
Banyuurip Village Community Empowerment Strategy Based on *the Sustainable Livelihood Approach*

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Abstract

This study outlines the main findings from the *Social Mapping activities that have been carried out in the work area* of Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited (SIPL) in Gresik Regency, namely in Banyuurip Village which then conducted a *Sustainability Livelihood Approach (SLA)* study to find out 5 main capital or assets, namely 1.) Natural Resource Capital, 2.) Human Resource Capital, 3.) Social Capital, 4.) Financial Capital, and 5.) Infrastructure Capital. This study uses a mixed method *methodology*, a combination of quantitative methods and qualitative methods whose data collection was carried out in January 2024 through 100 respondents. The quantitative method is carried out through survey activities using questionnaires as data collection instruments, while data processing is carried out using statistical *software*, namely SPSS (*Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*) as an analysis tool. by *purposive sampling* and *snowball* method. The results of this study show that the economic growth of the community in Banyuurip Village largely depends on the aspect of natural resources where the community can obtain it from marine and coastal catches.

Keywords : Village Community Empowerment, Sustainable Livelihood Approach, Village Development Strategy

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INTRODUCTION

Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited (SIPL) is part of PT Saka Energi Indonesia, which focuses on oil and gas exploration and production. The company was founded in 2011 by PT. Pertamina Gas Negara Tbk (PGN) and is currently a subsidiary of PGN's upstream oil and gas company. SIPL manages eleven oil and gas blocks with total proven and suspected reserves of 87.16 MMBOE. One of the blocks managed by SIPL is the Pangkah Block, which is located in Gresik Regency, East Java. The Pangkah Block was previously managed by Hess Indonesia-Pangkah Limited, a company from the United States that operated in Indonesia in 1996. SIPL acquired 75% of the shares of the Pangkah Block in 2014 from Hess (Indonesia-Pangkah) Ltd. and Hess Pangkah LLC. Through oil and gas exploration and production activities, SIPL is committed to contributing to the development of national energy resources.

One of the important regulations in operational activities is Law no. 18 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. Precisely in article 74 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility, the details of which are regulated in Government Regulation no. 47 of 2012, companies are obliged to carry out social and environmental responsibility. The implementation is in the form of Corporate Social (Lindawaty et al., 2018; Risnaedi et al.,

2021) *Responsibility (CSR)*, which is carried out according to the policies of each company. In line with this, this social responsibility is realized by SIPL in the form of Community Development Programs (PPM) in various fields. In this context, adequate and accountable social mapping is a foothold to develop and implement appropriate PPM (Marthin; Salinding Inggit, 2017)

The scope of research in Banyuurip Village, Gresik Regency includes a number of aspects that focus on understanding various social aspects in the region. Here are some of the research focuses:

1. Social Structure includes an understanding of social structure including the composition of the population based on age, gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.
2. Population Characteristics which include the population profile, including education level, employment, and economic status. Identify vulnerable groups or communities that require special attention.
3. Public Health includes evaluation of access, availability of health services and analysis of public health behavior.
4. Education includes mapping educational infrastructure, participation rates, and quality of education. Identify problems and potential improvements to the education system.
5. Local Economy includes an understanding of the local economic structure, key sectors, economic opportunities, and challenges faced by local communities.
6. Environmental Sustainability includes evaluation of the impact of human activities on the environment, mapping of natural resources, and efforts to preserve the environment.
7. Local Wisdom and Culture includes identification and documentation of local culture, traditions, and local wisdom. Mapping can also include community participation in cultural activities.
8. Community participation involves the community in the research process to understand their views and aspirations, as well as to ensure that the research results are more relevant and implementable.
9. Social Relationship Patterns that analyze patterns of social relationships, including social networks, involvement in social organizations, and community dynamics

Banyuurip Village is a village in Gresik Regency and is one of the villages in Pangkah District which is a community development area by Saka Indonesia Pangka Limeted. As one of the villages in the community development area carried out by the company due to several factors which include aspects of distance, assets, and impacts. The distance in question is how close this area is to the company's operational area and the proximity of the distance to the company's assets that are still in the same area as the company. The impact is how much of the percentage of this area is affected by the company's operational activities. Therefore, based on these factors, the company provides its social responsibility by developing the community through CSR programs that have been owned and determined by the company.

The benefit of this community development strategy study is to find out also disaster risk management by identifying vulnerable areas. In addition, information from social mapping supports health care planning and infrastructure development, as well as aids in the monitoring and management of natural resources. Community participation in this research also encourages community empowerment and supports sustainable development.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a mixed method *methodology*, a combination of quantitative methods and qualitative methods whose data collection was carried out in January 2024 through 100 respondents. The quantitative method is carried out through survey activities using questionnaires as data collection instruments, while data processing is carried out using statistical *software*, namely SPSS (*Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*) as an analysis

tool. The qualitative method is used to obtain specific and detailed information from key informants using FGD techniques and *in-depth interviews* with various related parties such as community leaders, and various stakeholder elements including local residents. In addition, participatory observation is also carried out to gain a direct understanding of people's daily lives. This qualitative data will be analyzed in a structured and systematic manner as an effort to draw conclusions from the results of direct observation and information analysis from *key informants* to identify patterns, themes, concepts and phenomena that occur in society. This is done to get accurate study results.

Desk studies are carried out to collect secondary data to complement the needs of primary data that have begun to be implemented before the implementation of field research. Furthermore, the field survey team conducted in-depth interviews with a number of elements of the community as key informants whose number is highly dependent on the results of development in the field with *the snowballing system* technique. In addition to in-depth interviews through survey activities and secondary data collection, *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) activities and field observations were also carried out as clarification of a number of information obtained from informants and from other secondary data. FGD activities involve community members and key figures and social actors in each village and are carried out in a formal and structured manner to discuss a specific topic in a focused manner with the aim of filtering key data related to public perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards development programs that have been pioneered and assisted by the government and companies so far. The data analysis method in this study includes two main things, namely mapping strategic issues and stakeholders, and social mapping equipped with a sustainable livelihood approach (*Sustainability Livelihood Approach*). For the mapping of strategic and stakeholder issues, references from the *AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard* (SES) and ISO 26000:2010 on Social Responsibility are used.

Table 1. Variables, Sub-Variables, and Data Collection Methods

Variable	Sub-Variables
Human resources	Education Skills Health
Natural resources	Water Source Natural products
Infrastructure	Healthcare facilities Educational facilities Road infrastructure
Finance	Source of income Savings
Social	Community organizations Citizen communication and village government

RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study through data collection in Banyuurip Village, the results of each sustainable livelihood capital are as follows:

1. Human Resource Capital

Even though it is a coastal community, the characteristics of the people of Banyuurip Village are generally similar to the Mataraman culture which is not too open in front, except that it has gone through intense and long approaches. In terms of work ethic, the people of Banyuurip Village have a work ethic that does not pursue excessive profits and is not too driven

by modernity as happened in other nearby villages, for example Pangkah Wetan and Pangkah Kulon. The indicator is that the number of contemporary and modern culinary stalls that provide wifi access in Banyuurip Village is not much. This is reinforced by information from the wife of the elected village head who complained about the difficulty of initiating something new and mobilized villagers to explore and create business fields that have not been tested for success. However, the awareness of the people of Banyuurip Village in terms of education is fairly good because it is supported by undergraduate education at the Mambaul Ihsan Islamic boarding school. Many young people in Banyuurip Village already have a strata-I degree, although not all of them continue their university studies at the Islamic boarding school and choose to migrate outside the village. The biggest challenge is faced at the early childhood education level. Public awareness to send their children to school at the PAUD and kindergarten levels is still low and considers that it is just a waste of money.

2. Natural Resource Capital

The geographical location of Banyuurip Village, which stretches from the slopes of limestone mountains to the north coast, makes Banyuurip Village have a variety of natural commodities both from the agricultural and marine sectors. The main commodities in agriculture are large red chilies, rice, mangoes, savoy and palawija. Meanwhile, in the marine sector, there are grouper, green clams, crabs, shrimp, and white snapper.

3. Social Capital

The people of Banyuurip Village have a strong kinship with each other. This is a factor that strengthens the security and political situation, especially if there is an election. However, it does not mean that Banyuurip Village does not face problems due to the influence of modernity that can be accessed on social media by the younger generation. Disturbing gangs of young people are also known to exist in Banyuurip Village, although they can still be handled by village officials using a family approach. Religious groups in Banyuurip Village are divided into 2 religious affiliations, namely Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama. So far, the value of religiosity in Banyuurip Village is still high, as can be seen from the preservation of the tahlilan culture every Thursday night and the recitations held to commemorate big days, including state holidays.

4. Financial Capital

In general, the population of Banyuurip Village consists of 25% fishermen, 10% farmers, 10% entrepreneurs, and the rest are spread across various professional groups. In the entrepreneurial sector, most residents of Banyuurip Village choose to run grocery stores, traditional coffee shops and simple food stalls whose customers are neighbors. The rest of the livelihoods are fishermen, farmers, village office employees, sub-district office employees, teachers, and factory workers outside the village, health workers, and the rest are informal jobs in the cyber world that is on the rise. Meanwhile, the number of migrant workers from Banyuurip Village is not too much. The increase has actually occurred in non-formal jobs for young people in the cyber world. This is also the cause of the non-regeneration of traditional professions, especially in the agricultural sector. Meanwhile, the existence of microeconomic institutions such as women's cooperatives and PKK cooperatives, has not had a significant impact on the economic growth of Banyuurip Village.

5. Infrastructure Capital

Banyuurip Village has a land area of 534.80 hectares consisting of rice fields, pond land, dry land, buildings/yards and others. The types of infrastructure in Banyuurip village include schools, ponkesdes, and the sea that are used by farmers to catch fish. In addition, the existence of the sea in Banyuurip village is managed by POKDARWIS as a tourist land and mangrove ecosystem. The existence of companies around makes infrastructure development in Banyuurip Village develop very rapidly. Through CSR programs, both government agencies, companies and the private sector have realized various programs including infrastructure development

programs. Some of the programs in question include the construction of village kiosks, green open spaces and the development of mangrove ecotourism with various facilities.

The following are some development opportunities based on Human Resource Capital as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Development Opportunities From Human Resource Capital in Banyuurip Village

No.	Potential/Problem	Opportunities that can be developed	Explanation of Justification
1	The number of young high school graduates who have difficulty finding jobs	Providing skills training for youth who graduated from high school equivalent in accordance with the needs of expertise and job opportunities.	Improving the ability of high school graduates in terms of specific skills in the industrial field considering that job opportunities in the Gresik area are currently dominated by industry.
2	Changing the teaching curriculum for teaching staff	Providing access for teachers to deepen their understanding of the latest curriculum and learning	Improving the ability of teaching staff to better understand the new curriculum
3	The role of women's groups (PKK and Fisherman's Wives)	Assistance in PIN and PKK business development	Women's empowerment

The following are some development opportunities based on Natural Resource Capital as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Development Opportunities from Natural Resource Capital in Banyuurip Village

No.	Potential/Problem	Opportunities that can be developed	Explanation of Justification
1	Water conditions that are brackish and unfit for consumption	Developing a program to provide clean water facilities through HIPPAM	With the provision of clean water facilities through HIPPAM, the community no longer has difficulty in accessing clean water.
2	Mangroves and Coastal Biodiversity	Developing a mangrove ecotourism program	In addition to being able to preserve the surrounding nature, the mangrove ecotourism program can increase awareness and business

			opportunities for the surrounding community.
3	Mangroves and Fisheries	Mangrove Processing and Fishery Products as Village Economic Development	Mangroves and fishery products can be differentiated by involving women's groups

The following are some development opportunities based on Natural Resource Capital as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Development Opportunities From Social Capital in Banyuurip Village

No.	Potential/Problem	Opportunities that can be developed	Explanation of Justification
1	There is social jealousy in society against the dominance of several actors	Distribution of responsibilities for a position or program to people who have not had the opportunity	There are several actors who have more than one position or person in charge of a program at the same time. With a more equal division of positions, it will reduce the level of social jealousy in society
2	The activeness of the youth group	Involving youth organizations in waste management programs	Strong social capital owned by youth organizations can be the main driving force in starting a program.

The following are some development opportunities based on Natural Resource Capital as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Development Opportunities from Financial Capital in Banyuurip Village

No.	Potential/Problem	Opportunities that can be developed	Explanation of Justification
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1	Lack of maximum BUMDesa business units	Development of BUMDesa business units	The existence of Bumdes is very helpful for the community to meet their financial needs and become a means of distributing agricultural products and plays a big role in moving the wheels of the economy.
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The following are some development opportunities based on Natural Resource Capital as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Development Opportunities From Infrastructure Capital in Banyuurip Village

It	Potential/Problem	Opportunities that can be developed	Explanation of Justification
1	Supporting Facilities in the Mangrove Ecotourism Area that Need to Be Improved	Revitalization of mangrove ecotourism facilities	With the improvement of mangrove ecotourism supporting facilities such as jogging tracks and public toilets, it is hoped that in the future it can maximize the existence of mangrove ecotourism

The following is the data processing of the analysis of sustainable livelihood needs carried out using the asset pentagon as shown in Figure 1.

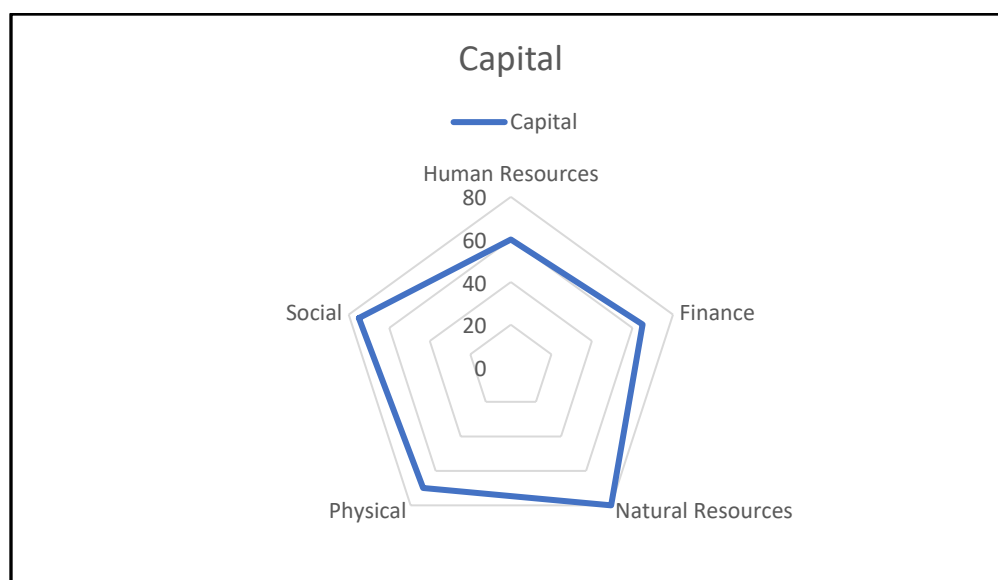


Figure 1. Results of Capital Mapping Through Asset Mapping in Banyuurip Village

Based on Figure 1, the results are obtained that for the condition of human resources, families are still found who have not been able to complete the education of their members at a higher level, this is the reason why the value of community qualifications and competencies

has not been absorbed in the work sector. For financial resources where the community's dependence on the natural resource sector is the support for the community's financial strength. With the processing stage still low, the community's financial ability is not strong enough to support their own lives. For natural resources, the support of nature to be used as a trading production force is an important factor in the condition of the village so that the ability to process marine catches is the most important thing to be maximized by the people of Banyuurip Village. Even with the condition of time, the ease of accessing natural resources is increasingly limited. For infrastructure resources, not all facilities for community infrastructure needs are facilitated from existing development. Development activities that are the driving force are government funds managed by the village. Limitations are an important reason to explain

CONCLUSION

The results of research that have been carried out in Banyuurip Village are known that to support sustainable livelihoods which include aspects of human resources, nature, finance, infrastructure and social capital, good synergy is needed so that the five capitals can develop. Of the five capitals, the aspect of natural resource capital which is the biggest factor for Banyuurip Village, where its geographical location in the coastal area can provide marine product catches to be managed and processed, thus it is hoped that it can also be used for improvement in the other four capitals. Through this study, Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited can also focus and be on target in capital development in the aspect of natural resources in Banyuurip Village through the preparation of useful programs.

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