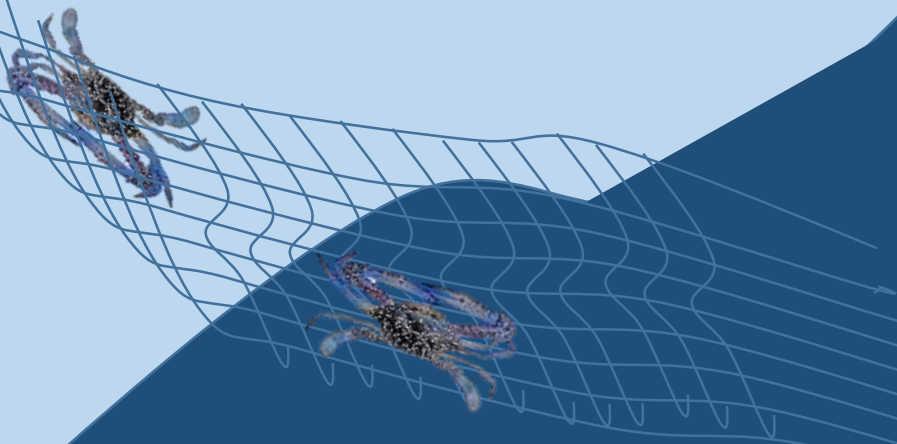


A Journey to Get a Seat in the Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Management: a Case Study in Lampung, Indonesia

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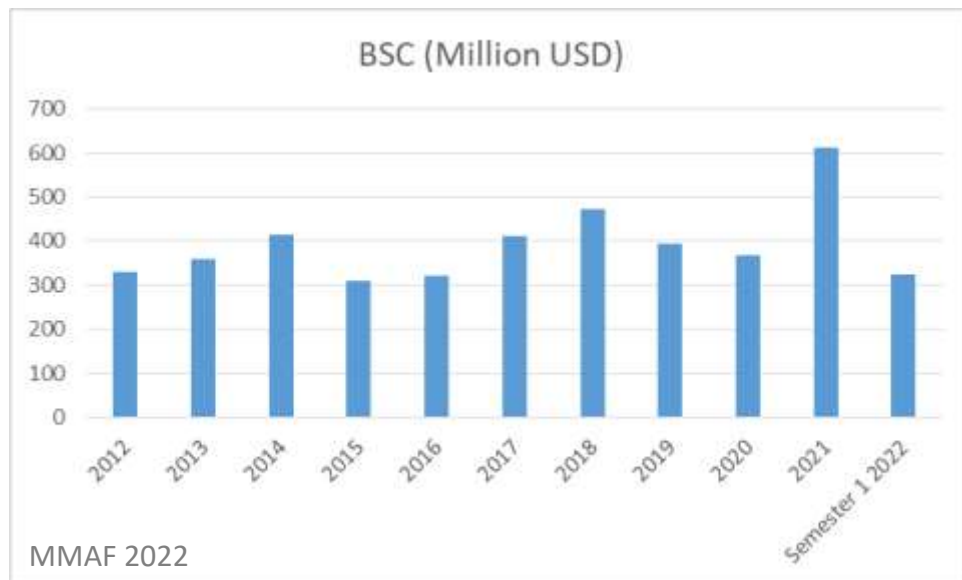


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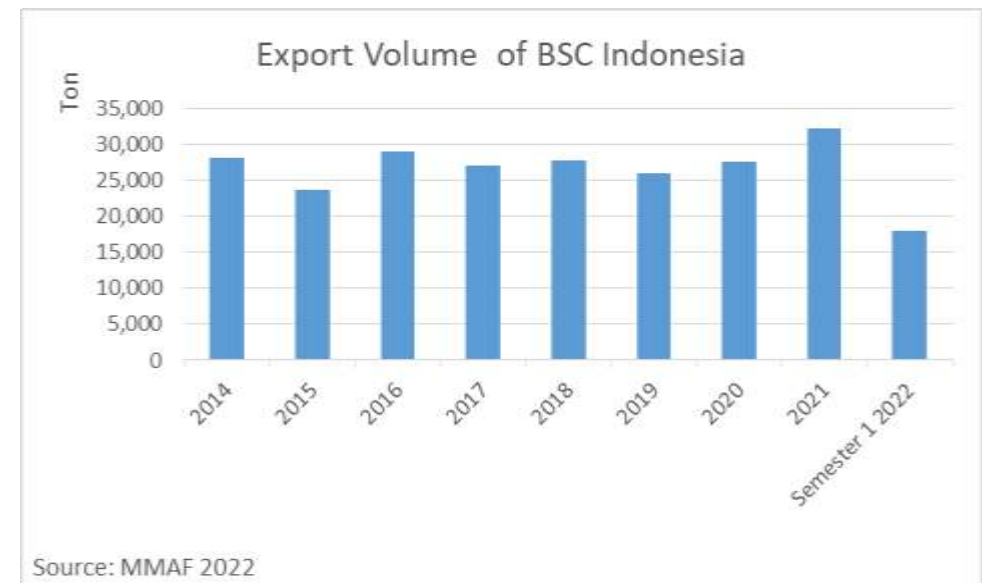
Blue Swimming Crab in Indonesia

- The 2nd largest producer of crab globally in 2014 (MMAF 2019)
- Crab contributed to the 4th Indonesia export value in fishery, 9.65% of total export value of fish in Semester 1 of 2022 (liputan6, 2022).

the highest value for the last 10 years

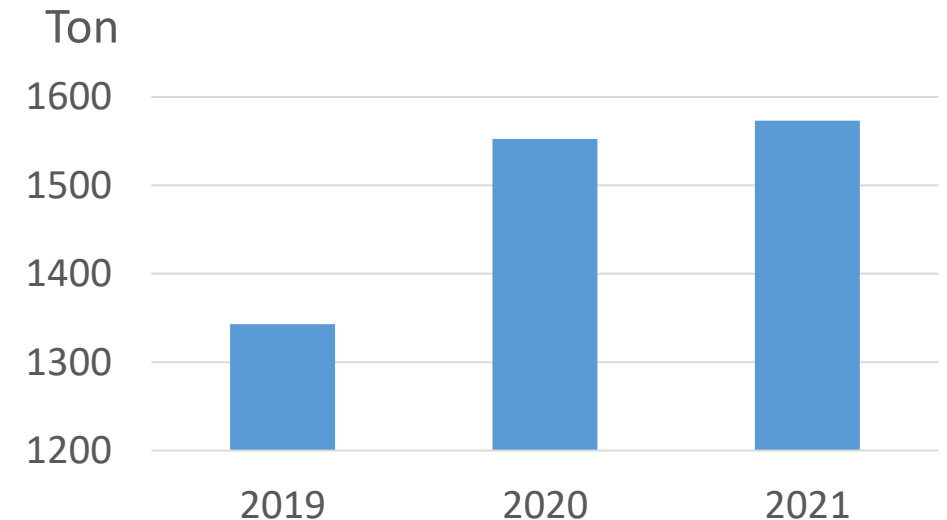


the export volume is the highest in the past 8 years



BSC in Lampung is Important for Indonesia

- 10-15% of Indonesia production
- Increased gradually from 2019-2021



- 5 base blue swimming crab processing companies
- 3 plants in other provinces in Indonesia regularly sourcing BSC from Lampung
- 22 mini plants

Concerns

- an increase in production and value gradually
- an indication of growth overfishing in Lampung

(Seafood watch, 2018; Ernawati et al., 2021; EDF, 2020).

Fishery management

The productivity of the resources

Involvement of a wide-ranging set of tasks and genuine participation in the management process.

The fisheries management authority

The interested parties

?

Concerns

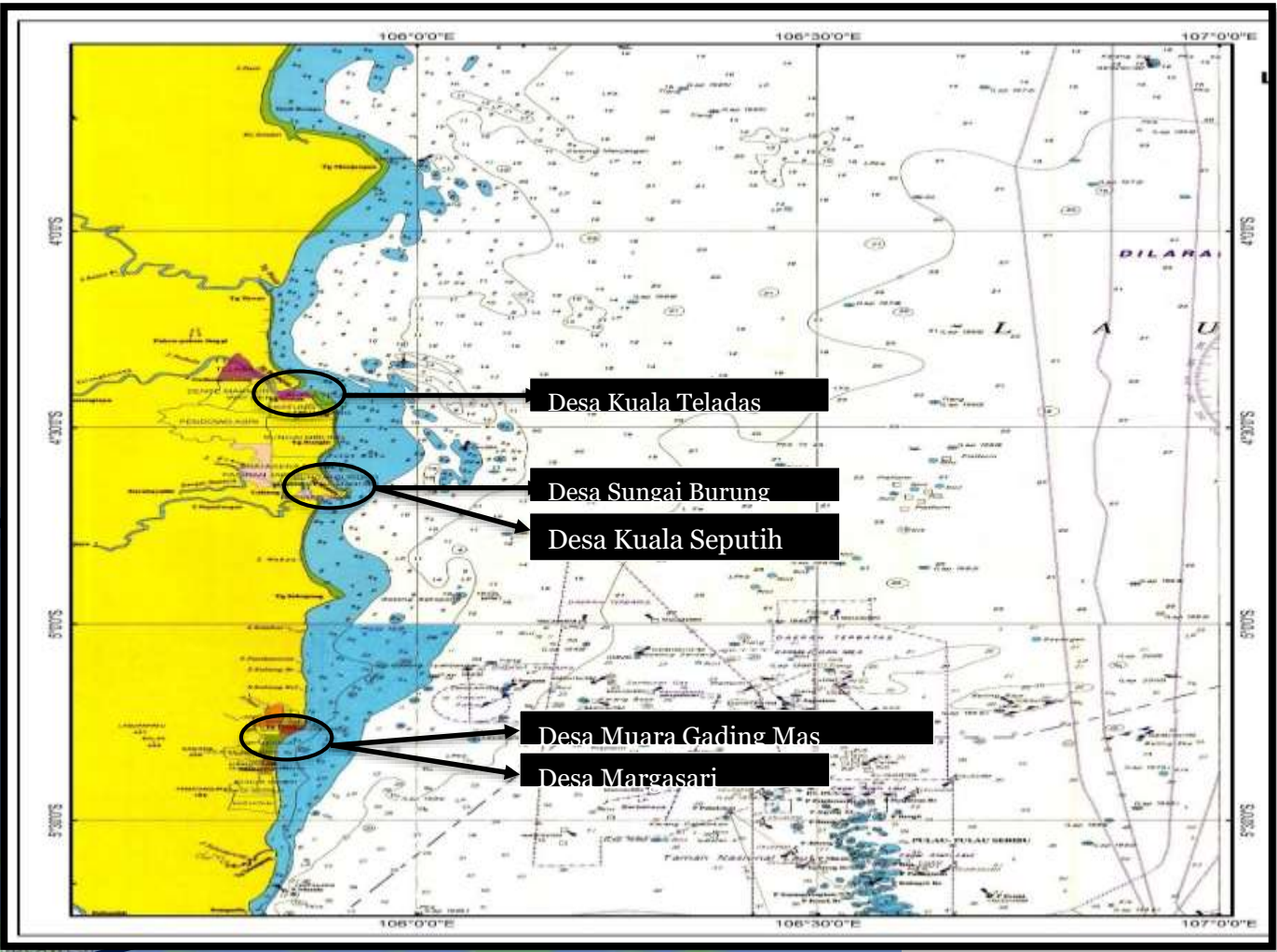
- The interested parties?
 - mostly dominated by fishers and fishing companies.
- Is Fishery only about fishing effort?
 - fishery involves pre-fishing, marketing and processing that engage multi-stakeholders, not only about fishing effort.
- A growing recognition of role division between both gender, men and women
- Problematic to recognise women as one of the actors in fishery sector

Methods

- Gender study was conducted in early 2021
- Applied gender segregated roles and factors contributed to different roles, interest and needs along the value chain
- 5 villages in eastern coast of Lampung
- Interviewed 99 people including 37 men and 62 women



Study sites

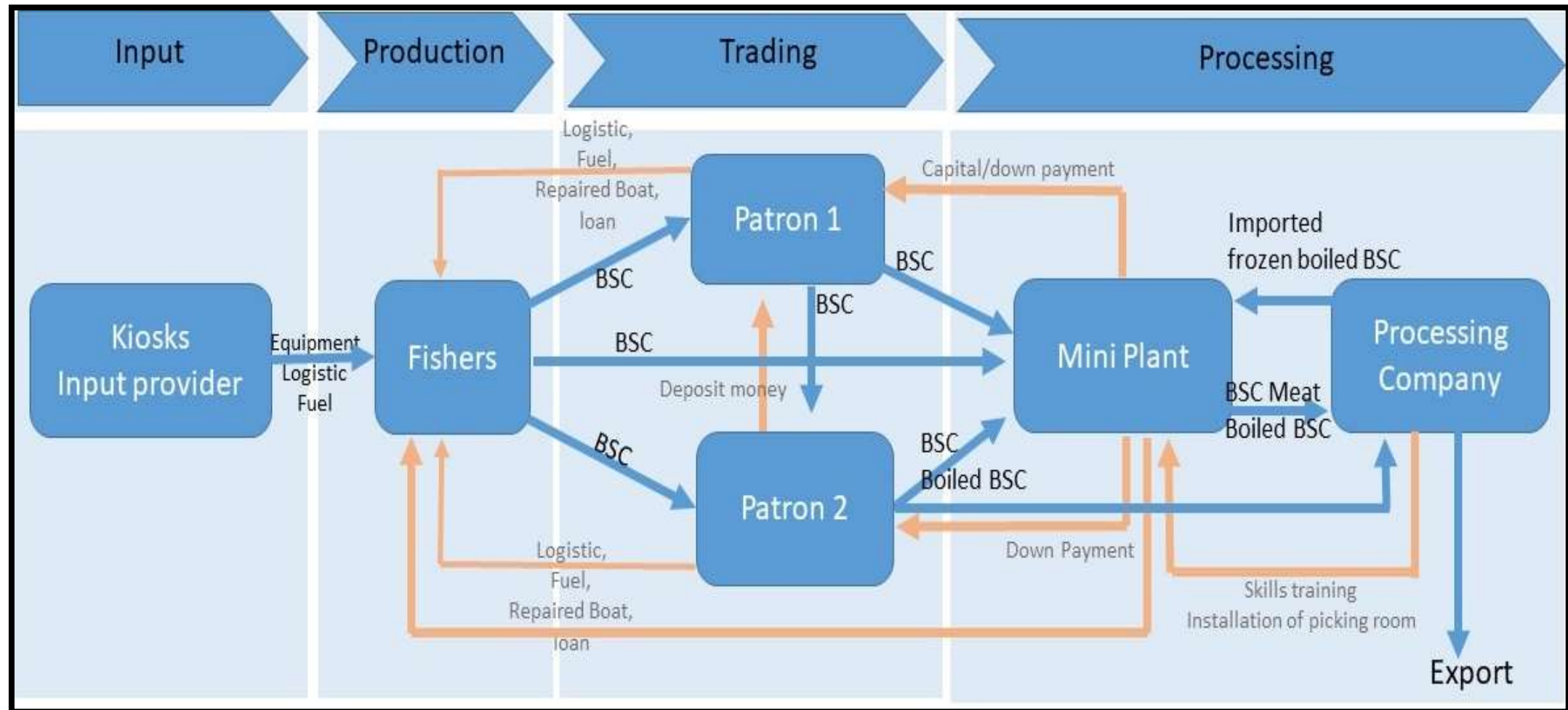


Finding 1: Core Process

1. Caught using set bottom gillnets and collapsible traps
2. Core process



Products exchange



Finding 2: Actors

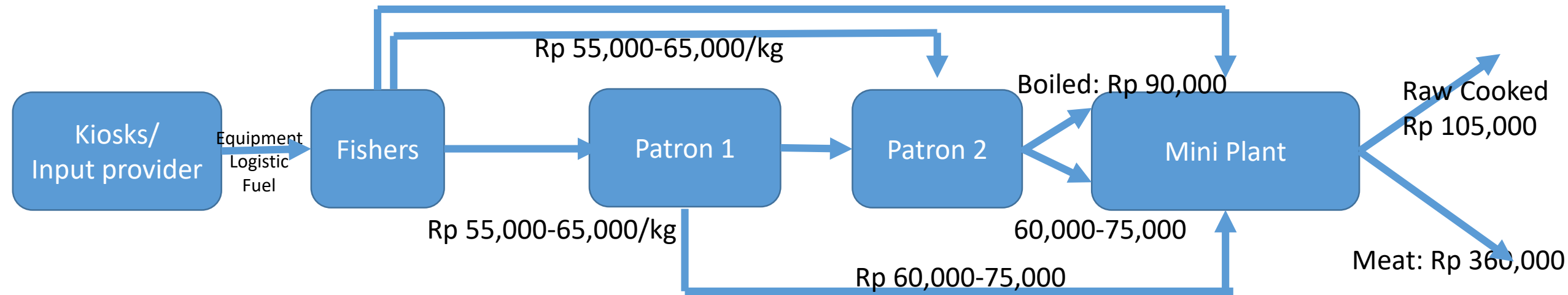
- 4833 people in total involved from pre-production, production, marketing stage & mini plant in the targeted villages.
- Number of women: 2516 women, 52% of total worker
- No woman involved catching BSC to the sea
- Several fishing groups presented in these villages. None involved women in the group.
- Association of mini plant and traders: PPRa (Perkumpulan Pengusaha Rajungan) or association of BSC processing owners.
- One woman, Nurhayanti, was the chief of PPRa association in Lampung Timur District. no woman involved in the organization Tulang Bawang District
- Several women traders were not aware of this association.

Factors	Total	Muara Gading Mas Village	Marga Sari	Kuala Teladas	Sungai Burung	Kuala Seputih
kiosk selling fishing gear	64	> 10	1	17	20	16
# of fishers	3094	800	1124	500	470	200
# of BSC Fishers	2170	400 (sub village 5)	480	620	470	200
# of women involved in nets	1970	400 (sub village 5)	320	620	470	160
# of women as picking crab from nets	1970	400 (sub village 5)	320	620	470	160
# of patron	118	45	20	17	20	16
# of women patron	49	35	10	1	2	1
# of mini plants	18	9	4	4	0	1
# of mini plants owned by women	4	3	0	1	0	0
# of women in picking meat crab	493	293	80	60	0	80

Activities Segregated by Gender

Input Provider		Production		Patron 1		Patron 2		Mini plant	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
kiosks sold fishing gear fuel supply	Making and Mending nets	Preparing equipment and logistic. Operating the boats Set the net in the sea Release crab from nets Clean nets Receiving money	Release crab from nets	Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.	Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.	Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.	Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.	Owners: Buyer negotiation Documentation Paying to those who brought the crab Workers: boiling, Transporting from trader's place to plants, Store the crab.	Owners: Buyer negotiation Recording Paying to those who brought the crab Pickers: Picking the meat, sorting, Unloading and packing
	Insert baits into a small plastic bag		Clean nets	Invest in fishing cost	Invest in fishing cost	Invest in fishing cost	Invest in fishing cost		
			Receiving money	Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)	Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)	Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)	Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment).		
				Provide supplies	Provide supplies	Grading	Grading		
				Receiving money	Receiving money	Weight the catch	Weight the catch		
					Receiving money	Recording	Recording		
						Sometimes Boiling the crab	Sometimes Boiling the crab		
						Receiving money	Receiving money		

Benefit among actors



Input	Fishers	Releasing crabs from net	Margin sales Patron	Margin sales mini plant	Worker in mini plant
Net maker: Rp 80,000-90,000	Rp 55,000 - 60,000/kg	Normal: 50,000/day. Abundant: 100,000/day	Rp 5000-10,000/kg	Rp 5000-260,000/kg	Rp 20,000-25,000/kg
Insert fish bait in plastic bag: Rp 60,000/person/day	Average income: 250,000-300,000/daily			Picking only : Rp 2000/kg	

Relationship among actors

- Patron-Client Relationship:
 - Fishers to traders; A bigger traders and mini plant to smaller trader
 - Operational cost paid by patron
 - Down Payment
 - Debt; help in finding loan
 - Finding solution of fisher's problem
 - Assurance the BSC will be bought
 - Client (fishers) was brought to the location by patron (a Trader)
- Limited number of independent fishers

Relationship in a fishing family

	Woman	Man
Who decide on what	related to children, school, and social activity	women's time and space activity
Financial aspect	woman kept the money Decision on daily needs	buy things on a big amount of spending
Public meeting	Not invited Invited, normally sat at the back, listened to the discussion and no participation in the discussion	Participate in the discussion

Concerns along the value chain

- used nets,
- waste crab shells,
- by catch from fishing that cause silting the area
- issue of micro plastic.
- Occupational health along the chain



Occupational health Concern



Opportunity to encourage more participation of women

- Women are interested to know and discuss further about crab resources although they sometimes feel inferior in public speaking
 - Women involved more at pre and post-production.
 - Women have knowledge about BSC size, quality and untargeted products.
- Women are willing to attend in a meeting when invited.
 - However, less chance to understand and to participate in expressing their opinion in a meeting.
- Initial activity to prepare the women groups in improving their confidence in talking in public about crab resource.
 - Women had no hesitation talking with another women or in a mixed and smaller groups however it might have different case in public meeting.
- Starts with discussing their interest and needs at landing side: to reduce finger tips and palm bleeding and diversifying livelihoods.

Call for Actions

- Disseminated the gender analysis study to partners and encouraged partners to facilitate gender mainstreaming in BSC fishery.
- Internal discussion: a shift approaches from complementary to one important actor in the BSC fishery.
- Encouraged the representation of women in all fishery related activity, provided space and time for women to express their ideas in multi stakeholder forum or management committee and working group at provincial level.
- Identified women champions who were able to motivate and encourage other women
- Discussed with men member to highlight the role of women in BSC trading chain:
 - to increase awareness of wider society in improving the recognition of women's roles
 - gain permission from men or husband of a woman to join activity for women

Call for Actions 2: Capacity Building activity

- Trainings:
 - financial literacy training
 - improving working condition by discussing handling protocols at landing site
 - Diversified livelihoods: processing blue swimming crab by products
- a shared learning among women from several targeted villages
- advocated the women's voice through photo:
 - Training to analyse their concern through photos and presented to local authority.
 - Encourage critical dialogue with interested parties: governor.



Call for Actions 3

- Exposed persistently to the local governments about the roles of women along the BSC chain: One district, Tulang Bawang, required women representative in surveillance team.
- On the process, women's group were now part in working group in the committee of BSC Management, KPPRB.

Lessons from this journey

- **A transformative change** was taken by the implementing agencies to continuously support the integration of gender aspect in the BSC management.
- **A collaboration from implementing agencies** (EDF, Mitra Bentala, CTC, PVI, Starling, Yapeka, IPB) who facilitate the process in gender mainstreaming
- Sometimes the hindering factor comes from the woman themselves or other women → increasing awareness and capacity
- The community organizers of this project had to discuss about women's activity in men fishing group at initial stage.
 - Hindering condition came from surrounding: Limited by their husband and family
- Community meetings should **engage more women**: inviting & encouraging women to speak to express their views.
- **Continuously sounding** to wider stakeholders including men and local government to be aware and recognize the role of women along the BSC industry.

Lessons from this journey (2)

- Women's roles and contributions to the sector must be **formally and legally recognized**
 - Enable them to participate in decision-making processes at fishery management.
 - Open to access to social protection and good and safe working conditions
- **A forum of women**, *Perempuan Nelayan Rajungan Bersatu Sungai Burung*, was established in Sungai Burung Village in Tulang Bawang District as a pin point to accelerate the activity of women's groups
 - Getting formal support from the village government
 - Sharing ideas through whatsapp group
- More attention is needed to **increase the health of women workers.**



Lessons from this journey (3)

- Some women were **powerful**:
 - Patron traders in the area and mini plant owners.
 - Courageous to bring up issues on destruction of habitat and multi stakeholder conflicts.
- The stereotype of women's activity:
 - women's role in religious and family's welfare activity
 - seen as actors in food processing in fishery sector
 - The discussion with local, district and provincial governments, positioned women groups governed under food processing division. A category men in fishing (i.e. catching), while women in food processing under the local government platform.
- Gender mainstreaming in the fishery management is on progress.



Acknowledgement :

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Thank you
Terima kasih



Tabik Pun