Livelihood Development and Resources Management toward Social Resilience in Coastal Areas of Indonesia

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Livelihood development strategies in fishing community of Indonesia are implemented to encourage and improve participation of fishing community to diversities livelihoods. The objective of this research is to assess the development livelihood strategies and resources management in fishing community toward resilience in Indonesian coastal area. This research was conducted due to potency and issues of fisheries livelihood development in case study area and Indonesia. A series of study were conducted in the eastern part of Indonesia: Laikang Villages in Takalar District; Garassikang, LP Bahari, and Ujunga Village in Joniponto District; and Pengembangan Village in Jembrana.

Over-fishing was faced by Fishermen in Jimbrana because of effort increasing. As consequence, some fishermen worked in construction work and other livelihood to overcome low income situation in off fish season. Even, few boat owners sold their fishing fleet for survival their life and maintained other assets during the fish crisis. Management intervention was needed to recovery this tragedy of common.

Meanwhile, in other study areas were implemented small scale resources management project (SCRMP) to improve household economy of fishermen by encouraging the perspective activities, such as seaweed culture and fish peddling. Around 77% of total respondents selected to cultivate seaweed with long line floating method. At the present, this alternative livelihood has played an important role in socioeconomic of fishing community as the main income resources, beside fishing activities. Fishing community can increase their income in range IDR 0.5-1 million, because seaweed farming gave them additional income. They got a benefit from seaweed farming because the market system was supported properly by middleman to supply investment and daily operation cost.

Learning from the successful of SCRMP in Takalar District, at least two strategies can adopted and developed to overcome the fish crisis in Jimbrana District through
alternative and diversification of fisheries livelihood development, and adaptation strategies. Sea weed as potential resources in coastal area can promote for alternative income through intensive cultivation and marketing expansion in the future. It is also need to expand the potential farm area within coastal area due feasible criterion for seaweed farming and establish zoning system for sustainable livelihood development.