

DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIP MODEL FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF TRADITIONAL FISHERS IN SOUTHWEST ACEH REGION

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Abstract:

This study examines the development of a partnership model for traditional fishers in the southwest coastal region of Aceh by addressing issues of structural poverty, socio-economic inequality, and environmental sustainability. The problem arises from the unequal distribution of capital, technology, and market networks, which placed traditional fishers at a disadvantage compared to medium- and large-scale operators. Using a qualitative literature review, this study integrates empirical findings from various regional cases and analysed them through Anthony Giddens' structuration theory. The results indicate that fishers' partnerships extend beyond transactional relationships, functioning as adaptive strategies that rely on social structures, trust, and solidarity. Co-management approaches, when embedded within local institutions such as customary maritime law (Hukum Adat Laôt), have proven effective in reducing patron-client dependency, improving access to finance and technology, and promoting ecological resilience. The findings further emphasize that synergy between government policies, community initiatives, and private sector involvement is crucial to formulating inclusive and sustainable partnerships. The novelty of this research lies in applying structuration theory to explain the interaction between fishermen's agency and social structures, producing a context-sensitive model that addresses global fisheries challenges while respecting local traditions. This model offers practical implications for policymakers, academics, and practitioners in designing participatory and sustainable coastal development strategies.

Keywords: Partnership, traditional fishers, structuration theory, sustainability, empowerment.

1. Introduction

Aceh's southwest coastline region is strategically important to the capture fisheries industry due to its direct border with the Indian Ocean. The majority of people get their living from fishing, particularly on a traditional basis. There are notable disparities in capital ownership, access to technology, and market networks among the various classes of fishers in this region, which range from large-scale fishers to fishing labourers [1, 2]. Despite the increased catches, medium- and large-scale fishers' adoption of new fishing technology frequently deepens the socioeconomic divide. Due to a lack of funding, technology, and marketing infrastructure, traditional fishers are frequently left behind and are therefore at risk of structural poverty [3]. This situation necessitates cooperative approaches that can ensure resource sustainability, foster cohesion across fishing communities while ensuring the protection and welfare of coastal livelihoods.

Various studies show that partnerships between social classes of fishers can be an adaptive mechanism to strengthen the economic sustainability of coastal communities. Studies in East Kalimantan found that partnerships between capital owners (punggawa) and fishers

using trammel nets were able to provide significant financial benefits as well as social benefits such as market assurance and humanitarian support [4]. The co-management approach in some coastal areas of Indonesia has also been shown to transform patron-client relationships into more equitable and participatory ones, particularly with the mediating role of non-governmental organizations [5]. However, The majority of existing studies are confined to localised case analyses and have not sufficiently incorporated a structuration theory lens to understand the reciprocal interplay between fishers' agency and social structures in shaping sustainable partnership arrangements.

This study seeks to establish a conceptual framework for a partnership model that facilitates the sustainability of traditional fishers in Southwest Aceh by incorporating prior empirical findings within the context of Giddens' structuration theory. This methodology facilitates an analysis that regards traditional fishers not merely as passive recipients of policy or structural influences, but also as proactive individuals who contribute to the formation and perpetuation of partnership dynamics. The significance of this study lies in its capacity to integrate knowledge across multiple disciplines, encompassing social, economic, institutional, and environmental dimensions, in order to develop a partnership model that is responsive to the challenges of globalization in the fisheries sector. This model is based on local social relationships. The results are anticipated to be a valuable resource or reference to the policymakers, academics, and practitioners who are involved in the development of sustainable, participatory, and inclusive interventions.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Poverty

The poverty encountered by traditional fishers is a multifaceted phenomenon that is influenced by the interaction of a variety of structural, economic, and cultural factors. Fishers frequently find themselves in an unequal market system, where their bargaining power is diminished in the face of investors or intermediaries. This is a structural issue. The fishers are highly reliant on those who manage the distribution of the cargo due to the market structure that is dominated by middlemen [6]. This condition is further exacerbated by a lack of protection from regulatory authorities and an unjust profit-sharing system. It is also common for traditional fishers to encounter difficulties in obtaining capital and modern fishing technology, which leads to low productivity and insufficient income to satisfy the basic needs of their families [7]. In this context, the poverty of fishers is not solely the consequence of individual limitations, but also a consequence of socio-economic relations that marginalize traditional fishing communities. Their situation is being further exacerbated by external factors, including the degradation of marine resources as a result of exploitation, unfavourable policies, and fluctuating fish prices. Consequently, a structural analysis that investigates power dynamics within the fisheries supply chain is necessary to comprehend the poverty of fishermen, rather than concentrating solely on household income factors.

The economic approach provides a quantitative assessment of fishers' poverty by analysing their income and the factors that shape it. The poverty level of fishers in Wedung District, Demak, is influenced by demographic variables, including age, the number of family members, and the length of time they have been employed as fishers, as well as socio-economic factors, such as asset ownership and access to markets, according to Agunggunanto [8]. This study demonstrates that fishing households experience income inequality, with fishers that have access to capital and marketing networks earning substantially more. This inequality

underscores the disparity between fishers who own boats and those who earn a living through their harvest. Moreover, they are highly reliant on fishing yields due to the limited diversification of their livelihoods, which leads to income fluctuations that follow the fishing season [9].

2.2. Fishers' Poverty

Poverty among traditional fishers is a multifaceted phenomenon that is influenced by economic, cultural, and structural factors. Poverty is not exclusively defined as a lack of income, but also as restricted access to fundamental needs, resources, opportunities, and participation in socio-economic life by the general concept [10]. The structural poverty of fishers is further exacerbated by the weak role of regulatory authorities, dependence on intermediaries, unfair profit-sharing systems, and uneven market structures [6]. This condition is consistent with the belief that poverty is also relative, as the living standards of traditional fishers are lower than those of the general public [10]. The description delineates a variety of structural and cultural factors that contribute to the destitution of traditional fishers.

Economically, the poverty of fishers is affected by age, family size, employment experience, asset ownership, and market access [8]. Poverty underscores that restricted finance and lack of company diversification render fishers reliant on volatile fishing income [10]. The income disparity between ship owners and wage fishers illustrates significant socio-economic inequality within the fisheries sector [11]. Poverty alleviation initiatives must focus on enhancing access to finance, diversifying income sources, and augmenting productivity through suitable technology.

Cultural dimensions complement the understanding of poverty among fishers. Poverty is seen as part of a life cycle influenced by a culture of resignation to nature and fate [12]. This perspective aligns with the idea in poverty literature [10] that local values and norms can shape economic behaviour, even hindering innovation. In practice, this fatalistic mindset often leads to low motivation to seek alternative livelihoods outside of fishing, even though income from fishing is very low [13]. Additionally, there's a tendency for short-term consumption to prioritize meeting daily needs over long-term investment, leaving fishers vulnerable to economic shocks [14]. The emotional connection to marine customs reinforces their social identification as fishers, rendering a career shift tantamount to forsaking their own selves. Conversely, the robust culture of mutual collaboration and community solidarity is a significant social capital for empowerment initiatives [15].

The description suggests that poverty among traditional fishers is a multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be resolved through economic intervention alone. Rather, a multidimensional approach that incorporates structural, economic, and cultural factors is necessary. Structural poverty is exacerbated by inequalities in market structures, dependence on intermediaries, and unfair profit-sharing systems. The economic vulnerability of fishers is further exacerbated by limited capital, lack of business diversification, and income gaps. Conversely, the adaptation to new economic opportunities has been impeded by cultural values of fatalism, short-term consumption patterns, and emotive attachment to maritime traditions. Nevertheless, the fishing community's strong solidarity and mutual cooperation, which are indicative of social capital, can serve as a critical foundation for empowerment initiatives that are designed to achieve sustainable social transformation. Therefore, disrupting the cycle of intergenerational poverty requires strategies that incorporate the mobilisation of

social capital, shifts in mindset, the adoption of appropriate technological innovations, and the enhancement of access to capital.

2.3. Fishers Partnership Model

Traditional fishers must be encouraged to remain active in the designated zones in order to enhance household income, and this necessitates the implementation of a cooperation model within the social structure and among actors to ensure the sustainability of their economy. A cooperative relationship between fishers (individuals or groups) and other stakeholders, including the government, commercial actors, private institutions, and research communities, is known as fishers' partnerships. Partnerships are not solely commercial transactions in this context; they are collaborative endeavours that are founded on the principles of mutual interest, mutual benefit, and equality. In Baubau, the collaboration among the government, private sector, and fishing community at the Wameo Fish Landing Site (TPI) functions with each entity fulfilling its designated role: the government acts as regulator, facilitator, mentor, and supervisor; the private sector contributes by providing fish storage facilities, transportation, capital, and vessel maintenance; and the fishing community serves as the operational executors in the field. This relationship creates a vital synergy for more comprehensive and sustainable public fisheries services from a governance standpoint.

The role of fishing groups is crucial as a supportive institution in partnership activities. Research at Sadeng Beach indicates that fishing groups operate as a "learning class," a facilitator of collaboration, a production entity, and a commercial unit; nevertheless, their function as a business entity remains less robust in comparison to their roles in education and cooperation [17]. This organization enhances knowledge, skills, access to capital, technology, and networks, acting as a catalyst for the independence and self-reliance of fishing communities [17]. This concept aligns with the notion of co-management in global literature, which involves a cooperation among resource users (fishers), governmental entities, and other stakeholders, including NGOs and research institutions, to collaboratively and sustainably manage fisheries resources.

Co-management or fisheries partnerships are a collaborative governance model that unites local communities (fishers), government entities, and other stakeholders to jointly oversee and regulate fisheries resources. The FAO defines co-management as a "partnership arrangement in which the community of local resource users (fishers), government, and other stakeholders share the responsibility and authority for managing the fishery." [19] Empirical research indicates that co-management is frequently regarded as the most efficacious governance model for tackling economic, social, and environmental issues in small-scale fisheries; yet, the outcomes of its implementation might differ significantly based on context and execution quality [19].

2.4. Structuration Theory

The analytical framework employed in this research is structuration theory. Structuration theory, formulated by Anthony Giddens, posits that social structure and agency mutually influence one another, a concept referred to as the duality of structure. Structure serves as both a limitation on individual behaviour and a facilitator of collective action. In this context, structure comprises rules and resources that social actors consistently utilize in their daily activities. For the traditional fishers, the framework encompasses established norms, fishery

regulations, market networks, and sharecropping arrangements [21]. Agency, conversely, refers to the ability of fisherman, both individually and collectively, to act, reproduce, or alter such systems. This viewpoint is pertinent as fishers are not merely passive regarding economic and societal constraints; they may actively influence the establishment of more equal relationship dynamics.

Giddens asserts that social structures are perpetually recreated through repeating social practices [22]. This practice is observable in fishing communities through the distribution of catches, the employment of particular technologies, or collaborative patterns with external entities [21]. When fishers alter their interactions, such as by using written contracts for partnerships, a new framework commences to develop. This process is reflexive; fishers recognize the consequences of their activities and can modify them to address evolving requirements or possibilities. This is significant as it enables fishing communities to adjust to external changes, such as technical advancements or variable fish prices, while maintaining control over local resources.

The structuration method emphasizes the significance of social capital—trust, solidarity, and shared norms—as a resource that enhances agency. Research in the fisheries sector indicates that the efficacy of partnership models relies not solely on financial or technological assistance, but also on the community's capacity to cultivate robust social connections and use opportunities within the prevailing structural framework [23]. Fishers can serve as catalysts for change by influencing local policies, broadening marketing networks, or implementing sustainable fishing practices. If institutionalized, this reform will establish a new, more equitable socio-economic framework.

The novelty of this research is that, in contrast to the previous studies that were cited as references, no study has specifically addressed the partnership model between social classes of fishermen through a structuration approach. Most of the research continues to concentrate on a specific social layer or on strictly technical empowerment approaches, without examining the power dynamics and social relations within the structure of fishing communities. This research contributes to the closure of that gap by investigating the impact of the relationship between social structure and the agency of fishers on the development of an adaptive and inclusive partnership model. The structuration approach enables this research to elucidate the dynamics of actors in the development of new, more sustainable, and equitable structures.

In the context of fishing communities in Southwest Aceh, social structure is formed from the interaction between maritime customs (Hukum Adat Laôt), the role of middlemen, and government policies. These elements establish a framework that affects fishers' access to resources and markets. Structural agency theory elucidates the emergence of fishers' agency within this framework, for instance, through negotiations with capital proprietors, the establishment of business coalitions, or the execution of co-management systems. When fishers collaboratively formulate new regulations for distributing catches or construct communal fishing zones, they are not merely adhering to current frameworks but also enhancing and reinforcing them. This type of contact established the basis for the development of a sustainable partnership paradigm.

This research introduces a partnership model based on social class, grounded in social interactions and local structures, which is thoroughly examined via the lens of structuration theory. This paradigm is contextual, grounded in the local dynamics of traditional fishers in Southwest Aceh, yet it possesses the potential to be extended into a conceptual framework for

empowering fishermen in other places. This discovery is anticipated to enhance applied social science, especially coastal sociology, and offer insights for policymakers in formulating collaborative, participative, and sustainable empowerment initiatives for the long run.

Fishers partnerships are a collaborative strategy that unites fishermen, government entities, business actors, private institutions, and other stakeholders in a cooperative relationship founded on equality, mutual benefit, and sustainable empowerment, as evidenced by conceptual studies and field findings. This method functions as a vehicle for dispersing economic advantages while simultaneously enhancing social capacity, expanding access to finance, technology, and markets, and safeguarding fisheries resources through collaborative governance (co-management). Research indicates that the efficacy of fishing partnerships is significantly contingent upon the presence of favourable rules, sufficient institutional capacity, active community engagement, and social capital, including trust and solidarity. Integrating structural, economic, and socio-cultural views, fishing partnerships can effectively alleviate fishermen's poverty, diminish structural inequality, and promote marine ecological sustainability. Consequently, the convergence of public policy, community efforts, and private sector involvement is a crucial prerequisite for disrupting the cycle of economic vulnerability and securing the long-term sustainability of coastal people's livelihoods.

3. Method

This study employs a qualitative methodology utilizing a literature review method. The qualitative technique was selected to thoroughly comprehend the phenomenon of traditional fishermen's partnerships through the study and analysis of pertinent literature. Creswell (2014) asserts that qualitative research enables academics to "investigate the interpretations individuals or groups assign to social issues" [24]. The literature review approach is employed to locate, assess, and integrate findings from prior research to establish a new conceptual framework suitable for the setting of this study [25].

3.1. Types and Sources of Data

This study utilizes secondary data sourced from scientific literature, encompassing journal articles, academic books, research reports, policy documents, and official institutional publications [26]. The criteria for included literature are: direct relevance to the fishers partnerships, structuration theory, or the empowerment of traditional fishermen; publication within the last 10 years, excluding fundamental theoretical references; and public accessibility and verifiability.

4. Findings and Discussions

A literature analysis on fishers partnerships in Indonesia indicates that the relationship between small-scale and large-scale fishers is predominantly informal, reliant on social agreements, and devoid of written contracts. This pattern is also observed on the southwest coast of Aceh, where small-scale fishers frequently collaborate with larger fishers to mitigate constraints in capital, technology, and market access. Partnerships function as an adaptive strategy enabling small-scale fishers to leverage the production assets owned by others while

preserving access to marine resources [27]. In Aceh, this connection frequently relies on customary norms and local social structures, shown as the *Panglima Laot*, who oversees water management. A comparable trend is evident in East Kalimantan, where cooperation among fishing classes facilitates broader distribution prospects for the catch [4]. However, the literature warns that informally regulated interactions are prone to power imbalances and inequitable distribution of rewards. Consequently, in Southwest Aceh, enhancing institutional frameworks and formal regulations is crucial to guarantee equitable partnerships that are also responsive to local socio-cultural contexts.

Poverty among traditional fishers in Southwest Aceh is multifaceted, with restricted income, limited access to money, and lack of participation in decision-making. Indonesia frequently remains ensnared in structural poverty due to its precarious negotiating position relative to capital owners. Demographic variables, including family size, duration of employment, and asset ownership, affect the degree of well-being [8]. The coastal circumstances in West Aceh, Southwest Aceh, and South Aceh exhibit a comparable pattern, wherein small-scale fishermen rely on seasonal catches and encounter variable market prices. Tropical small-scale fisheries are susceptible to climatic variations and global market fluctuations. Partnerships may facilitate the pooling of risks and resources; nevertheless, in the absence of legislation safeguarding small-scale fishers, their potential may exacerbate inequities. This underscores the significance of local laws that clearly regulate partnerships and support small-scale fishers in West and South Aceh.

The co-management approach provides a pertinent collaborative governance structure for fishing partnerships in Southwest Aceh. The FAO (1999) defines co-management as the collaborative governance of resources among user groups, governmental entities, and other stakeholders to distribute responsibility and authority. Sen and Nielsen (1996) assert that this paradigm is proficient at mitigating conflict and enhancing resource sustainability [19]. In Aceh, the *Panglima Laot's* position as a traditional institution can be incorporated into the official co-management system to enhance oversight, benefit distribution, and conflict resolution activities. Fishers' associations operating as local institutional entities can enhance their members' capabilities through training, access to cash, and the expansion of marketing networks. The effective execution of joint management is contingent upon the political resolve of local governments, the institutional capabilities of fishers, and the enduring support from other stakeholders.

Giddens' theory of structuration offers a suitable analytical framework for comprehending the dynamics of fishing partnerships in West and South Aceh. Social structure is both restrictive and constructed via the social actions of individuals. Fishing partnerships encompass established norms, distribution networks, and social hierarchies among small and major fisherman. Small-scale fishing organizations are initiating the formation of cooperative networks, leveraging market opportunities, and adopting technologies available through large-scale fishers. Kinseng (2022) Comprehending the reciprocal relationship between structure and agency facilitates the development of adaptive treatments [29]. In Aceh, this relationship is reinforced by *adat*-based social capital, which can serve as foundational capital in enhancing the distribution of partnership benefits. Structuration analysis facilitates the identification of junctures at which structural modifications can occur without disturbing the prevailing social order.

The experiences of other regions in Indonesia can provide valuable insights for West South Aceh. Partnerships encompass not just economic dimensions but also social security and humanitarian assistance. In Baubau, governance-oriented partnerships encompass the

government, the business sector, and fishing collectives to guarantee a more equal allocation of benefits [16]. This variance underscores the necessity of tailoring the partnership approach to local circumstances. In Aceh, the amalgamation of traditional values, the role of the *Panglima Laot*, and regional policies constitute a basis that can enhance the legitimacy and efficacy of the partnership. The structuration approach facilitates the adaptation of partnership structures to align with local socio-cultural dynamics, while also permitting innovation.

The literature study findings suggest that enhancing fishers' collaborations in Southwest Aceh necessitates policy alignment, local institutional support, and the development of human resource capabilities. Management of small-scale fisheries must incorporate livelihood diversification to mitigate economic risk [3]. In Aceh, establishing partnership structures, diversifying fisheries-based enterprises, and incorporating suitable technology can serve as effective solutions for enhancement. Assistance from local governments, non-governmental organizations, and research institutes is essential to implement these changes. This study validates that fisher partnerships governed by the principles of equity, transparency, and sustainability can serve as a strategic tool for alleviating structural poverty, enhancing socio-economic resilience, and conserving marine resources in Sout and West Aceh.

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