



Indonesia

## 4 Jakarta Fishing Port/Market Development Project (4)

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This project's objective was to develop and upgrade sanitary facilities and port infrastructure of the Jakarta Fishing Port (JFP) in order to improve the quality of fishery products, to cope with the increasing handling of fish, and to enhance convenience for port users, thereby contribute to promote the fishery industry at the port and contribute to the development of fisheries in Indonesia.

**Loan Amount/Disbursed Amount:** 4,009 million yen/3,960 million yen

**Loan Agreement:** November 1993

**Terms and Conditions:** Interest rate 2.6%; Repayment period 30 years (grace period 10 years); General untied (consultant component: partially untied)

**Final Disbursement Date:** December 2002

**Executing Agency:** Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



**External Evaluator:** Takako Haraguchi (Global Link Management, Inc.)

**Field Survey:** September 2004

### Evaluation Result

In this project, construction and upgrading of sanitary facilities in the port premises and port facilities were conducted almost as planned. The project period was much longer than planned because of the delay in the tender for civil works, due to the economic crisis. The project cost was lower than planned.

As a result of construction of the sewage treatment plant, rehabilitation of revetment and so on, sanitary and hygiene conditions of the port premises as well as convenience for port users were improved, and the quality of fishery products was also improved. Entrance of tuna long-line fishing vessels of over 200GT to JFP increased from 97 in 1996 to 131 in 2003. Handling of export tuna increased from 12,000 tons in 1999 to 14,311 ton in 2003, equivalent to 60% of tuna landed at Misaki Port in Kanagawa Prefecture, the second biggest tuna port in Japan.

The number of private companies operating at JFP increased from 10 in 1994 to over 100, with more than 10,000 employees, in 2002. The annual per capita fish consumption in Indonesia increased from 6.2kg in 1994 to 23.6kg in 2002.

Maintenance and operation activities are carried out by the port administration authority for public facilities and by the

public fishery corporation for commercial facilities, and they have no problem with technical capacity, the operation and maintenance system, or financial status. However, it is necessary to further clarify the division of responsibilities between the two organizations.

It might be needed to enforce regulations regarding port use for more improved cleanliness and hygiene of the port and more efficient berthing of fishing vessels, and to strengthen the system of information sharing and utilization among institutions.

### Third-Party Evaluator's Opinion

The participation of the fishermen is also important for ensuring sustainability in that more benefits of the port rehabilitation under this project, such as improvements in livelihood, will be given to fishermen.

**Third-Party Evaluator:** Mr. Surjadi Soedirdja (public sector)

Former Minister of Internal Affairs, former Governor of the Jakarta Province, and former Advisor to the President.

#### Positive impact on natural environment

Mangrove trees planted on the west side revetment improved the landscape and promoted conservation of natural environment, while saving the cost of civil works.



West-side revetment covered with mangrove trees

#### Positive impacts on social aspects

The total population working at JFP, including fishermen, employees for fish processing companies and retailers and so on, exceeded 40,000 in 2002, and many women are working at JFP, mostly either as employees of fish processing companies or tenants at shops or the wholesale market. This project contributed to increased job opportunity for women. In the beneficiary survey, 41% of the respondents answered that their living conditions "improved" before and after the project, while 34% said "there was no change". Given that a serious economic crisis hit the people during the project period, it could be interpreted from these answers that having a job at JFP enabled them at least to maintain their living conditions as before the crisis and thus contributed to curbing the spread of poverty.



Woman at wholesale market



Workers unloading fishery products