PROFIT OR SOCIAL CAPITAL?

A CASE STUDY OF THE MOTIVATIONS BEHIND SEAWEED WOMEN'S GROUPS IN INDONESIAN VILLAGES

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Indonesia seaweed farming

Gracillaria (Gracilaria sp.)

E.Cottonii (Kappaphycus alvarezii

Spinosum (Eucheuma denticulatum)





Production=1.285.811 ton

8. East Kalimentan (2,72%)

Production = 249.412 ton

Production = 164 021 ton

12. North Maluku (1,06%)

Production = 97 500 ton







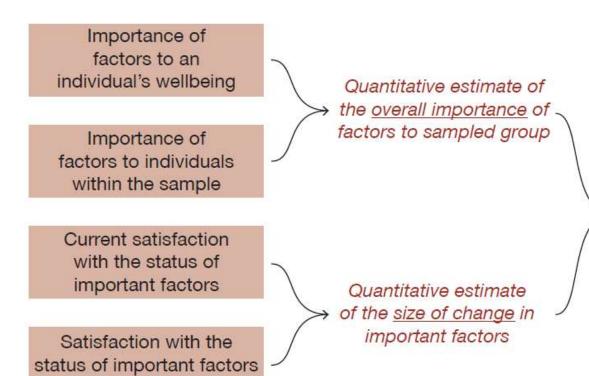
Objective:

Analyse the socio-economic benefits for women from community-scale processing of established seaweed species.

Method:

before policy change

- Collecting individual level data from 74 women involved with 12 seaweed processing groups in Takalar Regency of South Sulawesi
- Using 'wellbeing game' / wellbeing impact evaluation W-IE approach



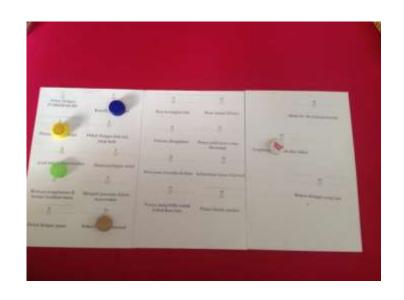
Inferred significance of change in important factors to sampled group (wellbeing impact change score)

Perceived reason for changes in satisfaction with important factors Assessment of the extent to which a policy change has, or could, <u>impact</u> factors critical to wellbeing

Wellbeing game:

Total of 21 wellbeing factors

	Wellbeing factor (abbreviation for reporting)	Phrase used on cards
1	Having good quality clinics and hospitals close by	Dekat dengan PUSKEMAS/RS
	(clinics)	
2	Having houses that are in good condition (houses)	Rumah yang bagus
3	Having motorised transport (e.g. motorcycle, car)	Punya Motor/Mobil
	(motorcycle)	
4	Having good quality schools close by (schools)	Dekat dengan Sekolah
5	Being able to send the children to highest education level	Anak bisa ke Universitas
	(e.g. at least until bachelor degree) (University)	
6	Social networking (SN)	Punya jaringan social (banyak teman)
7	Sharing experiences and learning new skills (learning)	Berbagi pengalaman & belajar keahlian
		baru
8	Having good role models in the community (role models)	Menjadi panutan di tengah masyarakat
9	Being close to the market (market)	Dekat dengan pasar
10	Being strong and healthy (health)	Sehat fisik dan mental
11	Being able to go for hajj (hajj)	Bisa berangkat haji
12	Safety: Knowing that the village is a safe place (e.g. not	Desa Aman/Damai
	many robberies or violence) (safety)	
13	Law enforcement: Knowing that people who behave outside	Hukum ditegakkan





Perceived impacts of seaweed farming:

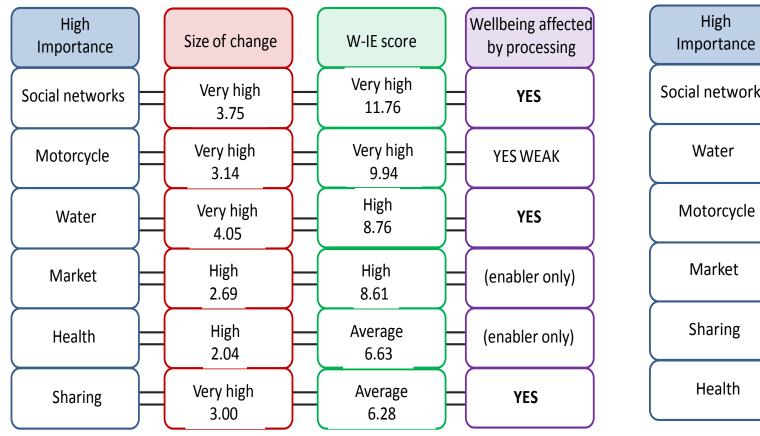
#	Wellbeing factor	% (a)	Imp (b)	Overall Imp (c)=(a.b)	Sat now (d)	Sat before (e)	Sat Change (f) = (d-e)	W-IE (c.f)
3	Motorcycle	46	8.76	4.02	7.91	4.73	3.18	12.80
2	Housing	49	8.13	3.96	7.41	4.50	2.91	11.51
10	Health	58	8.99	5.22	8.05	5.95	2.10	10.97
20	Environment	35	9.15	3.21	7.00	4.11	2.89	9.29
16	Basic needs	35	9.08	3.19	7.84	4.96	2.88	9.19
17	Other needs	38	8.93	3.38	7.46	<i>4.78</i>	2.68	9.06
11	Hajj	34	8.84	2.99	6.92	3.92	3.00	8.96
5	University	31	8.65	2.69	6.96	3.65	3.31	8.90
1	Clinics	31	8.13	2.53	7.78	4.43	3.35	8.47
18	Own businesses	35	8.65	3.04	6.78	4.00	2.78	8.45

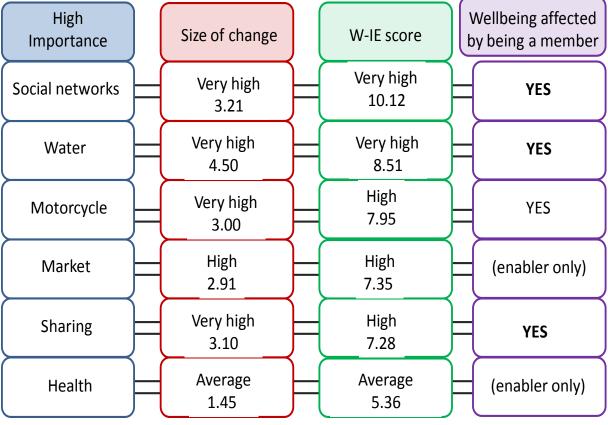
From Larson et al (submitted), using Wellbeing - Impact Evaluation (W-IE) methodological approach

Wellbeing Impact Evaluation (W-IE) schematic of the perceived

impacts of seaweed processing

impacts of group membership (on wellbeing)

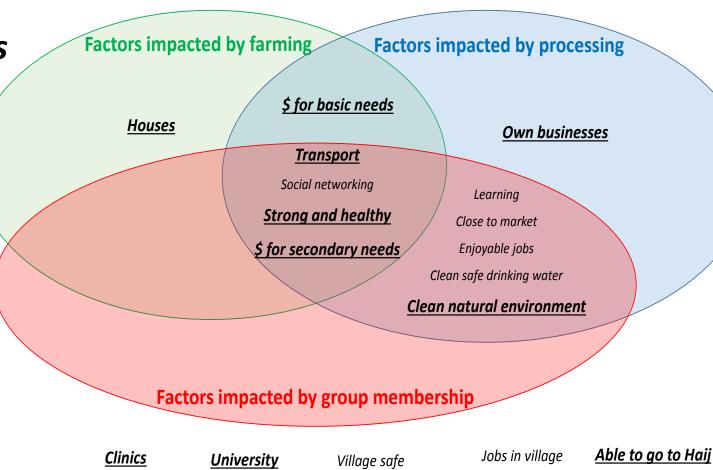




Conclusions:

Identified links between factors contributing to wellbeing and seaweed related activities:

- -farming,
- processing, and
- group membership



Schools

Role models

Law enforcement

Equity

Motivation for joining group versus reported benefits from processing/group membership:

Aspect	Motivation	Reported as improving
Increased knowledge	23%	27%
Empowerment (SN)	24%	37%
Increased income	45%	18%

Thank you!







