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SUMMARY FOR POLICY

Capacity needs assessment and gap analysis to support the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' Advance Fisher Village (*Kampung Nelayan Maju*) Programme in the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem region

The Advance Fisher Village or *Kampung Nelayan Maju (Kalaju)* or is one of the breakthrough programmes of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) which was launched in 2021. Through the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DJPT), this programme aims to advance fishing villages. The *Kalaju* program aims to create a clean, healthy and comfortable environment in order to improve the quality of life of the community, especially fishers and support their day-to-day activities. This can be achieved by ensuring adequate public facilities and infrastructure, including clean water, waste management and improving waterways. In general, the goal of *Kalaju* is to improve the welfare of fishing communities based on the Blue Economy principle. The implementation of this programme will require strong involvement of all regional government agencies and Institutions to make technical contributions from their respective mandate/sector. The *Kalaju* programme is also expected to allow further expansion of capture fisheries villages into tourism villages.

Through the GEF/FAO-supported Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME) Project, the MMAF conducted a Capacity Need Assessment and Gap Analysis for *Kalaju* in 13 targeted villages, in eight provinces in the fisheries management areas (FMAs) of 573, 714, 715 and inland water FMAs (Table 1). This activity was carried out from July to November 2022. Analysis of gaps and needs for capacity building is grouped into: (i) environment, (ii) human resources, (iii) facilities and infrastructures, (iv) socioeconomic, and (v) institutional.



Table 1. List of assessed *Kalaju* village.

No	Village	Sub-district	City/Regency	Province	FMA
1	Wiralaga I	Mesuji	Mesuji	Lampung	PUD*
2	Way Nipah	Pematang Sawa	Tanggamus	Lampung	712
3	Banyu Hirang	Amuntai Selatan	Hulu Sungai Utara	South Kalimantan	PUD
4	Tanjung Taruna	Jabiren	Pulang Pisau	Central Kalimantan	PUD
5	Taman Ayu	Gerung	West Lombok	West Nusa Tenggara	573
6	Bilelendo	Praya Timur	Central Lombok	West Nusa Tenggara	573
7	Jaya Bakti	Pagimana	Banggai	Central Sulawesi	715
8	Ogotua	Dampal Utara	Toli Toli	Central Sulawesi	715
9	Ranooha Raya	Moramo	South Konawe	Southeast Sulawesi	714
10	Sambuli	Nambo	Kendari City	Southeast Sulawesi	714
11	Pohe	Hulonthalangi	Gorontalo City	Gorontalo	715
12	Pahuwoto Timur	Marisa	Pahuwoto	Gorontalo	715
13	Kaima	Remboken	Minahasa	North Sulawesi	PUD

*PUD: inland water

Gap analysis, capacity needs, and programme priorities

The advance village plans are to be developed based on the findings of a series of intensive surveys, stakeholder's discussion including the discussion with related "key players" and officers. After the surveys and discussions were conducted, the results were presented and discussed with MMAF for reconfirmation and revalidation.

The gap analysis was conducted after all the survey results were tabulated in standard format based on the questionnaires, field observations and discussions with stakeholders. The gap analysis was performed using Urgency, Seriousness, and Growth (USG) analysis to determine priority programme interventions.

The results of the gap analysis and capacity need assessment in the 13 *Kalaju* villages show that most of the villages have common gaps in the environmental, facilities and infrastructure, socio-economic, and institutional aspects. A summary of the gap analysis, capacity needs and priority programmes are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of gaps, capacity needs, and priority programmes in the 13 *Kalaju* villages.

No	Aspect	Gaps and capacity needs	Programme
1	Environment	Health and sanitation. The majority of the villages have gaps in knowledge, awareness, and capacity to keep the environment clean, especially for waste management.	Improving the quality of environment and sanitation. Increased knowledge, awareness and capacity in waste management and environmental health.
		Coastal erosion.	Prevention of coastal erosion. Construction of facilities to prevent and reduce coastal erosion.

No	Aspect	Gaps and capacity needs	Programme
		Some of the villages in coastal areas have gaps in solving coastal erosion problems.	
2	Human resources	Knowledge and skills. The majority of the villages have skills and knowledge gaps in terms of: (i) processing and packaging of fishery products, and (ii) marketing of fishery products and their processed products.	Trainings. Relevant trainings for fishers, especially in terms of processing and packaging, as well as marketing of fishery products. Training can be provided directly to fishermen or through fisher group/joint business group (KUB).
3	Facility and infrastructure	Basic facilities and infrastructure. Most of the villages have gaps in the availability of basic facilities and infrastructure such as clean water, electricity, transportation and communication.	Fulfillment of basic needs. Provision of basic community needs such as clean water, electricity, communication, transportation, waste management, and village drainage systems need to be a priority.
		Facilities and infrastructure to support fishery activities. Each village has varying gaps in terms of the need for facilities and infrastructure to support fishery activities.	Procurement or improvement of infrastructure to support fishery activities. The main facilities and infrastructure needed in general are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cold storage facilities, • fish market or fish landing facility, • fishing gear, • fishing boats and engines, • jetty, • gas station, • fishing aids and on-board safety equipment
4	Socioeconomic	Alternative livelihood Most of the villages do not yet have alternative livelihood options other than the fisheries sector. Alternative livelihood activities that have been running in some villages are fish processing for salted fish or fish crackers.	Identification and development of alternative livelihood. It is necessary to study and develop alternative economic sectors based on the potential of each village. Several alternative economic sectors that can be developed are: fisheries-based tourism, culinary, and fish processing.
		Fishery product quality and marketing. The main obstacle in increasing economic income from capture fisheries is the low quality of fish and limited market access.	Improving the quality of fishery products and market access. Provision of necessary assistances and skill improvements, provision of infrastructures, and marketing.

No	Aspect	Gaps and capacity needs	Programme
		<p>limited access to capital. One of the obstacles for business development in most villages is due to limited access to capital.</p>	<p>Assistance to access capital. Facilitate community access to capital from available funding schemes.</p>
		<p>Gap and Limited of Fisheries Data As the information is useful to inform policies for fishing activities and maintain fish stocks in the area.</p>	<p>Conducting a fishery stock study and training. Facilitate data analysis and training</p>
5	Institutional	<p>The role of KUB is not optimal. Some villages already have KUB, but it is not yet optimal as a means of improving the fishers' economy.</p>	<p>Assistance to KUB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to optimize the role of KUB in improving the fisher's economy. • Provide assistance for fishers to form KUB
		<p>There is no fishing cooperative. Most of the villages do not yet have fishing cooperative.</p>	<p>Facilitate the formation and management of fisher cooperatives. Provide necessary assistance to form and manage fisher cooperatives.</p>

Key recommendations for the 13 villages

Based on the results of the USG analysis from the 13 *Kalaju* villages, it is found that improvement of basic infrastructures in most of the villages is first priority. Other urgent priorities should be given to much needed capacity building programs and addressing the environmental issues, for example cleaning fishing areas from abundant weeds and improving waste management, among others. It is also important to identify feasible alternative livelihoods recommendations, such as tourism or recreational activities (waterfall, fishing) and culinary. For alternative livelihoods, it is necessary to facilitate access to capital, both for individuals and through village business institutions. Another recommendation from the priority analysis is to conduct a study of fish stocks and capture fisheries capacity.

Local government is responsible for the improvement of basic infrastructures and all the actions needed for the development of *Kalaju* villages, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and The Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia. Some responsibilities concerning the marine and fisheries issues such as improving the capture fishing capacity and other capacity buildings related to fisheries sector could be jointly conducted with MMAF.

Follow-up on the development and implementation of the *Kalaju* intervention programme

This study provides an overview of the conditions of the 13 *Kalaju* villages and recommends priority programs that might be developed under the *Kalaju* program. Some key considerations in designing and implementing the program interventions are:

1. **It is necessary to carry out an initial study** to ensure that the interventions are effective.
2. **Development of physical facilities and infrastructure must consider various important aspects** such as: applicable laws and regulations, environmental impacts, land ownership status, human rights, and ensuring the protection of the rights of vulnerable community groups.
3. **Recommendations for these priority programs must also be consulted with** and obtain approval from the regional government following public consultation with related stakeholders in the region.

Summary of Village wise Priority Intervention Programmes

1. Wiralaga I Village (Mesuji District, Lampung Province)

The assessment conducted in Wiralaga I Village, Lampung Province, placed the improvement of basic facilities and infrastructure such as electricity, clean water, roads, and transportation, at the top of the intervention program recommendations. This should be followed by reparation/procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities, such as fishing stations, refueling, loading and unloading docks, and fishing halls. After that, priority is given to capacity building programs, particularly related to economic aspects, such as training on fishery product processing and marketing, assessment of the feasibility of processing, tourism, and culinary businesses, as well as assistance to access business capital. Priority analysis conducted on Wiralaga I Village also resulted in recommendations for conducting a fishery stock study, as the information is useful to inform policies for fishing activities and maintain fish stocks in the area.

Table 3. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Wiralaga 1 village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of basic infrastructure (electricity, clean water, roads, and transportation); (table 12)	Village community in general	1
		Repair/procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities (table 12)	Fisherman	2
2	Human resources	Training: - responsible fishing - handling - processing - marketing - alternative livelihoods	KUB	3
3	Socioeconomic	Identification and feasibility study of mangrove and river tourism	General community and fishermen	4
		Identification and feasibility study of cracker and smoked fish processing business	General community and fishermen	3
		Identification and feasibility study of culinary business	General community and fishermen	4
		Assistance for the development of alternative livelihood programs	General community and fishermen	3
		Assistance for access to business capital	General community and fishermen	4
		Assessment of fish stock availability	Fishermen	5
		Feasibility study on increasing fishery capacity	Fishermen	4

2. Way Nipah Village (Tanggamus District, Lampung Province)

As in Wilaraga I Village, improvement of basic facilities and infrastructure, such as electricity, clean water, and transportation, is a top priority for Way Nipah Village, based on the results of the USG analysis. Procurement/repair of supporting facilities for fishing activities is the next priority, such as repairing heavily damaged bridges and village roads, procurement of communication network signal amplifier and procurement of 3 GT ships made of fiber. The recommended capacity building program from the priority analysis, namely training on fishing, processing and marketing of fishery products, and alternative livelihoods. The identified feasible alternative livelihoods include tourism or recreational activities (waterfall, fishing) and culinary. The community also needs some assistance to develop alternative livelihoods, among others assistance to gain access to capital, both individually and through fisher groups/joint business groups. Another recommendation resulting from the priority analysis is to conduct a study of fish stocks and capture fisheries capacity.

Table 4. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Way Nipah village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Improvement of facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of basic infrastructure, e.g., bridges, electricity, clean water, roads, and transportation (see table 12)	Local community	1
		Procurement/repair of supporting facilities for fisheries (see table 12)	Fishermen	2
2	Capacity building	Types of training: - Fishing - Processing - Marketing - Alternative livelihood	Joint business group ('KUB')	3
3	Identification of alternative livelihood	Feasibility study of Way Nipah waterfall tourism	Local community and fishermen	4
		Feasibility study of Marlin fishing tourism	Local community and fishermen	4
		Feasibility study of culinary and fish processing	Local community especially woman, and fishermen	5
		Assistance for the establishment of alternative livelihood programs	Local community and fishermen	4
		Assistance to access capital and institutional strengthening	Local community and fishermen	4
4	Development of capture fisheries	Catch data collection improvement	Fishermen	6
		Fishing capacity assessment	Fishermen	6

3. Banyu Hirang Village (Hulu Sungai Utara District, South Kalimantan Province)

The main priority for *Kalaju* program intervention in Banyu Hirang Village, based on the results of analysis is to clean fishing areas from weeds. Weed-covered aquatic environment affects the quality of fish resources in the area and hinders fisher's journey to fishing areas. In

addition, the institutional formation of KUB is also important to be carried out immediately. The next priority is to improve basic infrastructure such as bridges and build supporting facilities for tourism activities, such as parking lots and rides for games, considering the potential of Banyu Hiranng Village as a well-known marine tourism destination. Programs related to capacity building are the next priority, including providing training on processing, packaging, and marketing of fishery and handicraft products, as well as training in the context of developing sustainable tourism.

Table 5. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Banyu Hiranng village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Cleaning of drainage or ditches in the settlements	Villagers in general and fishermen	4
		Cleaning fishing areas from abundant weeds	Villagers in general and fishermen	1
2	Human resources	Training: - Catch marketing - Fish processing - Handicrafts packaging	Villagers and fishermen	3
3	Facilities and infrastructure	Procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities such as fish landing sites	Fishermen	
		Procurement of basic infrastructure, especially bridges	Villagers and fishermen	2
		Development of tourism centers such as parking lots, photo spots, and water games		2
4	Socioeconomic	Banyu Hiranng Village tourism development through training: • Sustainable tourism • Fish processing • Handicraft marketing • Establishment of a Joint Business Group for fishermen	The fishermen, the village and wider communities	3
5	Institutional	Establishment of a Joint Business Group for fishermen	The public society and fishermen	1

4. Tanjung Taruna Village (Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province)

Based on the priority analysis for Tanjung Taruna Village, infrastructure and institutions are priority issues requiring immediate intervention. The recommended program is the procurement of basic infrastructure and the establishment of fishing cooperatives. The next priority falls on human resources issue, namely training on the use of fishing technology and processing of fishery products, as well as the provision of supporting facilities for fishing activities, such as ice factories and fish landing sites which are not yet available. Environmental issues emerge as a third priority, which are related to (i) restoration of peat areas, and (ii) application of integrated business systems through training, such as handling, processing, and marketing of catches.

Table 6. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Tanjung Taruna village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Peatland area recovery	Village communities in general	3
2	Human resources	Training: - catch fisheries science and technology utilization - postproduction processing	General public and fishers	2
3	Facilities and infrastructure	Provision of supporting facilities for fisheries activities (refer to Table 4)	Fishers	2
		Provision of basic facilities and infrastructure	General public and fishers	1
4	Socioeconomic	Integrated business system implementation through trainings: - fish catch handling - fish processing - fish catch marketing	General public and fishers	3
5	Institutional	Fishers' cooperation establishment	General public and fishers	1

5. Taman Ayu Village (West Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province)

Based on a priority analysis, the community of Taman Ayu Village, West Nusa Tenggara Province, urgently need breakwater infrastructure to reduce the impact of coastal erosion due to high waves, and environmental cleanliness facilities, such as waterways and community sanitation. The next priority is to develop economic activities through tourism and ensure the readiness of the community to actively participate in tourism activities. The recommended intervention is to provide training in sustainable tourism management, processing fishery products and handicrafts, as well as processing general waste and waste generated from economic activities. Institutional aspects also need to be strengthened, one of which is by forming and managing KUB. Procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities such as ice factories, workshop equipment, and fishing gear, becomes the next priority, followed by training programs to increase the capacity of fishermen in terms of packaging and marketing of fishery products.

Table 7. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Taman Ayu village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Procurement of wave breaker to solve erosion due to high wave	Village community in general	1
2	Human resources	Training: - Postproduction marketing - Packing	Fishermen	5

3	Facilities and infrastructure	Facilities procurement to support fishing activities (see Table 9)	Fishermen	4
		Sanitary facilities procurement	General community and fishermen	2
4	Socioeconomic	Development of Taman Ayu Tourism Village (beach tourism, art and culture, and crafts) through training: - Sustainability tourism - Fish processing - Crafts marketing - Trash and waste management	General community and fishermen	3
5	Institutional	Establishment of KUB or fishermen groups	General community and fishermen	4

6. Bilelando Village (Central Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* program, cleaning of drainage or ditches in residential areas, provision of sanitation facilities such as landfills and toilets are the top priorities recommended for Bilelando Village, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Furthermore, priority is given to efforts to improve facilities and infrastructure, namely repairing village roads. With regard to economic and institutional issues, community capacity building needs to be done, especially in terms of sustainable tourism management and strengthening of KUB. Along with the designation of Bilelando Village as one of the tourist villages in NTB Province, the community needs to be given training on tourism development at the village level, including training on processing, packaging, and marketing fishery products and crafts which can also support tourism activities. Other interventions that also need to be carried out are providing facilities to support fishery activities, such as fish landing sites, fisher centers, and fishery product processing facilities.

Table 8. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Bilelando village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Cleaning of drainage or gutters in residential areas, provision of cleaning facilities such as garbage dumps and toilets	The village community, in general	1
2	Human resources	Training: - Production marketing - Processing - craft packaging	The general public and fishers	4
3	Infrastructure	Procurement of supporting facilities for fishery activities such as fish landing sites, fishing halls, and fishery product processing facilities	Fishers	4
		Village road repair	The general public and fishers	2

4	Socioeconomic	Bilelendo Village tourism development through training	The general public and fishers	4
		Sustainable tourism		3
		Handicraft marketing		4
5	Institutional	Strengthening KUB for fishermen	The general public and fishers	3

7. Jayabakti Village (Banggai District, Central Sulawesi Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* program, improving the quality of environmental hygiene is a program that must be a top priority in Jayabakti Village. Fishers need some training to increase their capacity in responsible fishing activities, including knowledge of prohibiting the use of destructive fishing methods. The basic facilities and infrastructure needed are waste management facilities, construction of toilets and drainage. To improve the quality of the community's economy, assistance is needed for the development of alternative livelihoods and access to capital.

Table 9. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Jayabakti village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Procurement of garbage bins for households, temporary waste collection sites (TPS) and repair and construction of drainage in Jayabakti Village	The village community, in general	1
		New locations development that ensures minimum impact to the environmental sustainability.	The village community, in general	4
2	Human resources	Awareness on the use of the environmentally friendly fishing gear	Fishermen	2
		Waste processing and handling	Fishermen	1
		Fishing technique	Fishermen	3
		Fish processing	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	2
		Alternative livelihoods	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	3
3	Facilities and infrastructure	Fish market	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	5
		Rehabilitation of fishermen's houses and waste transportation facilities, considering the lack of facilities in Jayabakti Village	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	3
		Construction of public toilets and drainage	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	1

4	Socioeconomic	Development of the culinary and tourism sectors in Jayabakti Village	The village community, in general	4
5	Institutional	Building access to financial institutions (capital)	The village community, in general	4

8. Ogotua Village (Toli Toli District, Central Sulawesi Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* program in Ogotua Village, there are at least three groups of issues, recommended for program interventions, namely: (i) improvement of infrastructure, (ii) improvement of human resources, and (iii) improvement of socio-economic conditions. Based on the USG analysis, the key priorities in Ogotua Village are improving public facilities and infrastructure, supporting fishing activities and improving the quality of human resources to improve of the socio-economic conditions of the community.

Table 10. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Ogotua village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of basic infrastructure (electricity, clean water, roads, and transportation)	The village community, in general	2
		Repair/procurement of supporting facilities for fishery activities (SPDN, Jetty)	Fishers	3
		Fishing gear and machine assistance (facilities & infrastructure for fishing activity)	Fishers	1
2	Human resources	Training: - Good fisheries data collection - Assistance in fish farming as an alternative livelihood	Fisheries Extension Officer and Fisheries Data Collection Officer	3
		Training: - fishing (navigation) - fish handling - processing - marketing - alternative livelihood - vessel and engine repair	KUB	3
3	Socioeconomic	Identification and feasibility study of seagrass and dugong habitat tourism.	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	3
		Identification and feasibility study of coral reef and Maleo bird habitat tourism on Linganyan Island.	The village community, in general, and the fishers	4
		Identification and feasibility study of culinary business	The village community, in	6

			general, and the fishers	
		Assistance for the development of alternative livelihood programs	The village community, in general, and the fishers	1
		Assistance to access business capital	The village community, in general, and the fishers	3
		Fish stock assessment	Fishers	5
		Feasibility study to increase fishing capacity	Fishers	5

9. Ranooha Raya Village (South Konawe District, Southeast Sulawesi Province)

Priority analysis for Ranooha Raya Village recommends as the main priority program intervention the construction of a household waste container so that it does not flow directly into the sea. In several hamlets, there are still many semi-permanent houses above the water where household waste is directly discharged into the sea. This will have a negative impact on the marine habitat and biota. Furthermore, the provision of breakwater facilities is also an urgent priority to protect villagers from being hit by high waves, and the provision of basic infrastructure such as main roads, jetty, and fish markets which are currently in a poor condition. Other recommendations for interventions are related to socio-economic, institutional, and human resource issues, including equal distribution of social assistances, making agreements between *andon* (external/migratory) fishers, community assistance to develop seaweed marketing strategies, strengthening community-based surveillance groups (*Pokmaswas*), and training in processing fishery products and their marketing. The people of Ranooha Raya Village also need assistance in drafting agreements on the passage of coal transport ships.

Table 11. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Ranooha Raya village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Construction of household waste storage so it does not go to the sea directly	The village community in general	1
		Provision of breakwater facilities	The Village community in general	2
2	Human resources	Training: - Postproduction marketing - Fish processing - Aquaculture training	The general public and fishermen	4
3	Infrastructure	Procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities	Fisherman	4
		Procurement of basic infrastructure	The general public and fishermen	3

4	Socioeconomic	Equitable distribution of social assistance for fishermen and making <i>andon</i> agreements	Fisherman	4
		Assistance to build a new rock-carrying ship-crossing agreement	Fisherman	5
		Assistance to build a seaweed marketing strategy	Fisherman	4
5	Institutional	Strengthening community-based supervision institutions	The general public and fishermen	4

10. Sambuli Village (Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province)

Priority analysis of the *Kalaju* program interventions for Sambuli Village recommends procuring a breakwater to overcome coastal erosion. The intensity of beach erosion in Sambuli Village is quite high as a result of reduced mangrove stands due to unsustainable utilization. Wood from mangrove trees is widely used by local people without any replanting. The next priority is building basic infrastructure that is not yet available, such as residential roads and street lighting. Apart from that, the construction of fisher's meeting halls and fish auctions are also included in the priority program to ensure availability of supporting infrastructure for fishing activities. The Sambuli Village community also need capacity building program, especially in terms of fish processing and post-production marketing. This can be done through relevant training programs.

Table 12. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Sambuli village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Procurement of breakwaters to overcome coastal erosion due to high waves	The village community, in general	1
		Replanting mangrove trees		
2	Human resources	Training: - Postproduction marketing - fish processing	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	4
3	Facilities and infrastructure	Procurement of supporting facilities for fishing activities	Fishermen	3
		Procurement of other basic infrastructure	The village community, in general, and the fishermen	2

11. Pohe Village (Gorontalo City, Gorontalo Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* programme, improving the quality of environmental hygiene is a top priority for Pohe Village. The next priority is

infrastructure, followed by the procurement of transportation (ambulance) to improve community access to health facilities. Pohe Village currently also need gas station facilities. From the socio-economic aspect, the development of alternative livelihoods and access to capital should be part of programme interventions.

Table 13. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Pohe village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Replacement land for relocation process of residential movement that currently located in area of forest city	Community live in the city forest area	3
		Procurement of trash bin for households and temporary trash dump (TPS) in Pohe Urban Village	Community in general	1
2	Human resources	Socialization and training for fishermen to end the use of destructive fishing gear and to promote safety at sea for fishermen, based on local wisdom. (Table 12)	Fishers	3
3	Facilities and infrastructure	Development of health facility or provision of an ambulance, considering the absence of health facility in Pohe Urban Village	Community in general	3
		Facilities and infrastructure for fuel station specifically for fishermen	Fishers	2
4	Socioeconomic	Facilities and infrastructure for easy access to capital for fishermen	Fishers	4
		Development of culinary and tourism sectors in Pohe Urban Village	Community in general	2

12. Pohuwatu Timur Village (Gorontalo District, Gorontalo Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* programme, improving the quality of environmental hygiene is a programme that must be a top priority in Pohuwatu Timur Village. Other priorities are the procurement of transportation (ambulance) to improve community access to health facilities and gas station facilities. In the socio-economic aspect, the development of alternative livelihoods in the culinary and tourism as well as access to capital should be part of the key programme interventions.

Table 14. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Pohuwatu Timur village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Environment	Developing facilities to prevent erosion	Community in general	1
		Facility procurement for managing litters and providing garbage bins	Community in general	1
2	Human resource	Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the use of environmentally safe fishing gears - safety access for fishermen based on local wisdom - fishing technics - fish handling - fish processing - alternative livelihoods - waste management 	Member of Cooperation and fishers	4
3	Facilities and infrastructures	- Procurement of fuel station facilities for fishermen	Fishers and community in general	4
		- development of health center or provision of ambulance, due to inavailability of health facilities in the village	Fishers and community in general	2
4	Socioeconomic	- knowledge dissemination about access to financing and credits for fishermen	Fishers and community in general	
		- development of potential culinary and tourism sector	Fishers and community in general	3
5	Institutional	Establishment of capital institution	Fishers and community in general	5
		Development of community-based monitoring/surveillance system (e.g. establishment of <i>Pokmaswas</i> or fisheries community watch)	Fishers and community in general	4

13. Kaima Village (Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province)

Based on the results of the identification and study of the *Kalaju* programme in Kaima Village, there are at least four main recommendations for programme interventions, namely: (i) improvement of infrastructure, (ii) improvement of human resources, (iii) economic improvement through improvement of capture fisheries activities and (iv) development of alternative livelihoods.

Table 15. Group of issues, proposed programme and activities in Kaima village.

No	Group of issues	Programme and activities	Beneficiaries	Priority
1	Improvement of facilities and infrastructure	Improvement of basic infrastructure, e.g., bridges, electricity, clean water, roads, and transportation	Local community	1
		Procurement of supporting facilities for fisheries	Fishers	2
2	Capacity building	types of training: - Fishing - Processing - Marketing - Alternative livelihoods	KUB	4
3	Identification of alternative livelihood	feasibility study of mangrove and river tourism	Local community and fishers	2
		feasibility study of making fish crackers 'krupuk' and smoked fish	Local community and fishers	4
		Feasibility study of culinary spot	Local community and fishers	4
		Assistance for the establishment of alternative livelihood programmes	Local community and fishers	4
		Assistance to access capital and institutional strengthening	Local community and fishers	3
4	Development of capture fisheries	Fish stock assessment	Fishers	3
		Fishing capacity assessment	Fishers	5

In close partnership with



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