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

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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

Source: MMAF 2022
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
• 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

Desa Kuala Teladas
Desa Sungai Burung
Desa Kuala Seputih
Desa Muara Gading Mas
Desa Margasari

Lampung

Indonesia

Singapore
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Provider</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Patron 1</th>
<th>Patron 2</th>
<th>Mini plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiosks</td>
<td>Making and Mending nets</td>
<td>Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.</td>
<td>Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.</td>
<td>Owners of the boat but did not go to the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparing equipment and logistic.</td>
<td>Invest in fishing cost</td>
<td>Invest in fishing cost</td>
<td>Invest in fishing cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating the boats</td>
<td>Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)</td>
<td>Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)</td>
<td>Facilitate the coming of fishers from other places (travel cost, fishing cost, down payment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set the net in the sea</td>
<td>Provide supplies</td>
<td>Provide supplies</td>
<td>Grading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Release crab from nets</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Weight the catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean nets</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Sometimes Boiling the crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ownership: Buyer negotiation</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paying to those who brought the crab</td>
<td>Receiving money</td>
<td>Owners: Buying, Transporting from trader’s place to plants, Store the crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workers: Picking the meat, sorting, Unloading and packing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Owners: Buying, Transporting from trader’s place to plants, Store the crab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefit among actors

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who decide on what</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>related to children, school, and social activity</td>
<td>women’s time and space activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial aspect</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>woman kept the money</td>
<td>buy things on a big amount of spending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision on daily needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public meeting</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not invited</td>
<td>Participate in the discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invited, normally sat at the back, listened to the discussion and no participation in the discussion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 members 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**.
• 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:

The trip of this conference is supported by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Thank you
Terima kasih

Tabik Pun