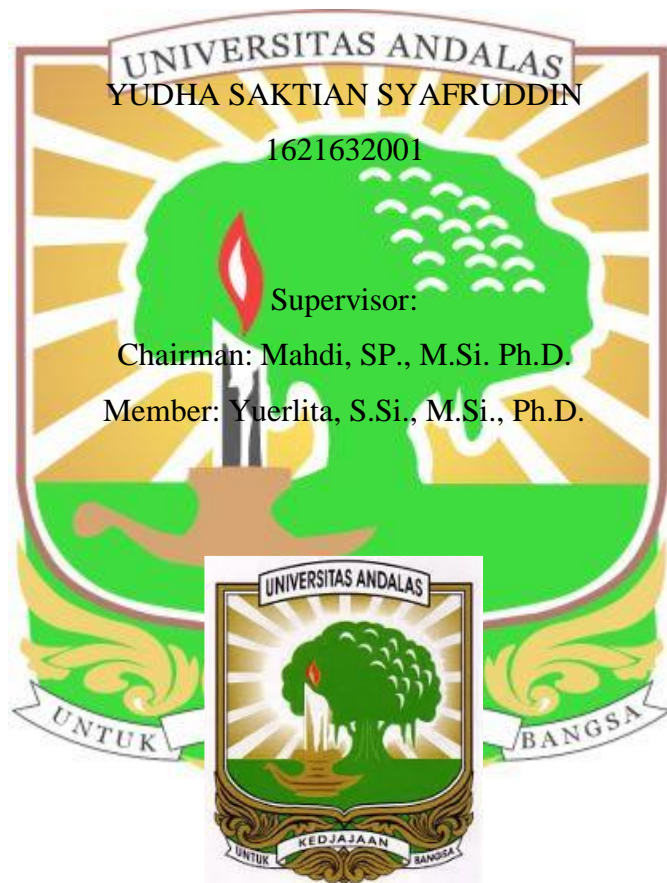


FISHING COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES ON TWO  
CLUSTERS MANGROVE FOREST CONDITION IN MANDAH  
INDRAGIRI HILIR

Thesis



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# **FISHING COMMUNITIES LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES ON TWO CLUSTERS MANGROVE FOREST CONDITION IN MANDAH INDRAGIRI HILIR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted in Mandah sub-district, Indragiri regency, downstream of Riau province, in two clusters of mangrove forests condition in the villages of Pulau Cawan and Desa Bekawan. Cluster determination is done by analyzing Landsat 8 images on path 125 and row 60 with three band combinations so that it can be categorized that Pulau Cawan village is a damaged mangrove forest area and Bekawan is a good mangrove forest area. From the results of analysis and measurements in the field of mangrove forests in Pulau Cawan village 68% were good and 32% were damaged with low tree density, while in Bekawan village 100% were in good condition with high tree density. From the results of identification in the field 8 types of mangrove vegetation were obtained, 6 of which were found in Pulau Cawan village and 4 species in Bekawan village as well as several mangrove biotas such as shrimp, fish, crabs and shellfish. The income of the community in Bekawan village is higher than the income of the community in Pulau Cawan village, this is due to differences in the condition of the mangrove forest so that there is a significant difference in the income of the fishing community in the two villages. Then seen from the comparison of livelihood assets and livelihood strategies from the communities in the two villages, there are differences in the value of community asset ownership, where Bekawan village is higher than Pulau Cawan village from 5 assets in the form of Human, Natural, Financial, and Social Capital. Fishermen households in both villages implemented three types of livelihood strategies, namely intensification / extensification, diversification and migration strategies. in general, the most widely used strategy in both villages is intensification / extensification followed by diversification and migration strategies. Based on this, it is necessary to preserve mangrove forests, as intensification / extensification strategies put high pressure on mangrove forests. with good mangrove forests, the community's income is getting better. on the other hand, it is also necessary to adopt the Silvofishery strategy to conserve mangrove forests and increase fisheries production without destroying mangrove forests.

*Keyword: Livelihood Strategy, Livelihood Asset, Mangrove Forest*

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Mandah, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir Provinsi Riau, pada dua cluster kondisi hutan bakau di desa Pulau Cawan dan desa Bekawan. Penentuan cluster dilakukan dengan menganalisis citra Landsat 8 pada path 125 dan row 60 dengan tiga kombinasi band sehingga dapat dikategorikan bahwa desa Pulau Cawan adalah kawasan hutan mangrove yang rusak dan Bekawan adalah kawasan hutan bakau yang baik. Dari hasil analisis dan pengukuran di plot hutan mangrove di desa Pulau Cawan 68% baik dan 32% rusak dengan kepadatan pohon rendah, sedangkan di desa Bekawan 100% dalam kondisi baik dengan kepadatan pohon tinggi. Dari hasil identifikasi di lapangan, diperoleh 8 jenis vegetasi mangrove, 6 di antaranya ditemukan di desa Pulau Cawan dan 4 spesies di desa Bekawan serta beberapa biota bakau seperti udang, ikan, kepiting, dan kerang. Pendapatan masyarakat di desa Bekawan lebih tinggi daripada pendapatan masyarakat di desa Pulau Cawan, hal ini disebabkan oleh perbedaan kondisi hutan bakau sehingga ada perbedaan yang signifikan dalam pendapatan masyarakat nelayan di kedua desa tersebut. desa. Kemudian dilihat dari perbandingan aset mata pencaharian dan strategi mata pencaharian dari masyarakat di kedua desa tersebut, terdapat perbedaan nilai kepemilikan aset masyarakat, di mana desa Bekawan lebih tinggi dari desa Pulau Cawan dari 5 aset dalam bentuk Manusia, Alam, Modal Keuangan, dan Sosial. Rumah tangga nelayan di kedua desa menerapkan tiga jenis strategi mata pencaharian, yaitu strategi intensifikasi / ekstensifikasi, diversifikasi dan migrasi. secara umum, strategi yang paling banyak digunakan di kedua desa adalah intensifikasi /ekstensifikasi diikuti oleh diversifikasi dan strategi migrasi. Berdasarkan hal ini, perlu untuk melestarikan hutan bakau, karena strategi intensifikasi /ekstensifikasi memberikan tekanan tinggi pada hutan bakau. dengan hutan bakau yang baik, pendapatan masyarakat semakin baik. di sisi lain, perlu juga mengadopsi strategi Silvofishery untuk melestarikan hutan bakau dan meningkatkan produksi perikanan tanpa merusak hutan bakau.

*Kata kunci: Strategi Penghidupan, Aset Mata Pencaharian, Hutan Mangrove*