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**POVERTY AMONGST COASTAL FISHERMEN IN SURABAYA CITY,
INDONESIA**



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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

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**POVERTY AMONGST COASTAL FISHERMEN IN SURABAYA CITY,
INDONESIA**

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**A thesis submitted to the Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government in
fulfilment of the requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy**

Universiti Utara Malaysia



Kolej Undang-Undang, Kerajaan dan Pengajian Antarabangsa
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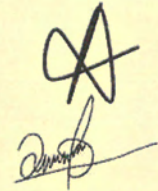
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ABSTRACT

The well-being of the fishing community has become one of the important agendas in the development of each country due to the poverty faced by this group. Therefore, this study aims to explore poverty among coastal fishermen in Surabaya as a whole. This study also identifies the contributing factors to poverty amongst coastal fishermen in Surabaya. Coping strategies and livelihood outcomes through the Social Safety Net amongst this group were also identified in the study. Poverty theory was used to answer the objectives of this study highlighted by Bradshaw (2006). While the approach by Moser (1998) and Haidar (2009) is also used in the implementation of coping strategies and livelihood outcomes of this group. Moreover, this research used a qualitative method with primary data collected from interviews and observations, and secondary data obtained from documentation and documentary reviews. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis based on theoretical paradigms and previous models. The results showed that the main factors that contributed to coastal fishermen's poverty in Surabaya City are politics, economics, and social conditions followed by natural factors, individual deficiency, the dependency between *juragan* and fishermen, and cultural factor. Meanwhile, the novelty of this thesis is that the dependency relationship between middle-man (*juragan*) and fishermen is mutually beneficial although middle-man (*juragan*) still gets benefits from the fishermen. Nevertheless, this research found that to face the difficulties of life, coastal fishermen in Surabaya City owe money to their neighbors, relatives and middle-man (*juragan*) as a coping strategy. Moreover, this research found that SSN has increased coastal fishermen's livelihood in Surabaya that includes increasing food supply (SSN-food aid), increasing income, education (SSN-education), and health (SSN-health). But the major problem of the SSN was only a few fishermen benefited from it. Therefore, this research provided recommendations to improve the human capital of fishermen by providing education and training, protect fishermen fishing area from the policy, strict environmental law enforcement, create partnerships between the government and middle-man (*juragan*) in terms of marketing fishes and increasing the number of SSN beneficiaries.

Key Words: Poverty, Coastal fishermen, coping strategy, livelihood asset, livelihood outcome, Surabaya City

ABSTRAK

Kesejahteraan kehidupan masyarakat nelayan menjadi salah satu agenda penting di dalam pembangunan setiap negara ekoran daripada kemiskinan yang dihadapi oleh golongan ini. Lantaran itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk meneroka kemiskinan di kalangan nelayan pesisir pantai di Kota Surabaya secara keseluruhannya. Kajian ini juga turut mengenalpasti faktor penyumbang kepada kemiskinan di kalangan nelayan pesisir pantai di Kota Surabaya. Strategi berdaya tahan dan hasil kehidupan melalui Jaringan Keselamatan Sosial (*Social Safety Net*) di kalangan golongan ini turut dikenalpasti di alam kajian ini. Teori kemiskinan digunakan untuk menjawab objektif kajian ini yang ketengahkan oleh Bradshaw (2006). Manakala pendekatan oleh Moser (1998) dan Haidar (2009) turut digunakan dalam pelaksanaan strategi berdaya tahan dan hasil kehidupan golongan ini. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif melalui data primer yang dikumpulkan dari temubual dan pemerhatian. Manakala data sekunder diperoleh daripada dokumen awam dan ulasan dokumentari. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis tematik berdasarkan paradigma teori dan model terdahulu. Hasil kajian menunjukkan faktor utama yang menyumbang kepada kemiskinan nelayan pesisir pantai di Kota Surabaya adalah politik, ekonomi, dan sosial diikuti oleh faktor alam, kekurangan diri, pergantungan kepada orang tengah (*juragan*) dan faktor budaya. Sementara itu, sumbangan kajian ini dapat dilihat melalui hubungan kebergantungan antara orang tengah (*juragan*) dan nelayan saling bermanfaat walaupun orang tengah (*juragan*) mendapat keuntungan dari nelayan. Kajian ini turut mendapati dalam menghadapi kesukaran hidup, nelayan pesisir pantai di Kota Surabaya berhutang wang kepada jiran mereka, saudara dan orang tengah (*juragan*) sebagai salah satu strategi berdaya tahan. Kajian ini juga turut mendapati bahawa SSN telah berupaya meningkatkan kehidupan nelayan pesisir pantai di Surabaya melalui bantuan makanan (SSN-makanan bantuan), meningkatkan hasil pendapatan, pendidikan (SSN-pendidikan) dan kesihatan (SSN-kesihatan). Namun demikian, hanya sebilangan kecil nelayan mendapat manfaat daripadanya. Oleh itu, kajian ini turut memberi cadangan untuk mempertingkatkan kehidupan golongan nelayan melalui pembangunan modal insan (pendidikan dan latihan), melindungi kawasan nelayan nelayan dari sisi dasar, penguatkuasaan undang-undang alam sekitar yang ketat, mewujudkan perkongsian antara pemerintah dan orang tengah (*juragan*) dari segi pemasaran ikan dan mengemaskini jumlah penerima SSN dari masa ke masa.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, nelayan pesisir pantai, strategi berdaya tahan, aset kehidupan, hasil kehidupan, Kota Surabaya

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my late father, Sukadi Hadi Pranoto, my late mother, Yatini Wahyu Nurdadjani. Also, I dedicate my work to my late brother, Eko Hari Satrianto who had been giving me truly love and caring for his entire life. May Almighty Allah grant them Jannatul Firdausi.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASKES	Asuransi Kesehatan/Health Insurance
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/National Development Planning Agency
BBM	Bahan Bakar Minyak/Fuel Oil
BKKBN	Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional/the National Family Planning Coordinating Board
BKKBN	National Family Planning Coordinating Agency
BNPT	Bantuan Non Pangan Tunai/Non-Cash Food Aid
BPJS	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/The Social Security Organizing Agency
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik/Central Bureau of Statistics
BULOG	The National Logistics Agency
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CIP	Composite Indicator of Poverty
CSI	Coping Strategies Index (CSI)
DFIF	Department of International Development
DKP	Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan/Department of Marine and Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEI	Food– Energy–Intake
GM	General Manager
GNP	Gross National Product
GST	General Strain Theory
GT	Gross Tonnage
HDI	Human Development Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDF	Indonesia Development Forum
IDR	Indonesia Rupiahs

IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITS	Institut Teknologi Surabaya/Institute of Technology Surabaya
JAMKESMAS	Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat/Public Health Insurance
JPS	Jaring Pengaman Sosial/Social Safety Net
KB	Keluarga Berencana/Planning Program
Kemensos	Kementrian Sosial/Ministry of Social
KIP	Kartu Indonesia Pintar/Smart Indonesian Card
KIS	Kartu Indonesia Sehat/Healthy Indonesian Card
KK	Kartu Keluarga /Family Card
KPM	Keluarga Penerima Manfaat/Beneficiary Family
KPS	Keluarga Pra-Sejahtera (P-KS)/Pre-Prosperous Family
KS1	Keluarga Sejahtera 1 (KS1)/Prosperous Family 1
KS2	Keluarga Sejahtera 2 (KS2)/Prosperous Family 2
KS3	Keluarga Sejahtera 3 (KS3)/Prosperous Family 3
KS3 Plus	Keluarga Sejahtera 3 Plus (KS3 plus)/Prosperous Family 3 Plus
LMD	Lembaga Musyawarah Desa/Village Community Resilience Institution
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MI	Madrasah Ibtidaiyah/ Madrasah Ibtidaiyah
MP3KI	Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pengurangan Kemiskinan Indonesia/The Indonesian Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Poverty Reduction
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	The Organization for Economic/Cooperation and Development
OPK	Operasi Pasar Khusus/Special Market Operation
OTEC	Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion
PDRB	Pendapatan Daerah Regional Bruto/Gross Regional Income
PEMP	Program Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir/Empowering Program for Coastal Community
PKH	Program Keluarga Harapan/Hope Family Program

POSYANDU	Pos Pelayanan Terpadu/Integrated Service Posts
PPAS	Participatory Poverty Assessments
PUSKESMAS	Puskesmas/Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Centers)
PUSKESMAS	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/Community Health Centers
RT	Rukun Tetangga/Neighborhood Association
RTSM	Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin/Very Poor Households
SD	Sekolah Dasar/Elementary School
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
SDLB	Sekolah Dasar Luar Biasa/Extraordinary Elementary School
SL	Sustainability Livelihood
SLMB	Sekolah Menengah Luar Biasa/Extraordinary High School
SMA	Sekolah Menengah Atas/ Senior High Schools
SMK	Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan/Vocational High School
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama/Junior High Schools
SP	Security Program
SPBU	Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Umum/General Fuel Filling Stations
SSN	Social Safety Net
SUSENAS	Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/Survey of National Social Economy
TASKIN	Tabungan Orang Miskin/The Saving for the Poor
TK	Taman Kanak Kanak/Kindergarten
TNPPK	Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan
TPI	Tempat Pelelangan Ikan/Fish Auction Locations
UHT	Universitas Hang Tuah/University of Hang Tuah
UINSA	Universitas Islam Negeri Surabaya/Surabaya State Islamic University
UKP	Upaya Kesehatan Perseorangan/Individual Health Effort
UMKM	Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah/ Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
UNAIR	Universitas Airlangga/Airlangga University

UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UPPKH	Unit Pelaksana Program Harapan/Family Hope Program Implementation Unit
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Poverty still remain a subject of importance today to be studied. Many countries around the world are still dealing with poverty in the development process. They are trying to reduce the poverty rate which is part of government responsibility. For example, in 2015, the poverty rate decrease by 47% in developing countries compared to 25 years earlier in 1990 (from 1.9 billion people to 836 million). In 2015, only 14% of the population from developing countries earn less than USD. 1.25 per day (World Health Organization/WHO, 2015a).

The decline in poverty rate in developing countries is due to the development of poverty reduction programs introduced by China and India through the growth of labour-intensive sectors and the Social Safety Net (SSN) program established by their respective government. Despite the decline in poverty rates over the last 25 years which is quite large but still one from seven people from developing countries are living below USD. 1.25 or IDR. 17.500. India accounts for 30% of the world extreme poverty while more than 40% is contributed by sub-Saharan Africa countries (WHO, 2015a).

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Undang-Undang RI No.17 Tahun 1985 tentang Pengesahan United Nations Convention on The Law of The Sea.



Appendix A.

Interview Guide



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I am, Dewi Casmiwati, a Ph.D Student at School of Government, College of Law, Government and International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia is conducting the Research with Title: “**Analysis of Poverty Amongst Coastal Fishermen in Surabaya City, Indonesia**”.

This Interview Guide aims to gather the data needed for my Thesis. The objective is to collect data on poverty in the coastal fishermen in Surabaya City, so that it can explore the contributes of poverty, assets they owned, and coping strategies undertaken by them as well as Social Safety Net and livelihood outcome of SSN applied to fishermen.

I will appreciate if you obligate to support my research by providing the information and data refer to the questions. This study is purely for academic purposes and all information or data will be kept confidentially and exclusively. Thank you most sincerely for your time and cooperation.

Your sincerely,
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SECTION 1.

Informant Identity

No	Informan	Answer
1	Name	
2	Address	
3	Family members	
4	Age	
5	Race	
6	Job	

SECTION 2

Fishermen Poverty Condition

No	Dimensions	Questions
1	Income: Income proxy Typical expenditure Perception of economic situation	How much is your income? How do You expense it? (consumption, health, water, electricity, fishing needs, cloths, education) What do thing about economic situation now relates to your income?
2	Education: Pre-school Primary enrolment Secondary enrolment Literacy Drop out rate	What is your last education? What is your family members educations? (Pre-school, primary school, secondary school, drop out) Do You have illeteracy family member? What do you think about education?
3	Health: Specific disease Prevention Treatment Handicaps Infant/child mortality Maternal mortality	Do you have family member who has health problems? (Specific disease, prevention, treatment, handicaps) How long is it? How do you treat it? Do You have infant mortality? How? Do You have maternal mortality? How?
4	Food/Nutrition: Malnutrition Food intake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Kind of food 	Do you have family members who has malnutrition? What do think about food intake in your family? How many times does your family eat in a day? What kind of foods does your family eat in 7 last days?
5	Water/Sanitation: Source of water drinking Hygiene of water	From where do you provide water for family needs? What do you think about hygienity of water?
6	Employment/labor: Unemployment Categories of workers Child Labor Wage Rates	What is your main job? What are your family adding jobs? Do your children participate in work? Why? How much are your family wages?
7	Housing (environment): Housing characteristis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large • Sanitation • RoofMaterial • WallMaterial • FloorMaterial Home ownership	How is your house condition? (Large, sanitation, roof material, wall material, floor material) What is the status of your house ownership? What is your electricity source? How is your environment condition?

	Source of energy • Electricity Environment	
8	Access to productive assets: Access to credit Information technology Production techniques	How far is your house to public Bank? Can you access to credit easily? Why? What do you think about information technology? What do you think about production techniques You need?
9	Access to public services: Access to market Access to roads Access to health facilities Access to school	How far is your home to public service? Do you have difficulty to access public service? (market, roads, health facilities, school)
10	Participation/Social: Domestic violence Crime incident Social participation • PKK (Formal Organization for Women) • Rukun Nelayan (Fishermen Group) • Koperasi (Cooperation) • Arisan (Informal Group) • Others _____ Access to public meeting	Do you have any issues related to domestic violence? How? Do you ever have crime incident? How? Are you active in social organization? (PKK, Rukun Nelayan, Koperasi, Arisan) How do You access to public meeting?

SECTION 3

The Factors that Contributes to Fishermen Poverty

No	The Factors	Questions
1	Individual deficiencies: Increasing Education Welfare Individual abilities Motivation Depend on one job Lazy Inferiority	1. What do you think about the importance of your education in supporting your activity in fishing? 2. What are the problems if your family want to get higher education? 3. What do you think about your ability in fishing activity? 4. What do you think about difficulty in fishing with your current skills? 5. What do you think about your family welfare? 6. Do you have motivation to increase your knowledge? Why? 7. Do you depend only in fishing? Why? 8. How do you work everyday? 9. Do you feel inferior compares to the others? Why?
2	Economic, political and	1. What do you think about the access to get capital?

	<p>social distortions:</p> <p>Access to capital and credit market</p> <p>Infrastructure (road, market)</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Barrier of employment</p> <p>Local government support</p> <p>Law enforcement</p>	<p>2. What do you think about credit market here?</p> <p>3. What do you think about road facilities that supporting your life here?</p> <p>4. What do you think about market facilities that supporting your fishing activities here?</p> <p>5. How does the fish price here?</p> <p>6. What are the problems of marketing the product here?</p> <p>7. In your opinion, are the technologies enough in supporting your fishing activities?</p> <p>8. What do you think about finding a job here beside fishing?</p> <p>9. What is your opinion about the government support in your fishing activities?</p> <p>10. What do you think about law enforcement here?</p>
3	<p>Cultural factors:</p> <p>Consumptive</p> <p>Indebt</p> <p>Tendency to do saving</p> <p>Ability for free and open thinking</p> <p>Future orientation</p> <p>Outonomous mindset</p> <p>Save environment</p> <p>Strong work ethics</p>	<p>1. How do you expense your money?</p> <p>2. In your opinion, are you consumptive? Why?</p> <p>3. In your opinion, do you like make a debt? Why?</p> <p>4. What do you think about saving for your family?</p> <p>5. In your opinion, do you have ability for free and open thinking? How?</p> <p>6. What do you think about your future livelihood?</p> <p>7. In your opinion, do you have autonomous mindset? How?</p> <p>8. In your opinion, do you have autonomous mindset? Why?</p> <p>9. In your opinion, do you have strong work ethics? How?</p> <p>10. How do you teach about behaviors to your children?</p>
4	<p>Natural Factors:</p> <p>Catch decreasing</p> <p>Sea resources decreasing</p> <p>Sea pollution</p>	<p>1. Usually in what month the catch decreases?</p> <p>2. How about the income, can you fulfil the household needs?</p> <p>3. What do you think about sea resources for your livelihood?</p> <p>4. What is your opinion about sea pollution?</p>
5	<p>The Dependency of Fishermen to <i>Juragan</i>:</p> <p>Type of relationship between fishermen and <i>juragan</i></p> <p>The existence of debt in the relationship</p> <p>The powerless in the relationship</p> <p>The presence of exploitation</p>	<p>1. How is your relationship with the <i>juragan</i>?</p> <p>2. What do you think about the sharing of catch between you and <i>juragan</i>?</p> <p>3. What do you think about your relationship with the <i>juragan</i> in selling the catch?</p> <p>4. In your relationship with the <i>juragan</i>, do you have debt to them?</p> <p>5. In your opinion, do you have feeling of powerless in the relationship with the <i>juragan</i>? Why?</p> <p>6. In your opinion, do you have feeling of exploitation in the relationship with the <i>juragan</i>? Why?</p>

SECTION 4

Livelihood Assets

No	Asset	Questions
1	Financial Asset	
	1.1. Average income 1.2. Saving in Cash 1.3. Saving in Bank Account 1.4. Credit 1.5. Source of Credit	How much is your average income in a month? Do you have saving in cash? Do you have saving in Bank Account? Do you have credit? What are your sources of credit? What do you think that all your financial assets enough to fulfill your livelihood need? Why? In your opinion, how does your financial asset in the future?
2	Human Capital Asset	
	2.1. Knowledge 2.2. Skill 2.3. Experience 2.4. Health 2.5. Education 2.6. Training 2.7. Quantity Labor 2.8. Time	In your opinion, how your <u>human capital asset</u> support your fishing activities? (<u>human capital asset</u> : knowledge, skill, experience, health, education, training, quantity of labor, time)
3	Physical asset	
	3.1. Boat 3.2. Waring 3.3. Net 3.4. Truck 3.5. Mechine 3.6. Livelistock 3.7. Plant 3.8. Land 3.9. House 3.10. Vehicle 3.11. Gold 3.12. Silver 3.13. Personal possession	What kind of <u>physical asset</u> do you have? In your opinion, how benefit of your <u>physical asset</u> for your livelihood? In your opinion, how does your <u>physical benefit</u> in the future? (<u>physical asset</u> : boat, waring, net, truck, mechine, livelistock, plant, land, house, vehicle, gold, silver and personal possession)
4	Social capital asset	
	4.1. Neighbor relationship 4.2. Neighbor cooperation in vulnerability 4.3. Social organization 4.4. Goodwill to help and support each other 4.5. Security 4.6. Solidarity 4.7. Common regulation 4.8. Leadership	How is your relationship with your neighbor? How is your cooperation with your neighbor in vulnerability? How is your role in social organization? In your opinion, do you have goodwill to help and support each other in this community? In your opinion, how is the security here? In your opinion, how is the solidarity here? In your opinion, how is the common regulation here? In your opinion, how is the leadership here?

5	Natural Resources	
	1.1. Availability of natural resources	What do you think about availability of natural resource?
	1.2. Variation in species composition	What do you think about variation in species composition?
	1.3. Trend in total catch	What do you think about trend in total catch?
	1.4. Trend in species composition	What do you think about trend in species composition?
	1.5. Fishing area ownership pattern	What do you think about fishing area ownership pattern?

SECTION 5

The Coping Strategy

The questions are:

1. What kind of coping strategy you take in difficult situation?
2. What reasons that support you to take these kinds of coping strategies?
3. What do you think about the of the fishermen here when they have no enough food?

No	Coping Strategies	Answer
1	Adaptive strategies	
	Livestock	
	Goat	
	Cow	
	Etc	
	Labor migration	
	Self-employment (through petty commodity production and trading)	
	Use of credit from merchants	
2	Sale of key productive assets	
	Sale of tools household belongings	
	Sale of prime breeding animals	
	Sale of sundry	
	Sale of land	
3	Muss migration to towns and road sides in search of charity	

SECTION 6

Government Social Safety Net

- 7.1. 1 Safety Net program have you ever accept?
 - a. Cash transfer
 - b. Food security
 - c. Employment Creation
 - d. Scholarship
 - e. Education : block grand

- f. Health
 - Medical services
 - Operational support for health centers
 - Medicine and imported medical equipment
 - Family planning services
 - Nutrition (supplemental food)
 - Midwife services
 - g. Others _____
- 7.2. What do you think about the benefit of the Social Safety Net program in term of the following?.
- a. Food security
 - b. Adding income diversification
 - c. Asset accumulation
 - d. Have saving to face shocks
 - e. Additional welfare
 - f. Increase confidence
 - g. Improve hygiene and sanitation visibility
 - h. Poverty alleviation
 - i. Income generation
 - j. Health and nutrition
 - k. Education
- 7.3. What do you think about the government program to help the fishermen here?
- a. Provide job beside fishery: _____
 - b. Provide technology
 - b.1. Catching fish: _____
 - b.2. Fish processing: _____
 - b.3. Fish marketing: _____
 - c. Provide capital: IDR _____
 - d. Provide infrastructure: _____
 - e. Provide other facilities: _____

SECTION 8

Livelihood Outcome

Items	Questions
Food security	1) What is your opinion about your food needs supply now be compared to previous time? 2) What are the conditions that influence for your food supply now? 3) What do you think of your food supply in the future?
Adding income diversification	1) What do you think of your income now? 2) How do you try to increase your income besides fishing? 3) What do you think about adding income diversification in the future?
Asset accumulation	1) Are there any additional assets now? 2) If the answer <u>yes</u> , explain what it that? 3) Where does your asset accumulation come from? 4) What kinds of asset accumulation that you have in

	<p>latest 5 years?</p> <p>5) What factors that influence your asset accumulation?</p> <p>6) What is your opinion about your asset accumulation in future?</p>
Have saving to face shocks	<p>1) Do you have adequate saving now?</p> <p>2) How many are your saving?</p> <p>3) What kind of saving do you have?</p> <p>4) How do you usually use?</p> <p>5) What kinds of shock that do you usually face?</p> <p>6) What do think about your saving during shock?</p> <p>7) What is your opinion about next shock?</p>
Additional welfare	<p>1) What do you think about your additional welfare now?</p> <p>2) What factors that influence your additional welfare?</p> <p>3) What is your opinion about your additional welfare now?</p>
Increase confidence	<p>1) Whether now feel more confident than before?</p> <p>2) What are the factors that make you have more confidence?</p>
Natural resources Improvement: improve hygiene and Sanitation visibility	<p>1) What do you think about your environment now?</p> <p>2) What do you think about hygiene improvement now compare to previous condition?</p> <p>3) What do you think about sanitation visibility now compare to previous condition?</p> <p>4) What do you think about the condition of hygiene in future?</p> <p>5) What do you think about the condition of sanitation in future?</p> <p>6) In your opinion, what are the factors that influence hygiene and sanitation?</p> <p>7) What do You want to say associate with your environment hygiene and sanitation in future?</p>
Sustainability livelihood	<p>1) What do you think about your livelihood now?</p> <p>2) What do you think about fishery livelihood in future?</p> <p>3) What do you want to do in future associate with your livelihood?</p>

Appendix B.

Pictures of Research

Picture 1. Fishing Activity



Picture 2. Fishermen Going Back from Fishing



Picture 3. Fishermen Catches



Picture 4. Selling Catches in Tide Season



Picture 5. Fishermen Asset: Small Boat



Picture 6. Fishermen Small Boat is not using in Tide Season



Picture 7. Dirty Water in Fishing Area



Picture 8. Polluted Water



Picture 9. Garbage in Fishermen Environment



Picture 10. Fishermen Environment Look Unclean



Picture 11. Fishermen Environment



Picture 12. Sentra Ikan Bulak, fishing central shop built by Surabaya City government



Picture 13. Fishermen Houses (Physical Asset)



Picture 14. Fishermen Houses (Physical Asset)



Picture 15. Fishermen Activity at Night (Culture)



Picture 16. Fishermen's Wives Activity : Repairing Net for Fishing (Social Capital Asset)



Picture 17. Fishermen's Wives Activity in Fish Processing



Picture 18. Fishermen's Wives Activity in Processing Fishes



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Picture 19 Fishermen's Daughter in Repairing Net



Picture 20. Government Official



Picture 21. Fishermen Group Leader



Picture 22. Sickness in Fishermen Household Using SSN-Health



Picture 23. Food Aid



Picture 24. Cash Transfer in Bulak Sub-District



Picture 25. Fishermen Card to Access Government Assistance

