



INCREASING SUSTAINABLE POST PANDEMIC ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN COASTAL FISHING PORTS

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ABSTRACT

Sea transportation is an important means of supporting the economy and welfare distribution in remote areas in Indonesia, but, many areas do not yet have adequate sea transportation facilities. This is one of the economic development problems that needs to be considered. In order to support economic development in those areas, it is necessary to plan and develop port facilities as a support to sea transportation services. With the lack of port facilities infrastructure, it affects the flow of port traffic and becomes difficult to develop. The current Pandemic condition is a challenge considering that fishing activities are very disrupted, but it does not dampen the desire to be able to solve problems in developing coastal fishing ports which are the main source of people living in coastal areas. This research aims to develop a coastal fishing port into a modern port. In addition, this research was also carried out to support the improvement of the economic activities of fishing communities in coastal areas. The type of data used is qualitative data while the data collection method used are interview, observation and literature study. The results show that the economic activities of coastal communities in the pandemic era require management policy. It is needed by placing economic interests in proportion to environmental interests, both in the short and long term. Community development strategies can be carried out through two approaches, they are, structural and non-structural.

Keywords: coastal fishing port; economic activity; pandemic; sustainable

INTRODUCTION

Sea transportation is an important means of supporting the economy and welfare distribution in remote areas in Indonesia, but, many areas do not yet have adequate sea transportation facilities. This is one of the economic development problems that needs to be considered. In order to support economic development in those areas, it is necessary to plan and develop port facilities as a support to sea transportation services. The coastal area is one of the lagging areas in economy and welfare of its people. The government has a strong role in policy making in an effort to alleviate poverty in coastal areas (Amarasinghe, 2005). Port activities and their impacts need to be considered. These port development and ensuring the continuation of fishing activities are meant to fulfill the need for fishes and jobs for fishermen. This also means to support the welfare of the community.

According to Suherman (2010) that the development of coastal fishing ports aims to build coastal communities in order to improve the welfare of their people, especially fishermen communities. The port serves as a forum for transactions between fishermen and other fisheries actors. The port has an impact on the opening of new job opportunities for port employees/workers (Suherman & Dault, 2009). This condition shows that a place for fishermen and fishery-related workers as in coastal fishing ports is important as a means of supporting the welfare of the fishing community. In order to support economic development in coastal areas sea transportation services is needed. So, it is necessary to plan and develop port facilities to support in the area. This requires building seaports that are not only to support the flow of goods/people, but also to support the economic activities of the local community, which mostly

fishermen.

The existence of a coastal fishing port is closely related to the life and welfare of the surrounding community through job opportunities. The fisheries sector is a promising sector. The development of the fisheries sector has a positive impact on the economy, including employment opportunities for the community (Eggert & Greker, 2009). This is because the fisheries sector is full of economic value. The business and employment opportunities will increase the community's income which means will improve the community welfare by utilizing the products and services provided by the community itself. The welfare of fishermen is correlated with fishing activities and profits (Rees, Rodwell, Searle, & Bell, 2013).

The corona virus case in Indonesia has been going on for three years. It was first announced on March 2, 2020, which was first described as spreading in Wuhan, China. It has shown signs of decreasing. Based on January 17, 2022 report all provinces showed decreasing cases. The cases that still need to be watched out for are DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, Riau, West Sumatra, Banten and Bali. The decreasing number of corona virus cases is affecting the development of coastal fishing ports, especially in modern and sustainable coastal areas. Its development is able to serve adequate sea transportation access which will be able to increase in the welfare of fishing communities in coastal areas.

METHOD

The research carried out, begins with the following stages:

1. Preparation. It is by studying the background and problems, and collecting the required data.
2. Data analysis. It is done after the required data is collected.
3. Planning. It includes studies on the development of coastal fishing ports, and methods developed for coastal fishing ports in coastal areas that have an impact on increasing fishermen's income.
4. The results of the data analysis are then used for the planning stage of the development of coastal fishing ports.

While the data collection technique uses several ways, they are:

1. Interview
In the interview there are two parties, the interviewer and the interviewee. In this interview, the researcher conducted interviews with the community around the coastal port.
2. Observation
Observation is also a primary data collection method, it is the process of recording the behavior patterns of subjects, objects, or events systematically without any communication with the individuals being studied. In this observation researchers make observations at the coastal fishing port.
3. Literature Study
Is the method used to obtain and collect data from the literature of scientific works. In this case, researchers directly visited several coastal fishing ports in Java to obtain some of the data needed.

RESULTS

Many factors have caused the pattern of development of coastal and marine resources to be suboptimal and unsustainable. However, general agreement reveals that one of the main causes is the planning and implementation of coastal and marine resource development which has been carried out in a sectoral and disaggregated manner. Whereas the characteristics and natural

dynamics of coastal and marine ecosystems which are ecologically interrelated with each other including the upper land ecosystem, as well as a variety of natural resources and environmental services as development potentials which are generally contained in one stretch of coastal ecosystems, require that development optimal and sustainable coastal and marine resources can only be realized through an integrated and holistic approach.

The post-pandemic development potential in coastal and oceanic areas broadly consists of three groups, namely: renewable resources, non-renewable resources, and environmental services. The amount of utilization that has been extracted from the three groups of resources will be very beneficial for increasing gross domestic product and the welfare of the coastal people. Renewable resources, these resources consist of : mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass and seaweed fields, marine fishery resources and bioactive materials. while non-renewable resources consist of all minerals and geology. Minerals consist of three classes, namely class A (strategic minerals; oil, gas, and coal), class B (vital minerals; gold, tin, nickel, bauxite, iron ore, and cromite), and class C (industrial minerals; including building and excavation materials such as granite, limestone, clay, kaolin, and sand). In addition to these resources, there are still environmental services that can contribute to the country's economy, such as the function of coastal and oceanic areas as places of recreation and tourism, transportation and communication media, energy sources, educational and research facilities, defense and security, waste storage, climate regulators, protected areas, and life support systems and other ecological functions.

DISCUSSION

According to Kay and Alder, the coast is a unique area, because in the context of the landscape, it is where land and sea meet. Furthermore, it is an important area of various angles of planning and management perspectives. The transition between land and sea in coastal areas has created diverse and highly productive ecosystems and provides tremendous economic value to humans. This is in line with population growth and socio-economic increasing activities, the "value" of coastal areas continues to grow. The consequence of this pressure is management problems. It is arisen due to conflicting from various interests in the coastal area (Nurmalasari, 2001).

As a land and sea transition area that has unique ecosystems, the world has a concern for this region, especially in the environmental field in the context of sustainable development. Historically, the world's most important cities were located not far from the sea. The reason is that this area has the potential of marine and fishery resources, and facilitates trade between regions, islands and continents. In addition, the coastal area is also an area that inhibits the entry of large waves of sea water to the land, such as mangrove forests (Muttaqiena et al, 2009).

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the draft Integrated Coastal Area Management Act defines a coastal area as a transitional area that connects land ecosystems and marine ecosystems located between shoreline as far as the highest tide and towards the sea as far as the influence of activities from land. Coastal areas have high economic value, but their sustainability is threatened. With this unique potential and economic value, coastal areas are also faced with high threats. The coastal areas should be handled specifically so that these areas can be managed sustainably.

1. Integrated Coastal Management

According to Sain and Kreth Integrated Coastal Management (P2T) is a dynamic process that runs continuously. It is including making decisions about the use, the development and the protection of coastal and marine areas and also its resources. An important part of integrated management is the design of institutional processes to achieve harmonization in a politically acceptable manner.

2. Sustainable Coastal Management

An activity said to be sustainable is if the development activities are economically, ecologically and socio-politically sustainable. Economically sustainable means that a development activity must be able to produce economic growth, capital maintenance, and resources efficient use and investment. Ecologically sustainable means that the activity in question must be able to maintain ecosystem integrity, maintain environmental carrying capacity, and conserve natural resources including biodiversity, so that it is hoped that the use of resources can be sustainable. Meanwhile, socio-political sustainability requires that a development activity should be able to create equitable distribution of development outcomes, social mobility, social cohesion, community participation, community empowerment (discretization), social identity, and institutional development (Wiyana, 2004).

3. Community Based Coastal Management

Community-based management can be interpreted as a system of natural resource management where the local community is actively involved in the process of managing the natural resources contained therein (Nurmalasari, 2001). In Indonesia, community-based resource management has actually been stipulated in Undang-undang Dasar 1945 Article 33 which states that the earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the Government and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. These provisions express the Government control over natural resources, especially coastal and marine resources, is directed at achieving the maximum benefit for the prosperity of the people at large, and must also be able to realize justice and equity while at the same time improving the lives of coastal communities.

4. Arisen after the covid 19 pandemic

Uncertainty is a challenge that continues to accompany economic performance during the pandemic. In 2022, many regions began to loosen social restrictions as they felt they had been able to controlled the pandemic. In coastal areas, the pandemic situation has felt more controlled when compared to 2021, the government continues to regulate policies amid the risk over the surge in COVID-19 cases. In order to restore economic growth, support from various local government policies continues.

5. Increasing Economic Activities at Coastal Fishing Ports

According to Nurmalasari, coastal community development strategies can be carried out through two approaches, they are, structural and non-structural approaches. The structural approach is a macro approach that emphasizes the arrangement of the system and socio-political structure. This approach prioritizes the role of authorized agencies or organizations established for marine coastal management. In this case the role of the community is very important but will be less strong because the structural aspect is usually more effective when carried out by parties who have the authority, at least in the early stages.

The its main target is the arrangement of the structure and system of relationships between all components and systems of life, both in coastal and marine areas and related supporting components, including social, economic and physical components. By structuring the structural aspects, it is hoped that the community will have wider opportunities to utilize natural resources in a sustainable manner. In addition, the arrangement of the structure and

system of social and economic relations is expected to create opportunities for the community to participate in protecting natural resources from threats that come from within and from outside. This step is expected to reduce and even eliminate the main social and economic problems that have been continuously placing the local community in a difficult position.

On the other hand, the non-structural approach is a subjective approach. This is an approach that places humans as subjects who have the freedom to take the initiative and act according to their will. This approach prioritizes mental community empowerment in order to improve the ability of community members to participate in marine coastal management and issues. This approach assumes that local communities with their knowledge, skills and awareness can increase their role in protecting the surrounding natural resources. Therefore, one of the efforts to increase the role of local communities in the management of natural resources and coastal and marine areas is to increase the knowledge, skills and awareness of the community to do something to protect natural resources. Such knowledge and skills do not have to be directly related to efforts to overcome the problem of damage to natural resources but also matters related to economic business, especially in the context of equipping the community with alternative economic businesses so as not to damage the environment, including:

- a. Increased knowledge and insight into the environment
- b. Community skills development
- c. Community capacity building
- d. Self-quality development
- e. Increasing community motivation to participate
- f. Exploration and development of traditional community values.

The concept of coastal area management is focused on the characteristics of the coastal area itself. The core of the concept of area management is a combination of adaptive, integrated, environmental, economic and social system development. The strategies and policies taken are based on the characteristics of the coast, its resources, and the need for its use. Therefore, in the process of planning for coastal areas, it is possible to make decisions directed at the maintenance of future generations (sustainable development). Ideally, in a coastal area management process includes planning, implementation and evaluation. It must involve at least three elements, they are scientists, government, and the community. The natural process of the coastal environment and ecological change can only be understood by scientists and then this understanding becomes the basis for consideration for the government to implement the development programs that place coastal communities as actors and the goal of improving the socio-economic area. The two approaches must complement each other and be implemented in an integrated manner.

According to Muttaqiena et al, integrated coastal development planning must pay attention to three principles of sustainable development for coastal area management which can be described as follows;

- a. Environmental economic instruments have become part of the decision-making process, which includes environmental parameters to see the cost benefit analysis. For example, the construction of factories in coastal areas must take into account the level of pollution to the sea, the need for fish waste management at the Fish Auction Place, and others.
- b. Environmental issues such as biodiversity conservation are a major concern in decision making.

- c. Sustainable development is very concerned about the quality of human life at present and in the future, including educational facilities for coastal communities, provision of adequate health and sanitation facilities, and disaster mitigation.
- d. The management strategy is an effort to solve the problems of coastal areas that must be solved through development programs. Furthermore, the factors that must be considered with regard to coastal resource management programs.
- e. The government must have the initiative in responding to various problems of resource degradation that occur and conflicts involving many interests.
- f. Geographical boundaries of the legal area must be determined (covering water areas and land areas).
- g. Characterized by the integration of two or more sectors, based on the recognition of nature and interconnected public service systems in coastal and environmental use.

CONCLUSION

Coastal areas have a strategic value for the development of the national economy and the improvement welfare and at the same time are areas that very vulnerable to damage and destruction. Therefore, management policy is needed by placing economic interests in proportion to environmental interests, both in the short and long term. Community development strategies can be carried out through two approaches, they are, structural and non-structural. The concept of sustainable post-pandemic management of coastal areas focuses on the characteristics of the coastal ecosystem in question. It is managed by taking into account aspects of environmental parameters, conservation, and quality of life of the community. It is then identified in a comprehensive and integrated manner through the collaboration of the community, scientists and the government, in order to find appropriate coastal management strategies.

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