I. INTRODUCTION

and coastal resources have been giving big contribution for Indonesia Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The biggest contribution of Indonesia GDP come from oil and gas sector (Rp.11,777 billions) while fisheries sector in the 6th positions with total contribution annual Rp.1,863 billions (CIDA, 1988). Although, gas and oil sector is non-renewable resources and with the estimation from the expert, this resource will be finished about 20 years. Fisheries sector is renewable resources, that can sustain if management and development trough in the right way.

Oil and gas activities in Indonesia seventy percent are located in coastal area (Jaini, 2001). These activities can have an impact on the local communities in the coastal area where the most people have their livelihood from artisanal fisheries or 80 percent from the Indonesia fisheries is the artisanal fisheries (Dalzell et. al., 1996). Fourty years later, Indonesia has been explored oil and gas to enhanced national economic growth. These activities have given direct or indirect bad impact to other economic growth.

Tanjung Jabat (Tajabtim) Regency is Jambi Province Strategic Zone because its position facing direct to growth triangle center, Singapore-Batam-Johor as economic growth and business information center of South-east Asia. According to Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA, 1992), its suggested that coastal area west Jambi has three function: 1) Marine fishery base aiming at the growth triangle; 2) Gateway to growth triangle; 3) conservation of mangrove ecosystem and wetland conservation (Berbak National Park that had been ratified in convention of Ramsar, President Statute No. 48, 1991).

Fisheries are one of important economic sectors in Tanjung Jabat (Tajabtim) Regency after the mining sector, their contribution to Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) about 22.6 percent. The Sustainable yield of fisheries approximately of 114,000 ton per year and it production in 2002 is about 42,500 ton (BPS, 2001). This sector has been exploited already. Meanwhile, this area since 1997 has been exploited for oil and gas by some of foreign companies with production is about 23,000 Barrel per steam day (BSD) and gas production about 30.000 M3, (gas deposits about 4.5 billion ton). As we know two activities influence its other, according to Koa and Daya (2004), Petroleum-related
activities have contributed significantly to wetland loss in the Delta. Canals altered natural hydrology by altering water flow pathways, increasing saltwater intrusion, and reducing overland flow and sediment inputs. Approved by the Ministry of Mining and Energy on 29 December 1997, the proposed oil and gas exploration in Jabung Block, would bring in an extra US $480,000,000 in revenue to the government, less than 0.2% of the national park would be damaged. However, is a drastic underestimation of the impact that would be caused by dividing large areas of the park into parcels, not to mention disturbance of wildlife by oil production activities (Berdie National Park Office, 1997).

One of down-stream oil and gas activities are transportation, the company had been develop floating port in Simbur Naik Village to collected oil and gas product, because of in recent the transportation activities done in Muara Sabak Port that from this location crude oil deliver to Plaju (South Sumatra) to processed. Until now, Muara Sabak Port can only lean by ships with tonnage not more than 3,000 DWT and to dredging sedimentation from up land along the shipping lines about 298.540 m³/year. In this case Petrochina has been moved the transportation activities in Simbur Naik. It is estimated that the developing of floating port will affected fisheries resources in this area.

In the Oil and Gas Law, Nomor 22 Year 2001, that effort of oil and gas activities must be create the labor, increase social welfare, equity and to keep sustainable environment, and announced by . Development of floating Port to Oil and Gas transportation in Fishing Ground can be negative impact for fisherman in Tanjabtim Regency. In this case, Oil and Gas Company must be pay for their impact on development plan to the local communities that they majority of livelihood are fishermen. Community of Development Fund Oil and Gas Companies for local communities had not transparence, so that their only gave little contribution and multi-flier effects to local community.

The importance thing, the government should know the value of there natural resources damage that impact from oil and gas activities, and so that they can make regulations for local people. According to Cin cin et-al, 1997, a mix of positive and negative economic and non economic incentives, including regulatory instruments, has been identified for inducing desirable actions. Economic incentives, in particular, are useful in implementing the “polluter pays” principle. Because desired outcomes, the incentives to achieve them are interdependent, they should be identified jointly, and their...
costs and effectiveness should be evaluated simultaneously during the planning process.

1.2 Problem Formulation

From the social aspect perspective, benefit of gas and oil sector in Indonesia just benefit certain group of people and central government. On the other hand, the local communities and local government didn’t take direct beneficiary from this sector. In this case, fisheries sector is the main sector that can gift direct beneficiary to the local communities and local government, especially for their welfare and regional incomes.

The most of Tanjung Jabung Timur coastal area are wetland area about 84.74% and influenced by tidal range. Transportation of oil and gas in Muara Sabak Port depend on tidal range cycle, in this case Petro China had been develop of floating port in Tanjung Nair (distance 27 Km from the Muara Sabak Port) that its location direct face South China Sea, and so that tankers can be enter tanker with capacity more than 30 ton.

The project is important to increase the production of crude oil.

Development of floating port will limit the fisherman’s fishing ground, because its area will be boundaries to shipping and tanker activities, in this case the fisherman must get another fishing ground that far from this area, whereas the most of fisherman are Artisanal fisheries that have limited capital and technology to taking place new fishing ground area. Beside that, development of Floating Port will affect coastal resources especially fisheries resources.

Oil and Gas are the important sector to national economic growth and Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency but this sector not given direct contribution for local people that the most of they livelihood farmers and fishermen. The more important one of oil and gas are non-renewable resources. Further more, its deposit in Tanjung Jabung Timur just for eleven year (PERTAMINA, 2003). According to Oil and Gas Law, Number 22 Year 2001, the Oil and Gas Company have responsible for local people, in this case the company have Community Development Fund, actually in implementation the distribution and purpose of fund not transparence. (Framework of thinking sees in figure 1)

1.3. Objective of Research

The objective of the study are as follows:

1. To calculate fisheries resources damage.
2. To calculate lost of earning of local fisherman.
3. To analyze the strategic of livelihood for fisherman

1.4. Benefit of Research
This study has some benefit as follows:

- To manage fisheries resources used.
- To increase social welfare and sustainable livelihood for fisherman.

Scope of Activities
- To identify fisheries resources
- To calculate resources damage due to floating port development.
- To estimate compensation for small scale fisherman.
Figure 1. Framework of thinking