

# Small-scale fisheries in Indonesia: benefits to households, the roles of women, and opportunities for improving livelihoods



## Key details

### Location

Indonesia

### Duration

**Start** Apr 2015

**End** Jun 2016

### Budget

AUD 149,868

### Partners

Bogor Agricultural University; Charles Darwin University

### Project Leader

Neil Loneragan - Murdoch University

### Program

Fisheries

### Project code

FIS/2014/104

fisheries communities by strengthening or diversifying existing livelihoods or introducing alternative ones. The project evaluated the effectiveness of initiatives to enhance small-scale fisheries livelihoods and their effect on women.

Small-scale fisheries contribute to food security, alleviate poverty and prevent malnutrition in the developing world. 90% of people involved in capture fisheries are part of small-scale fisheries. The number of women involved in Indonesian small-scale fisheries and aquaculture is unknown, but may be up to 50% or more of the people engaged in Indonesian fisheries, based on estimates from comparable fisheries in Africa.

This research will study how small-scale fisheries and aquaculture enhance coastal livelihoods, and the opportunities (and constraints) in developing livelihood improvement strategies for coastal communities involved in small-scale fisheries.

## Overview

**This project reviewed information and methodologies for evaluating how small-scale fisheries and aquaculture contribute to household livelihoods in Indonesian coastal communities and review the roles of women in small-scale fisheries.**

It also investigated cases where attempts have been made to enhance the livelihoods of small-scale

## Outcomes

The overall aims of this project were to review information and methodologies for evaluating the contribution of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture (SSF) to household livelihoods in coastal communities of Indonesia and to review the roles of women in SSF. It has investigated cases where attempts have been made to enhance the livelihoods of SSF communities by strengthening or diversifying existing livelihoods or introducing alternative ones.

The effectiveness of initiatives to enhance SSF livelihoods and their impact on women were evaluated.



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