conflict Regulation Authority Conservation Area; 3) Changes in Aquatic Conservation Paradigm; 4) Collaborative Management of Marine Protected Areas Based and Indigenous Peoples; 5) Sustainable KKPI Collaborative Management Commitment.

There are two approaches in the context of the embodiment of regulatory authority with regard to the establishment of marine protected areas in Raja Ampat. The first, which is bottom-up, ie the regulatory approach customary marine conservation areas based on community-indigenous authority and declared together with the indigenous peoples forum; and subsequently mandated to the Government of the District of Raja Ampat Regency institutionalize through regulation. Raja Ampat No. 27, 2008. Second, the top-down, starting with the transfer of management functions KSDA consisting of 8 marine conservation areas and fisheries from MoF to KPP. From there NOA issued Decree No. include .65 in 2009 on KKPI Waigeo west and the surrounding sea. Third, the potential for conflict of regulatory authority, begin to appear when published Decree 65 of 2009 CTF: a) is not

rooted or at least responsive to consider their regulatory authority at the local level Raja Ampat district who have already started the process through the establishment of marine protected areas customary; declared together on indigenous peoples forum; and mandated to the Government of the District of Raja Ampat Regency strengthen by issuing Regulation. Raja Ampat 27 2008. b) locations or areas that dicantumkan in CTF Decree 65 of 2009 relating to Mutus, no problem; but related to Wayak Unfortunately, it is problematic because of overlapping with the locations that have been defined in advance by Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27 of 2008. c) where the impact of conflict management KKLD and KKPI rooted in conflict regulatory authority as depicted in the image the. Fourth. Another issue is, KKPI headquartered in Kupang. Included for the entire marine conservation in East Indonesia. While in the District Raja Ampat, Waisai, set Satker Office.

From the description above, the potential for conflict between the organization with the regulations made by each stakeholder is more likely to occur in the absence of a vision of a definite purpose. Moreover, Overlapping regulatory authority overlaps and conflicts will arise. The findings of the study results also prove that s ampai this time, the authority of government affairs in the field of water conservation and the conservation of fish implemented by more than one agency, with reference to the legislation differently. With such a management system, there will be overlapping the authority and conflict of interest. Overlap this authority could Eventually lead to uncertainty law, whereas conflicts of interest may reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of the arrangements. The reason is obvious : the formulation and implementation of policies carried out by more than one authority.

The findings of the study, as presented Suraji in the report of its study, Water Conservation Area (NOA), requires a management approach that is more specific, among other things because it is associated with the dynamics of aquatic ecosystems are constantly moving and the characteristics aquatic biota which does not recognize the separation of powers and boundaries administration. On the other hand, the effectiveness and efficiency of the authority of government affairs in the field of water conservation and conservation of fish species are closely related to the duties and functions and competence of each implementing agency's mandate.

In addition, according to the legislation of international law of the sea, the sea is common property resources (*public property*) so that its management requires flexibility in the determination of the law at the national level. In its implementation in the field, this often creates inefficiencies and ineffectiveness in the process of determining the direction of the marine resource conservation policy. The middle ground needs to be done is the formulation of clearer division of affairs in order to create harmony work, both at the stage of making policy and regulatory frameworks (*policy and regulatory framework*) as well as at the implementation stage.

B. Type conflict between organizations in the management of KKLD RajaAmpat

Weight and Jehn (2009) in his book "*Manage Intra-Team Conflict through Collaboration*" stated that the nature of the conflict in the organization is divided into two (2) which is

conflict task and relationship conflicts. Conflict duties include incompatibility between members of the organization with regard to activities involving work processes and standards. Meanwhile, the conflict is a disagreement and inability relationship between the group members with regard to personal issues unrelated to the task.

Jehn (in Nasih, 2013) outlines that task conflict or cognitive conflict is the perception of disagreements between members of the group about the content of their decisions and involve differences in viewpoints, ideas and opinions. Conflicts task improve decision quality due to a combination arising from the conflict in general and induce a feeling superior to the perspective of the individual (Mason and Mitroff, Schweiger and Sandberg, Schwenk, in Arumdati, 2007). According to Simons and Peterson (2000), conflict of duties is usually associated with two effects are interrelated and useful, the first is the quality of group decision. The presence of a conflict of duties tend to make better decisions than the group that did not experience it, because of the conflict task in promoting understanding the larger task of problem that is happening. The second benefit is the task of conflict that affective acceptance of group decisions. A number of researchers have found that task conflict can lead to increased satisfaction with the decision of the group and the desire to remain in the group (Amason, 1996).

Relationship conflict is the perception of personal feuds and disagreements that can be described as the shadow of the conflict task (Simons and Peterson 2000). Relationship conflict is evidenced when the hatred of individuals and distrust each other (Amason, 1996) and is accompanied by strong negative emotions such as anger, frustration, irritation suspicion of one another (Simons and Peterson, 2000). Simons and Peterson (2000) also explains a negative role in the conflict relationship satisfaction and commitment to the group. Relationship conflict also affects the quality of group decisions in three interrelated ways. First, relationship conflicts limit the ability of information processing group for group members only spend time and energy to focus on each other than on the problem group (Evan, Jehn and Mannix in Simons and Peterson, 2000). Secondly, relationship conflicts limit the cognitive function of the group by increasing their stress and anxiety levels (Jehn and Mannix, Staw et al. in Simons and Peterson, 2000). Third, encourage relationship conflict or crime antagonist properties for the behavior of the group that can create hostile and scala the conflict (Baron, Janssen et al., Torrance, Walton in Simons and Peterson, 2000).

The following described research findings related to the efforts to seek and reveal "how conflicts between organizations in the management of KKLD in the district. Raja Ampat "related to overlapping SK CTF 65 of 2009 and Regulation district Raja Ampat No. 27 of 2008 in the management. First, Candy CTF No. 65/2009 issued on submission of an object management authority and marine fisheries of the MoF to the Ministry of the CTF. Second, the data is not yet available to determine that the area is handed over from the MoF to the Ministry CTF since its inception by the MoF for the establishment of protected areas. That is, the MoF to establish areas of conservation (including Waigeo western and Raja Ampat), without having to do a feasibility study first. Third, where the feasibility study, the area involved in the establishment of (KKPI). Particularly with indigenous peoples in these locations. (a) Because, *secra factual*,

there is a defined location for Waigeo protected areas to the west and Raja Ampat in which there are villages or residents. While based on the criteria of forest / protected area, the forest area / region can not be contained and populous village. (b) coordinates as evidence or indicators show the point location determined administratively on CTF Decree 65/2009, was different from factual to the actual coordinates of the location on the ground. That is, there are differences in location coordinates are administrative and factual. Fourth, the mention of the name of the location. Decree mentioned in the document, that the location of the National Water Conservation Area (KKPI) Waigeo west. However, the exact latitude and longitude, the name is located in Long Island, is in Wayak. (a) Actually, KKPI Raja Ampat is in Waigeo west, (b) While in the Ministerial Decree No. KPP 65/2009, called Raja Ampat, or in Wayak. Fifth, another difference, the sort order of the Law. In the structure of Indonesian law, there is the order of the Constitution, laws, government regulations, the Presidential Decree, Regional Regulation and Village Regulation, was not mentioned Decree. That is, the law has a higher legal force of the Regulation of the Minister or the Minister. Therefore, they should be assigned when the CTF Decree no. 65/2009, Decree CTF has been properly studied or conducting feasibility studies on their products associated with the regulation issued conservation areas in Raja Ampat. So the presence of the Decree no overlapping or even conflicting regulatory authority, as is the case now. Known after the Decree was issued .

Based on the results of research on the important points is Candy CTF 65/2009-based transfer functions of management authority and marine fisheries object of MoF to the CTF. The MoF set KKPI Waigeo west and Raja Ampat without a feasibility study. Through the feasibility study, the area can be involved in setting the KKPI. The mention of the name of the location in CTF Decree 65/2009 does not correspond to the actual location of the facts. In the structure of Indonesian law, regulation No.27 / 2008 has a more dominant position, versus CTF Decree 65/2009.

C. Model of conflict resolution between organizations in the management of KKLD in Raja Ampat

Resolution model used is a model *compromising* (Ivancevich et.al., 2008).

a. The resolution of conflicts in the management of KKLD

Based on the results of research models resolutions offer are :

1) *Legal certainty roots of the conflict settlement KKPD regulatory authority and KKPI Raja Ampat* , Review back and revise Decree No. KKP 65/2009 which is synchronized with the mandate of Special Autonomy Law for Papua and Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27/2008. In the context of regional autonomy and special autonomy in Papua and West Papua, the decision to revise or cancel the CTF Decree 65 of 2009, can be said to be "null and void." So the roots of conflict, the regulatory authority managing protected areas in Raja Ampat district will be solved at its root or main sources conflict. Conservation objectives and the economy must be secured together by the Raja Ampat regency and LTO-based Ministry of indigenous or local communities.

2) *Submit KKPI managed through KKPD area.* All activities KKPI delegated to the regions through the Raja Ampat Regency KKPD proportionally emphasizes the role of indigenous peoples. The role of the CTF and its work units take proportional and strategic role as the control unit. Co-management related to: tasks, functions and clear authority to Wayak. Need MoU Co-management is performed by the Regent of Raja Ampat and the CTF. If you still want to maintain the CTF Ministry KKPI located in the district of Raja Ampat, it must take other locations outside of the six KKPD Raja Ampat Regency existing and already regulated by Regulation Raja Ampat Regency 27 in 2008. KKPI, will focus on 12 of the line coastal boundary. Because KKPD average is in wil 4 miles of shoreline. If not, will continue to be the regulatory authority for the deepest roots of conflict formal, structural and sustainable.

3) *Management must KKPI Wayak economic impact for the indigenous / local.* CTF has set Wayak as KKPI location, but the problem of land rights there is not handed over to the Government of Raja Ampat Regency, and was not completed by the CTF. Indigenous peoples requested that management should KKPI Wayak economic impact for the indigenous / local. People have become the real victims of the conflict regulatory authority rooted in Decree 65 of 2009 the CTF.

4) *The role of the CTF :* coordination and facilitation (decentralization) and not take over (centralization). The role of the CTF is to facilitate indigenous peoples and regions in order to manage conservation areas in the region and not to take over authority and management authority is centralized through intervensi imposition of interest by using Kepmen. Raja Ampat Regency local government agreement and LTO on the status of regions and the financing arrangements and management.

The findings of the NGO elements, UPTD, PK Department provides an overview of the conflict resolution model, which uses joint problem solving approach that involves all stakeholders: indigenous peoples, Raja Ampat District Government and the CTF.

Second, elements of the Task Force on the location KKPD. The findings provide a snapshot of the model resolution of Warp conflict, include: (a) Implement the tuck trilateral dialogue: indigenous people of West Papua, Raja Ampat regency and KKPN about the status and management of KKPD and KKPN. (b) Since no special autonomy in Papua and West Papua, then return to the area to set up and manage. (c) Preferably, all forms of business set product policy and the central regulatory authority with regard to the arrangement and management of conservation areas must communicate and consult with local governments and indigenous community Raja Ampat. Where it is intended to prevent conflicts of authority regulations, as well as the management and use of protected areas as happened with KKPD and KKPN today. (d) The Government through the CTF, revisit and revise Decree 65 of 2009 CTF for: aa) find the best solution in order to address overlapping regulatory actions on the same object; b) vertical and horizontal resolve conflicts as a result of the use of unilateral existing regulatory authority.

This proves that the resolution of the conflict may include: (1) The trilateral dialogue: indigenous people, local government and LTO Raja Ampat; (2) corresponding Papua Special Autonomy, return management to the region; (3) communication

and consultation with the local LTO products that are responsive regulatory conflict prevention. (4) reviewing to open CTF Decree 65/2009 : complete overlapping regulatory objects and overcome vertical and horizontal conflicts existing regulatory authority.

b. Strategic steps and stages of conflict resolution

Findings with regard to the stage and strategic steps of conflict resolution as follows: First, the element NGO, UPTD and Department PK, disclose: (1) Focusing on major issues relating to the legal status KKPD based on the Declaration Tomohol about CTF Indigenous and Regulation Kab King Ampat No.27 of 2009, which is protected by the Autonomous Regions and Special Autonomy for Papua. (2) Location KKPN Wayak (2009) overlap in a top location KKPD Raja Ampat region, should be abolished, thus overcoming the conflict structure to the level of social conflict indigenous peoples Halmahera and Raja Ampat. Referring to a concrete proposal LGs Kab Raja Ampat as a map of alternative solutions (see Appendix: The options / scenarios collaboration between local and central government taking into account the System Zoning existing - *existing* - in Wayag Islands Unfortunately, both from the local government or central government) (3) options of co-management approach between KKPN and KKPD the conservation area overlapping irrelevant.

Second, the findings revealed a discussion with SATGAS P2L stages and steps to resolve the conflict regulatory authority as follows: (1) Implementation of a formal meeting of the parties: between the Government of the District Raja Ampat, West Papua Indigenous Peoples and KKPN. (2) Generate a troubleshooting agreement: aa) on the roots of the conflict through the birth of the regulatory authority CTF Decree No. 65 of 2009 relates to the fact overlapping objects KKPN above KKPD region; bb) and its impact on horizontal conflicts among indigenous people of West Papua and Central Halmahera. (3) The agreement solving the root of the problem and its impact outlined in a framework that becomes the handle of the parties or stakeholders as a whole. (4) Disseminate all results solving regulatory authority root causes of conflict and its impact to the community. (5) Raja Ampat District Government needs to produce legislation for structuring, management and utilization of marine conservation areas and areas integrally. (6) Local Government Raja Ampat regency with the support of Higher Education, the NGO and indigenous people, conducted a study together to support the strategic activities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions can be concluded that

1. Conflict between relevant organizations through regulation regulatory authority KKLD District Raja Ampat No.27 / 2008 and KKPI through CTF SK 65/2009 in the fact that the birth of Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27 / 2008, relating to eight (8) of the main reasons the use of regulatory authority that is *bottom-up* in the spirit of regional autonomy and special autonomy, namely: the initiative declaration Raja Ampat marine protected area stems from the

indigenous peoples; handover mandate (declaration) indigenous conservation to the Regent Raja Ampat; KKPD based on culture and ecosystems; KKPD relating to customs zone, SASI and the local economy; KKPD and tourism; KKPD threats and repentance sustainable ecosystems; coastal communities as the forefront of marine conservation; as well as co-existence management and empowerment of stakeholders.

2. Type conflict regulatory authority managing protected areas in Raja Ampat district include: over the functions of the authority to manage SML; neglected OTSUS reference and the International Convention; no communication and information authority and the regulatory process; KKJI position based in Kupang, KKPI locations in Raja Ampat; HR management and overlapping authority operasional; determination procedures Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27 / 2008; Candy determination procedures KPP 65/2009.
3. Conflict resolution model *compromising* the regulatory authority conflict resolution KKPD and management KKPI in Raja Ampat include: trilateral dialogue indigenous people, local government and LTO Raja Ampat to assert legal certainty roots of the conflict settlement KKPD regulatory authority and KKPI Raja Ampat; CTF revisiting Decree 65/2009: complete overlapping regulatory objects and overcome vertical and horizontal conflicts existing regulatory authority, and in accordance Papua Special Autonomy, return or submit KKPI management to the region through KKPD Raja Ampat. Stages and strategic steps REMEDY conflict regulatory authority includes: the series of meetings and workshops between the parties; produce an agreement solving the root of the problem; pour in the framework of a common reference; socialization solving the root of the problem; focus on the main issues: the legal status KKPD based Indigenous Peoples' Declaration and Raja Ampat Regency Regulation No.27/2008; KKPI overlapping locations on the location KKPD Raja Ampat, abolished.

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