

# Revitalization Strategy of Sukolilo Baru Coastal Settlement

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## Abstract:

Settlement of new sukolilo fishermen is a fisherman's settlement designed to become an integrated fish processing center with integrated tourism development with kenjeran area. As one of the domestic processing industries many problems are found both socially, economically and socially, thus requiring a revitalization strategy to make the area better. The method used is by observation and semi structural interview to get the potential and problem to make SWOT making material, so as to produce revitalization strategy for fisherman's settlement. there are 15 strategies that are divided into 3 aspects namely economic, physical and social. stratgei it is Conducting training on sea catchments, Hold product marketing strategy training, Cooperation with related government marketing and product processing, Build a place of fish drying communally, Building fish processing facilities, Construction of WWTP for Household and Private Industries, Improved drainage network connected with WWTP, Build cold storages, Build Temporary disposal sites (TPS) and private dump, Socialization related to the land legality, The manufacture of sea cages, Socialization related to the threat of sea abrasion, Socialization related to the impact of marine reclamation, Socialization related to maintaining the environment of settlements, Cooperation with stakeholders related to slum settlement improvement

**Keywords** — Sukolilo, Fisherman, Revitalization, Strategy

## I. INTRODUCTION

Coastal region is a meeting area between land and sea. For the mainland is still influenced by the properties of the sea such as tides, sea breezes, and salty water is not different from sea water, while the ocean covers the sea that is still influenced by natural processes that occur in the mainland, the sedimentation and freshwater flow which is caused by human activities living on land such as environmental pollution [1]. Coastal areas that develop into residential areas are one of the most complex things, where in addition to social, economic, cultural and political aspects of the community will also be involved [2]. Settlements are located right on the shoreline is a village that the majority of the population livelihood as a fisherman.

The coastal villages such as fishing villages have the potential to become slum areas with the Majority of the poor. Fishermen's settlements are settlements that inhabit the islands, along the coast Including lakes and along the rivers. Residents in the fishing village are not entirely dependent on

Fishing activities, but there are other areas such as marine tourism business, inter island transportation, intermediary traders / retail fishermen catches, and other marine and coastal related businesses [3].Residents living in the fishing village have characteristics of traditional society with relatively limited socioeconomic conditions and educational background. The social conditions of fishing communities like this make it difficult for them to get adequate living needs. Even the fishermen's village communities tend to be the subjects who bear the problems that exist in their neighborhoods. This happens due to several factors, namely the low knowledge and weak economy so that their activities also often cause pressure on the environment of fishermen's village that continues on the damage to the ecosystems that are there.

Coastal settlement new sukolilo is a residential area that is planned as a settlement that is integrated with the tourism area. As part of the supporters of this tourism area the city government surabaya make this area as a center of marine products processing.

As a center of seafood processing a lot of food products made such as shrimp emping, fish crackers, terung, teripang etc. This commodity is not only marketed in the vicinity of settlements sukolilo just, but also sent to various regions in Indonesia.

There are various problems encountered in the new coastal settlement of sukolilo fishermen. The problems are usually physical, economic and social. Based on the theory of revitalization there are three stages to become a better area of physical, social and economic. The number of these problems hampers the activities of the seafood processing centers so that a revitalization strategy is needed to increase the value of the region and the economic value of the region.

## **II. LITERATURE**

### **1. Revitalization**

Revitalization is an attempt to revitalize an area or part of the city that once lived, but then decline. In the process of revitalizing a region, the aspects covered are physical, economic, and social improvements [4]. Revitalization approach should be able to recognize and utilize also the potential that exist in the environment such as history, meaning, as well as the uniqueness and image of the location [5].

In the revitalization approach required stages that need to be considered as follows:

#### **1. Physical Intervention**

Physical Intervention through improvement and improvement of quality and physical condition of buildings, green layout, connecting system, sign / billboard system and open area (urban realm)

#### **2. Economic Rehabilitation**

Physical improvement can be expected bisa accommodate informal and formal economic activities, so as to provide added value for the city area. Rebatilization begins with the process of rejuvenation of urban artifacts should support the rehabilitation of economic activity

### **3. Social Revitalization / Institutional**

Revitalization activities must have a positive impact and can increase the dynamics and social life of the community / citizens who are categorized as necessary should be supported by a good institutional development.

Integrated housing and slums settlement is resolved with the density of the population and the condition of the building, the infrastructure and the environmental facilities as well as its utility as well as the location alignment with the spatial plan, in the form of handling as follows [6]:

#### **1. Repairs or restoration**

Housing and slums are located in accordance with the spatial plan, with population and building levels not very high, so it is still possible to add, expand, and improve the environment and public utilities, penanganannya done with repair or restoration.

#### **2. Rejuvenation**

Housing and settlements whose location is in accordance with the plan of spatial, but with very high population and building density, so it is not possible to add, extend and build buildings, environmental facilities and public utilities with rejuvenation.

#### **3. Relocation**

Housing and slums are not in accordance with the spatial plan, the handling is done by relocating to other residential and settlement sites that have been prepared in accordance with their allocation, and by paying attention to the continuity of employment opportunities and the improvement of the occupant's community

### **2. Waterfront city**

Waterfront city has two types, based on the type of development and function as follows: 1. Based on the type of development, waterfront can be divided into 3 types, namely: a. Conservation is the historic waterfront arrangement that still exists today and needs to be maintained or conserved to be enjoyed by the community; b. Redevelopment is the reuse of old waterfront functions that still exist today and still be used for the benefit of society by revitalizing

or reconstructing existing facilities. c. Development is to build and create waterfront to meet the needs of people and cities by reclaiming the beach. 2. Based on its function, waterfront can be divided into 4 types, namely: a. Mixed-used waterfront is a combination of seafront utilization, such as settlements, offices, restaurants, markets, hospitals, and / or cultural sites. b. Recreational waterfront, are all waterfront areas that provide advice and infrastructure for recreational activities, such as parks, playgrounds, fishing grounds, and facilities for cruises. c. Residential waterfront, are housing, apartments, and resorts built on the water's edge; d. Working waterfront, is the place of commercial fishing, cruise ship repairs, heavy industry, and port functions [7]

### **3. Understanding slums**

Slums are dense settlements, have low construction quality and have minimal infrastructure and service [8]. Slums are environmentally occupied habitable qualities, characterized by, among other things, land that is inconsistent with spatial planning, very high density of buildings with limited existing land, social and environmental diseases, and very low quality of buildings, poorly served environmental infrastructure and endanger the survival and livelihood of its inhabitants [9].

### **4. Slums**

The characteristics of slums / settlements are: 1. The population is very dense between 250-400 people / ha [10]. The expert opinion of the urban (MMUDP, 90) states that if a region's density has reached 80 people / ha then the problem arises because of this density, between the built housing no longer likely to have physiological, psychological and disease protection requirements. . 2. Narrow paths are inaccessible to four-wheeled vehicles, because of their narrowness, sometimes these roads are hidden behind the roofs of houses that have intersected with each other. 3. The drainage facilities are very inadequate, and there are actually roads without drainage, so if the rain in this

area will easily be flooded by water 4. The sewage / stool facilities are very, very minimal. Among them is directly throw away the channel near the house, or there is also a throw it into the nearest river. 5. Water supply facilities are very minimalist using shallow well water, rainwater or providing cans. 6. The structure is very irregular and the buildings are generally not permanent and even many are emergency. 7. Conditions make this area very susceptible to disease transmission. 8. Land selection is often illegal, which means that the status of the land is still State land and the owner has no status whatsoever

### **5. Fishermen's settlement**

The characteristics of settlements can be seen from the economic, social and cultural aspects of the city, where the development of settlements :

1. Have a location advantage that can be a center of economic growth,
2. The population has socio-economic activities oriented to the air and land,
3. The average population of economically weak classes with a relatively limited educational background and knowledge of a healthy environment remain lacking,
4. Habits are not aware of the environment and attention less attention to hazards and risks,
5. there are historical / cultural heritage such as maritime museum, etc,
6. Hold a community that is generally used to living (not even separate data) in the air,
7. Make sure also culture / music is used as the main means of transportation,
8. Is an open area (direct access), to vulnerable to conflicts, such as smuggling, infiltration (defense and war issues) and so on.

Another opinion submitted by the Department of Work Cipta Karya Field about fishermen's settlement is

1. Settlement area consisting of housing units that have various facilities and infrastructure that support the life and livelihood of the inhabitants.
2. Adjacent to or adjacent to the territory, and have high access to conservation areas.
3. 60% of the population is fishermen, and other work related to the processing and sale of fish.

4. Have various facilities that support the life and livelihood of its residents as fishermen, especially evacuation with the activities of fish exploration and pengelolahan fish.

### **III. METHOD**

#### ***Type Of Research***

This type of research is qualitative research, is a research that prioritizes on process and meaning or perception problem, where this research is expected to reveal various qualitative information with analyzed analysis and full of meaning, and also do not reject the existence of quantitative information in the form of numbers or amount [11]

The method used in this research is explorative method, this explorative method has a purpose to formulate or get something new to determine something which previously not yet exist. Descriptive research aims to create a description, picture or painting systematically, factually and accurately about the facts, properties and the relationship between the phenomena studied. The systematic presentation of data in descriptive research itself is done aimed to facilitate understanding and make conclusions

#### ***Method of Data Collection***

##### **a. Observation**

The collection of data and information by means of direct observation or direct observation using the eyes without any help of other standard tools for a particular purpose. Direct observation done in structured that is subject or researcher have known what aspect of activity observed in accordance with problem and purpose of research which have been determined [12].

##### **b. Interview**

Semi structured interviews can be done formally or informally, depending on the field and the respondents encountered [13]. Semi-structured

interviews are included in the in-depth interview category. Semi-structured interviews have the advantage of structured interviews because they can do the probing. Probing is an art in seeking additional information by digging deeper information. Probing has two main functions: (1) motivating respondents to elaborate or clarify an answer or to explain the reasons for the answer given; (2) help focus the conversation in the specific topic of the interview.

##### **c. SWOT**

SWOT matrix analysis is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate development strategy [14]. This analysis is based on logic that maximizes strength and opportunity, and minimizes weaknesses and threats. Internal situation analysis (strength and weakness factors) combined with external situations (opportunity and threat factors) will produce some alternative development strategies as follows:

a. SO strategy, which is a strategy that is made based on the utilization of all the power possessed to seize and take advantage of opportunities as big as possible.

b. Strategy ST, the strategy by using all the power that has to overcome the threat

c. WO strategy, which is a strategy based on the utilization of existing opportunities by minimizing existing weaknesses.

d. WT strategy, which is a strategy based on defensive activities and avoiding threats

### **IV. OVERVIEW**

#### ***A. Physic Aspect***

##### ***1. Fisherman Settlement***

Settlement of new sukolilo fishermen can be said most of them including into slums. For more details can be seen in figure 1.



Figure 1. Condition of settlement

## **2. Street Network**

The road network in the slums is usually no more than 2 meters with a paving block. For more details can be seen in figure 2.



Figure 2. Condition of street

## **3. Drainage Network**

The drainage network in the fisherman's settlement is divided into two open and closed systems. For more details can be seen in figure 3.



Figure 3. Condition of drainage

## **4. Waste Water Management Water (WWTP) Network**

In these fishermen settlements they do not have good WWTP for household industry activities and daily activities

## **5. Garbage Network**

Most of these settlements do not have a network of garbage so that many of them throw household waste at sea.

## **6. The presence of marine reclamation**

Many societies extend their land by reclaiming the sea into the land and to be used as a dwelling. For more details can be seen in figure 4.



Figure 4. Location of reclamation

**B. Economy Aspect**

**1. As the processing centre of marine fish products**

Fisherman's settlements contained in new sukolilo included into settlements declared as a sea food processing center by the Surabaya city government. For more details can be seen in figure 5.



Figure 5. Location of home based enterprise

**2. Most of the woman work in household fishing industry**

Fisherman's settlement is a lot of people who manage the results of marine fish into semi-finished materials and become food products. Usually they make emping shrimp, crackers, terung, sea cucumbers and salted fish. For more details can be seen in figure 7.



Figure 7. Condition of activity home industry

**3. Most work as fisherman**

In addition to home industry processing husband and men who work as fishermen who are determined to look for materials to be used for the manufacture of seafood. Usually they get shrimp, fish, terung, sea cucumbers etc. For more details can be seen in Figure 6



Figure 6. Condition of activity fisherman

**C. Social Aspect**

**1. The absence of land to fish the fish**

The problem faced is the absence of land for the drying of seafood to be made as household processed. For more details can be seen in figure 7.



Figure 7. Drying place

2. *The absence of fish storage sites (Cold Storage)*

In those settlements there is no raw fish storage for freezing, so many of them have to sell in a raw state and the selling price becomes cheap

V. POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM FOR SWOT

SWOT	Strength	Weakness
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have a fish drying tool</li> <li>2. There is a drainage network</li> <li>3. There is a private septic tank</li> <li>4. The house is permanent</li> <li>5. The catch of fishermen (sea) can be though</li> <li>6. There is a fish processing center</li> <li>7. There is leased land as a place for fish drying for individuals</li> <li>8. There is a group organization of fishermen</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no place for fish drying in a communal way</li> <li>2. There is no place for fish processing</li> <li>3. Not maximal drainage network</li> <li>4. No WWTP availability</li> <li>5. There is no Fish Port</li> <li>6. There is no fish storage area</li> <li>7. There is no garbage treatment site</li> <li>8. There is a conflict of citizens</li> <li>9. Including the slums</li> </ol>

<p>Opportunity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fisherman's village is on a strategic road and adjacent to the bridge and colorful tourist kampong</li> <li>2. The presence of kiosks to sell the results of seafood processing</li> <li>3. The presence of distribution agents of marine processing products.</li> <li>4. The fishing village is directly adjacent to the beach / sea</li> <li>5. As a center of marine processing</li> <li>6. The existence of cooperation with Surabaya city government, industry and trade Department (Diseperindag)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting training on sea catchments</li> <li>2. Hold product marketing strategy training</li> <li>3. Cooperation with related government marketing and product processing</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build a place of fish drying communally</li> <li>2. Building fish processing facilities</li> <li>3. Construction of WWTP for Household and Private Industries</li> <li>4. Improved drainage network connected with IPAL</li> <li>5. Build cold storages</li> <li>6. Build Temporary disposal sites (TPS) and private dump</li> </ol>
<p>Thread</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impact of the bridge reduces fish catch</li> <li>2. They do not have land certificate (petok D)</li> <li>3. Sea Abrasion</li> <li>4. Sea reclamation</li> <li>5. The catch of fish directly sold to the skipper</li> <li>6. Not all communities get help from the government or the private sector</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization related to land legality</li> <li>2. The manufacture of sea cages</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization related to the threat of sea abrasion</li> <li>2. Socialization related to the impact of marine reclamation</li> <li>3. Socialization related to maintaining the environment of settlements</li> <li>4. Cooperation with stakeholders related to slum settlement improvement</li> </ol>

**VI. REVITALIZATION STRATEGY OF FISHING SETTLEMENTS**

**A. Strategy of Physical Aspect**

**1. Build a Place For Drying Communal Fish**

Their current condition of drying fish at home, on the street and above their homes in the alley of the settlement causes pollution and waste. This is done is the unavailability of a place of fish drying communally. So it is necessary to place the fish in a communal area in a particular area to reduce the impact caused.

**2. Building a Fishing Place**

Their current condition of the fishermen in doing fish making for semi-finished fish and ready production is done in the front aisle of the house and also on the sidewalk highway. So the need for fish processing in particular to reduce the impact caused and also can improve the productivity of their results

**3. Building WWTP for Household and Personal Industries**

The current condition of the fisherman's settlement does not have a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for household and private industry activities, so that the resulting waste is directly discharged or flowed into the sea and causing various impacts one of which is contamination. Therefore, WWTP is needed in an integrated way to reduce the impact that is caused.

**4. Improved Drainage Network Connected with WWTP**

The current condition of the drainage network is divided into two types: open and closed systems. However, the condition of this drainage network is not able to accommodate the flow of water, especially the more waste and household waste. So that required repair by connecting the drainage network with integrated WWTP. To create a clean and healthy environment.

**5. Cold Storage Builder**

Fishermen usually carry fish catches in wet conditions on middlemen or agents, or dried before they are sent to the genes. The catch of fishermen who are sold in raw this makes it cheaper, so they are a lot of advance first to increase the value of the price. However, when the weather is uncertainly forced to catch fish should be sold into the raw, so it takes coldstorage to increase their selling value. So the brand can manage to be half cooked / dried and then sold to the agent.

**6. Build TPS and Personal Trash Can**

The community in the settlement *Sukolilo Baru* is classified as slum, so they into dispose of domestic household waste and processed fish directly discharged in the sea. Thus causing environmental pollution. A temporary dumpsite (TPS) and a private dumpster are required.

**B. Strategy Aspect Economy**

**1. Conducting Training on sea catchment**

Communities in the processing of sea catch are considered less clean, less good and less varied. So that training is needed how to properly process the sea catch by paying attention to quality and cleanliness. This training can be done through cooperation with city government, community organization and educational institution.

**2. Hold product marketing strategy training**

The community itself already has kiosks or agents distributing their fish catch. However, some of their products are still valued cheap because they do not know how about strategy marketing their products for the sale value can be increased. With this training, it is expected that the community can know the marketing strategy of the product and can apply it.

**3. Cooperation with the government related to marketing and product processing**

The city of Surabaya has a village of superior and various centers of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This program is directly supervised by the trade and industry department of Surabaya city should be the government to help the community in terms of marketing their marine processed products and management their products. With this cooperation is expected to improve the quality and quantity of their products and improve their economies.

**4. Making sea cages**

With the new Surabaya bridge catches of fishermen drastically reduced from the usual. So it takes solution to improve their catch, one of them is by making sea cage with marine fishery cultivation system. It is expected that with this sea cage can increase the productivity of the results of processing the sea catch.

**c. Social Aspect Strategy**

**1. Socialization Related to land legality**

The problem in the new sukolilo settlement is the status of their land is still a land of D petok which means they do not have official certificate of this matter which also inhibit when will be done settlement improvement because related to land legality. Socialization is needed to the citizens regarding the importance of the legality of their land for the future. This socialization can work with related parties.

**2. Socialization related to the threat of sea abrasion**

Coastal fishing settlements are located directly or adjacent to the sea. So very susceptible to marine abrasion. Therefore, socialization is linked to the impact and how to overcome the abrasion of the sea.

**3. Socialization related to the impact of marine reclamation**

The settlements of Sukolilo Baru are delighted to buy the sea to be reclaimed and made home by purchasing without having a clear letter and legality and this has already overlaid the laws and regulations regarding marine reclamation. With the reclamation of this sea impact on the sea catch that can also be reduced due to this reclamation. So it is necessary to socialize the impact of reclamation for the catch of the sea and also the problem of land legality.

**4. Socialization related to maintaining the settlement environment**

Fishermen's settlements are classified as slum is always filled with garbage both from domestic waste and household waste industry. These community habits that need to be changed so that can create a healthy and clean environment. So that needed socialization related how to keep environment settlement good, healthy and clean

**5. Cooperation with stakeholder related to slum settlement improvement**

This slum settlement of fishermen needed revitalization in order to be habitable settlements a lot of physical and social problems that need to be repaired, but this problem cannot be handled jointly by the fishermen community so that required cooperation from various parties to help solve the problem of this fisherman settlement .

**VI. CONCLUSIONS**

In the fisherman's settlement, *Sukolilo Baru* is a center for processing sea catches. This catch can be raw and dry. Many people who process marine processing products are resold to add value. Usually they produce *shrimpemping*, fish crackers, *terung*, sea cucumber and salted fish. The problems faced in these settlements are physical, economic and

social issues. Strategy of revitalizing slum settlement of new fishermen in Sukolilo.

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