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## Appendix 1. Infrastructure in the Maros Minapolitan Area

### A. Medical Facility (Puskesmas)





## B. Fishery Training Center



### C. Road Infrastructure



D. Aquaculture Pond



E. Bridge in the Aquaculture Production Road



## Appendix 2. Calculation of The Weight of Internal and External Strategic Factors

No	Strategic Factors	Weight					Total	Average	Weight
		1	2	3	4	N			
<b>Internal Strategic Factors</b>									
<b>Strengths</b>									
1	Tiger shrimp, milkfish, whiteleg shrimp, and seaweed as superior commodities were available	0	0	0	7	7	28	4.00	0.11
2	Geographical areas of Maros Regency supported the development of the Minapolitan program	0	0	0	7	7	28	4.00	0.11
3	Production, processing, and marketing chains were available	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.11
4	Organizations had adequate capacity to develop Minapolitan Program and all necessary data were available	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.11
5	The numbers of fisher groups were increased over the years and human resources were available	0	0	3	4	7	25	3.57	0.10
<b>Weaknesses</b>									
1	Innovation and technological use were still lack and caused environmental degradation	1	1	0	5	7	23	3.29	0.09
2	Long term planning for the development of the Minapolitan program was unavailable	1	0	1	5	7	24	3.43	0.10
3	Long term budgeting for the development of the Minapolitan program was unavailable	1	1	2	3	7	21	3.00	0.09
4	There was limited capital access available	1	1	0	5	7	23	3.29	0.09
5	Infrastructure to support the Minapolitan program was not significantly developed	1	1	0	5	7	23	3.29	0.09
Total								35.29	1.00
<b>External Strategic Factors</b>									
<b>Opportunities</b>									
1	Possible markets for fisheries products were large	0	0	1	6	7	27	3.86	0.11
2	Supports from academic sector to improve aquaculture activities were getting more significant	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.10
3	Central government started to focus on improving the quality and quantity of aquaculture production	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.10
4	Investors started to invest in fisheries sectors	0	1	2	4	7	24	3.43	0.10
5	Local business increased steadily and created small and medium enterprises in fisheries sectors	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.10
<b>Threats</b>									
1	Pests and diseases for the commodities disrupted productions	0	0	1	6	7	27	3.86	0.11
2	Environmental damage could reciprocally affect the water quality for aquaculture activities	0	1	0	6	7	26	3.71	0.10
3	Unsuitable land use decreased the numbers of fishponds	0	1	3	3	7	23	3.29	0.09
4	Fishers from nearby areas increased the challenge to sell the commodities to local market	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	0.10
5	Imports of fisheries products from foreign countries increased the challenge	0	2	3	2	7	21	3.00	0.08
Total								36.00	1.00

## Appendix 3. Calculation of The Rank of Internal and External Strategic Factors

No	Strategic Factors	Weight					Total	Average	Weight
		1	2	3	4	N			
<b>Internal Strategic Factors</b>									
<b>Strengths</b>									
1	Tiger shrimp, milkfish, whiteleg shrimp, and seaweed as superior commodities were available	0	1	1	5	7	25	3.57	4.00
2	Geographical areas of Maros Regency supported the development of the Minapolitan program	0	0	2	5	7	26	3.71	4.00
3	Production, processing, and marketing chains were available	0	2	3	2	7	21	3.00	3.00
4	Organizations had adequate capacity to develop Minapolitan Program and all necessary data were available	0	0	4	3	7	24	3.43	3.00
5	The numbers of fisher groups were increased over the years and human resources were available	0	0	4	3	7	24	3.43	3.00
<b>Weaknesses</b>									
1	Innovation and technological use were still lack and caused environmental degradation	2	4	1	0	7	13	1.86	2.00
2	Long term planning for the development of the Minapolitan program was unavailable	1	2	4	0	7	17	2.43	2.00
3	Long term budgeting for the development of the Minapolitan program was unavailable	2	2	3	0	7	15	2.14	2.00
4	There was limited capital access available	2	3	2	0	7	14	2.00	2.00
5	Infrastructure to support the Minapolitan program was not significantly developed	2	4	1	0	7	13	1.86	2.00
Total									
<b>External Strategic Factors</b>									
<b>Opportunities</b>									
1	Possible markets for fisheries products were large	0	1	2	4	7	24	3.43	3.00
2	Supports from academic sector to improve aquaculture activities were getting more significant	0	0	4	3	7	24	3.43	3.00
3	Central government started to focus on improving the quality and quantity of aquaculture production	0	2	5	0	7	19	2.71	3.00
4	Investors started to invest in fisheries sectors	0	2	5	0	7	19	2.71	3.00
5	Local business increased steadily and created small and medium enterprises in fisheries sectors	0	2	3	2	7	21	3.00	3.00
<b>Threats</b>									
1	Pests and diseases for the commodities disrupted productions	1	3	2	1	7	17	2.43	2.00
2	Environmental damage could reciprocally affect the water quality for aquaculture activities	1	3	2	1	7	17	2.43	2.00
3	Unsuitable land use decreased the numbers of fishponds	0	3	4	0	7	18	2.57	3.00
4	Fishers from nearby areas increased the challenge to sell the commodities to local market	1	1	4	1	7	19	2.71	3.00
5	Imports of fisheries products from foreign countries increased the challenge	1	3	3	0	7	16	2.29	2.00
Total									