

Asset Based Village Development, A Good Practice from Desa Banyuurip Ujungpangkah, Kabupaten Gresik in Maintenance Mangrove Area as Touris Destination

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Abstract

This study analyses the effort of the Banyuurip village in enhancing their potencies and asset in preserving mangrove area. The purpose of this writing to portray the involvement of the youth in sustains local tourism development. The parameters used to determine the degree of public participation in the development planning phase are the involvement in problem identification, objective formulation, and decision making related to the development of the local tourist attraction.

This paper analysed the five strategies of Banyuurip village government and their counterpart in creating sustainable tourism system. The SWOT analyses employ to analyse the five elements of strategies in creating sustainable tourism system. This approach is believed able to provide an holistic analysis in Community Based Tourism (CBT) development. The problems faced by the Banyuurip tourism community in managing their local tourist destination are lack of adequate human resources, limited of public facilities, limited financial support, lack of regulation that support the CBT, inter-organizational coordination problems, conflict of interest among group of community, and property ownership. This writing found that the position of the village leader both formal and informal leader is significant in CBT Development. However, the sustainable tourism it self requires the government political will in the development of CBT.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis upaya Desa Banyuurip dalam meningkatkan potensi dan aset dalam melestarikan kawasan mangrove. Tujuan dari ini menulis untuk menggambarkan keterlibatan pemuda dalam menopang pariwisata perkembangan lokal. Parameter yang digunakan untuk menentukan derajat partisipasi publik dalam tahap perencanaan pembangunan adalah keterlibatan dalam identifikasi masalah, perumusan tujuan, dan pengambilan keputusan terkait dengan pengembangan daya tarik wisata lokal. Makalah ini menganalisis

lima strategi pemerintah Desa Banyuurip dan mitra mereka dalam menciptakan sistem pariwisata berkelanjutan. SWOT analisis yang digunakan untuk menganalisis lima elemen strategi dalam menciptakan sistem pariwisata berkelanjutan. Pendekatan ini diyakini mampu memberikan analisis holistik dalam pengembangan *Community Based Tourism* (CBT). Permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat wisata Banyuurip dalam mengelola tujuan wisata lokal mereka adalah kurangnya sumber daya manusia yang memadai, terbatasnya fasilitas umum, terbatasnya dukungan keuangan, kurangnya regulasi yang mendukung CBT, masalah koordinasi antar organisasi, konflik kepentingan antar kelompok masyarakat, dan kepemilikan harta benda. Tulisan ini menemukan bahwa posisi kepala desa baik formal dan pemimpin informal penting dalam Pengembangan CBT. Namun, pariwisata berkelanjutan itu sendiri membutuhkan kemauan politik pemerintah dalam pengembangan CBT.

1. INTRODUCTION

Banyuurip Village Ujung Pangkah Gresik is one of the six villages that pointed as a rural tourism development area by the Gresik Regency Government in 2018. The geographical position of Banyuurip Village on the coast and has extensive mangrove area, around 60 hectares.

However, the economic activities surround Ujungpangkah sub-district focusing on the manufacturing industry caused a negative impact on environmental sustainability. Not only that the other part of Gresik Regency that has rapid industrial growth especially in the North Coast of Gresik caused the reduction of mangrove areas that have turned into industrial areas. This can be seen through the construction of integrated industrial ports, and beach resorts in Gresik, Lamongan and Tuban Regencies. Those changes of the area function create more domestic waste that ended in siltation of rivers, sea sentiments and damage to coral reef ecosystems.

Mangroves as coastal ecosystems contribute significantly to environmental sustainability. By having a good and sustainable environment means that the environment is able to support the community needs as a food bank and conservation functions at once. Underlining those statements above, Remoundou, Koundouri, Kontogianni, Nunes, and Skourtos (2009) and; Suparmoko (2006) demonstrate six functions of mangrove as extractive, non-extractive, environmental conservation, biological conservation and social function.

Mangrove function has social function means that the mangrove as central activities of the community. For example, the Mangroves in Banyuurip Village which have been developed since eight years ago, or in the beginning Banyuurip was led by Ikhsanul Haris Village Head, has functioned as a tourist area. This Mangrove area has been equipped with an exotic bridge and jogging track along 1 KM. In the middle of mangroves also provided a gazebo, small library. Not only have that, but the community of Banyuurip also utilise the mangrove as the sanctuary of monkeys, bekisar chickens and pigeons. One of the main attractions at this location is the existence of traditional fishermen with specialists catching white and Green Mussels.

There are 345 fishermen who work in the Banyuurip bay. Those fisherman main activities are cultivating green mussels. The mussels have bred in the sites located about 10 KM from the shoreline. They start work at dawn and returned to the bay at 11 noon. In the afternoon they returned to clean the boat and arrange their needs the next day.

In regards to those activities above can be seen that the Remoundou et al. (2009) and; Suparmoko (2006) postulate has been demonstrated in Banyuurip. The Banyuurip community learned the value of having mangrove as conservation and social function from The Mangrove management in Wonorejo Surabaya. At the Mangrove centre of Wonorejo

Surabaya utilised Mangroves as conservation and local entertainment centre. For example the benefits of Mangroves are besides strengthening the fisheries or wood supply, but it's also functioned as ecotourism activities. Not only has that, mangroves also had function as source of food ingredients such as to make syrup, dodol, or mangrove flour. Those products are made from two type mangrove fruits *Sonneratia Caseolaris* (*bogem* or *pedada* in local language) and *Bruguiera Gymnorhiza* (*lindur*).

Vatria (2013) stated that mangrove deforestation causes abrasion in several regions in Indonesia. The mangrove deforestation processes start from the aquaculture activities that converted the mangrove areas in to pond for aquaculture. Many aquaculture cultivators utilise "oloran" soil that occurs along estuary as aquaculture pond. As a result of those activities degraded soils quality in the estuary.

According to Giesen, Wulffraat, Zieren, and Scholten (2007), the "oloran" soils were formed from the rivers sendimentation. The "oloran" land are very fertile for mangrove seedlings grow and in the long run are able to stabilize the soils resulting from sedimentation and the mangrove could be a natural fortress for sea abrasion.

Ujungpangkah Mangrove that located in the estuary of the Bengawan Solo River has advantages due to the additional land in the estuary and made these areas is very fertile for Mangrove. The use of mangrove land in Banyuurip Village has quite dynamic. Open management and participatory approaches are required in bringing much interest within this area. The pattern of stakeholder relations in

mangrove management can be seen in Chart 1.

At the early stage, there was some dispute between the community and village administration about mangrove land management. The position of the mangrove forest intersected between the activities of the Green Mussel cultivator/fishermen and the willingness to develop tourist destination in the mangrove. Some fishermen's support and others against the plan to develop mangrove as a tourist destination. In regards to creating a sustainable program in the mangrove area, the opinions of these two fisherman groups are required. Instead of those two groups that have an interest in the mangrove, there are thirds groups that also have an interest in the mangrove area. These groups are land brokers - who will be sold to foreign investors for the construction of recreational facilities.

From some of the arguments and facts above, it is seen that the distribution of village assets and all their potential needs to be constructed in order to build community economic independence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Political Ecology in Between The Community Creativity and Innovation

The ability of the community to adapt to environment changes and market demand influences the vulnerability of the community (Holling, 1973). Personal or communal capacity to identify and find ways to solve problems determines the ability of individuals or groups to face challenges (Carpenter, Walker, Anderies, &

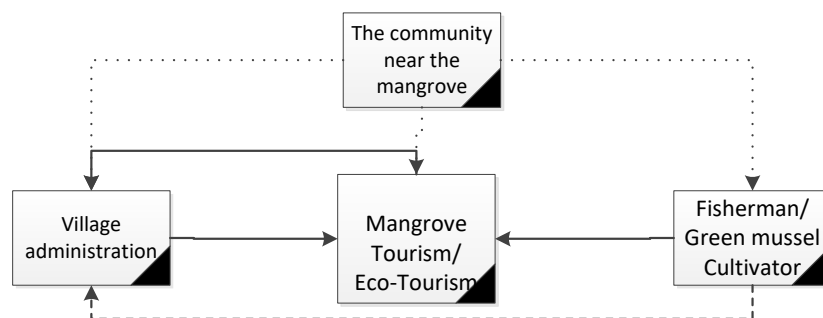


Chart 1 Pattern of Stakeholder and Fisherman Relationship

Legend:

The straight line is a hierarchy and command line. A broken line is a relationship / communication that requires mediation. The dotted lines show the dependency

Abel, 2001). Referring to Carpenter et al. (2001) there are four factors that influence the capacity of the community in finding solutions to the problems faced. The first factor is the ability to anticipate new problems that occur. Second is the ability to identify internal strengths. Third is the ability to manage available resources and the last factor is the ability to find alternative solutions.

Therefore, the condition of coastal communities which marginalise and having less government attention requires a communal creativities and innovations in breaking the barriers. Franken and Bauers (2002, p. 296) categorize the ability to identify and recognize problems and changes and the ability to find solutions as creativity. Moreover, creativity can be considered as the ability to have adaptability, diversity, flexibility, efficiency, cohesion, control, connectedness to develop and measure resilience (Fiksel, 2003; Pettit, Fiksel, & Croxton, 2010; Ponomarov, 2012). In this term creativity includes political and economic aspects.

The focus of the study to observe the ability of communities to deal with environmental changes, such as mangrove logging, decreasing result of scavenging of mangroves derivative products, water pollution, and inconsistent government policies in motivating and supporting fishermen.

As explained by Franken and Bauers (2002) to be able to adapt to change, individuals or groups must be able to produce new methods or new alternative communities to ensure their business and livelihoods remain safe. In the case of managing mangrove areas and the activities of the Green Mussel culture, this requires a two-way dialogue to face the environmental changes. According to Franken and Bauers (2002, p. 394) the factors that support the community ability in facing changes are increasing the degree of community's flexibility, tolerance in changes their habit and cultural activities that obstruct the development.

The relationship between mangrove conservation and community livelihoods is very complex. This complexity constructs based on the fact that the community (fishermen) need adequate livelihoods to improve their welfare. To increase the capacity of the environment in

support better community's livelihoods involving political, economic and ecological concerns. Because of this complexity, a political ecology perspective is needed in framing and providing an umbrella for the focus of research. The focus of this research is the reaction of fishermen and the position of the existence of mangroves in the creativity and innovation of the community.

The term political ecology was used for the first time in the 1970s which was determined by a meeting of cultural ecology related to human ecological strategies in cultural adaptation. Since then every involvement of policymakers in developing environments that are threatened by human activity is observed with political ecology. Ott (2014) further said that political ecology was used to analyze approaches in assessing actors and structures involved in public services such as drinking water governance.

Aquaculture or other activities that reduce the size of mangrove forests are examples that need to be considered by policy makers. Because policymakers are directed through the political process of constituency-based elections, making decisions made must adopt the wishes and desires of their constituents. Peet and Watts (2004) mentions environmental problems are getting worse because of problems with overpopulation, technology or managerial errors.

This policy making process has multidimensional aspects involving resources, politics and social sciences. According to Howlett and Ramesh (2003, p. 89) government policies always have political interests

Every political interest is influenced by the behavior of policy makers and the surrounding stakeholders. The behavior of policy makers and their stakeholders depends on their creativity, innovation and experience. Creativity and innovation used in solving problems come from the knowledge they have (Powell & Snellman, 2004).

As seen from the behavior of the three components observed in this study such as the behavior of stakeholders, the condition of the mangroves, and fishermen groups can be seen based on the reaction to mangrove conservation efforts. The reaction of those stakeholders is influenced by their level of awareness of the

importance of mangrove functions. The level of awareness of the importance of mangroves is built from past experience, current knowledge and openness of networks and information. Blaikie and Brookfield (1987) see the main analytic approaches in political ecology focused on: first, the way people behave towards their environment. The issue of 'marginalization' of the economy which gave rise to the term "for the sake of creating a kitchen smoke collapsing" is often exploited by the environment.

Second is that the problem of production pressure and resources. The number of people (mostly the poor) who depend on natural extractive efforts on the one hand become the granary in the election, on the other hand is the side of economic sustainability to make environmental issues become ecological and political issues.

Third is that environmental policy issues that are not covered in political promises and power struggles.

The three problems above create a 'situational rationality' that has the potential to force land users to reduce exploring the environment because they are in a state of despair (Blaikie & Brookfield, 1987, p. 13).

The Community Adaptation Process

The environment degradation, political interest and community preference influence people's behavior in adaptation process. The challenges of adaptation process require community adaptation planning. Adaptation planning can serve as mitigation planning-that develop based community participation.

There are two constraints in developing community-based of adaptation process, first is that the process of development and adaptation has a different approach. Adaptation process considers historical and sustainability aspects on their activities, whereas the development put economic growth and economic multipliers as the main reference. The difference approach of adaptation process and development occurs due to the role of donors funding. For example the World Bank, have high attention on two issues on their programs, firsts environmental change adaptation issues include climate change campaigns, which emphasized on historical

aspect and sustainability. Second is that poverty alleviation which emphasized more on macro economic growth. In brief, it can be seen that the problem of funding the community adaptation process must also compete with other local development priorities.

Second is that every single community group have a different history, different experiences and different approaches in implement adaptation process. Some group may be easily to adapt but the face difficulties. Therefore, a success story in adaptation process in one community it may not be easily implemented, it needs considering local wisdoms and practitioners before applied in other wider communities. The community based adaptation process that considering local wisdom will able to identify development needs and cultural preferences rather than using a technological approach that might shift the livelihoods of livelihoods that have been the foundation of community welfare.

For example, some success story of the community development based on mangrove area development has been deployed in Wonorejo mangrove area in Surabaya, however the success story in Surabaya cannot be implemented directly in Banyuurip Village, Ujungpangkah district. This is because the community who stay in mangrove area in Banyuurip are Green Mussel cultivators who are very dependent on the season. Due to their cultivation area is offshore, due to high tide in December to April, make them just rely on household income from onshore business. One of their onshore activities is looking for crabs or processing the results of mangroves into snacks or other products.

In regards to description above, a tool that able to map the potency of the community and create sustainability are required. The following section describes the methodological approach that employ.

3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROCHES

This paper has four aspects, namely political ecology, public policy, human behavior, and sustainability study. Therefore the approach taken is the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF). The SLF will function as a methodological framework and analytical tool to investigate the main problem in this research. This

framework identify how and through what, local communities, respond and adapt to the limitations and vulnerabilities faced in order to seek welfare improvement.

The SLF was built to understand various causes of poverty holistically in order to develop a complete solution (Chambers & Conway, 1992; DFID, 1999; Ludi & Slater, 2008; Scoones, 1998).

There are five SLF phases: identifying vulnerabilities in a particular community, mapping the livelihood assets owned by the community, observing the transformation of structures and processes, and identifying community strategies and formulating the results of solution solutions (Chambers & Conway, 1992; DFID, 1999; Ludi & Slater, 2008; Scoones, 1998).

The use of SLF as a methodological approach is due to the five stages carried out objectively involving the values adopted in the community and will be confronted with the values of renewal introduced. Therefore SLF as a participatory approach according to McNiff (2010) is a methodology that involves community values and emotions. Therefore, the involvement of community group representatives is the key activity.

In line with this postulate Creswell (2009) provide three paradigms in conducting participatory information gathering. Questions asked can begin by pointing to social facts that can be a reaction from the community to nature or social phenomena occur.

The two practical policies that have been applied and carried out in everyday life are

agreed to be the center of knowledge and the third is that the stage of information retrieval is established with the aim of encouraging personal and social change. Therefore in participatory information gathering it must have a high level of community involvement.

There are three groups of people who are the sources of information in writing this paper. They are a group of fishermen, the government (Village/ District/ Regency) and the local community. These three elements of society are an important part of the decision-making process related to mangrove issues in Banyuurip Village.

This methodology has three reasons for community participation in information gathering. First, by involving representatives from the community as informants, this participatory approach will make it easier to record the ongoing social transformation (Carr & Kemmis, 1986; Koshy, 2005; Pedretti & Hodson, 1995).. By involving local leaders in the process of extracting information can remove traditional barriers and be able to evaluate and modify the approach taken to follow the latest trends in society.

Second, actively involving community groups also functions as part of the process of raising awareness and increasing community awareness in understanding social phenomena that are the objects of writing (Carr & Kemmis, 1986; Koshy, 2005; Pedretti & Hodson, 1995, p. 476). The last reason is that it will enrich the information extracted, because it involves all the prespective that exists in the community (Koshy, 2005).

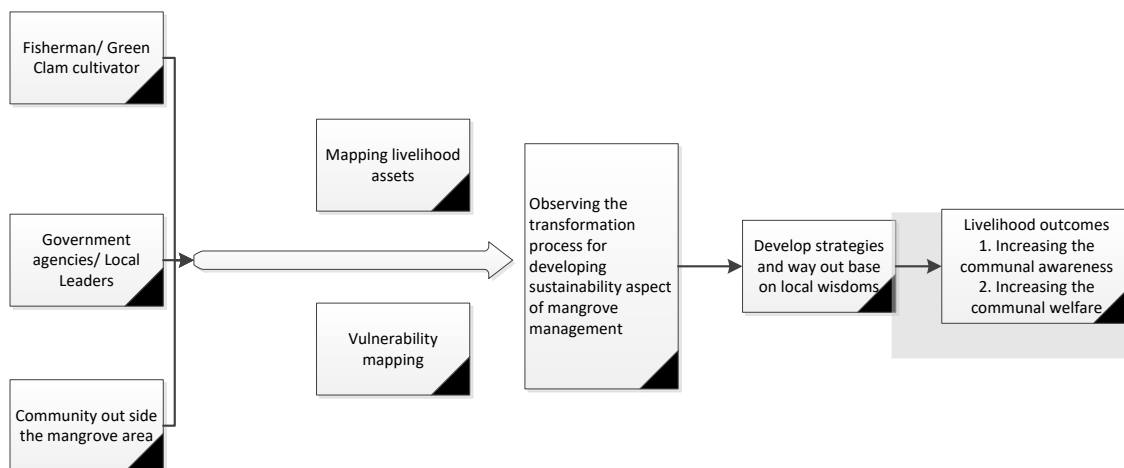


Chart 2 The SLF Adaptation Stages

4. FIELD FINDING

Brief Profile of Banyuurip Mangrove Centre and The Effort in Developing Local Tourism

The Banyuurip Village area is 534.86 hectares that consisting of 24.06 hectares of paddy land, 10.38 hectares of lawn area, 77.35 hectares of pond, 391.07 hectares of dry land and around 32 hectares in other forms. Banyuurip Village located at 2 meters from sea level with rainfall around 2000 mm / year, and the temperature at 29 C.

Based on 2016 sensus, Banyuurip Village population is 6,546, divided into around 1,600 households. The total male population is 3,264 and the total female population is 3,282.

Banyuurip Village that located in the estuary of Bengawan Solo River consists of 1,114 fishermen, 767 farmers, and 1,125 work as a migrant worker. Due to many of this village residence work as a migrant worker which has experience in an overseas environment, inspire them started a creative business venture to develop their village for example creating a communal park.

The residents' consensus to plant mangroves with an intention to prevent sea abrasion is very fruitful. The mangrove grows beautifully and becomes a new tourist destination in Gresik, they called it as Banyuurip Mangrove Centre. The Banyuurip Mangrove centre is located on an area of about 2 hectares, equipped with three gazebo facilities and a jogging track or wooden platform that have 600-meter length. Through the jogging wooden track, the visitors can enjoy the view of



Figure 1 The Map of Banyuurip Village



Picture 1 The BMC

the mangrove forest and the beauty of lined up fishing boat that looks very photogenic. At this mangrove tourism park, the visitor could enjoy the nursery area of cypress trees and mangroves, which amount to approximately 60 thousand mangrove seedlings.

The area of Banyuurip Mangrove centre also functioned as fishing port area, where fishermen anchored their boats and distribute their green clamps cultivation products out side the village, therefore the village government support both activities, as leisure centre and as clamps production center an entrance road by backfilled the village reserve land for widening the road access to the location.

The existence of Mangrove Park Tourism Development in Banyuurip Village brings benefits to the surrounding community and improves welfare for the residents and fishermen. The increasing of local community welfare could be identified from their income by servicing the visitors. The fishermen rent the boats for visitor to cruise the estuary up to the green clamp cultivation area.



Picture 2 The Fisherman Boats Line



Picture 3 The Boating Services and the Green Clam Cultivation Station

Besides renting the boats, the income of the community also raise from parking fee. Motor bikes need to pay 2,000 rupiahs and 5,000 rupiahs for cars. In average this mangrove area has around 300 motor bike visitors and around 100 cars visitor in a month. In total the parking fee are able to collect up to 11 thousand rupiahs a month.

Obstacles

In developing Bengawan Solo river estuary in Banyuurip Village to become Mangrove Park has several problems. Those obstacles raised by residents when asked about the difficulties in develop mangrove tourism areas.

The village chief of Banyuurip Village provide an example of their financial difficulties in develop a jogging track for 30 meters leghth in the mangrove area, its required around 150 millions rupiah, whereas for the same amount rupiahs could use for develop a proper beautiful house. The cost of development in Mangrove are expensive due to they have to use Bengkirai wood, a strong wood that could be use in salt water which very expensive. Therefore build a proper and long jogging track requires considerable investment.

Beside financial problems, the focused group discussion that conducted during fieldwork revealed that human resources factors need further attention. Developing tourist attraction such mangrove park requires creativity and innovative human resources, but the one who involved in daily activities in Mangrove Park are senior fisherman who is concern to the mangrove conservation and his son. Not many

youth residents of Banyuurip mangrove interest, they prefer to seek jobs out side the village. In sorth, The Banyuurip Mangrove centre lack of capable human resources that able to support the development of the mangrove centre in terms of creation and breakthroughs in attracting tourism

The other obstables identified during fieldwork observation is that the park requires several physical facilities. For example, during the peak season on school holiday which this park has many visitors, the park seem very crowded and disturb the fisherman activities in distributing the green clam harvest. Not only that some time, the visitor have to queying in long que for having boating servissess due to the lack of boats that available. In addition the road accesses to mangrove tourism sites seem also need to be widened. The last but not least is this Mangroove park required children's playground that functioned as playground and a place to wait for their turn down Bengawan Solo.

Why Should Be Mangrove Park?

Although the development of this mangrove tourism area still has obstacles in development, there are five reasons why the Banyuurip Mangrove Center should be developed. **First** is that the economic reasons. With the existence of tourist sites that are managed by local residents, are able to provide additional income.

An example that can be used as a reference is how the village of Ponggok Klaten which has Umbul Ponggok tourism objects and or Pujon Kidul Village that can conjure up rice fields into beautiful and instagramable tourist sites. In these two villages, it seems to motivate Banyuurip village to explore its potential. Aside from being a source of income for the village government, it can also provide hope for its residents to take part in sustainable development.

Second is that market considerations. The location of this Banyuurip Village which is located on the North Coast of the Java Line (*pantura*) makes this area very accessible. Eventhough at a certa time, in the *pantura*, has very bad congestion. As new tourist destination that have target to have 4000 visitors a year is very reliable due to two reasons. The first reason is that the Banyuurip mangrove park is located near the main road that has several famous tourism attractions such Delegan Beach and

WBL tours in Lamongan. Second reason is that the existence of JIPE construction in Manyar area. With the construction of a new port city in Manyar, this will also be a supporting factor for the development of tourism in Ujungpangkah District.

The **third** reason of developing Mangrove Park in Banyuurip is that the social support system. The village government pays attention by providing development plan of the sites. Not only that the Banyuurip Village also group of youth that support the tourist destination development. This group called POKDARWIS (Kelompok Sadar Wisata-Tourism awarnes group). POKDARWIS consist of consisting of various groups and youth elements of society in Banyuurip Village. The POKDARWIS is the group who run and manages tourism activities in the Mangrove Park.

The support of the village government officers and the youth groups is a part of developing public awareness of the tourism potency. The next stage is to build communication with higher government institutions, for example with the sub-district and / or district government. By having communication with higher government institution, the development planning can be synchronized and planned more proper. For example, in order to support the acces to the village and to the touris attraction require a proper road. With the support of the district government in improving village roads and district roads will indirectly facilitate access to tourists who will travel.

To attract tourist visits, a uniqueness of the village must be broadcasted widely. The combination of beautiful limestone hills, beaches, conservation centre and the beauty of

mangrove forests can be offering in one visit in Banyuurip Village.

SWOT Analyses on Banyuurip Village Touris Destination...

Utilizing the SWOT analysis tool, there are at least three advantages and strengths possessed by Banyuurip Village. The firstly is that the village officials support. The support could be seen from the budget allocation provided for the development of community-based tourism in Banyuurip Mangrove centre, although it was still limited. The budget was coming from ADD (Anggaran Dana Desa) programs. ADD could be allocated for investment such as developing tourist attraction. However, for accessing ADD is facing bureaucracy sprawl, some rule and regulation are required such regent regulation that regulates this issue and Gresik District still have this regulation yet.

Secondly, there is full support from community groups, which is reflected on the structure of tourism awareness group (POKDARWIS) that represent each perching and locality. Moreover, the youth group are the backbone of the tourism-aware group.

Thirdly, the Banyuurip mangrove centre has social media accounts that are managed by village officials who provide information related to the location and or condition of the village. Eventhough they have social media account, but they need to upgrade and have more creative and interactive content. By having more creative and interactive content make the Netizen actively to open the Banyuurip mangrove Center’s page. With the four elements mentioned above make Banyuurip village are able to become a premier tourism village.

Table 1 The Fives Benefits of BMC

Variable	Target
Economic reasons	Increase the village government’s income from tourism and provide additional economic opportunities for villagers
Market Consideration	10 % of Easti Java Population
Vehicles	Strategist geographic position, has Village owned company that run the Park, Having adequate community support
Stages	Develop community awareness, developing management skill (on marketing, finance, information and technology) and communication skill.
Differenciator	Have unique location and attraction, the location are the combination off limestone hills and beach, Bengawan Solo Estuary and the Mangrove

Table 2 the Strengths and Weakness of BMC

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Government officers Support • POKDARWIS support • Having social media account • Having support from Traditional Islamic Boarding school (pesantren) Mambaul Ihsan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited local/village government budget and community budget • Limited physical access such as infrastructure facilities • Lack of support from district government • Limited managerial skill of village government to manage the local asset. • Some of the community member not have high awareness to the tourist destination development

Instead of the advantages possessed, there are still some residents who do not understand the aims of developing mangrove centre as tourist attraction due to some conflict of interest. This can be seen from some of the tensions that arise between Pokdarwis that supported with Village government and the pond owner due to the ownership of "oloran" land in the estuary. The pond owner claimed that the addition lands that occur from rivers sedimentation should belong to the nearest landowner, but the village government has a different opinion. The village government claimed that the "oloran" belong to the public; therefore it must be used for widening the mangrove area. Beside of awareness of community member about managing tourism asset, it is also the lack of management skill of village government so that they can provide a useful resource which is needed to support develop mangrove centre development.

There are more opportunities identified in fieldwork compare to weaknesses. The firstly is that the geographical position in the northern coast of Java which has well-known

tourism objects such as the delegan beach and WBL (Wahana Bahari Lamongan) in Lamongan, make this area have the opportunity to become an alternative tourist destination. Secondly is that the existence of recent development of integrated port city area in Manyar, also known as JIPE (Java Integrated Industry and Port Estate), makes tourist destination in Banyuurip Mangrove Centre as leisure center for the residents who live and work in this newly built port city. Thirdly, since it is located in the mining area, it has an opportunity to gain indemnity and support from such mining companies there, such as from PGN SAKA. Forth, at least there are three villages which develop tourist destination there. It is possible they will compete with each other to win tourists attention to visit their tourism area. That means it will take creativity and innovation from the management of mangrove centre to win the competition and become the premier village tourism. The fifth, the uniqueness of Banyurip has promoted some universities to work on research there. It is not only supported financially but also promoting the tourist attraction.

Table 3 the Opportunities and Threats of BMC

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the North Coast of the Java Line (pantura) that have two famous tourist destination • The port city JIPE development in Manyar • The offshore exploration area of PGN SAKA (provide CSR support) • "Spaghetti bureaucratic" process in accesing DAD (Dana Alokasi Desa) (Village fund allocation) • The support of INKAFA University and UIN Sunan Ampel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in mining compensation area and made the village administration has limited acces to the area • Competition between villages that develop tourist attraction • Environment Degradation

The supports are not only from mining companies and universities, so far, but also from district government. Somehow the support was just superficial. For example, The Village empowerment office of Gresik District provided potency mapping programs, but after the program there were not further program conducted. The sixth, it takes leadership and good communication skill to grab legal and financial support from the district and province government. Through the central government's policy that has provided village allocation funds that could be used for the development of this tourism in Indonesia.

Last but not least, is the threat that has to be faced. The first threat is the limestone mining compensation area that located in Banyuurip Village. This compensation mining area has not only contributed to the environmental degradation but also make the village administration has limited access to the area for having further development in creating a tourist attraction. Banyuurip Village has a beautiful limestone hill that heading to the west and to the Banyuurip Gulf but the Banyuuripa administration has limited right to made it as tourist attraction arena. Furthermore, climate changes also affect the condition of Mangroves. In the third fieldwork, the mangroves have been attacked by caterpillars and pests that cause mangrove leaves to falls and make the mangrove dying.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Community-based tourism that has been carried out by the Banyuurip village community, Ujungpangkah is very dynamics. It can be seen that the spirit in build mangroves as the centre of their livelihood dominated by senior residents and supported by youth. Not only that, the dynamics that occur also demonstrated through the different educational level background. The educational level background level produces gaps in understanding of the aims of mangrove tourist development. At this stage, needs further recruitment of young creative people to contribute to management other than as a staff guide for this tourist area.

However, overall, the mangrove conservation area in Banyuurip village promising high hopes to the community not only as a conservation land but also as an alternative source of livelihood when the sea is less friendly to fishermen due to high tide season. Both the activities of the fishing community and the village apparatus that develop this environmental tourism destination should be appreciated because the management of mangrove tourism land is very draining and costly, but the Banyuurip Mangrove centre is managed independently by the village and the fishermen community. Since that, it takes cooperation and support from some parties, such as local residents, local companies, mining companies, universities and government agencies

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