

UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MARINE RESOURCE IN SPERMONDE ARCHIPELAGO: CURRENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

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Spermonde Archipelago, located along the west coast of South Sulawesi, consists of over 100 small islands that have valuable marine resources and extremely rich ecosystems. Owing to human population dynamics and the pressures of the market economy, the scale of human activity has increased over time. This means that the pressures of human activity on marine resources and coral reef ecosystems in the region have also greatly increased, with clear implications regarding the loss of various marine resources and the destruction of coral reef ecosystems. This study was carried out in Liukang Tupabbiring Sub-district (*Kecamatan*), Pangkep District (*Kabupaten*), in order to better understand current conditions and future prospects for the utilization and management of marine resources in Spermonde Archipelago, leading to a sustainable livelihood for the people in these small islands.

This study reveals that the utilization and management of marine resources in Liukang Tupabbiring are significantly related to both local consumption and international market demand in Makassar, the capital city of South Sulawesi Province, and surrounding cities. This situation has forced the people of Liukang Tupabbiring to modify and develop their fishing methods and technology to target highly valued fish. Various fishing methods are used in the region, including angling (*pancing*), gill net (*jaring insang*), mini trawl (*cantrang*), purse seine (*rengge*), and lift net (*bagang*). Although illegal fishing, such as cyanide and dynamite fishing, has been prohibited in regulations Number 9/1985, Number 10/2001, and Number 359/40/DKP/2001, they are still practiced in several areas of Liukang Tupabbiring in order to obtain the largest number of targeted fish within the shortest period. Destructive fishing has undoubtedly devastated the region's coral reef ecosystem. The utilization of coral reefs for constructing settlements, and coral reef trading with ornamental fish, have also contributed to coral reef disturbances and the loss of marine resources.

To solve these problems, local governments, NGOs, and others have promoted and implemented various programs to rehabilitate coral reefs and to recover the loss of marine resources; these include the Sea Partnerships Program and the Coral Reef Management Project (COREMAP). These programs mainly cover (1) law enforcement, (2) public awareness, (3) community empowerment, and (4) alternative livelihoods, for example, seaweed culture. In conclusion, collaborative management that involves diverse stakeholders sharing responsibility and working together in a dynamic partnership is needed to managing marine resources in such a way that a sustainable livelihood may be maintained for the people of these small islands.

Keywords: Destructive fishing, Market economy, Marine resources, Sustainable livelihood, Spermonde Archipelago