

Strategy Management of Fisheries, Livestock and Agriculture Resources as a Leading Sector in Supporting the Indonesia and Timor Leste Border Area Development Program in Belu Regency

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Abstract:

The concept of Nawacita which builds Indonesia from the periphery has become a passion for local governments in planning their regional development by optimizing rural resources to improve the economy and welfare of rural communities. Belu border area has a low HDI of 59.72 and the percentage of poor people reaches 14.58%. Therefore, the economic acceleration in Belu can only be done through optimizing the management of superior sectors through technological innovation, so as to have an economic impact for the region and its people. The economic contribution in Belu is dominated by agriculture, livestock, fishery and forestry sectors. The purpose of this research is to find resource management strategies from the leading sectors of fisheries, livestock and agriculture so as to provide economic benefits for the community, especially in the border area.

Keywords: *Strategy Management, Fisheries, Livestock, Agriculture, Border Region, Leading Sector, Belu Regency, Indonesia, Timor-Leste*

1. Introduction

Belu regency, as one of the the regencies in East Nusa Tenggara Province, has a nationally strategic value because it is a border district that still faces various complex problems. Data shows that Belu regency has a low human development index of 59.72 and the percentage of poor people reaches 14.58% (BPS, 2017). Belu Regency's economy is still dominantly contributed by the agriculture, livestock, fisher(7) development of processed diversification of superior commodities such as corn, peanuts, cassava and bananas ies and forestry sectors, namely 24.70% of the total GRDP of Belu (BPS, 2017). The fact shows that the high rate of poverty in rural areas is not only caused by scarcity of resources but also because the pattern of available resource management is not optimal, so the productivity of these resources is still low and has not encouraged the improvement of the welfare of rural communities (Laynurak, 2008). Further stated that although the community had access to these resources, it did not have a significant effect on the welfare of the community, for this reason, efforts to optimize natural resources management are needed (Paulus et al., 2019). The challenge of development in the border area is find a model for more optimal use of agricultural resources so as to provide economic benefits to the community, especially in border and rural areas.

Common Problems and Challenges of Fisheries, Livestock and Agriculture Resource Management

Lack of infrastructure

Limited rural physical infrastructure: roads, bridges, and ports that are not yet available, make border areas relatively isolated from relations with growth centers and centers of economic activity

Utilization of regional potential and resources is not optimal

The utilization of potential and resources that have not been optimal is caused by the community not having the skills, experience, knowledge, and motivation to explore the potential of the region

Security and political issues arising from its function as Indonesia's leading outlet

The activities of the border areas include safeguarding the security, utilizing natural resources, developing local culture, structuring the environment, increasing the economy to reflecting a country in the eyes of its neighbors

New product innovation both goods and services in creating independence in the economy

The spirit of entrepreneurship and the independence of the community can be realized by the ability to innovate, the ability to organize and be able to deal with the risks of an ongoing business

Figure 2 Common problems in the management of fisheries, livestock and agricultural resources in the border region of Indonesia-Timor Leste

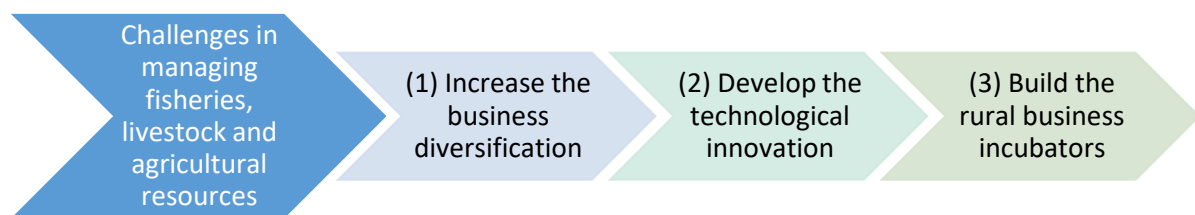


Figure 3 Challenges in managing fisheries, livestock and agricultural resources in the border region of Indonesia-Timor Leste

2. Research aim

The aim of this research is to find the resource management strategies from the leading sectors of fisheries, livestock and agriculture so as to provide economic benefits for the community, especially in the border area of Indonesia-Timor Leste in Belu regency.

3. Method

The study is carried out using both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from discussions, questionnaires, interviews, and field surveys by respondents, experts and

communities in the study area, while secondary data obtained from several sources of literature and documents from several institutions associated with the research.

4. Results and Conclusions

Results

Tabel 1 Strategies for managing fisheries, livestock and agriculture resources in the border region of Indonesia-Timor Leste

STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	SUB SECTOR OF FISHERIES	SUB SECTOR OF LIVESTOCK	SUB SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
	<p>(1) Increase the fisheries production, which include catching Tuna and milkfish cultivation.</p> <p>(2) Increasing the production of processed products with high added value in fishery products, which include processing of shredded tuna, milk fumigation, presto milkfish processing, and various processed variants of Tuna and Milkfish</p> <p>(3) Improvement of regulations and policies in implementing general strategies for increasing production of Tuna and Milkfish fisheries</p> <p>(4) Meeting the infrastructure needs in order to increase connectivity to support increased production of tuna and milkfish</p> <p>(5) Development of resources and science and technology from Tuna fishermen and Milkfish farmers</p>	<p>(1) Improved the quality of superior pork seeds. The availability of superior pork seeds is an absolute requirement for the development of the pig industry. For this reason, it is necessary to build nursery units through rigorous parent selection so that they can produce superior quality pig seeds and are developed by farmers</p> <p>(2) The development of diversified processing of superior pork products in order to obtain added value for pork products in Belu regency</p> <p>(3) Development of adaptive cultivation technology with the Belu community, accompanied by technological assistance for increasing the capacity of farmers</p> <p>(4) The implementation of certification and ISO to improve the competitiveness of pig products in Belu</p> <p>(5) Development of Integrated Farming "Sonis Laloran". The veterinary office region of Belu makes the ranch</p>	<p>(1) Increasing quality rice and corn production as the leading agricultural sector in Belu regency</p> <p>(2) Introduction of superior season-appropriate seeds, including the procurement of agricultural production facilities</p> <p>(3) The application of adaptive food crop technology</p> <p>(4) Increasing farmers' access to capital and markets</p> <p>(5) Encouraging productive institutional patterns and farmer partnerships</p>

<p>(6) Development of community salt business from household scale to industrial scale</p>	<p>area of “Sonis Laloran” a place to provide feed for farmers around the area</p> <p>(6) Developing a holistic livestock business infrastructure ranging from upstream to downstream, including: construction of animal feed factories, construction of livestock products processing plants, and marketing infrastructure for livestock products</p>	<p>(6) Development of organic farming systems, ISO certified and labeled Eco-labeling</p>
<p>(7) Establishment of rural business incubators in capture fisheries, processing of fishery products, and salt in order to create sustainable Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)</p>	<p>(7) Developing a partnership pattern with various parties to facilitate the provision of livestock business capital for farmers, so that it can increase the scale of business to a more economical level</p>	<p>(7) Development of processed diversification of superior commodities such as corn, peanuts, cassava and bananas</p>

Conclusions

Based on the literature review and preliminary studies that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the acceleration of rural economies can be done if all available potential resources are managed optimally through business diversification, utilization of adaptive technological innovations, and foster productive economic businesses in the countryside as locomotives to accelerate the independence of the rural economy in the border region. The strategies that will be carried out require collaboration from various parties such as higher education institutions (universities/polytechnics), non-governmental organizations, community groups, cooperatives, banks, central and regional ministries (governments), technical institutions related to regional development.

5. Acknowledge

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