



# Small-scale fisheries in Indonesia: benefits to households, the roles of women, and opportunities for improving livelihoods

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Presentation to 6th Gender and Fisheries Symposium, AFAF,  
6 August 2016, Bangkok, Thailand

- Background & Objectives of ACIAR Small Research Project Activity (2016)
- Small scale fisheries, gender and livelihoods enhancement in Indonesia
- Approach and Methods of Project
- Preliminary Results to date



# Small-scale fisheries (SSF), gender & livelihoods in Indonesia

- In Indonesia in 2012, approximately 95% of the fish supplied was sourced by small-scale fishers (FAO 2011–2015).
- No robust figures on number of people involved in SSF across all the different forms (capture fisheries, gleaning, aquaculture)
- Unknown number of women are also involved in SSF.
- Women may contribute up to 50% or more of the people engaged in fisheries in Indonesia.
- Women's work is often not recorded in government statistics.
- BPS Indonesia classifies fishers based on the amount of time spent fishing:
  - (i) full time fishers who spend all of their working time fishing;
  - (ii) part time (major) fishers who spend the majority of their working time fishing but may have other work activities; and
  - (iii) part time (minor) fishers who spend a minor part of their working time fishing.

SSF Contributions – economic, social, cultural, food security etc but difficult to quantify

# Small-scale fisheries, gender & Livelihoods in Indonesia

- Given the contributions of SSF in Indonesia and the various challenges facing fisheries (e.g. unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, environmental trends (climate change and natural disasters) and conservation initiatives (e.g. MPAs).
- And...livelihoods of women may be affected disproportionately by pressures on marine ecosystems (e.g., overfishing, climate change).
- Sustaining current marine and fisheries-based livelihoods and developing new livelihood activities is increasingly a priority for Indonesia (ACIAR 10 yr plan, MMAF Priorities).



# Livelihood Diversification/Enhancement/Alternatives

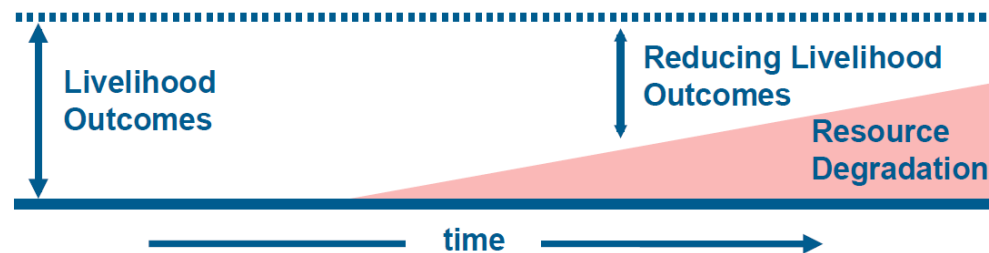
## Two main approaches:

### Opportunities for enhancing existing livelihood strategies

- Include promoting the factors that help livelihood change, and redressing the factors that inhibit livelihood change

### Livelihood diversification (adopting new strategies)

- Alternative Livelihood Project/Alternative Income Generating Activity
- Promote substitutes to reduce fishing pressure and environmentally damaging/illegal behaviour, reduce poverty, generate economic benefits
- 'Alternative livelihoods' often implemented **AFTER** a conservation/marine management initiative has commenced when communities are already having to cope can have negative impacts or displacement from fishing areas (IMM 2008)



Reduced livelihood outcomes caused by long term resource degradation (IMM 2008:8)

# 3 assumptions underlying ALPs

1. Providing alternatives will reduce peoples need and desire to exploit a particular resource

- evidence this is generally not the case as alternative incomes become supplementary source of income and levels of exploitation continue or subsidise continued exploitation of resource
- people will substitute damaging with non-damaging activity and assumes people will forgo short term gains

*To be a substitute the ALP should align with same functions (ie provide income, job satisfaction etc)*

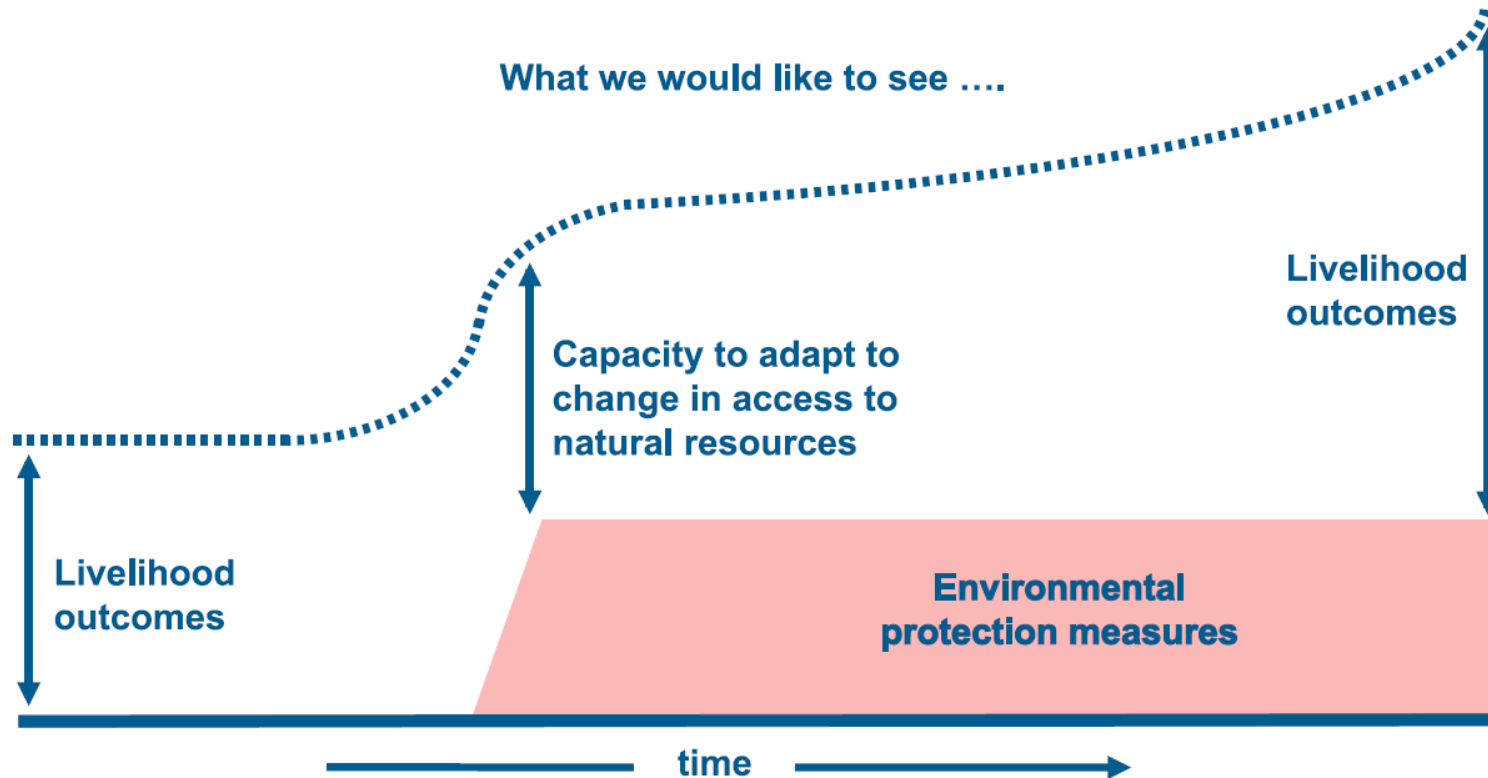
2. Communities are homogenous, and community level implemented ALPs will have widespread uptake

*Dependence vs use, generate benefits for right people*

3. ALP interventions targeted to individuals will scale up from individual to household to community level impact

*Even if HH changes, many socio-economic influences can affect this ALP - e.g. markets  
(Wright et al 2015)*

# Livelihood enhancement & diversification



Important to give users options to diversify away BEFORE access is restricted. The process of developing livelihood alternatives should be seen as a means of enhancing their livelihoods (not only ensuring they remain unchanged) but also build their capacity to take advantage of new opportunities that MPAs can create (IMM 2008)

# Aims and Objectives



## **Project Aims:**

1. to review and evaluate the contribution of small-scale fisheries (SSF) and aquaculture to household livelihoods in coastal communities of Indonesia
2. Identify and evaluate case studies where attempts have been made to enhance the livelihoods (e.g. existing or alternatives) of SSF communities and their effectiveness.

## **Project objectives:**

1. Develop an understanding of the significance of SSF in Indonesia and women's roles in these fisheries;
2. Describe success factors for coastal livelihoods;
3. Identify opportunities where livelihoods may be strengthened, diversified or alternatives developed, and
4. Document knowledge gaps and future research needs for further action research in Indonesia.



# APPROACH



## Literature Review/desk top study

- SSF, gender and livelihoods in Indonesia literature
- Review past/current livelihood enhancement projects
  - Published and grey literature
  - Template for summarizing studies of SSF to make comparisons, highlight common findings and lessons
- Document success, constraints, opportunities

**Workshops (3) and field visits** to view livelihood enhancement initiatives, discuss methodologies and approaches, identify livelihood case studies

**Report** to ACIAR, & Indonesian government on common findings, research gaps, recommendations *for documenting gender equity in fisheries data and enhancing livelihoods, as a basis for more applied, action-driven research in Indonesia in the future*

Peer reviewed **journal** article(s)

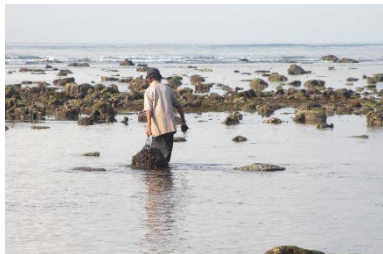
## Scope of SSF case studies

- Men/women
- coastal fishing/offshore fishing/gleaning/trading/processing (shark, tuna, reef fisheries etc)
- Aquaculture (ponds, seaweed, trepang, mud crabs)



## Types of Livelihood Outcomes to be improved

- Income
- Capacity of communities; assets, changed attitudes
- Wellbeing and improved quality of life
- Reduced vulnerability and marginalisation, rights
- Natural resource sustainability (habitat, species)





## **Types of Projects:**

Bilateral & international development programs, large regional initiatives, International NGOs, community-based NGOs and government programs

## **Examples of Types of livelihood Interventions:**

- Fish farmer field schools for improved production and food security
- Community empowerment
- Fishing subsidies
- Value chains and markets: value adding and fair trade
- Tourism
- Governance
- Resource management activities
- Livelihood switching - FADs



<b>Title of project</b>	<b>Corporate title of project being implemented</b>
<b>Funder of project</b>	Source of funding
<b>Implementer /partners</b>	Implementer(s), regional and local partner(s)
<b>Investment</b>	Total funding, including portion of livelihood component
<b>Date/period of project</b>	Date or period of project implementation
<b>Location(s)</b>	Place implemented
<b>Goal of livelihood activity</b>	Livelihood issue being addressed and desired livelihood outcome(s), including targeted participants and how identified
<b>Approach</b>	Theoretical basis or driving narrative of intervention design; eg. poverty alleviation, value chain, co-management, SLA, conservation, community-based, adaptation and mitigation, food security, vulnerability
<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>	What were the characteristics of the targeted beneficiaries and did project reach these beneficiaries?
<b>Gender component and women</b>	Did project design include gender analysis and were women specifically targeted?
<b>Description of livelihood activity</b>	What was carried out and what livelihood enhancement is being done (which assets are being built?)
<b>Activities implemented</b>	Describe the key activities or actions undertaken
<b>Successes and benefits for livelihood outcomes?</b>	How did the activity impact on livelihood outcomes (eg income, diversification, sustainable natural resource use, improved capacity, quality of life, wellbeing, reduced marginalisation and vulnerability, improved assets etc) Direct and indirect?- Ecological, Social, Economic, Institutional
<b>Challenges/constraints/ livelihood sustainability</b>	These could be governance, economic, social, cultural, market etc.
<b>Evaluation of project</b>	How was project evaluated? What evidence-based indicators/criteria were used?
<b>Lessons/learnings</b>	
<b>Opportunities</b>	
<b>Sources of information</b>	References

**Temple for Livelihood Evaluations (adapted from IMM 2008)**

# Livelihood Projects reviewed

- Alternative livelihoods project for fishers on Rote and in Kupang Bay (AusAID)
- AIPD Rural Development Program (Australian Government)
- Diversification of smallholder coastal aquaculture in Indonesia (ACIAR)
  
- Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program Phase I (ATSEA)
- Coastal Community Development & Fisheries Resources Management Project (CO-Fish) (ADB)
- Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (ADB)
- Coastal Community Development Project (IFAD)
  
- COREMAP – Phase I & II (WB/ADB/AUSAID/Indonesia)
- Implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries in Lombok (EU)
- Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Program (FAO - Spain)
- Indonesia Marine and Climate Support Project (IMACS/USAID)

# Livelihood Projects reviewed

## Indonesian government Initiatives

- Inka Mina (MMAF)
- Minapolitan Area (MMAF)
- National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) (Indonesian Government)
- Peningkatan Kehidupan Nelayan (Fishers Livelihood Improvement Program) (MMAF)

## NGOs

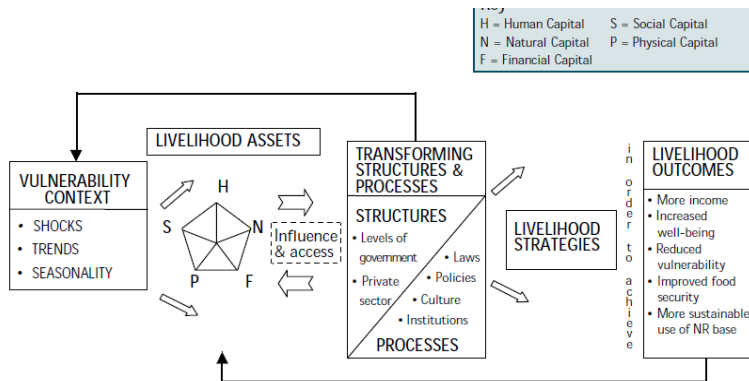
- Mangroves for the Future (MFF)
- Mangrove restoration and sustainable shrimp aquaculture/Coastal Farmer Field schools in Sulawesi (Blue Forests)
- World Conservation Society (WCS)
- Mud Crab Fishery, Arguni Bay West Papua (MDPI – CI partnership)
- I-Fish and Fair Trade (MDPI)
- Locally marine Managed Areas and Community Capacity Building for Livelihood Improvement (ILMMA)
- Aquarium fish and manufacture of artificial reefs in northern Bali (LINI).

# Preliminary findings from the review and evaluations – work in progress!

- Many different approaches to SSF and Livelihoods in Indonesia
- Scale varies: Small and large scale programs
- Depends priorities/agenda of implementers
  - Conservation and environment agenda (alternative income generation)
  - Development agenda (poverty alleviation, alternative income generation, empowerment)
  - Fisheries management agenda (limited)
  - Community-based (grass roots, bottom up)
  - Asset-based improvements
  - Technical/Subsidies/Incentive based

# Preliminary findings from the review and evaluations – work in progress!

- Information on successes often not well captured in evaluations where there are evaluations - often top down (logical frameworks), external, vs participatory
- Often unachievable targets (e.g. 50% increase in HH income)
- Evaluation of livelihood programs limited to quantitative reporting (e.g. no of male/female participants, no of mangrove crab cages distributed, no of seedlings planted)
- Difficult to thus quantify the change and benefits (? # of men and women reached)
- Evidence from reviews that participation of beneficiaries in livelihoods projects declines over time
- How many programs have applied **Sustainable Livelihoods Framework** to enhance existing strategies?



Framework for the analysis of sustainable livelihoods provides a holistic and integrated view of the processes by which people achieve (or fail to achieve) sustainable livelihoods



# Preliminary findings from the review and evaluations – work in progress!

- Projects/implementers might have specific gender policies and identify women as beneficiaries
- Often gender is considered in project design and planning but not followed through.
- but projects didn't have impact from gender perspective.
- Limited gender analysis, specific monitoring or indicators
- Yet to be seen how much is aimed enhancing existing livelihoods of women and marginalised groups (men and women) vs new livelihoods.



# Preliminary findings from the review and evaluations – work in progress!

- Government programs focussed on improving assets available to fishers – e.g. provision of boats/equipment doesn't necessarily lead to improved livelihoods
- Weak linkages between national government programs and district level (eg provision of boats not supported by any other local activities).
- Limited experience of NGOs and facilitators in implementation
- Role of *punggawa* or bosses is important and some projects have had adverse issues to contend with.
- Limited project approaches which recognise HHs survive through livelihood diversification and have 4-5 livelihood activities/assets across gender groups.
- Government programs (e.g PNPM) that were more bottom up or participatory with more continuous support were more successful.

# Livelihood Diversification/Enhancement/Alternatives

- What works and what doesn't?
  - Various approaches and livelihood initiatives have been implemented in coastal communities, often poor documentation, evaluation and limited successes.
  - This may be due to the fact that many programs have often tried to move people into completely new livelihoods activities and abandon their previous activities (Ireland *et al.*, 2004).
  - Often due to lack of understanding of complexity in which livelihoods are constructed and the needs and aspirations of coastal communities.
  - Further, a gender approach to small scale fisheries, management and livelihood enhancement programs and benefits is also often lacking.

# Thank you

