

# The Effect of Reclamation of Lamong Bay Port toward Fishermen Livelihood in Morokrembangan, Surabaya, Indonesia

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**Abstract:**-This research aims to explore the effect of development process of Lamong Bay Port toward the fishermen livelihood in Morokrembangan, Surabaya, Indonesia. The study used primary data and analyzed by interpretive thematic method. The result shows that the development of Lamong Bay Port reduces the fishermen area for fishing significantly and the fishermen can not depend on fishing for their livelihood. They seek another job outside fishing, and based on the finding, the research recommends Lamong Bay to provide job for fishermen and for Surabaya government needs to preserve the fishermen fishing location.

**Keywords:** Lamong Bay Port, Reclamation, Development

## I. INTRODUCTION

Fishermen's life cannot be separate from the political and social context that surrounds them (Dahuri, 2002; Massadun & Nurpratiwi, 2016). This happens also in fishermen community in Morokrembangan, Indonesia. Morokrembangan is one of the fishermen communities located in north Surabaya and is heavily affected by industrial development, especially expansion of land (reclamation) by Lamong Bay Port under Pelindo III (Fitria, 2016). Morokrembangan has a river with a length of about 500 meter and width of 8-9 meter and is about 2-3 meter from residential areas (BPS, 2017). The river is also used for fishing boats parking, but the condition of the river now is very alarming because it is polluted by various wastes, both industrial waste and household waste (Observation, 2018). Lamong Bay Port is a new Port that is built by Pelindo III (State-Owned Enterprises) in the North Surabaya area. The aim is to become a loading and unloading port. Pelindo III conducts reclamation for its construction. It's just that when conducting reclamation, Pelindo III collects a beach where fishermen in coastal areas in Morokrembangan are looking for fish. These fishermen have been conducting these fishing activities which is their main livelihood. But with the reclamation for Lamong Bay Port, their livelihoods is under threat (Survey, 2018). So, the future of fishermen in Morokrembangan also becomes questionable.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Reclamation is one of the activities carried out by humans to increase the benefits of land resources, from environmental or socio-economic point of view is useful for draining, drying land or drainage. So there is reclamation which is preservation of waters or coastal areas with the aim of obtaining added value from the waters or coastal areas, later use for ports, or other industries that bring more benefit. Reclamation refers to landfill work in waters or coastal areas to change the coastline and depth of water contours (Pedoman Reklamasi di Wilayah Pesisir, 2005; Peraturan Menteri Perhubungan No. PM 52 Tahun 2011; Pedoman Pengembangan Reklamasi Pantai dan Perencanaan Bangunan Pengamanannya, 2004.

Then, related to the fishermen livelihood, Bradshaw (2006) explain that the economic, social and political systems could cause the people become poor. Furthermore, Subidia & Marhaeni (2015) and Retnowati (2016) argue that livelihood amongst fishermen is influenced much by the technology, infrastructure and institutional facilities and other social factors. In the same vein, Davis & Martinez (2015) explain an individual become poor in their livelihood as a result of external factors that are beyond his control (neo classical theory).

So, solution for this condition is through improvements in the health sector, increasing employment opportunities for low-skilled workers, changing the system by creating institutions that are open and willing to help poor people to get a better life, raising the wages, expanding the safety net, also inviting private sectors to provide another alternative business, housing and schooling. Beside by health care, creating infrastructures and promoting low skilled workers (Bradshaw, 2006; Davis & Martinez, 2015).

This study concentrate more on the condition of the social system, which is related to the development of the Lamong Bay Port to the condition of fishermen. Development that began with reclamation (backfill) turned out to have an impact on fishermen's livelihood.

### III. METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative method, using Surabaya City as a case study. The data was collected using documentation, observation and in-depth interviews with 15 informants selected by snowball sampling. The informants are fishermen and selected according to their knowledge and information. The informants are the fishermen in North Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

#### IV. DISCUSSION: EFFECT OF RECLAMATION OF LAMONG BAY PORT

##### 4.1. Decreasing of Fishing Area

The first effect of reclamation by Teluk Lamong Port is the fishing area for fishermen in Morokrembangan are getting narrower, with only 600 meters left. Previously, the fishing is wide but by reclamation, the size drastically reduce. This is revealed by the informant, “..... Our sea has been covered all. Yesterday there was a protest and the reclamation stop. The Pokwasmas (society supervising group) from Greges came and stop the reclamation. So there is still a dispute. If we see from the the map, starting from Greges area until the Branjangan, Sememi, to Romokalisari the area remain small. Greges area is Teluk Lamong, remaining 600, 700 meters” (Personal Interview with Subandi, November, 2018). From informants can be seen that the fishing area for fishermen is reduced significantly. Previously, the fishing area in this place is large, not limited until Madura dan Gresik.

##### 4.2. Decreasing of Income

Following the decrease in fishing area it has direct impact on the fishermen income, because the number of their catches decrease. If previously the fishermen could get 100 kg from their catches, but the maximum they can get is 30 kg in 2 days during harvest season. If the price is IDR. 20,000 per kg or USD. 1.42 so the fishermen will get IDR. 200,000 or USD. 14.28 before reclamation, and now become IDR. 60,000 or USD. 4.28 (with current rate 1 USD: IDR. 14,000). Of course, this income is not enough to fulfill all family needs and children school fee. It is revealed by informant S. According to him, for now his family can't depend on fishing catches because the result is uncertain, and many times he didn't get. So, the income from fishing is decreasing much compared to previous time, before reclamation. Beside that, as fishermen community, Morokrembangan has economic activity based on fishing that is oven fishes from their own catches, and it has been taking for long time, but at present, the business must take fishes from other place like Pabean Market (big market for selling fishes in Surabaya).

##### 4.3. Decreasing of Fishermen Number

The other effect of reclamation by Teluk Lamong Port is the number of fishermen decreases. It is revealed by Informant, “Yes, the number of fishermen have reduced. In the past, all of us here are all fishermen, but because the number of catches was decreasing, they are not fishing anymore...” (Personal Interview with Kusaeri, November 2018). Kusaeri

explains the number of fishermen in Morokrembangan reduced because the result from fishing decreases. Moreover, the total population of Krembangan is 47.260 people, and now only 66 people are fishermen, with age range between 60-65 years old. In the year of 1980's, 90% of population were fishermen.

##### 4.4. Fishermen Movement to Another Job

Fishermen in Morokrembangan have shifted to other jobs. Previously, majority of residents in Morokrembangan were fishermen, but now they become labors in construction, and some of them search for oil on large ships when unloading. Even for young people, they prefer to work at the factory rather than become fishermen, because the income from fishing is little. In other word, there is no regeneration to be fishermen in this area as stated by Informant, “... well, they become building coolies...they work in factories, some are construction workers, some work as teachers” (Personal Interview Kusaeri, November 2018). And for fishermen who are still fishing and not move to another jobs is because they have no chance to get other jobs because their education from junior high school and their age have been old.

This condition is similar with other fishermen communities such us the establishment of the homestay programme to fisherman in Mantanani Island, Belud, Sabah, Malaysia, who work in the coast. The total population of this group is 800 people and the most of them are fishermen and they moved their livelihood from being fishermen to be homestay tourism entrepreneurs for future sustainable survival (Husin& Kunjuraman, 2015). The Likewise, fishermen in Langkawi and Redang Islands, Malaysia. These islands have improvement of well being in term of employment, income and expenses after the government forced tourism industry on both islands and the fishermen have another jobs beside fishing, that is in tourism sector (Ghani, 2001).

##### 4.5. Surabaya Government Response

The next discussion is about Surabaya City government response. According to informants from fishermen community association, the Surabaya government and the management of Lamong Bay Port had invited them to meet and discuss about reclamation. According to them, Lamong Bay Port Management promises will not damage the environment of fishermen area. But in reality, the fishing area of the fishermen has decreased a lot. Beside that, according to the informants, Lamong Bay Port doesn't give the priority for fishermen families to work with the company.

In addition, to solve this problem, the Surabaya City government through the related Office conducts counseling, training and provides assistance to fishermen, so that fishermen will have another skill beside fishing. Unfortunately, some fishermen can not easily moved to another profession with new skill given by the government because they are not used to do the new job. In the other side, the fishermen's fishing area continues to decline and this condition changes the fishermen lives in Morokrembangan.

## V. CONCLUSION

Fishermen got negative effect from the development of Teluk Lamong Port. The sea area for fishing decrease, and also their income decrease. The youth are no longer interested in fishing. In addition the number of fishermen also reduce and the condition make them to find another jobs beside fishing. This research recommends to Surabaya City government to stop the reclamation until there is an agreement between fishermen community and Lamong Bay Port Management, preserve the fishing are for fishermen and give priority for fishermen family to get job in Lamong Bay Port.

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