

Selection Criteria		Marine Fisheries - Situbondo
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	There are an estimated 11,300 small fishermen in Situbondo for whom fishing is their main source of income.	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	According to informants in the local government, a large proportion (estimated at over 90 percent of fishermen) has an income lower than \$1.50 per day. However, it is important to distinguish here between fishermen who are hired to work in fishing boats and boat owners.	
How important is this commodity to household income	For most fishermen, fishing is their main source of income.	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<p>There were around 6,000 tons of fish caught in Situbondo in 2011, 5,594.11 tons in 2010 and 5,647 tons in 2009. The government's target is an increase of 2 percent annually to remain sustainable, but they also claim that stocks are going down rapidly due to unsustainable fishing.</p> <p>Other informants interviewed during field consultation claim that the number of fishermen, boats and collectors has increased significantly over the last ten years, which has depleted stocks dramatically. According to several stakeholders, this trend will not reverse until the government supervises fishing more closely, which at present is limited due to lack of capacity and resources.</p>	
Potential for productivity improvements	There is a need for better, more sustainable, fishing practices. Training and better equipment could make the sector more sustainable.	
Constraints	The main constraints regarding infrastructure appears to be insufficient cold storage to keep the fish fresh both on the fishing boats and at landing sites.	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	Fish collectors, fish traders, inland fish producers/exporters and large processors/exporters (in Surabaya) expressed an interest in collaborating with AusAID to improve fishing practices, including the use of better fishing equipment, storage, processing, transportation and relationships in the supply chain.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	The district and provincial government have plans to help the fishing sector, but there seems to be limited capacity and funding to do so. For instance, according to a local trader the district has two training boats that it is unable to use due to insufficient funds.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	According to several informants stocks are going down quickly and the local government is doing very little to stop that.	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<p>Fishermen (people who work on boats) are generally poor, while boat owners, collectors, traders and other actors are much wealthier. Improving the pay and participation of fishermen would have a positive impact on them.</p> <p>Women seem to have an important participation as small traders and processors, and sometimes as collectors.</p>	

Selection Criteria		Marine Fisheries - Trenggalek																
Poverty Orientation																		
How many farmers can be reached	According to informants at the local level, there are over 1,000 fishermen in Trenggalek district.																	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	According to informants in the local government, about 10 percent of fishermen in the district are poor and fishing is their primary source of income.																	
How important is this commodity to household income	For most fishermen, fishing is their main source of income																	
Growth Potential																		
Trends and expected trends	<p>The amount of fish caught in Trenggalek can vary substantially from one year to the other (see Error! Reference source not found.). However, there is a clear declining trend in the amount of fish being caught in Trenggalek district.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Marine Fisheries Production in Trenggalek (tons) (2009 – 2011)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hairtail</td> <td>392,081</td> <td>121,196</td> <td>299,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuna</td> <td>691,954</td> <td>503,290</td> <td>249,590</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skipjack tuna</td> <td>613,160</td> <td>763,254</td> <td>249,590</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Marine and Fisheries Services of Trenggalek District</i></p> <p>Local officials claim that there is an unknown/unexplained weather phenomenon that causes stocks to go down every two years. This is very problematic for local fishermen as they have to find alternative sources of income when stocks are low.</p> <p>However, government officials claim that there is plenty of potential for growth in fishing due to the recent introduction of support vessels to help fishermen improve their fishing practices.</p>			2009	2010	2011	Hairtail	392,081	121,196	299,150	Tuna	691,954	503,290	249,590	Skipjack tuna	613,160	763,254	249,590
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Potential for productivity improvements	There is a need for better, more sustainable, fishing practices. Training and better equipment could make the sector more sustainable. Fishermen also require better market information.																	
Constraints	The main constraints regarding infrastructure appear to be insufficient cold storage to keep the fish fresh both on the fishing boats and at landing sites. The existing infrastructure to transport the fish out of Trenggalek on land (roads and small trucks) appears to be very limited																	
Potential for systemic intervention																		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	According to the local marine and fisheries services office, there are no private sector actors that would engage with AusAID. However, there might be a number of larger private sector actors, outside Trenggalek that may be interested in working with AusAID. For instance, PT Kelola Mina is a large processor and exporter of fish based in Surabaya, who claim to be interested in engaging with development partners to help fishermen.																	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>																	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities																		
Relevance to government programs	The district and provincial government have plans to help the fishing sector, and the local government officials seem engaged and genuinely interested in providing help to the sector. A problem may be their limited funding (and perhaps capacity) to implement any desired interventions.																	
Relevance to environmental aspect	According to several informants stocks are going down quickly and the government seems to have limited capacity to exert control over fishing, especially by larger boats coming to the area. Several informants also mentioned that smaller processing plants (fish mills) pollute the environment a lot.																	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<p>Fishermen (people who work on boats) are generally poor, while boat owners, collectors, traders and other actors are much wealthier. Improving the pay and participation of fishermen would have a positive impact.</p> <p>Women seem to have an important participation as small traders and processors, and sometimes as collectors.</p>																	