ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AND CHALLENGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE AT FISHERY BEACH PORTS: CASE STUDY OF BPPP LABUAN BANTEN

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Abstract

This research is an analysis of the conditions and challenges in the development of facilities and infrastructure in Banten’s Labuan Fisheries Beach Port (BPPP). Through qualitative methods, we assessed the existing infrastructure within the port and identified barriers in improving the facilities. Our results through observations, interviews, and documentation highlighted several key factors such as limited funding for development, limited regulations, and the need for technical innovation. This study will provide important information to policy makers and stakeholders in an effort to improve the efficiency and capacity of the coastal fishing port at Labuan Banten to support the growth of the fishing industry and the surrounding local economy.

INTRODUCTION

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has around 17,502 islands and a coastline of 81,000 km. The marine fisheries area covers an area of around 5.8 million km², consisting of archipelagic and territorial waters covering an area of 3.1 million km² and waters of the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEEI) covering an area of 2.7 million km². So it is not surprising that Indonesia has many ports to support its marine resource production activities as well as distribution activities for trade. This is in line
with research by Puspitasari et al., (2016) which states that a port is an area that includes land and water with certain boundaries which functions as a location for various business activities. This place is used for ships to dock, pick up and drop off passengers, and load and unload goods.

The fishing port is the central point for all fishing activities, from fish landing, processing and distribution to selling the catch. According to Murdiyanto (2003), a fishing port is a port that specifically accommodates the activities of the fishing community, both in terms of production, processing and marketing aspects.

In supporting the production and distribution of fishery products or products, a port needs to have good infrastructure and facilities so that activities at the port can run effectively and efficiently. Development of fishing port facilities is an important aspect in supporting sustainability and efficiency in the fisheries sector. Increasing the quality and capacity of fishing ports can have a significant impact on fishermen's welfare, food security and the regional economy. Success in developing, building and managing fishing ports or fish land bases as well as optimizing their operations are the main indicators of the success of capture fisheries development.

This has been proven to be true development Fishing ports or fish landing bases have produced multiplier effects which have a positive impact on the growth of other economic sectors, which ultimately improves people's welfare. The development and construction of fishing ports or fish landing bases can also advance the regional economy and increase state revenues and Regional Original Income (Director of Capture Fisheries Infrastructure, 2004).

However, many fishing ports still face various challenges such as limited facilities, inadequate infrastructure, and logistics and management problems that need to be improved. One example is BPPP Labuan Banten.

BPPP Labuan Banten is one of the technical implementation units under the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia which functions as the center for management and development of fishing ports in the Banten region. BPPP Labuan Banten is responsible for the management of fishing port facilities, supports fishing activities, as well as facilitating the needs of fishermen and the surrounding fishing industry.

However, the condition of the facilities and infrastructure at BPPP Labuan
Banten is still inadequate and damaged. In this regard, BPPP Labuan Banten needs to develop facilities and infrastructure by taking into account the potential, opportunities and problems that exist or may arise. This research aims to analyze the conditions and challenges in developing facilities and infrastructure at the Labuan Banten Fishery Beach Port (BPPP).

RESEARCH METHODS

Primary data collection techniques were carried out using direct observation research methods in the field, interviews with competent sources, and documentation of conditions in the field. An approach that combines direct data collection from research subjects through in-depth interviews and observation of conditions or situations in existing natural contexts, as well as documentary evidence of activities in the field. Researchers conduct interviews to obtain qualitative information regarding the subject's perceptions, experiences and views, as well as make observations to capture non-verbal data and relevant contextual situations. This approach is often complemented by literature studies to collect secondary data, which involves a critical review of existing research and theories, in order to enrich theoretical understanding and provide a strong scientific basis for the analysis of data obtained from observations and interviews. This combination allows researchers to gain comprehensive and holistic insight into the phenomena under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geographically, the Labuan Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) is in Teluk Village, Labuan District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. PPP Labuan's position is in the waters of the Sunda Strait which is the Indonesian Archipelago 1 (ALKI-1) sea lane. Based on Operational Work Area Harbor Indonesian Fisheries, the Labuan PPP location is in the WKOPP 573 area (Indonesian Ocean Waters). The location of PPP Labuan is at coordinates 06° 24' 30" South Latitude and 105° 49' 15" East Longitude. The distance between the PPP location and the Provincial Capital is around 64 km, while from the Regency Capital it is 42 km with fairly good road conditions. This PPP was built in 1995.
Based on the author's findings in the field regarding the condition of facilities and infrastructure at BPPP Labuan Banten, it was found that there are still many facilities and infrastructure that are in poor condition and have even experienced damage. This was caused by various factors, including the unexpected tsunami event in 2018 which hit Banten and Lampung Provinces. Apart from natural factors, another factor is the lack of supervision and auditing from internal parties so that the port seems unkempt and abandoned. The difficulty of obtaining repair funds is also the reason why technology development is hampered at the BPPP Labuan Banten coastal fishing port. Not only that, local people who live on the edge of the port also lack socialization or knowledge to care for and maintain the cleanliness of the port environment. So a lot of rubbish was found covering parts of the dock area and fish market. People even converted the dock into a trading place on the edge of the port. The following is some data related to the facilities along with the condition which is in the Port BPPP Labuan Banten Beach Fisheries.

Table 1. Data on Basic Facilities at BPPP Labuan Banten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Fasilitas</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Kondisi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Breakwater Kiri</td>
<td>500 m</td>
<td>Tidak Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Breakwater kanan</td>
<td>520 m</td>
<td>Tidak Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dermaga</td>
<td>186 m</td>
<td>Kurang Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kolam Pelabuhan</td>
<td>8000 m²</td>
<td>Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alur Pelayaran</td>
<td>75 m</td>
<td>Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Talud</td>
<td>255 m</td>
<td>Kurang Baik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Data on Functional Facilities at BPPP Labuan Banten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Fasilitas</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Kondisi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TPI Labuan I</td>
<td>25x30 m</td>
<td>KurangBaik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TPI Labuan II</td>
<td>20,30x16,10 m</td>
<td>Baik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cold Storage</td>
<td>18,15x8,15 m</td>
<td>KurangBaik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The entire table above shows that there are still many facilities and infrastructure found that are still in poor or poor condition, therefore there is a need to renew and improve the facilities and infrastructure at BPPP Labuan Banten. Based on the results of the author's interviews with related parties, it is said that there will be rehabilitation of facilities and infrastructure in 2025, but this has not yet been clearly confirmed because there are no reports or data showing that this will be implemented. From all the analysis of observations and findings in the field that have been described, the author provides several recommendations for the development and management of facilities and infrastructure at the BPPP Labuan Banten Fishery Beach Port. Among them, it is necessary to carry out routine supervision and audits to ensure that activities and management are carried out well. Providing outreach activities for the community is also no less important to increase local awareness and concern to port environment to be well maintained. Apart from that, plans for providing rehabilitation activities
need to be carried out as soon as possible so that the chain of activities at the port can return to normal and can help improve the economy of the local community.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research in the field regarding the condition of facilities and infrastructure at BPPP Labuan Banten, there were findings that many facilities and infrastructure were damaged. Facility data from various tables shows that the majority of facilities are not in good condition, whether basic, functional or supporting facilities. The causal factors are natural factors from the 2018 tsunami that hit the port, lack of internal supervision, difficulty in obtaining repair funds and the absence of outreach to local communities in protecting and managing the environment harbor local. Recommendations that can be given are the need to carry out routine supervision and audits of BPPP Labuan Banten, provide outreach activities to care for and maintain the port environment for the local community and carry out rehabilitation and improve the infrastructure and technology of facilities at BPPP Labuan Banten.

REFERENCES


