



# Indonesia Project

## Women in the Blue Economy

Amara Steven



# Agenda

01. About our Project
02. Our Approach
03. Research Locations
04. Storytelling
05. The Sustainable Livelihood's approach
06. Thank- you

# 01. About our Project

## Original

Women in Indonesia's Blue Economy: understanding user needs through female stories and experiences in Nusa Penida, Cilicap and Lombok

## New

Women in Indonesia: Informing Indonesia's Blue Economy policy through female stories and experiences of "seaweed women" in Nusa Penida and Lombok

### Concept Box – Blue Economy

**"Sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem"** - UN



## Reframing the Project – Practicing Agility

- 1** We found no evidence of any Blue Economy policies being implemented  
In 2011 – Cillacap, Nusa Pencia and Lombok were regions that were identified for Blue Economy pilots by the government
- 2** Despite Nusa Penida being famous for Seaweed aquaculture, many villages in the region no longer have this industry
- 3** Excluding fish and shrimp drying industries allowed the project focus to narrow  
While we conducted interviews, there are time issues – originally wanted to compare and contrast industries

### Concept Box – Seaweed and Indonesia

- One of the worlds largest producers of seaweed
- Can make – bioplastics, food and lollies, cosmetics, fuels etc
- Can capture carbon



# 02. Our Approach

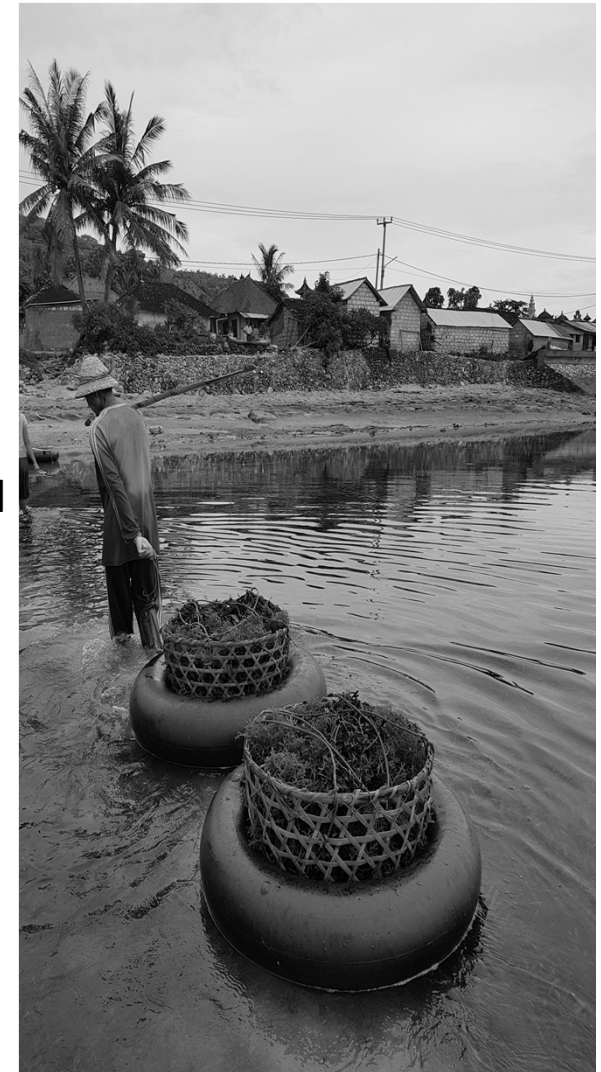
1. Desktop Research
2. Research Design and Travel Plans
3. Research in Indonesia – Interviews and surveys
4. Qualitative and Quantitative analysis
5. Bring all the findings together and gain insights
6. How can we better inform Indonesia's Blue Economy policy?

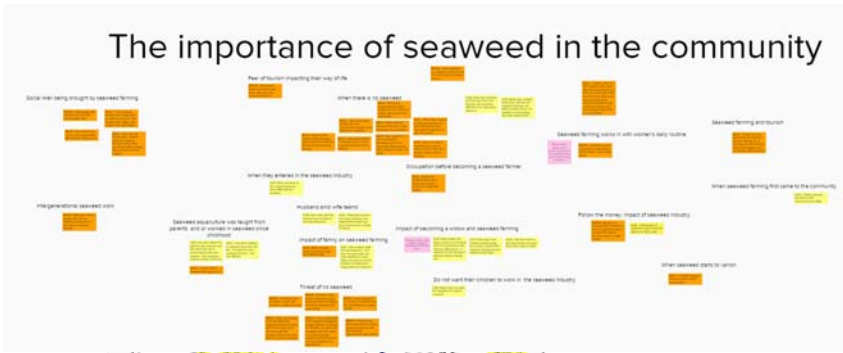
In Progress

End Goal

Looking at the data to identify:

- (1) Issues and drivers of change
- (2) Potential policy initiatives
- (3) Future research area





### Qualitative

- Empathy mapping
- Empathy and experience mapping
- Insighting analysis

### Model 1 - Preliminary Chosen Model

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	49
Model	10.4948195	8	1.31185243	F(8, 40)	3.48
Residual	15.0906692	40	.377266731	Prob > F	0.0039
Total	25.5854887	48	.533031015	R-squared	0.2922
				Adj R-squared	.61422
				Root MSE	

incomaverage	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lnage	.4254088	.3888524	1.09	0.280	-.3604912 1.211309
noworkersinh	.4842993	.2207091	2.19	0.034	-.0382296 .930369
educationyears	-.0129968	.0302092	0.43	0.669	-.0480583 .0740519
numberofdependents	-.0024161	.0039588	0.02	0.975	-.017071 .1723031
maritalstatus	.3078288	.2996805	1.03	0.311	-.297848 .9135056
governmentprogram	-.4128419	.2007075	-2.06	0.046	.007197 .8184867
placeofbirthandliving	-.4983252	.1959383	-2.54	0.015	-.8943273 -.1023231
indust	-.2192491	.2339829	0.94	0.354	-.5324681 .0921463
_cons	12.50205	1.61319	7.75	0.000	9.241671 15.76243

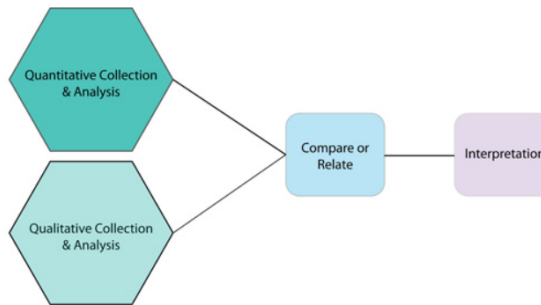
Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
*	49	-53.60801	-40.67327	9	99.34654	116.3729



### Quantitative

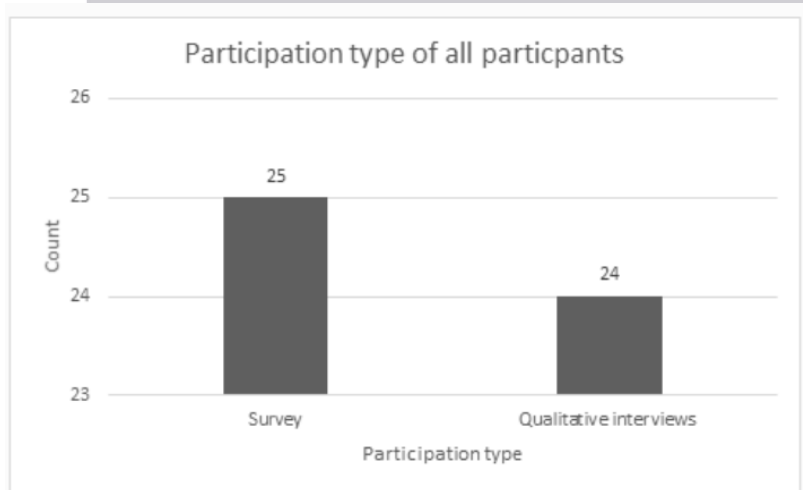
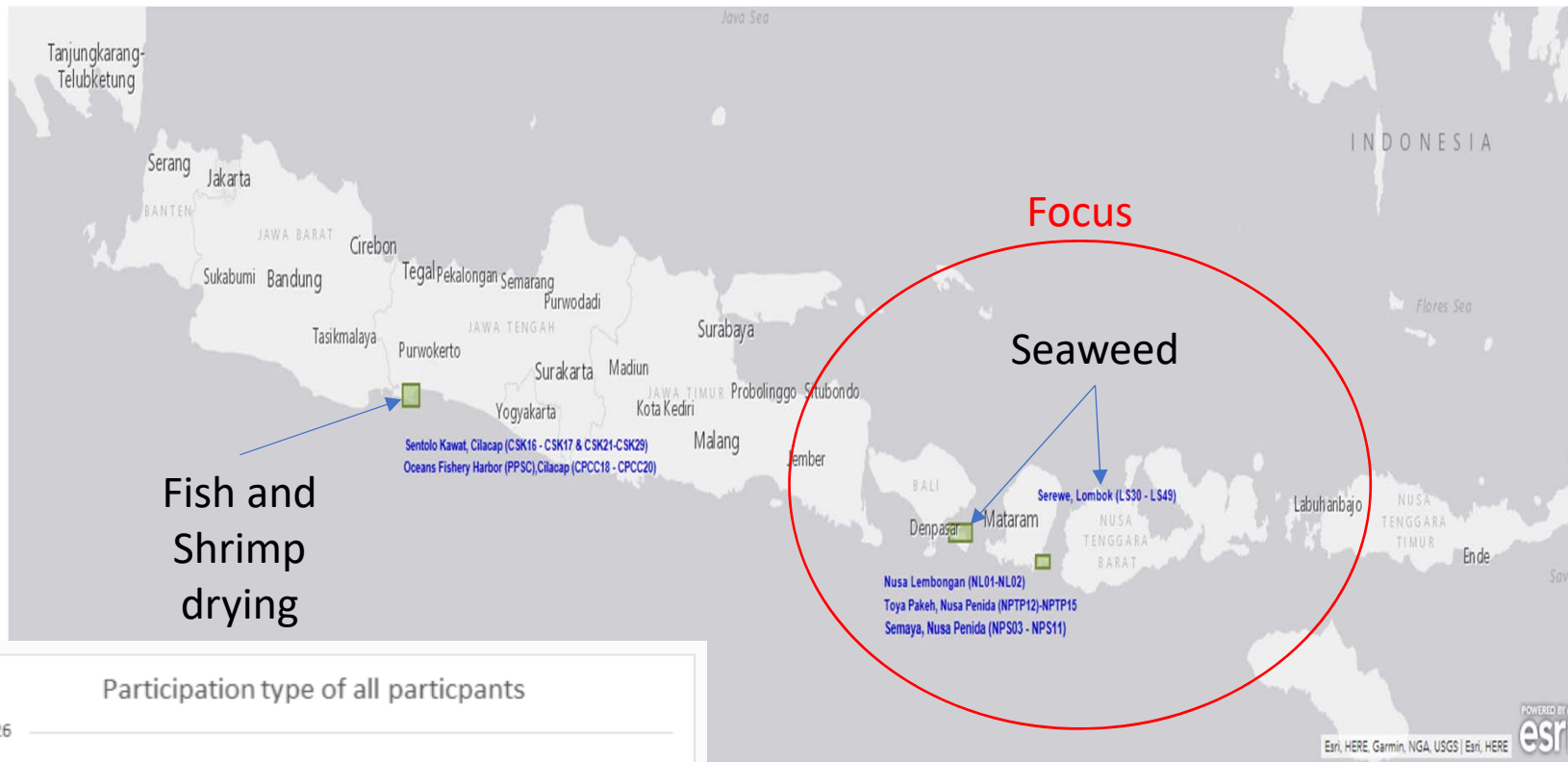
- Regression models
- Demographics
- Other measurable insights

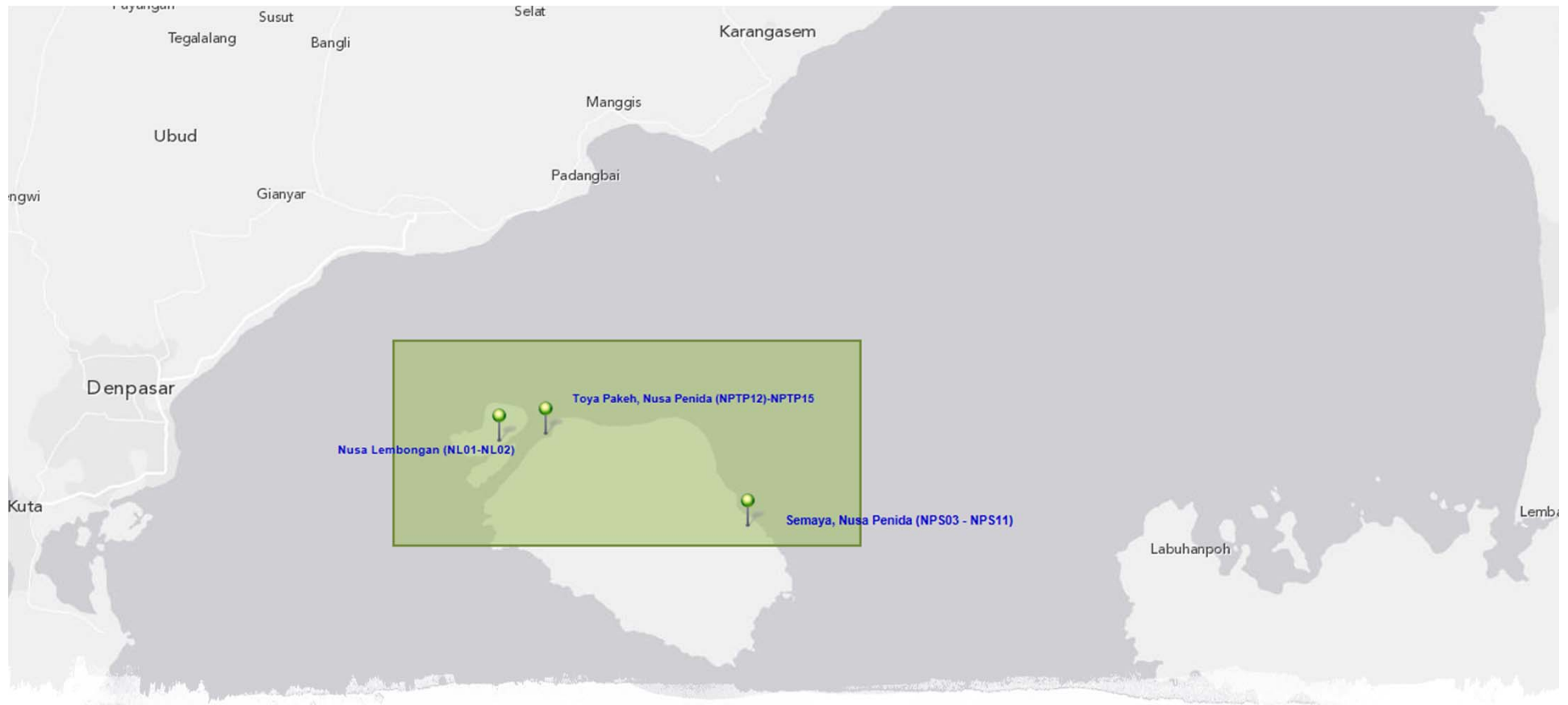


Obtained from: Sauro, J 2015

# Convergent Parallel Design

# 03. Research Locations





## 04. Nusa Lembongan, Nusa Penida – Jane’s Story + other trends

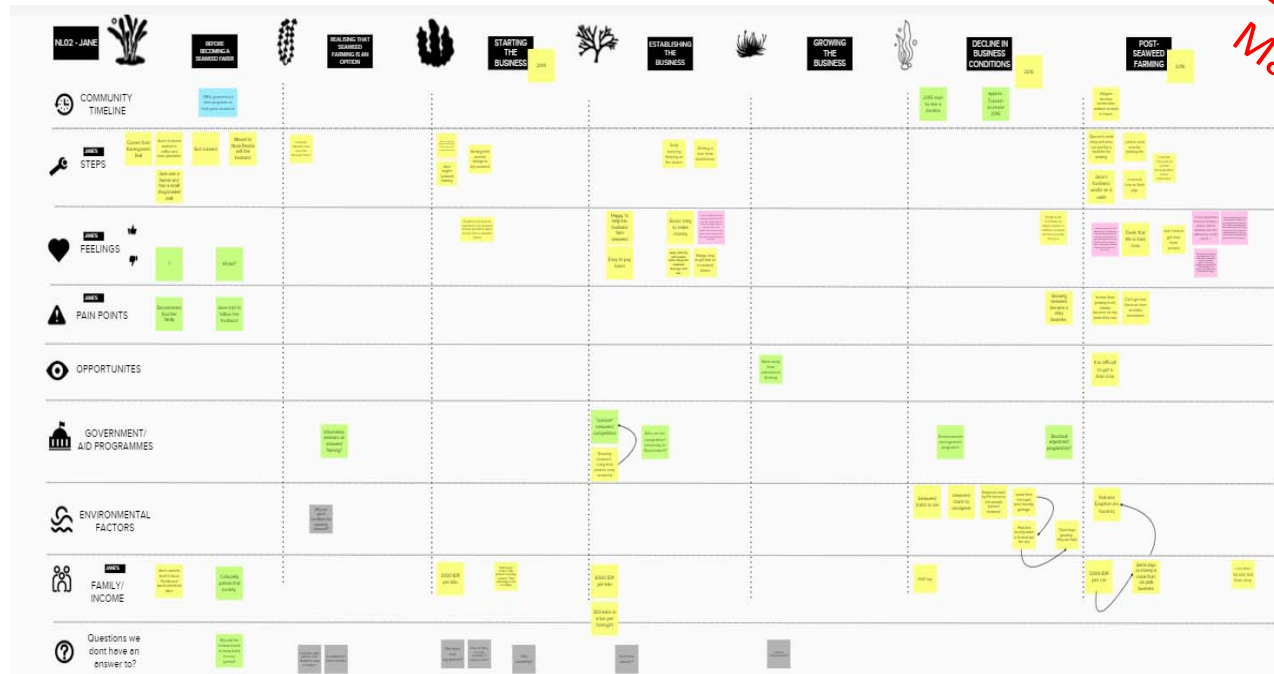
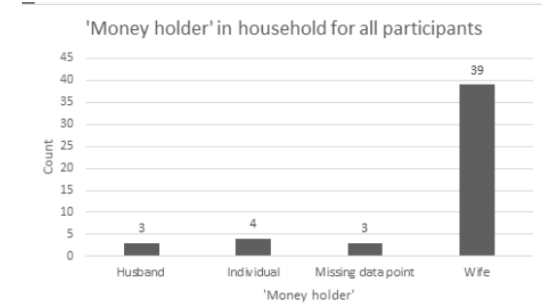
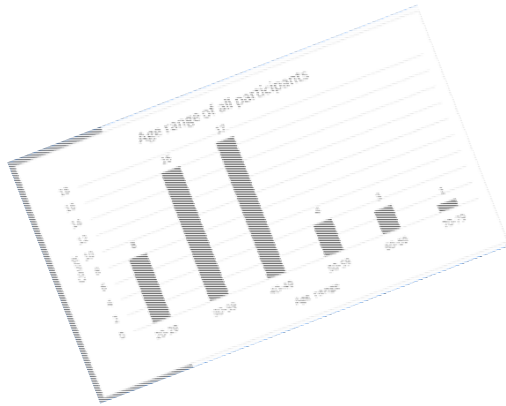


Jane is 45

Jane has been married twice  
Jane has 5 children

Jane has three people in her household; herself, her husband and her youngest daughter

Jane is the money holder in the family



Jane's 'Experience' Map

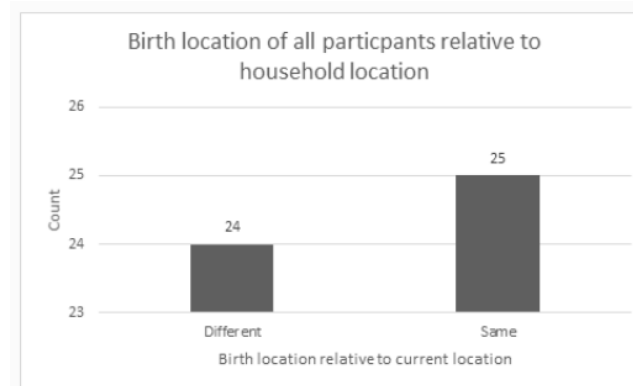
# Before Becoming a seaweed farmer

## Jane

- 👤 In 1984 the Government started programs to help the seaweed industry
- ❖ Jane comes from Bali and is in her second marriage
- ❖ Jane was a farmer and a market stall owner
- ❖ Jane's second husband worked as a farmer on a coffee and clove plantation



## Trends



# Realising that seaweed farming is an option

## Jane

- ❖ Jane's husband inherited land from his father – near the coastline where the seaweed is farmed
- ❓ What are the conditions for growing good seaweed?
- ❓ How did Jane and her family know that seaweed was the best industry to get into – was there a community expectation?



## Trends

- Often the whole community engages in seaweed farming – Nusa Penida, Suana - a whole village depends on seaweed cultivation – fishing occurs in the village over

# Starting the Business

## Jane

- ❖ Jane and her family move to Nusa Penida in 2014
- ❖ Jane becomes a seaweed farmer with her husband
- ❖ Jane's husband is also a fisherman
- ❖ Jane and her husband rent out their land for seaweed storage and drying houses
- ♥ Jane feels that because she does not have a good education that it is easy for her and others to become seaweed farmers
- 🏠 Jane can make around 3000 IDR a kilo from seaweed
- 🏠 Jane gets additional income from tourists taking photos of her working with seaweed

“They were happy to see us working”

## Trends

- In all locations seaweed farming is operated through the family (if they own their own plots or equipment)
- Seaweed price is variable in all locations – it can depend on the quality, quantity which is driven by external factors

# Establishing the Business

## Jane

❖ Jane knows that it easy to get loans because she is working

♥ Jane feels happy she can help her husband with seaweed farming

"I was so happy because many people were in the sea. We usually went to the sea at night when it was low tide. If my husband was not around, I went to the sea by myself; there were many people in the sea."

🏠 Jane and her husband can now make up to 8000IDR a kg and harvest 300kgs to 1 ton a fortnight

🤝 Jane got to participate in a seaweed growing competition

Article Code



## Trends

- In Lombok men who dive for fish for lobster often suffer from suspected decompression sickness – dying or becoming disabled – making it difficult to establish a business



# Growing the Business

## Jane

- ❖ Information gap in Jane's story – further research needed
- ❓ Did she know/understand how to extend her business?
- ❓ Is there a policy opportunity here?



## Trends

- In Lombok, widows have difficulty accessing loans if they have no collateral or able husbands
- In Lombok Government aid is determined by the village head
- In Lombok, sometimes they don't grow the business – they become migrant workers

# Decline in Business Conditions

## Jane

- 👤 In 2015 the community starts to see a decline in seaweed production
- 👤 In 2016 tourism in Nusa Penida starts to increase rapidly
- ♥ Jane starts to feel that people in the community no longer want to cultivate seaweed because it does not grow
- 🧠 Growing Seaweed becomes a risky business
- 📦 Jane can only harvest around 100kgs now
- 👤 Jane notices that the fish are starting to eat the seaweed
- 👤 Jane also thinks that the coral has stopped growing
- 👤 Jane thinks these environmental issues are caused by pool and laundry water being flushed into the sea

## Trends

- Other part of Nusa Penida – fear of decline in seaweed harvest – mitigation methods implemented
- In Lombok, perceived environmental issues include fish eating seaweed, strong winds and pesticide run off from corn, affecting income

# Post- Seaweed farming

## Jane

👤 By 2018 - villagers are now construction workers – the elderly have no more job opportunities

❖ Jane opened a small shop and learned how to farm pigs

❖ Jane's husband works as a valet – renting out their land for parking

🧠 Jane thinks because there is no seaweed it is hard to get a loan because it is seen as a riskier investment

🧠 Jane thinks it is difficult to pay for schooling now

🏠 Her husband can get 5000 IDR per car that parks – if they are lucky

📅 Volcano eruption at the time meant fewer tourists who needed a valet service

♥ Jane feels that life is hard now –

"I prefer the one when I had seaweed. We could take any loan because we know we could pay it after harvest. It was easy to get loan too, the lenders seemed sincerely to give us loan because we had seaweed. Now there is no such thing. "

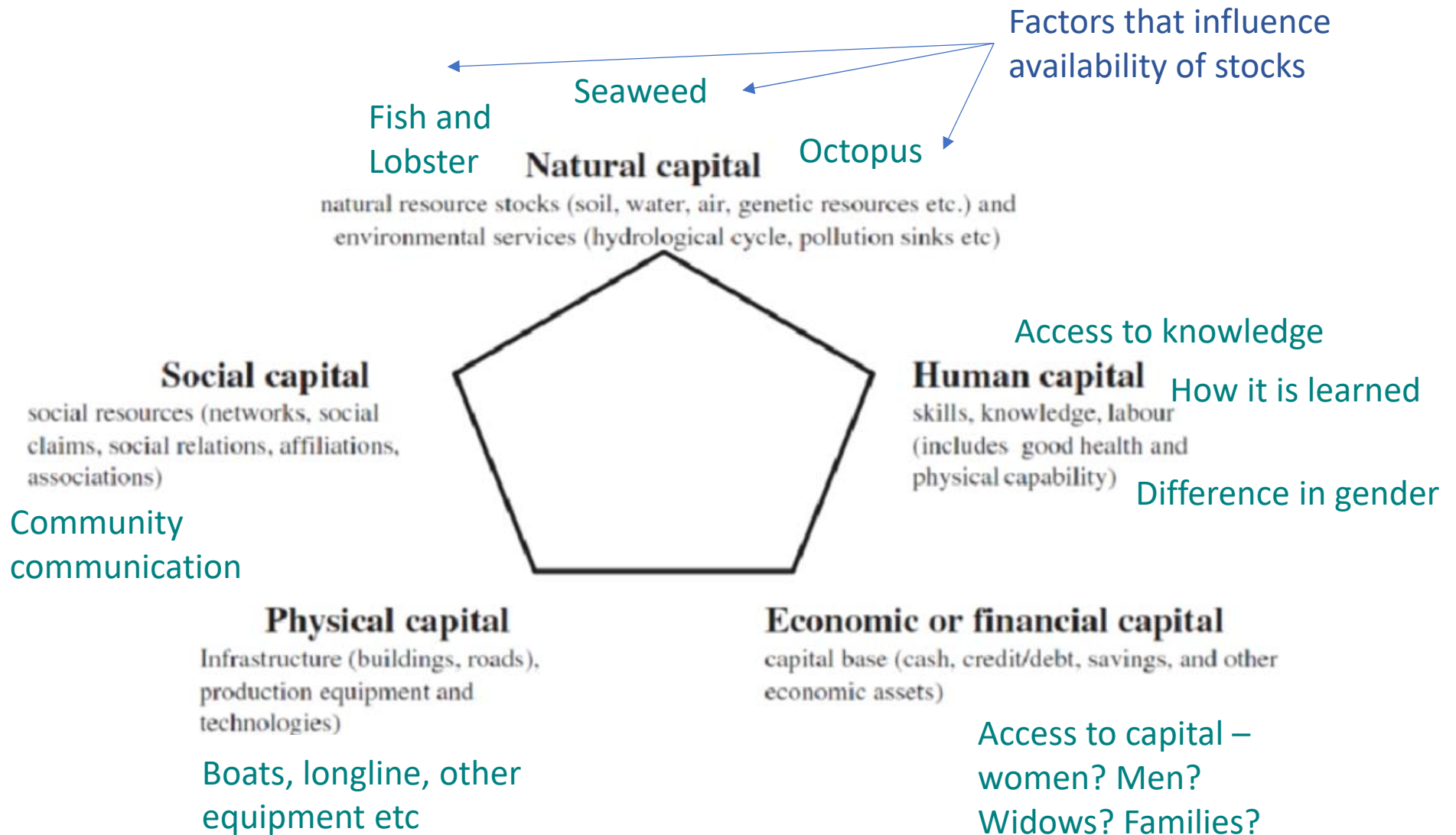
"I was so happy because I could see people on the beach at 4 am, waiting for the low tide. We had to plant the seaweed when it was low tide even though it was raining. If we couldn't plant the seaweed because of high tide, we would wait until low tide. We did not stop, we kept working. "

Loan access

Community



# 04. Sustainable livelihoods framework



Adapted from: [Garcia-Yi J 2014](#)

# Special Thank-you to the Indonesia Project!!!

Thank-you for listening to my  
presentation!

Thoughts and suggestions most  
welcome





# Framing the Pirate Threat

Indonesian Government Discourse on Maritime Piracy

Veronica O'Neill

How does the Indonesian government portray the issue of maritime piracy in their discourse?



# Overview

- Introduction:
  - Framing theory
  - What is piracy?
  - Why piracy and framing theory?
- The Framing of Piracy
  - Piracy as a threat
  - Threat to Indonesian citizens
  - Threat to maritime power
  - Regional/global threat of piracy
  - Discussion
- Conclusion



# Framing Theory

*“Frames are the principles of selection, emphasis and presentation composed of little tacit theories about what exists, what happens, and what matters”*

Gitlin, 1980

Qualitative and/or quantitative analysis

examination and exploration of language elements that have been chosen, often to achieve a goal

In policy and government studies, the way elites shape public understanding through the use of frames

# What is piracy?

- Defining piracy
  - “an act of boarding or attempting to board any ship with the intent to commit theft or any other crime and with the intent or capability to use force in furtherance of that act.” (IMB Definition)
- Piracy in Southeast Asia
  - Increasing attacks from 1970 onwards
  - Prevalent in the region because of factors (eg. Geography, reward)
  - Decreasing attacks from 2015 -2017
  - Interest in combating the issue post-2000
- Piracy and Indonesia
  - Highest numbers worldwide
  - 46 actual attacks in Indonesia (2016 IMB Data)



# Why piracy and framing theory?

- Literature focuses on the characteristics of piracy in Southeast Asia and the efforts to combat the problem
  - Limited literature providing in-depth examination of Indonesia
  - Limited literature on framing theory and piracy
- What can framing theory tell us about Indonesia?
  - Government interests
  - Further insight into government actions
  - How they want their audience to perceive/understanding piracy



PIRACY.  
IT'S A CRIME.

# The Framing of Maritime Piracy

# Piracy as a threat

- Describing piracy as “*ancaman*” or ‘threat’
  - “*membahayakan*” ‘dangerous’
  - “*kondisi yang semakin tidak aman*” ‘increasingly unsafe conditions’
  - Highlighting the risk of travelling through pirate-prone regions and the threat it poses



# Threat to Indonesian citizens

- Draws attention to individual pirate attacks and the victims of these attacks
  - Articles that focused on individual pirate attacks
  - “Korban pembajakan” ‘victims of hijacking’
  - “kerugian” ‘loss’ – focuses on how piracy affects Indonesian citizens
    - Specifically how it is a threat to Indonesians



# Threat to Maritime Power

“Through maritime diplomacy, Indonesia invites other nations to cooperate in the marine field and eliminate the source of conflicts at sea, such as illegal fishing, violations of sovereignty, territorial disputes, piracy and marine pollution”

Fourth pillar of the Jokowi Doctrine

Creation of the maritime future of Indonesia.

“Indonesia was naturally created maritime. The people’s life thus should be maritime-envisioned” (President Joko Widodo)

Piracy is positioned as a threat to this future

# Regional/Global threat

- The framing of piracy as a regional and global threat
  - Allows government to place issue within larger context of cooperation, particularly regional cooperation
  - Descriptions of piracy as a transnational crime “*kejahatan lintas negara*”
  - Consistently referred to as one of several global/regional maritime security threats
  - Uses the description of the activity as a threat to call for international/regional cooperation
    - *Dalam hal ini, perlu dikembangkan suatu kerjasama internasional yang lebih erat dan transparan yang secara efektif akan dapat mengatasi berbagai tantangan keamanan di laut, seperti terorisme, pembajakan kapal, penyelundupan senjata, perdagangan manusia, penangkapan ikan secara illegal dan kejahatan lintas negara lainnya*
    - ‘In this regard, it is necessary to develop closer and more transparent international cooperation that will effectively overcome various security challenges at sea, such as terrorism, ship hijacking, arms smuggling, human trafficking, illegal fishing and other transnational crimes’

# Discussion – Why frame piracy as a threat?

- Allows discourse to resonate strongly with different audiences
  - International/regional vs domestic
- Supports universal understanding of piracy under *hostis humani generis*
- Used to justify the actions the government has taken
- Used to push for international/regional efforts in combating piracy

# Concluding Remarks

- Indonesian government focuses on framing piracy as a threat
- Future:
  - Comparisons between Indonesia and other Southeast Asian nations
  - Examining government vs media
  - Exploring public perceptions of piracy
    - How has the framing through government discourse influenced this?

# Questions?

