

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out on the analysis of livelihood strategies of the fishing communities on Pulau Cawan and Bekawan, it can be concluded that:

1. The condition of mangrove forests in Pulau Cawan village has an area of 3401.66 ha, amounting to 2306.70 ha or 67.81% of forest cover in good condition and damaged mangrove forest which is 1094.96 ha or 32.19% of Pulau Cawan forest cover has a density of 867 mangrove forests / ha with Damaged mangrove forest condition category. Mangroves in Bekawan Village have an area of 2,234.70 Ha with the condition of mangrove forests in a state of 100% good forest cover of mangrove forests of 2,317 trees / ha with the category of Good mangrove forest conditions. Types of mangrove vegetation identified at the study site at the research sites are 8 type of mangrove vegetation. The types of mangrove biota identified at the research location were shrimp, fish, crab, dan shells.
2. The condition of mangrove forests in Bekawan area is better compared to Pulau Cawan. This affects the income of fishermen, where the income of fishermen in Bekawan is higher (Rp 2,871,212) when compared to Pulau Cawan (Rp. 2,164,869). Based on the T test it shows significantly different. the income of fishermen is calculated by spending on food and non-food, the community can save 33% of their income while in Pulau Cawan only 8% so that it can be seen that fishermen in Bekawan are more prosperous compared to Pulau Cawan.
3. Livelihood strategies undertaken by fishermen households at the research location are the livelihood intensification / extensification strategy is the most widely used strategy in Pulau Cawan villages is 60.53% and Bekawan Village is 65.66%. Fisherman households on Pulau Cawan who choose intensification / extensification strategies are households that have low access to livelihood assets, while those who have high access to asset livelihoods choose a migration strategy. While in Bekawan village fishermen households that choose intensification / extensification strategies are households that have high access

to asset livelihood, while households that choose diversification strategies are households that have low access to asset livelihoods.

## **B. Recommendations**

1. The policy and firmness of the government and law enforcement by the authorities are very necessary to reduce the rate of destruction of mangroves in Pulau Cawan village, considering that 30% of the mangrove forest in Pulau Cawan village has been damaged.
2. Given that Pulau Cawan village has a vast mangrove forest area with a high diversity of mangrove vegetation, it is also necessary for the attention of the community not to take mangrove wood, the community needs to be understood and knowledge that the economic value of mangrove is not only timber value, and even the value of ecosystem services and Non-timber economic value is much higher considering the high diversity of mangrove vegetation and high vegetation density will also provide high economic value for fishing communities from fishery products. This is because most of the income sources of people in research locations depend on mangrove forests so it is necessary to maintain mangrove forests to be sustainable.
3. In addition to the 8 livelihood strategies found in this study, the community should be able to carry out other livelihood strategies by using silvofishery methods or making ponds for shrimp, fish and crab cultivation, but also the government's participation in management, implementation and supervision due to vulnerable silvofishery production there is deforestation and conversion of forest areas into farms if there is no right policy.
4. The government needs to provide information, especially in protect the area in terms of aspects of the sustainability of people's livelihoods such as empowering the population around the mangrove area, taking into account environmental aspects (ecological aspects).