



AN ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE WELFARE OF FISHERMEN IN SUMBERAGUNG, BANYUWANGI, INDONESIA

Dewi Casmiwati¹, Sasmito Jati Utama², Suprayitno Paendri Dayu³

*dewi.casmiwati@hangtuah.ac.id¹, sasmito.jatiutama@hangtuah.ac.id², suprayitno@hangtuah.ac.id³

*1,2,3Public Administration, Universitas Hang Tuah, Surabaya, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO:

Article history:

Received: 15 July 2026

Accepted: 21 August 2026

Published: 15 Sept 2026

Keywords:

*Assets, Community,
Development, Fisherman,
Banyuwangi*

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the observation that the overall welfare of fishermen remains suboptimal, despite community development initiatives already undertaken by the Banyuwangi Regency government. A key issue is the lack of a fundamental analysis regarding whether these community development efforts are grounded in assets, an approach known as Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD). Addressing this issue, the study aims to analyze and explain the implementation of Asset-Based Community Development. A qualitative approach was employed, utilizing both primary and secondary data gathered through interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted using a thematic analysis technique. The findings indicate that Asset-Based Community Development is already being implemented in Sumberagung Village, Pasanggaran District. The community is developing the area by leveraging its primary livelihoods, farming and fishing, and its coastal environment. Marine tourism has emerged as a vital source of support for fishermen's livelihoods, with processes ranging from planning and implementation to management driven entirely by the local community. Consequently, local incomes have increased, although not yet across the board.

INTRODUCTION

As we all know, Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with two-thirds of its territory being ocean. Indonesia's coastline is the second longest in the world, after Canada, namely 99,083 km (Prayoga, 2025). Thus, the potential wealth of natural resources contained in the sea and around the coastline, both biological resources and non-biological resources, is very large (Kurnianto et al., 2018). Furthermore, the management of these resources is regulated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 27 of 2007, especially Articles 5 and 6 of Law No. 27 of 2007, which emphasize that planning, utilization, supervision and control of human interactions in utilizing coastal and small island resources as well as natural processes must be carried out in a sustainable manner. The aim is to improve community welfare and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (UU no 27 of 2007). However, various previous studies have found that large resource potential has not gone hand in hand with the welfare of fishermen in Indonesia, including in Banyuwangi Regency. This is even though Banyuwangi Regency has quite a large coastal area, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Coastal Villages in Banyuwangi Regency, Area and Length of Coastline

Village	Subdistrict	Village Area (Ha)	Coastline (Km)
Bomo	Rogojampi	68	3.784
Watu Kebo	Rogojampi	69	0.730
Blimbing Sari	Rogojampi	70	5.339
Sarongan	Pesanggaran	71	20.874
Sumberagung	Pesanggaran	72	15.459
Pesanggaran	Pesanggaran	75	7.365
Kandangan	Pesanggaran	79	17.693
Buluagung	Siliragung	76	3.810
Badean	Kabat	73	1.161
Sukojati	Kabat	74	1.688
Pondoknongko	Kabat	77	0.768
Kalirejo	Kabat	78	1.267
Temurejo	Bangorejo	80	12.659
Grajan	Purwoharjo	81	3.596
Sumberasri	Purwoharjo	82	1.722
Kedung Gebang	Tegaldlimo	83	125.210
Wringinputih	Muncar		
Kedungrejo	Muncar	85	3.037
Tembokrejo	Muncar	88	1.215
Sumbersewu	Muncar	89	1.674
Kedungringin	Muncar		
Pakis	Banvuwangi	86	1.501



PROCEEDING

International Conference on
Innovation of Science and Social Studies

E-ISSN: 3164-5240

Volume : 1 | Issue: 2 | September 2026



Sobo	Banyuwangi	87	1.263
Kertosari	Banyuwangi	90	1.054
Karangrejo	Banyuwangi	91	2.225
Kepatihan	Banyuwangi	92	0.584
Kampungmanda	Banyuwangi	93	1.165
Lateng	Banyuwangi	94	1.037
Klatak	Kalipuro	96	7.076
Ketapang	Kalipuro	97	6.288
Bangsring	Wongsorejo	98	4.698
Bengkak	Wongsorejo	99	3.844
Alasbulu	Wongsorejo	100	2.892
Wongsorejo	Wongsorejo	101	2.648
Sumberkencono	Wongsorejo	102	2.673
Sidodadi	Wongsorejo	103	1.524
Bimorejo	Wongsorejo	104	3.076

Source: (Sukandar et al., 2016)

Based on previous research, several issues remain challenges to coastal community development in Banyuwangi Regency. The first issue is the high dependence of fishing communities on traditional fisheries as their primary source of livelihood. The next issue is the increasing degradation of the coastal environment. Coral reef damage due to unsustainable fishing practices, coastal erosion triggered by land-use changes, pollution from tourism activities and household waste, and the high density of shrimp and milkfish ponds that degrade water quality are the main factors causing the decline in coastal ecosystems. Furthermore, environmental damage in coastal areas is increasingly concerning because it directly impacts the sustainability of natural resources that support community life (Fuad, 2025; Maulana et al., 2022; Wahyu, 2026).

Meanwhile, in the area of human resource development, coastal communities still face limited access to education and training. Furthermore, local institutions such as Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), fishermen's groups, and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in coastal areas have not yet functioned optimally as drivers of development and community empowerment. The coastal tourism potential of Banyuwangi Regency, such as the Pulau Merah, Boom Marina, Wedi Ireng, and various other destinations, has not yet provided equitable economic benefits to fishing communities. In many cases, local communities serve only as laborers, while the majority of economic profits are still enjoyed by managers or investors (Arentama et al., 2024; Prayoga, 2025).

In addition to these issues, conflicts over the use of marine space and coastal areas are also common. Conflicts arise between traditional fishermen and trawlers, competition for space between fishpond areas, tourist destinations, and conservation areas, and struggles over access to coastal resources such as fishpond land and fishing grounds. These conflicts not only impact

community economic activities but also have the potential to hinder sustainable coastal management efforts if not addressed through collaborative governance based on the interests of all stakeholders (Casmiwati et al., 2026).

Based on these issues, community development in the coastal areas of Banyuwangi Regency has become an interesting focus for further study. The primary question is whether asset-based community development truly exists and is being implemented effectively. The goal is to explain and analyze community development through Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD), a basic approach to community development. This research is urgent because coastal areas in Banyuwangi Regency lack a clear concept for improving the welfare of coastal communities, and studies on this topic are still limited. Furthermore, the research locations, Sumberagung Village, Pesanggaran District, and Grajakan Village, Purwoharjo District, have the longest coastline compared to other coastal areas, as shown in Table 1.

METHODE

This research is a qualitative study using primary and secondary data as data sources. The goal is to uncover phenomena based on their context and reality (Merriam, 1998; Nasution, 2006). This study focuses on the analysis of Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) in coastal community development in Banyuwangi Regency. The analysis is conducted through three main aspects: ABCD, community development, and welfare (Moser, 1998; Wu & Pearce, 2014). The data used are primary data obtained through in-depth interviews and observations, as well as secondary data obtained through documentary reviews and documentation of Banyuwangi Regency. In addition, FGDs will be conducted involving various stakeholders. The research locations are Sumberagung Village, Pesanggaran District, and Grajakan Village, Purwoharjo District, Banyuwangi Regency, because these areas have the longest coastline in the regency, as well as a large number of fishermen and fishery products. The informants used as sources were the Village Head, village officials, community leaders, heads of fishermen's associations, fishermen, youth organizations, MSME owners, Pokdarwis managers, Hamlet Heads, Home Stay owners, diving business actors, the East Java Provincial Fisheries Service in Muncar, Banyuwangi, members of the Indonesian Navy in Muncar and Grajakan. The data analysis technique used thematic analysis, namely by determining themes, classifying data, interpreting data, and analyzing data based on themes. A theme explains something important about the data related to the research questions and presents several patterns and meanings of the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Then the instrument used in this study was the researcher himself, as stated by Merriam (1998) in qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument in data collection, analysis and making conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) model emphasizes that community development should begin with the assets, potential, and strengths that the community already possesses, rather than focusing on its shortcomings or problems. In this study, the ABCD concept is used to identify various local resources that can be developed to increase the economic and social capacity of coastal communities. This study focused on identifying and analyzing assets owned by coastal communities in Sumberagung Village, specifically Pancer Hamlet, which is geographically located in a coastal area and whose residents earn their living as fishermen. In addition, a comparison was also made with Grajagan Village, specifically Grajagan Pantai Hamlet and Kampung Baru Hamlet. Sumberagung and Grajagan Villages were chosen because they have relatively similar characteristics, namely as coastal villages where traditional fishing is the main activity. Grajagan Village is one of the second-largest capture fisheries centers in Banyuwangi Regency after Muncar District, while Pancer Hamlet in Sumberagung Village is known as one of the fisheries areas that ranks third. Despite their high fishing activity, most fishermen in both areas still operate traditionally, with economic activities focused on fishing and selling the catch to Muncar, the center of the fishing trade and industry in Banyuwangi (Hari Siswoyo et al., 2021).

This research aims to provide an overview of the potential assets held by fishing communities and how these assets can be utilized as a basis for formulating strategies to improve fishermen's welfare through an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach. The asset classification used in this study refers to the ABCD model developed by Kretzmann & McKnight (1996), which emphasizes the importance of identifying, strengthening, and utilizing community assets as the primary capital for sustainable community development. Based on field findings, it is known that communities in both villages, in Pesanggaran and Purwoharjo Districts, possess substantial assets, ranging from individual assets, associations, and community groups to industrial and business assets. This can be seen in the following explanation.

1. Gifts of Individuals

This dimension emphasizes that every individual in society has abilities, experiences, skills, and potential that can be utilized for community development. This dimension encompasses five variables:

1. Youth

Research findings indicate a significant difference in the utilization of youth potential between Sumberagung and Grajagan Villages. Despite the large number of productive-age youth in Sumberagung Village, their involvement in village development, particularly in the fisheries sector, remains low. Many youth choose to work outside the region or become migrant workers, believing these jobs offer more stable incomes. As a result, the regeneration of fishermen is weakened, although some still participate in tourism and arts activities.

In contrast, youth in Grajagan Village demonstrate a higher level of participation in village economic development. They are willing to continue their profession as fishermen while also being open to working in other sectors as opportunities arise. This supports the sustainability of the fisheries sector through fisher regeneration and reflects a strong work ethic.



Figure 1. Youth from Grajagan Village Repairing a Boat

Source: Researcher Documentation, 2026

Overall, this study found that the presence of youth as a development asset is determined not only by the number of productive-age residents, but primarily by their level of participation, motivation, and involvement in harnessing local economic potential. Therefore, increasing youth capacity and creating attractive job opportunities are crucial factors in improving the well-being of coastal communities.

Table 2. Youth Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Young people in Sumberagung Village are not interested in becoming fishermen and prefer to work for companies and travel to other cities and countries. Many young people in Grajagan Village still work as fishermen.	There are differences in career choices between the two research villages. Youth are still an asset to family income.

2. *Elderly*

The senior fishermen in Sumberagung Village are a vital asset, possessing in-depth knowledge and experience in marine and fisheries activities. This knowledge is acquired through decades of experience at sea and passed down through generations within the coastal community. Senior fishermen possess the ability to interpret various natural signs that guide fishing activities, such as changes in weather, wind direction, wave conditions, and seasonal changes that affect catches. However, there are indications that the regeneration of the fishing profession is starting to face obstacles. Although they come from fishing families, their children tend to choose work in other sectors considered more promising and with more stable incomes.

Knowledge of fishing seasonal patterns is also a form of local wisdom possessed by senior fishermen. They understand the seasonal cycles that determine the best times to go to sea and when fishing activities should be reduced, as explained in the following table.

Indicator	Description
Productive Fishing Period	Approximately 6 months per year (April–August, depending on weather conditions).
Non-Productive Period	Approximately 6 months per year, during which strong winds and rough seas limit fishing activities.
Impact on Livelihood	Fishermen's income is highly seasonal and fluctuates due to the limited number of productive fishing months.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that senior fishermen have a very good understanding of the fishing season calendar, which is the basis for determining when to go to sea. Therefore, senior fishermen also play a role as guardians and inheritors of local knowledge that is very important for the sustainability of coastal communities in Pancer Hamlet, Sumberagung Village. One form of local knowledge still maintained by Pancer fishermen in Sumberagung Village is the use of fish aggregating devices (FAD) as fishing aids. FADs are devices installed in the sea and function as gathering places for fish. By using FADs, fishermen can more easily locate the location of fish schools, thus making the fishing process more efficient. This is very important considering that the fishing grounds in Pancer Hamlet, Sumberagung Village, are located in the Indian

Ocean, which has a very large area, characterized by quite strong waves and currents.



Figure 2. Fisherman's Fish Aggregating Device
Source: Researcher Documentation, 2026

Meanwhile, in Grajagan Village, fishing remains the primary livelihood for coastal communities. The fishing community possesses strong knowledge and experience in navigating the high-risk conditions in Grajagan's waters, including large waves along the "Pelawangan" route. Despite these challenges, the fisheries sector remains sustainable, with over 800 fishermen and the involvement of fishermen from across generations. Therefore, unlike in Sumberagung Village, young people in Grajagan Village still show interest in continuing their fishing careers, ensuring the regeneration of fishermen and the transfer of knowledge between generations.

Table 3. Elderly Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Senior fishermen have good knowledge and skills regarding fisheries, use of fishing gear and seafaring techniques.	The knowledge, skills and abilities of senior fishermen are important assets that can be passed on to younger fishermen.

3. *Talent and Skills*

As a coastal area where the majority of the population relies on the marine and fisheries sector for their livelihood, Pancer Hamlet possesses a variety of skills developed through experience and daily activities. These skills include fishing, understanding water characteristics, predicting weather and seasonal changes,

repairing nets, and building and maintaining boats. For coastal communities, the ability to read ocean conditions is a crucial skill. Below is a portrait of one of the fishermen repairing a net in the Pancer Harbor area, exemplifying their skills.



Figure 3. Fishermen Repairing Nets
Source: Researcher Documentation, 2026

The fishing community in Pancer Hamlet has strong local knowledge of weather, fishing seasons, and sea conditions, supporting fishing activities. However, the economic potential of the catch has not been optimally utilized because most fish are sold fresh without processing, while processing skills and the existence of joint business groups are still limited. Meanwhile, the community has developed entrepreneurial skills by processing dragon fruit into value-added products with training support from PT Bumi Suksesindo (PT BSI). This activity provides an additional source of income, especially for women, while also creating employment opportunities and increasing the economic value of local products. Overall, strengthening fish-processing skills, establishing community business groups, and providing continuous training and mentoring from government and private stakeholders are essential strategies to increase value addition, promote economic independence, and support sustainable community development in Pancer Hamlet.

Table 4. Talent and Skill Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Residents, both young and old, have varying talents and skills, both in	Talent and skill assets become capital to earn a living, whether as a fisherman, MSME actor and others.

fishing and developing agricultural products.	
---	--

4. Income

Household income in Sumberagung Village comes from the fisheries, tourism, agriculture, and mining sectors. Fishermen's income is seasonal, so many residents diversify their livelihoods, such as working as marine tour guides. During the holiday season, the "Pulau Merah Water Sport" community can earn around IDR 300,000–500,000 per day, higher than the IDR 150,000–300,000 per day earned from the fishing sector. However, during high wave seasons and a decline in tourist numbers, daily income often drops to below IDR 100,000. Meanwhile, members of the Pulau Merah Community Group (Pokmas), which manages Pulau Merah Beach, only earn around IDR 1.3–1.5 million per month because the income is shared among various stakeholders.

However, the Tujuh Bukit Gold Mine, operated by PT Bumi Suksesindo, offers a much higher income, around IDR 10–30 million per month. Although the mine employs over 2,000 contract workers, only about 200–300 are from Sumberagung Village, as most positions require higher educational qualifications and technical skills. This situation highlights the gap in local communities' access to higher-paying job opportunities (Moerad et al., 2016; Rido, 2023; Yaqin, 2025).

Overall, the findings indicate that Sumberagung Village possesses diverse economic assets, but the benefits are unevenly distributed. Strengthening local human resources, expanding livelihood diversification, and improving equitable access to employment and tourism opportunities are essential to achieving more inclusive and sustainable community welfare.

Table 5. Income Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Residents have diverse incomes from the sea, tourism, agriculture and mining.	People have varying incomes.

5. Artist

The culture of coastal communities remains evident in the various traditions and traditional activities that continue to be preserved to this day. One of the main traditions of the fishing community in Pancer Hamlet is the Pancer Sea Harvest

(Petik Laut Pancer). This tradition expresses the fishermen's gratitude for the sea's bounty and safety at sea. Petik Laut is a coastal cultural tradition that holds strong spiritual, social, and cultural values in the lives of the local community. The Petik Laut ceremony is usually held annually and involves significant community participation. In 2026, the Petik Laut event is scheduled to take place at Pancer Harbor on September 27, 2026. The event begins with various traditional ceremonies and communal prayers, followed by a parade of boats lavishly decorated by the fishermen. The culmination of the event is the release of offerings into the sea as a symbol of gratitude and the hope for the fishermen's safety and abundant catches.

This tradition is a significant moment that demonstrates the closeness of coastal communities to the sea as their primary source of life. In addition to its cultural and spiritual value, the Petik Laut tradition is also a well-known tourist attraction in the southern coastal area of Banyuwangi. Each time it is held, this activity attracts the attention of local and international tourists who come to witness the cultural procession of the fishing community. The presence of visitors also has an economic impact on the surrounding community, such as increased trade, culinary activities, tourism services, and small businesses in coastal communities. The existence of the Petik Laut tradition demonstrates that local culture in Sumberagung Village has great potential to be developed as part of community-based cultural tourism. With proper management and sustainable preservation, the cultural traditions of the fishing community can not only maintain local identity but also become important assets in supporting community development and improving the welfare of coastal communities.

2. Citizens Associations

This dimension explains the importance of community organizations as a means of social cooperation and strengthening community social capital. This dimension encompasses four variables:

1. Place of Worship

Places of worship are a social asset that play a vital role in the lives of the people of Sumberagung Village. In addition to serving as venues for spiritual and religious activities, places of worship also serve as spaces for social interaction that strengthen relationships between residents. In coastal communities, mosques, churches, temples, and monasteries are often used as centers for social activities such as community meetings, community service activities, social assistance collections, and the dissemination of information on community empowerment and village development programs. The presence of places of worship from various religious backgrounds also demonstrates the harmonious and tolerant social life within the

Sumberagung Village community. The following presents population data based on religion in Sumberagung Village in 2025.

Table 6. Population Based on Religion in Sumberagung Village

Religion	Amount
Islam	15.885
Protestan	310
Katolik	16
Hindu	146
Buddha	333
Lainnya	4
Total	16.694

Source: BPS, 2025

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the table above, the majority of the population of Sumberagung Village is Muslim, with a total of 15,885 people, followed by Buddhists with 333 people, and Protestants with 310 people. These data indicate that the people of Sumberagung Village have a diversity of religions that live side by side in everyday social life. Based on the data that has been collected, Sumberagung Village has a sufficient number of places of worship to support the spiritual needs of the community. The existence of these places of worship reflects an active religious life and is an important means of strengthening social values and togetherness within the community. Overall, there are approximately 16 places of worship spread across various areas of the village. The details of the number and type of places of worship in Sumberagung Village are presented in table 5 below.

Table 7. List of Places of Worship in Sumberagung Village

Worship place	Amount
Masjid	8
Gereja	4

Pura	2
Vihara	3
Total	16

Source: BPS, 2025

Overall, the presence of various places of worship in Sumberagung Village not only reflects the religious life of the community but also serves as a vital social asset supporting community development. Places of worship serve as centers for moral development, strengthening social solidarity, and serving as a means of community communication to support various social and empowerment activities within the village.

Table 8. Worship Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Found places of worship for 4 different religions	Places of worship reflect social harmony

2. *Block Group*

Fishermen's organizations and Community Business Groups (Kelompok Usaha Bersama) have played an important role in supporting the coastal economy of Sumberagung Village, particularly in Pancer Hamlet. In 2022, 61 fishermen were organized into five officially registered KUBs (Gurita Bahari, Mustika Selatan, Tleser Mania, Bintang Muda, and Camar Laut), which facilitated cooperation, government assistance, and fisheries development (ecoranger.id, 2022). However, field observations in 2026 revealed that all KUBs had become inactive due to limited long-term mentoring, weak organizational capacity, and the absence of sustainable support. Despite the decline of KUBs, the Rukun Nelayan (Fishermen's Association) remains active and serves more than 900 fishermen in coordinating fishing activities, representing community interests, resolving members' issues, and facilitating government empowerment programs. This organization continues to function as a vital institutional asset for the fishing community.

In the tourism sector, Community Groups (Pokmas) and Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) actively support community-based tourism by

managing tourist destinations, maintaining beach cleanliness, promoting tourism, and coordinating environmental conservation activities. These groups have contributed to the development of attractions such as Pulau Merah Beach, Gumuk Kancil, Cemara Beach, and Mutiara Beach, with tourism management later entrusted to Pokdarwis. While Sumberagung benefits from the active roles of both Pokdarwis and the Fishermen's Association, in Grajagan Village the Rukun Nelayan remains the most active community organization.

Overall, although fisheries-based economic institutions such as KUBs have weakened, the continued existence of Rukun Nelayan, Pokmas, and Pokdarwis represents strong social and institutional capital. Strengthening organizational capacity, improving management, and revitalizing community business groups are essential strategies for promoting sustainable fisheries, tourism development, and long-term community welfare.

Table 9. Block Group Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
KUB is not running optimally, but the Fishermen's Association and Pokdarwis are running well, as a forum for coordination, empowerment and development of the community economy.	<i>Block Group is an asset that supports community activities and welfare.</i>

3. Neighborhood Association

Neighborhood organizations such as neighborhood associations (RT), community associations (RW), and community groups are important social assets supporting development in Sumberagung Village. RT/RW play a role in coordinating fishermen empowerment programs, coastal environmental management, and mutual cooperation activities. They also serve as a liaison between the village government and the community in disseminating information about social assistance, economic programs, and village development. Administratively, Sumberagung Village consists of 4 hamlets, 11 neighborhood associations (RW), and 66 neighborhood associations (RT), facilitating public services, population data collection, population administration, and more targeted distribution of social assistance.

In addition to their administrative functions, RT and RW also strengthen social capital through various community activities, such as community service,

community meetings, and religious activities, which foster togetherness and solidarity among residents. For coastal communities dependent on the fisheries and tourism sectors, this social cohesion is a crucial factor in maintaining social stability and supporting sustainable development. These findings indicate that neighborhood organizations serve not only as a local governance structure but also as a social asset that strengthens community participation and enhances the effectiveness of development program implementation tailored to local needs.

4. Cultural Groups

Cultural groups are social assets that play a vital role in maintaining cultural identity, strengthening community solidarity, and supporting the development of community-based tourism in Sumberagung Village. One form of cultural preservation that is still active is the Gandrung Dance, which is regularly performed in various activities, cultural community festivals, and commemorative events as a representation of Banyuwangi's unique culture. These activities not only preserve cultural heritage but also provide a space for social interaction for various generations. These findings indicate that cultural groups in Sumberagung Village not only function as preservers of local culture but also have significant community potential as social assets that support the development of cultural tourism, economic growth, and strengthening social cohesion.

Table 10. Cultural Group Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Local cultures still survive, namely Gandrung and Petik Laut. They have groups to practice..	Cultural Group becomes an asset to develop community development

3. Local Institutions

This dimension demonstrates that local institutions have a strategic role in supporting asset-based community development. This dimension encompasses four variables:

1. Business and Industry

The business and industrial sectors are important economic assets supporting job creation and economic development in Sumberagung Village. The village's economic structure is supported by the fisheries, tourism, MSMEs, and mining sectors. Fisheries remains the primary livelihood, with approximately 1,743 fishing households, supported by the Pancer Fisheries Port as a fish distribution and distribution center. The tourism sector, particularly on Pulau Merah Beach and

Mustika Beach, is also growing through community-based tourism groups that provide marine tourism and encourage the growth of supporting businesses such as homestays, restaurants, cafes, equipment rentals, and souvenir shops.

MSMEs also contribute significantly to the local economy. Observations indicate that there are more than 150 permanent MSME kiosks, 7 gazebo businesses, and approximately 20 traveling vendors operating in the Pulau Merah tourist area. Furthermore, the mining sector is also a source of employment, employing approximately 400 local residents. These findings indicate that the diversity of economic sectors in Sumberagung Village strengthens the community's economic resilience by diversifying income sources and creating broader opportunities to improve community well-being.

Table 11. Business Sectors in Sumberagung Village

Business Sector	Amount
Fishery	1743 KK
MSMEs	77 people
Tourism Services	2 groups
Mining	400 people

Source: processed by researchers, 2026

Based on business sector data in Sumberagung Village, it can be concluded that although the fisheries sector remains the primary livelihood for the community, with 1,743 families, the village's economic structure has become more diverse through the presence of 230 MSMEs, two tourism service groups, and approximately 400 workers in the mining sector. This diversity of business sectors indicates that the people of Sumberagung Village have various complementary livelihoods, so they are not solely dependent on fisheries. This condition provides important economic capital in improving community welfare, strengthening village economic resilience, and supporting development based on the potential and local assets of Sumberagung Village.

Table 12. Business and Industry Asset Analysis

Findings	Analysis Result
Creative business sector, mining, MSMEs, homestays, fish processing, agriculture, snacks, etc.	Industrial and business assets have a positive impact on improving community welfare.

2. School, College, University

Educational institutions are crucial assets in community development because they play a role in enhancing the knowledge, skills, and capacity of human resources. The existence of educational institutions opens up opportunities for collaboration between the community, schools, and universities to support various empowerment programs, such as entrepreneurship training, MSME mentoring, marine resource management, and fishery product processing in accordance with the coastal potential of Sumberagung Village.

Research results indicate that Sumberagung Village has adequate primary and junior high school education facilities, including 9 public elementary schools (SD), 1 Islamic elementary school (MI), 1 public junior high school (SMP), and 1 private junior high school. However, the availability of educational institutions remains limited, as there are no senior high schools (SMA), vocational schools (SMK), or universities in the village. The following table shows the distribution of schools in Sumberagung Village.

Table 13. Number of Schools in Sumberagung Village

No	Educational Level	Amount	Information
1.	Elementary School	9	Public
2.	MI	1	Private
3.	SMP	2	Public and Private
4.	MTs	-	-
5.	SMA	-	-
6.	SMK	-	-
7.	College	-	-

Total	10
--------------	-----------

This situation forces most students to continue their education in other areas, such as Pesanggaran Village for high school or vocational school, and even to the city center in Banyuwangi Regency to access higher education. This situation presents unique challenges for the community, particularly related to transportation costs, travel distance, and access to further education. However, these limitations also open up opportunities for collaboration with various educational institutions outside the village to support community development through community service programs, research, skills training, and economic empowerment based on local potential.

3. Libraries

Libraries and community reading gardens are crucial assets in supporting community development through increased literacy, access to information, and capacity building. For the coastal communities of Sumberagung Village, these facilities have the potential to enhance knowledge regarding fisheries technology, seafood processing, digital marketing, and the development of MSMEs aligned with local potential. Research results indicate that Sumberagung Village has a village library managed by the Village Government and located in the Village Office, supported by a community reading garden managed independently. Although the number of literacy facilities is still limited, their existence serves as a learning space for the community and has the potential to be developed as a center for training, discussion, and mentoring for businesses based on local potential. These findings suggest that strengthening literacy facilities can support community skills development while simultaneously encouraging sustainable local economic development.

Table 14. Analysis of School and Library Assets

Findings	Analysis Result
School and library facilities are adequate	The community has utilized school and library assets

4. Local and State Parks

The natural landscape and coastal tourism are important ecological and economic assets for Sumberagung Village. The village boasts various coastal tourist destinations, with Pulau Merah Beach as its main attraction, boasting

expansive sandy beaches, surfing waves, distinctive reddish hills, and the cultural value of Tawang Alun Temple. Additionally, other destinations, such as Gumuk Kancil Beach, Cemara Pancer Beach, and Mustika Beach, each boast unique characteristics, including the potential for lobster culinary tourism, developed through the Mustika Beach Festival. Marine tourism potential is also supported by island hopping activities to Bedil Island, Hijau Island, and Hutan Island, which contribute to local income. Meanwhile, Jambuan Beach offers ecotourism potential due to its pristine natural conditions, although its development remains hampered by limited facilities, accessibility, infrastructure, and promotion. Research findings indicate that Sumberagung Village possesses a wealth of coastal and marine tourism assets that can support the development of community-based tourism. Optimizing this potential requires improvements in infrastructure, accessibility, and management that maintains environmental sustainability to strengthen the local economy. Based on this explanation, the following table summarizes the tourism available in Sumberagung Village.

Table 15 Tourism in Sumberagung Village

No.	Tourism Destination	Tourism Type	Development Potential
1	Pulau Merah Beach	Beach Tourism	Water sports tourism and Banyuwangi's flagship tourist destination
2	Gumuk Kancil Beach	Beach Tourism	Family beach tourism
3	Jambuan Beach	Beach Tourism	Hidden gem tourism and camping
4	Cemara Beach	Beach Tourism	Conservation area and ecotourism
5	Mustika Beach	Beach and Culinary Tourism	Boat tours and seafood culinary tourism
6	Pancer Beach	Beach Tourism	Coastal education and fishing tourism
7	Wedi Ireng Beach	Beach Tourism	Private island tours and marine tourism
8	Green Island	Island Tourism	Private island tours and marine tourism

No.	Tourism Destination	Tourism Type	Development Potential
9	Bedil Island	Island Tourism	Private island tours and marine tourism
10	Jungle Island	Island Tourism	Private island tours and marine tourism

Source: processed by researchers, 2026

Based on the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach, Sumberagung Village possesses strong natural tourism assets in the form of beaches, small islands, bays, and coastal areas that can be developed for community-based tourism. The existence of various destinations not only has ecological value but also opens up economic opportunities through the culinary, accommodation, tourism services, and local MSME sectors.

Meanwhile, Grajagan Village has tourism characteristics that focus more on ecotourism and environmental conservation. Its main assets are Grajagan Beach, a surfing destination, and Bedul Mangrove Ecotourism in the Alas Purwo National Park area, which offers nature tourism, environmental education, and wildlife observation (Putera, 2016).

Research findings indicate that the two villages have different tourism potential. Sumberagung Village is increasingly developing coastal and marine tourism with more diverse economic opportunities, while Grajagan Village emphasizes conservation-based ecotourism. Despite their different approaches, both tourism assets are important assets in supporting coastal community development through sustainable, participatory management that is in keeping with local characteristics.

Analysis of Asset-Based Community Development Aspects

Community development in Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages is based on existing assets. This is evident in the implementation of each stage of community development, including community preparedness, problem situations, stimulus, organization, community participation, and reinvestment.

1. Community Preparedness

The people of Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages are highly motivated to maintain their livelihoods and improve their well-being. This is evident in the enthusiasm of young people, women, and heads of households in earning a living. Those in coastal areas diligently pursue their profession as fishermen and then sell their catch to markets and fish processing companies in Muncar.



PROCEEDING

International Conference on
Innovation of Science and Social Studies

E-ISSN: 3164-5240

Volume : 1 | Issue: 2 | September 2026



Furthermore, those living off the coast are engaged in agriculture, growing rice, corn, and dragon fruit. Walking along the village streets, you'll see fertile farmland and easy access to dragon fruit. Dragon fruit offers a promising source of income for them, given its high price and the ability to process it into dodol (sweetened beverages), jenang (sweet porridge), and other products.

Meanwhile, some young people and residents work in mining, travel outside the city, and even abroad. This strong motivation to earn a living and utilize natural resources has been captured by local leaders at the village level and encouraged to develop them. Village heads have leveraged the natural potential and community enthusiasm to plan and implement village development. This is exemplified by the pioneering tourism initiatives in Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages. Beach tourism, such as Pulau Merah Beach, Mustika Beach, and others, begins with a beach cleanup with local fishermen. The NGO Eco-Ranger assists with the cleanup. It takes quite a long time to get the area fully ready for tourism. Once the area is ready, community groups (Pokmas) and tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) manage the area, including ticketing, MSMEs selling products, excursions to Bedil Island, and so on.

Furthermore, field studies have revealed a strong sense of community ownership. They are proud to live in Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages, regardless of the circumstances. They remain in their homes despite past disasters that have destroyed their homes. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that community development in Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages stems from community preparedness. This motivation stems from the desire to develop their coastal areas into tourist destinations, while also showing concern about potential gold mining.

2. Problem Situation

The challenges facing the communities of both Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages are clear. They rely heavily on the fisheries sector for their livelihoods, not only for their agricultural livelihoods but also for their livelihoods. The primary issue in the fisheries sector is the uncertainty of income caused by natural conditions. Weather, rainfall, and the rise and fall of sea levels significantly determine whether fishermen can go to sea. Similarly, catches are unstable and highly dependent on the weather. Therefore, fishermen in Sumberagung Village are seeking alternatives by developing their beaches and islands for marine tourism, while the people of Grajakan Village are seeking a solution by creating boats with twin engines to navigate the waves and go to sea. This is known as a coping strategy. Consequently, the village government is

providing guidance and support to the communities of both villages in their development efforts.

3. Stimulus

Often, stimuli provide "motivation" to mobilize communities to achieve specific goals. Stimulus here is defined as anything that drives individual action, originating from outside the individual. Field studies revealed that the communities of Sumberagung and Grajakan Villages receive significant external stimulus for their development. First, the village government proactively mobilized the community to manage the coastal area, seek external funding, such as through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) from mining companies, and build various facilities necessary for marine tourism. Furthermore, the Banyuwangi Regency government provided various forms of assistance, such as fishing gear and outreach programs, while the East Java Provincial government provided land for a fish market, outreach programs, and mentoring.

Other incentives provided by PT. BSI include an annual CSR grant of IDR 500 million to Sumberagung Village, life skills training for processing dragon fruit into dodol (a traditional Indonesian food made from fermented soybeans) and jenang (a traditional Indonesian food made from fermented soybeans), and other public facilities such as gazebos and smart houses. All of this was done to assist and motivate the Sumberagung Village community to continue its development.



4. Initial Organization And Involvement

Once the stimulus is in place, the first step is often an event that brings the community together at a public meeting or forum. At this point, community representatives can invite facilitators or resource persons to assist with advice, information, and the process of forming the organization itself. Based on field studies, meetings between members and administrators of the Fishermen's Association (Rukun Nelayan) are frequent, with some gathering almost every night at their guard post. This creates a space for discussion and deliberation. However, decisions are made based on informal conversations, and when an issue needs to be

brought to the Village Office, they already have the resources to discuss it. Furthermore, the Village officials' openness to the community is also good. This ultimately leads to harmonious decisions between stakeholders and local residents.

5. Involvement and Problem Identification

Once an organization is established, the next step in building community development is to involve the local community and diverse residents. People's involvement occurs throughout the community development process, but most importantly, active involvement in fostering the initial process. Community involvement in both Sumberagung and Grajakan villages is highly visible and crucial to the ongoing development. This is demonstrated by the community's involvement in development planning, implementation, and evaluation. During the development planning stage, the village head always invites community members, including the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the Neighborhood Association (RW), the Neighborhood Association (RT), and residents. Similarly, during implementation, the village head and the community engage in community service, including regular environmental cleanup programs.

6. Priority Planning and Action

Once identified, the next step in community development is to explore ideas and options, and select several key issues to work on. At this stage, it is necessary to develop a strategy to advance specific issues. This strategy is an action plan—a pattern of actions, decisions, and resource allocation to achieve a specific goal. Based on field studies, it was found that many development ideas originate from the local community, such as developing beaches into tourist destinations. This is then followed by the development of settlements into homestays, hotels, and so on. Similarly, development from one coastal location to another is a manifestation of the local community's strategy to certify their income.

7. Reinvestment

This means that communities need to continuously seek ways to expand their resource base and their ability to manage change. This means ongoing reinvestment of time and effort in the community, as well as fostering new leaders and motivating the community. The final aspect of community development, based on its core assets in Sumberagung Village, is evident in the efforts of the community and village officials to continuously develop their existing resources. Initially, they developed rice and corn farming, then developed marine tourism by clearing and developing several coastal areas. After that, they explored other resources, such as trips to Bedil Island, diving, and so on, until they finally developed dragon fruit into a product sold at tourist attractions. This will undoubtedly continue to grow in line with the growth and popularity of their tourism.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) provides an effective framework for identifying and utilizing local assets to support sustainable community development and improve the welfare of coastal communities in Sumberagung and Grajagan Villages, Banyuwangi Regency. The findings reveal that both villages possess diverse community assets, including natural resources, human capital, local institutions, social networks, financial resources, physical infrastructure, and tourism potential. Sumberagung Village has relatively more diverse economic assets, particularly in fisheries, marine tourism, MSMEs, agriculture, and mining. The development of coastal tourism, especially Pulau Merah Beach and surrounding islands, has created alternative livelihood opportunities and reduced dependence on traditional fisheries. However, the economic benefits are not distributed equally due to seasonal income fluctuations, limited value-added fish processing, unequal access to mining employment, and weak institutional sustainability, particularly the inactivity of Community Business Groups (KUB). In contrast, Grajagan Village possesses fewer tourism destinations but demonstrates strong ecological assets through Grajagan Beach and Bedul Mangrove Ecotourism. The village also shows stronger regeneration in the fisheries sector, as many young people remain interested in continuing the fishing profession. Its development potential lies in community-based ecotourism integrated with environmental conservation. Overall, the study indicates that community welfare is closely linked to the community's ability to mobilize and strengthen existing local assets. Therefore, sustainable development should prioritize strengthening local institutions, improving human resource capacity, revitalizing community organizations, promoting value-added fisheries and tourism enterprises, and ensuring more equitable access to economic opportunities. These strategies will enhance community resilience, reduce livelihood vulnerability, and support inclusive and sustainable coastal development in Banyuwangi Regency.

REFERENCES

- Arentama, R., Rianto, B., & Casmiwati, D. (2024). COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE KAMPUNG BAHARI NUSANTARA PROGRAM TO ACCELERATE GROWTH BANYUWANGI REGIONAL ECONOMY WITH USING THE PENTAHHELIX METHOD. *Journal Asro*, 15(01), 01–09.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp0630a>
- Casmiwati, D., Setyowarni, S. H., Abubakar, A. H., & Faridah, A. C. (2026). Analysis of Integrated Coastal Zone Management for Sustainability Development in Surabaya, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1585(1), 012058. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1585/1/012058>



PROCEEDING

International Conference on
Innovation of Science and Social Studies

E-ISSN: 3164-5240

Volume : 1 | Issue : 2 | September 2026



- ecoranger.id. (2022). *Berhasil Tangani 13,56 Ton Sampah Laut dan Pesisir, Kolaborasi Nyata 61 Nelayan Banyuwangi Melalui Program EcoRanger*. <https://Ecoranger.Id/>
<https://ecoranger.id/>
- Fuad, M. A. Z. (2025). Pemetaan Kerentanan Tsunami di Kawasan Wisata Pantai: Studi Kasus di Pulau Merah, Banyuwangi-Indonesia. *JFMR-Journal of Fisheries and Marine Research*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jfmr.2025.009.02.2>
- Hari Siswoyo, Dwi Priyantor, M. Taufiq, Andre P. Hendrawan, & Eri Widayanti. (2021). Accompaniment of Village Library Development in Grajagan Village, Purwoharjo District, Banyuwangi Regency. *GANDRUNG: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 167–175. <https://doi.org/10.36526/gandrung.v2i1.1171>
- Kretzmann, J., & McKnight, J. P. (1996). Assets-based community development. *National Civic Review*, 85(4), 23–29. <https://doi.org/10.1002/NCR.4100850405>
- Kurnianto, H. M., Bisri, M., & Maftuch, M. (2018). Physical Vulnerability of Coastal Zone of Sidoarjo Distric to Potential Impact of Sea Level Rise due to Climate Change. *Jurnal Pembangunan Dan Alam Lestari*, 9(2), 92–97. <https://doi.org/10.21776/UB.JPAL.2018.009.02.05>
- Maulana, H., Bachri, S., & Yudha Irawan, L. (2022). Pemetaan kerawanan longsor di Kecamatan Pesanggaran, Kabupaten Banyuwangi menggunakan Metode Index Storie. *Jurnal Integrasi Dan Harmoni Inovatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 3(9), 1011–1025. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um063v3i92023p>
- Merriam, S. (1998). *Qualitative Research and Case Study Applications in Education: Revised and Expanded from Case Study Research in Education (2nd Revise)*. Jossey-Bass.
- Moerad, S. K., Susilowati, E., & Windiani, W. (2016). PEMETAAN POTENSI DAN DAMPAK EKONOMI MASYARAKAT DI KAWASAN PERTAMBANGAN BUKIT TUMPANG PITU BANYUWANGI. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 9(2), 114. <https://doi.org/10.12962/J24433527.V9I2.1621>
- Moser, C. O. N. (1998). The Asset Vulnerability Framework: Reassessing Urban Poverty Reduction Strategies. *World Development*, 26(1). <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X97100158>
- Nasution, S. (2006). *Metode Research (Penelitian Imiah)*. Bumi Aksara.
- Prayoga, P. (2025). Rising Seas, Rising Stakes: Climate Adaptation in Banyuwangi's Coastal Communities and Its Impact on Indonesia's Resilience and Asean's Security. *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 21(1), 73–86. <https://doi.org/10.14203/jpp.v21i1.1688>
- Putera, R. A. (2016). *Pengembangan Ekowisata Mangrove di Blok Bedul Resort Grajagan, Taman Nasional Alas Purwo Kabupaten Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur*. Universitas Brawijaya.

- Rido, K. (2023). *“Mendaki” ke Tujuh Bukit Banyuwangi*. Beritajatim.Com.
<https://beritajatim.com/mendaki-ke-tujuh-bukit-banyuwangi>
- Sukandar, Dewi, C. S. U., Harsindhi, C. J., Maulana, A. W., Supriyadi, & Bahroni, A. (2016). *PROFIL DESA PESISIR PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR Volume 2 (Selatan Jawa Timur)* (Vol. 2). Bidang Kelautan, Pesisir, dan Pengawasan DINAS PERIKANAN DAN KELAUTAN PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pengaturan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir. (n.d.).
- Wahyu, Z. (2026). *Musim Angin Barat, Pantai Grajagan Banyuwangi Jadi Magnet Peselancar Lokal hingga Mancanegara*. Radar Banyuwangi.
- Wu, M. Y., & Pearce, P. L. (2014). Asset-based community development as applied to tourism in Tibet. *Tourism Geographies*, 16(3), 438–456.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2013.824502>
- Yaqin, M. N. (2025, November 17). *Serapan Tenaga Kerja Lokal Dominan, Tambang Tujuh Bukit Libatkan Ribuan Warga Banyuwangi* - *SUARA INDONESIA BANYUWANGI*. Suara Indonesia Banyuwangi.