

COMPLETION REPORT

Developing fisheries Livelihoods in coastal community: A comparative study between Japan and Indonesia

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I have conducted field survey in two coastal villages of Indonesia, namely Laikang Village In South Sulawesi Province and Serewe Village in West Nusa Tenggara Province, and Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan for my research “Developing fisheries livelihoods in coastal community: A comparative study between Japan and Indonesia”.

As the result of survey and analysis of the above two coastal village in Indonesia shows that fishermen have various livelihood activities such as capture fisheries, seaweed farming, and seaweed farming combined with capture fisheries activity, seaweed farming combined with some other works. There are some fishermen who works for seaweed farming as a single activity (35%), combined seaweed farming and fishing activities (56%) and another multiple activities (9%). Therefore 65% of fisherman have so called double strategy or double works on livelihoods development. It means, fishermen together with family should do both fisheries activity and alternative jobs beside fisheries. Almost all seaweed farmers (97.5%) agree that the benefit of seaweed farming is better than catching the fish. There are many reasons of fishermen who doing seaweed farming as income source; 1) the Indonesian government introduced and supported seaweed farming technology that aimed to improve the economy of coastal communities. 2) seaweed farming can manage with relatively small operational costs. 3) seaweed farming is easy to maintain or monitor daily and/or weekly. In case of farming of seaweed, planting process, maintenance and harvesting are conducted by the husband, and wife and daughter support for seedling.

On the other hand, Fishermen’s livelihood in Hiroshima, Japan is deffeent. They optimzing the role of Fisheries Cooperative Association (FCA) and role of women of fishermen’s villege on marketing of fisheries. Overall, marketing of fisheries in Hiroshima has been empowered the by women, particularly for both direct and indirect marketing activities. Direct marketing has a lot of benefits for the participants (Fishermen and Consumer) and local community as well as their environment. Direct fish market advocates self-sufficiency/independency and prevents over utilization of resources in an attempt to meet customer’s demand. Participation of women of fishermen’s villege in direct fish market creates good sense of belongings especially through group activities. It also changes the subordinate view of women by their spouse. Marketing activities of women improved the level of living by the support of their spouse and family.

However, indirect marketing is taking the most part of fish marketing in Hiroshima Prefecture, which is operated by Fisheries Cooperative Association (FCA). Up to present, indirect market is still fisheries main channels in rural area of Hiroshima Prefecture. Direct or indirect marketing channel is selected by the type of fish and their products. Based on the above circumstances, women of fishermen's village can get their idea of consumer's needs and also create their opinions.

Finally, developing fisheries livelihood in two countries in Asia have different circumstances and different strategies. Based on the above circumstances, women of fishermen's village can get their idea of consumer's needs and also create their opinions. Indonesian coastal villages have more to conduct double strategy. It means, fishermen conducted two different livelihood activities by family anticipating for low fisheries season and/or off fisheries season. In Hiroshima, Japan fishermen spend more time for marketing through both direct and indirect channel by women which improve their household income.

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