



Analysis of institutional development strategy for *Sasi* on Ambon Island, Indonesia

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Abstract. The existence of *Sasi* institutions as a system for managing fisheries resources is still needed in Ambon Island, Indonesia. To know the factors affecting the development of *Sasi*, the SWOT analysis was applied to see if both internal and external factors were affected. Data were collected in the form of primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained through interviews with respondents from *Sasi*, and fishermen. Secondary data were obtained from the relevant agencies and departments concerned with marine management and fisheries in Ambon and other research reports. This study is going to explore the various internal and external factors and their strength and weakness that influence the institutional development of the *Sasi*. The internal factor that is the strength of *Sasi*'s development is the existence of customary heads and supervisory systems. Internal factors which are becoming the weakness of the institutional development of *Sasi* are limited operational funds and conflict among fishermen organizations. The external factor which is becoming the biggest opportunity for institutional development is the involvement of the whole community and the use of equitable resources. Whereas external factors which become the biggest threat to institutional development are the loss of community trust, increased commercialization, and over-fishing. The results of the SWOT analysis of the current condition of the situation are in squared II (Strategy Diversification). These conditions indicate that institutional development of *Sasi* faces a major threat. Strategies for institutional development can be done by increasing management cooperation between institutions, strengthening regulations and sanctions, increasing socialization to the community.

Key Words: institutional *Sasi*, SWOT, internal factors, external factors, Ambon Island.

Introduction. Indonesia has 17,504 islands with waters reaching 5.8 million km². Indonesia's potential for marine and fisheries is estimated at US \$ 1.2 trillion per year with employment of around 60 million people (Bapenas 2014). The coastal sector is of strategic value for national economic development and improving public welfare. Strategic issues and problems in realizing sustainable fisheries activities in Indonesia are fisheries management, law enforcement, and fisheries business actors (Bapenas 2014). The management of fisheries resources basically has a goal to improve the welfare of the entire community in a sustainable manner, especially the fishing community living in coastal areas. Management of fisheries resources in Indonesia is still exploratory oriented, siding with investors, and sectoral management implementation (Nurjaya 2008). Problems that hinder the management of small islands in Indonesia are habitat damage, pollution, over-exploitation of resources, a conflict between fishermen and those involved in management (Dahuri et al 2001). An important aspect of fisheries management is the actors involved in the management process. According to Satria (2015), these actors can be classified into three groups, namely: government (government-based management), community (community-based management), and their cooperation (co-management). One of the community-based fisheries management in Indonesia is the institution of *Sasi*. This is a traditional natural resource management system carried out by communities in eastern Indonesia, including Maluku and Papua. *Sasi* institution is a system of belief, rules, and rituals for the use of resources in certain regions (Adhuri 2013). *Sasi* is a tradition of people who have substantive legal value, namely the prohibition against taking marine products at a certain time (Pattinama & Pattipelony 2003). *Sasi* has norms and rules relating to the ways, habits, behavior, and customs that govern resource management. The role of *Sasi* in the management and