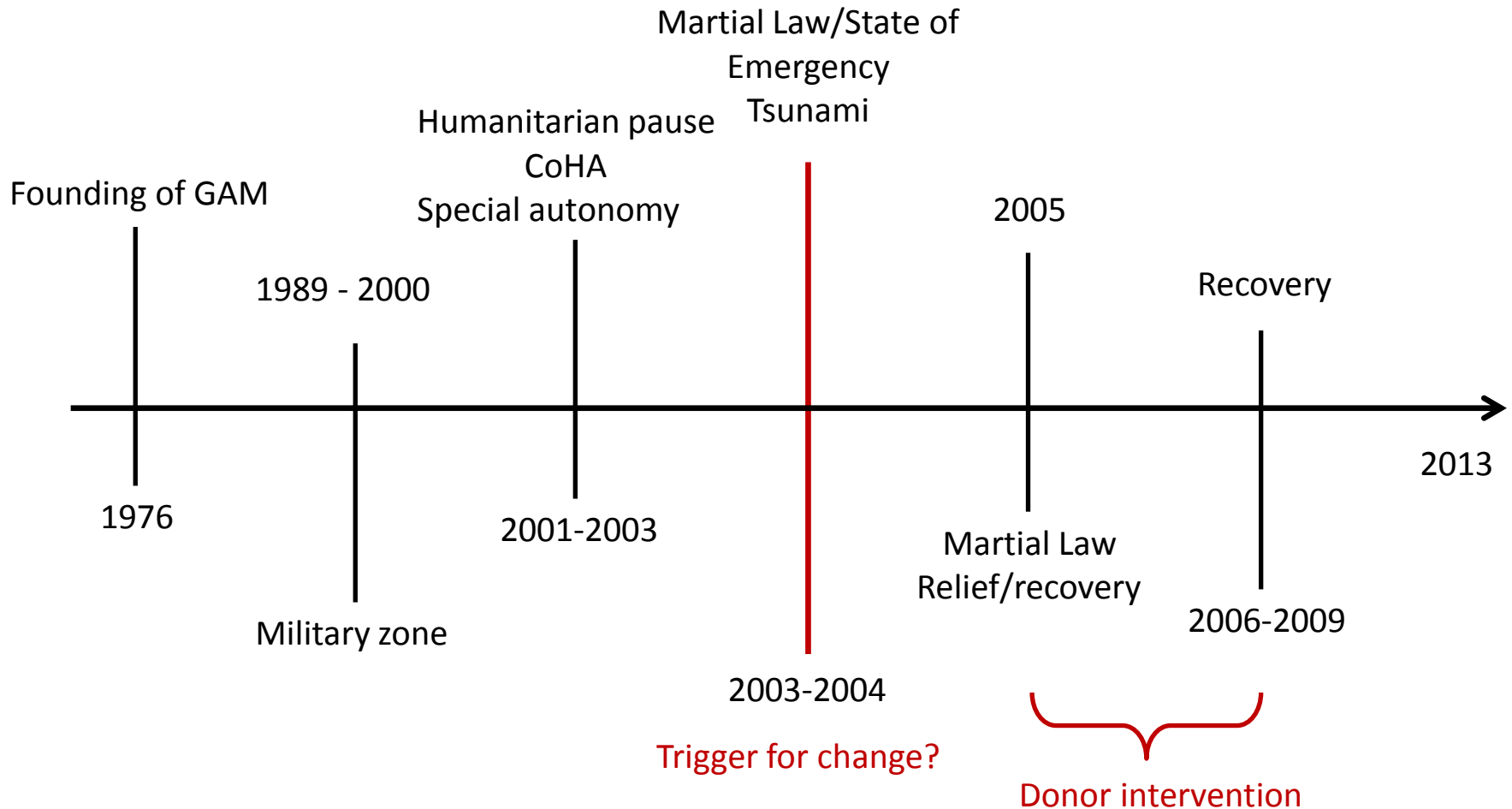




**Stakeholder perception of change in
aquaculture management following
the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami
in Aceh Province, Indonesia**

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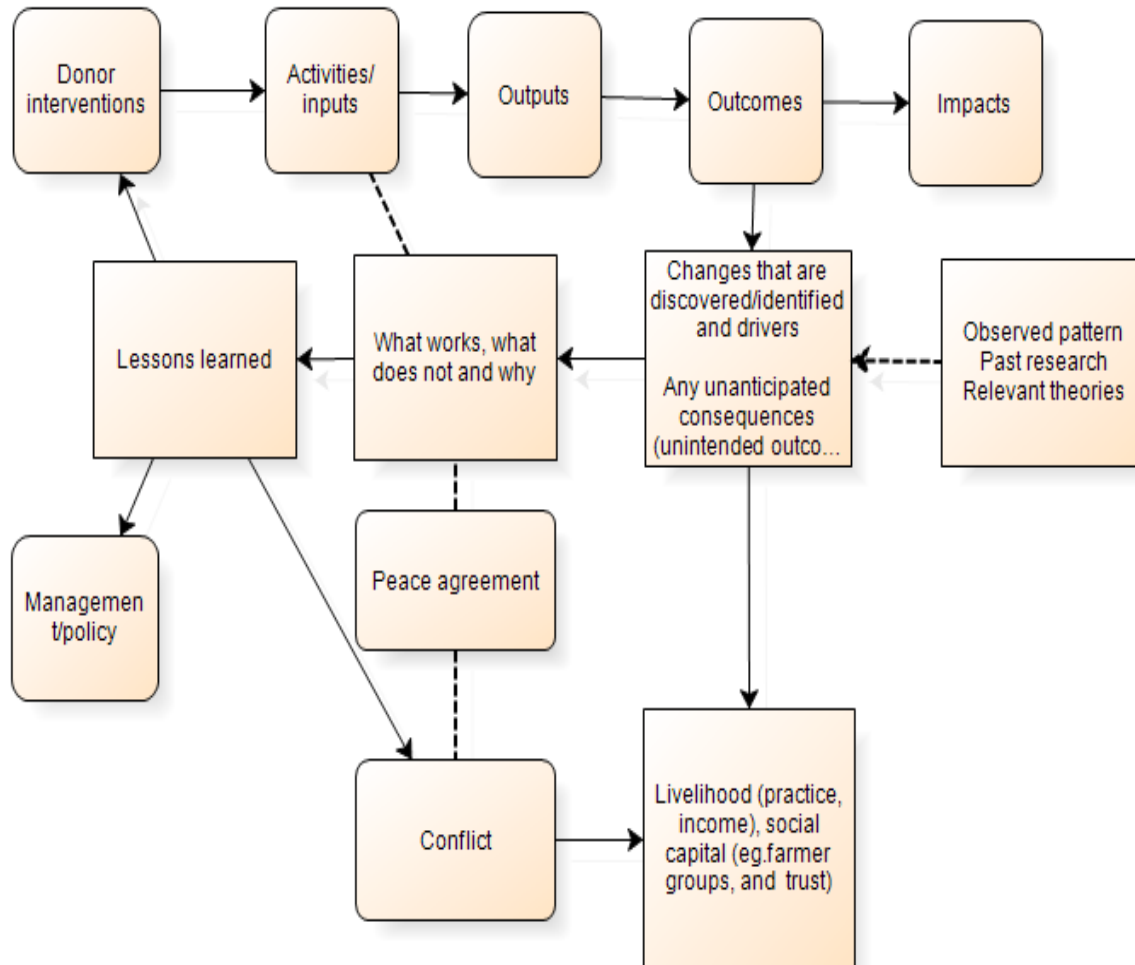
Introduction/Background



Overall Objective

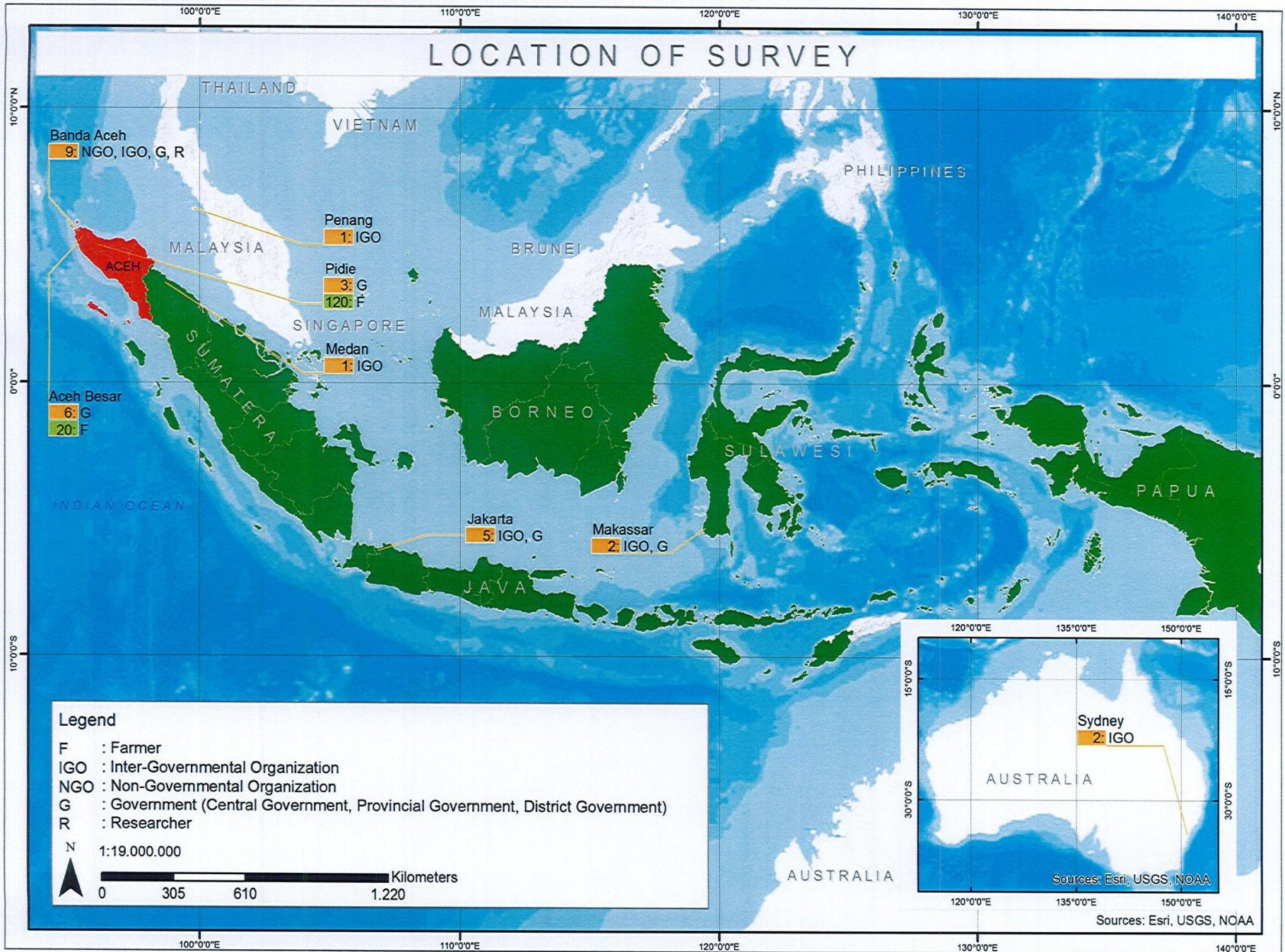
To assess whether donor agency interventions and the peace agreement generated changes in the aquaculture industry with an emphasis on determining to what extent there was a shift in aquaculture management in Aceh.

Methods

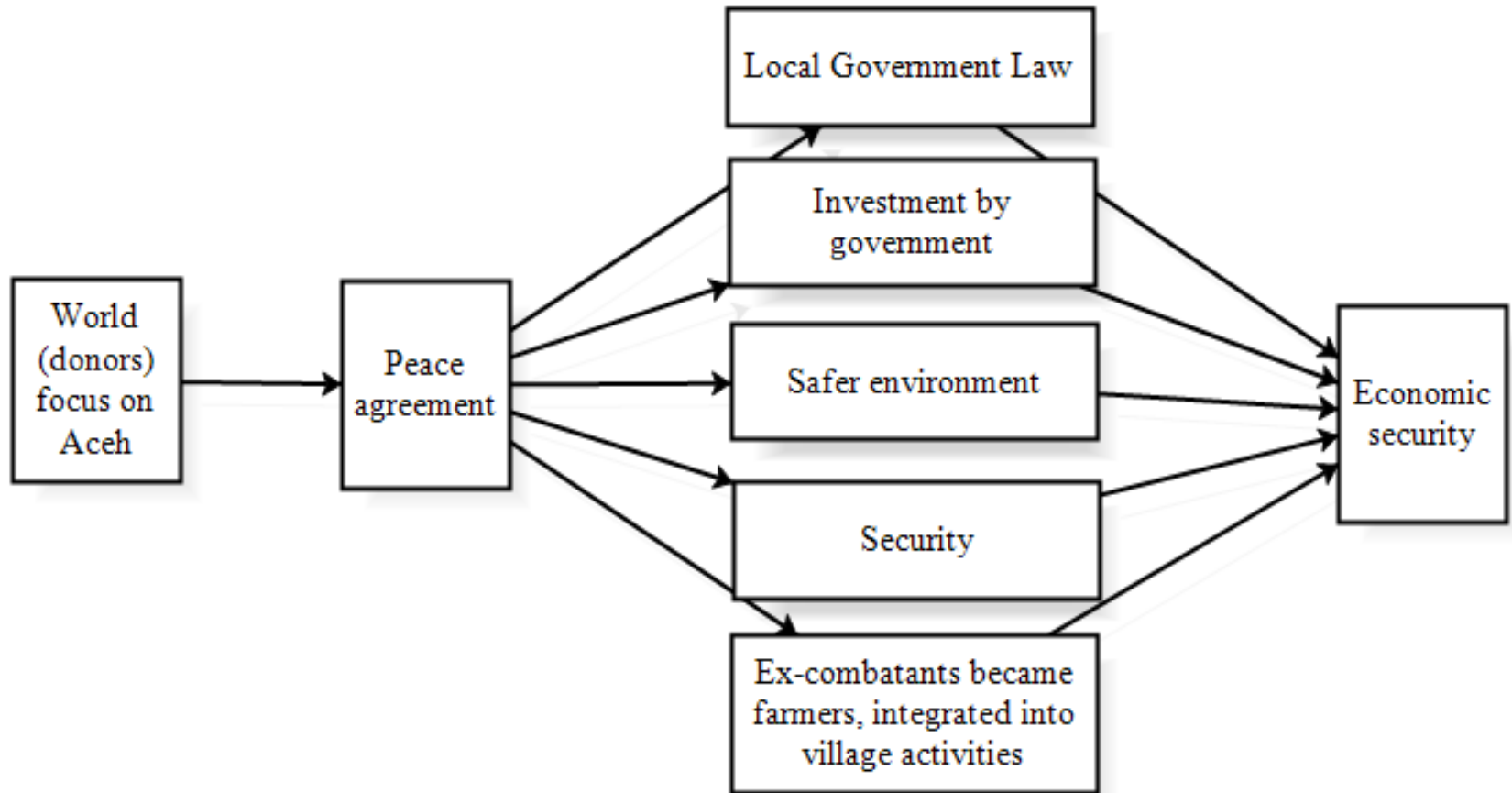


- Case studies
- Document analysis
- In-depth interview
- Farmer surveys
- Direct observation

LOCATION OF SURVEY



Perceived Positive changes



Resources from donors

Rehabilitation



Capacity building



Combatant village



Perceived positive change

Social/political Peace agreement
 August 15, 2005.
 Wali Nanggroe Law/
 Qanun Wali Nanggroe
 Qanun No. 8/2012

Economy Government of Aceh Law
 Law No. 11/2006.
 Fishery Law
 Qanun No. 7/2010

Perceptions of negative changes

1. A decrease in production and income
“Aquaculture is not more developed compared to before the tsunami” (Respondent)
2. Livelihood shift between farmer to fisherman
“Aquaculture became a subsistence livelihood... It was not like that in the past, where farming was the main source of livelihood” (Respondent)
3. Unimplemented and unused technology and input
“When we were back, none of mangrove trees were left. Conflict happened between group members. Assets were sold and divided” (Respondent)

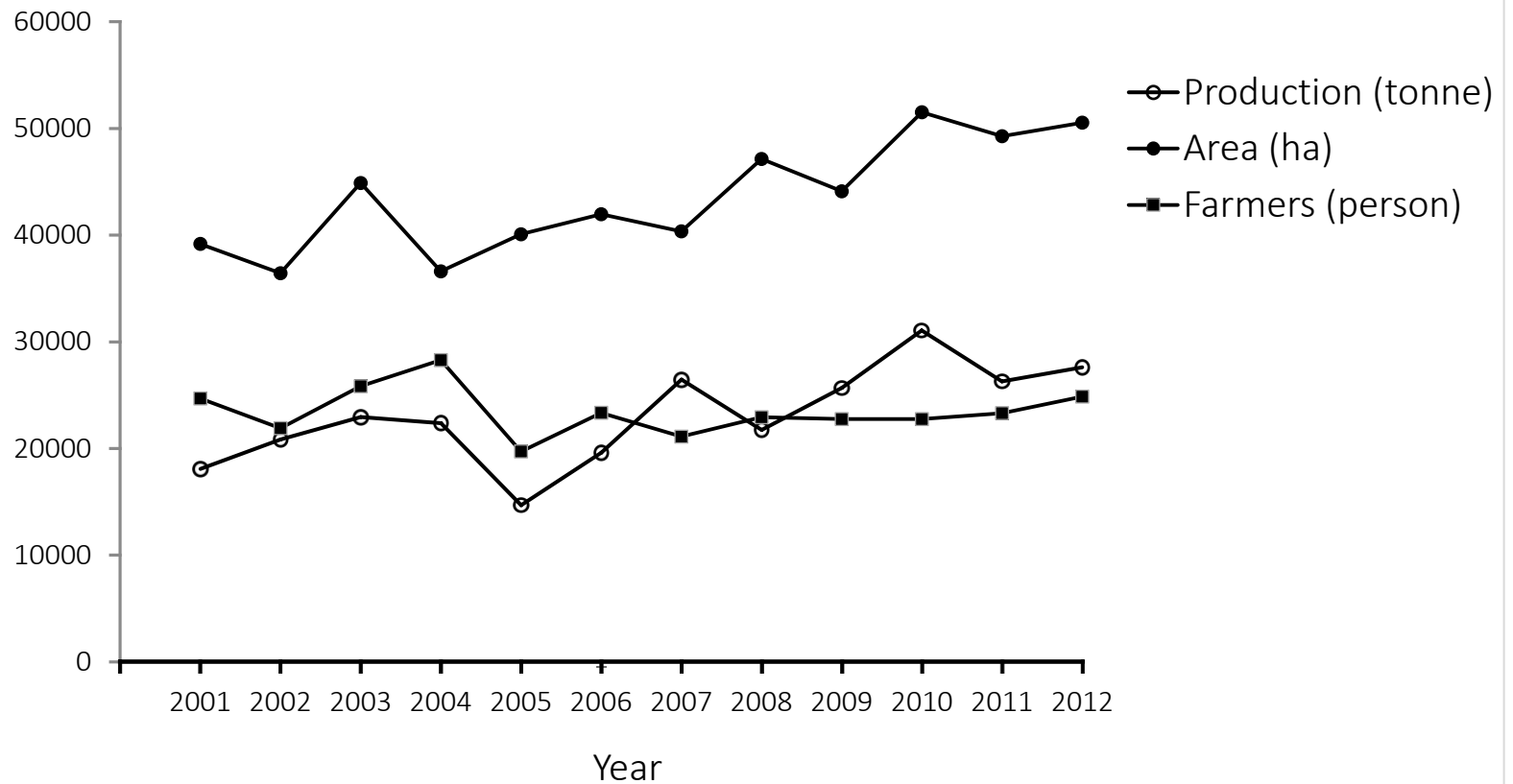


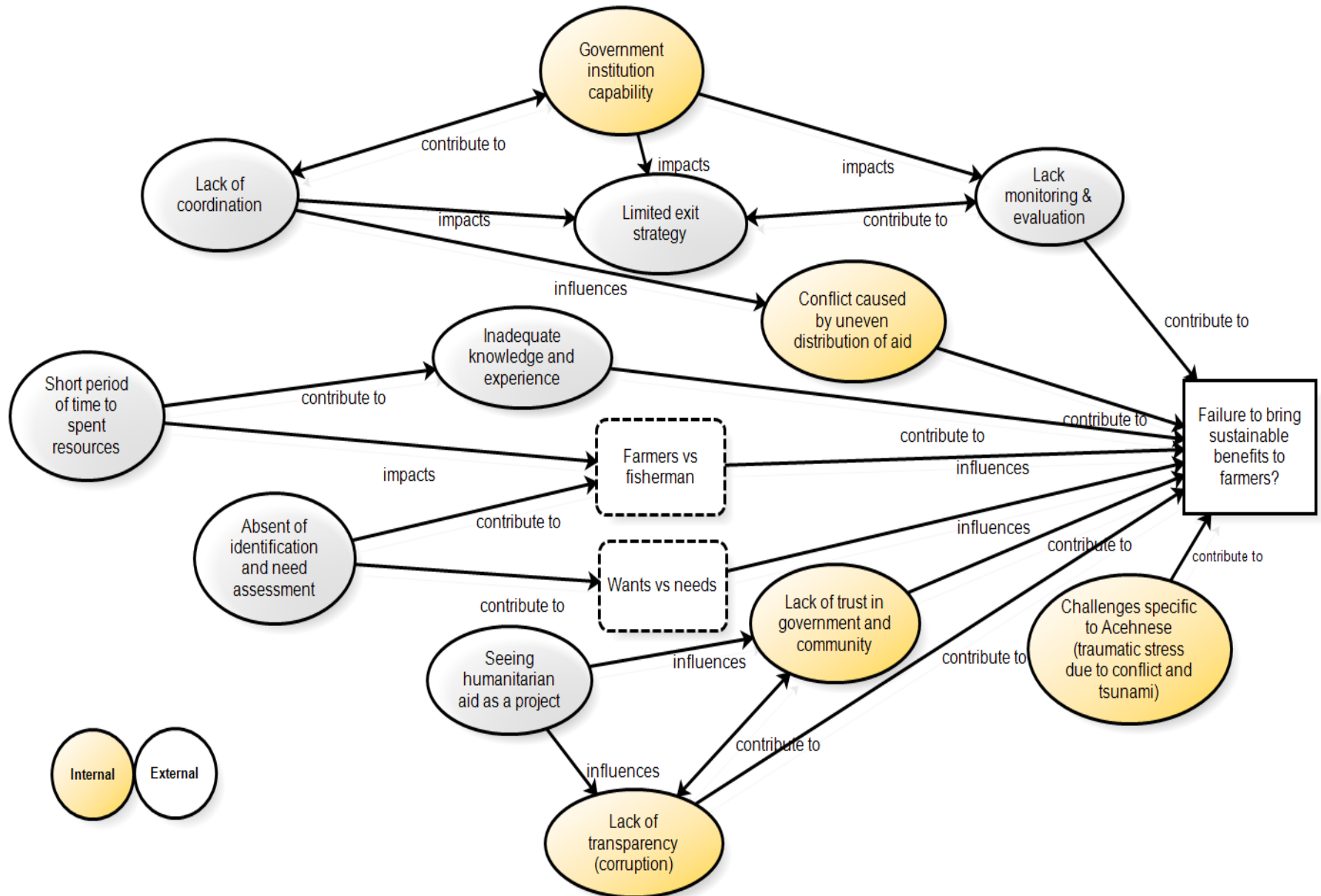
Figure 1. Production, area and number of farmers of brackishwater ponds in Aceh Province

Perceptions of negative changes

- Conflict due to aid
- Aid dependency
- Erosion of the culture *of* communal work

Is the donor intervention effective?	Yes 69.57%	No 17.39%	Undecided 13.04%
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Why were the benefits of interventions not sustained?



Thank You