SMALL SCALE FISHERIES IN INDONESIA

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Outline

1. Small scale fisheries by FAO
2. Small scale fisheries in Indonesia
3. What is our strategies
4. How is the progress
5. Role of SSF in combatting IUUF
Objectives

1. SSF by FAO
2. SSF in Indonesia
3. What is our strategies
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**Scope**

Global with focus on developing countries  
Marine + inland waters  
Whole fishery system  
Poverty alleviation and social & economic development  
Good governance of fisheries and sustainable utilization

The SSF Guidelines support and build on other initiatives and instruments for sustainable development

**Other voluntary instruments:**
- Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- Right to food guidelines
- Responsible governance of tenure guidelines
4 pillars of implementation

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Awareness raising

Strengthening science-policy interface

Empowerment of stakeholders

Collaboration, partnerships and monitoring

Environmental dimension

Economic dimension

Social dimension

Sustainable SSF

Cross-sectoral collaboration
Definition SSF

Article 1 point (4) in Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Farmers Salts Act → UU No. 7/2016.

**Small Fishermen** are fishermen who conduct fishing to meet the needs of everyday life, both of which do not use fishing vessels that use fishing vessels with size 10 (ten) gross tones (GT).
Common Issues on Small Scale Fisheries

1. The scale of small fishing businesses are inefficient and have lower business productivity

2. Fishing effort is influenced by natural factors such as season

3. Poverty of fishermen who generally are structural alignments can be addressed through government

Limitation on skills and technology
Low access to capital
No assets as an active capital
Chain adverse trade system (patron-client)
No monetary incentive for fishermen

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How is Indonesia’s fisheries at the global scale?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of fisheries</th>
<th>Indonesia Position</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>National variation (1998-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global share</td>
<td>Global ranks</td>
<td>Global share</td>
<td>Global ranks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine capture fisheries</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland water capture</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture + marine</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOFIA (FAO 2000, 2016)
Where all these products come from?

Indonesian fishing effort structure

- 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
- 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

- subsistently fishery
- small scale fishery
- medium scale fishery
- industrial scale fishery

Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka 2014 (KKP, 2014)
Kelautan dan Perikanan dalam Angka 2015 (KKP, 2015)

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Legal Basis

3. Article 33 UUD NRI Tahun 1945.
10. Warranty Risk Protection of the Fisherman, Fish Farmers and Farmers Salts → Ministerial Decree No. 18/PERMEN-KP/2016;
Vision & Mission

“Towards independent, strong and national-based Indonesian maritime and fisheries”

MISSION (3 PILLARS)

TRISAKTI & NAWA CITA

VISION & MISSION MMAF 2015-2019

In the spirit of good fisheries management

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"Ini saatnya kita mengembalikan semuanya sehingga jalesveva jayamahe, di laut justru kita jaya...”

Presiden Joko Widodo, 20 Oktober 2014

Sovereignty

sustainability,

prosperity
Sustainability Pillar

1. Regulation
2. Data and Information
3. Infrastructure and the facilities
4. Guidance
5. Public service
6. Fiscal and monetary stimulus

Upstream

Fish Resources
Fishery resources management (Sustainability of fishery resources)

Capture fisheries production

Downstream

Sustainability of the fishing business in capture fisheries

Market

Government

Businessmen

1. Invest
2. Produce
3. Marketing
4. Innovation
5. Increase the competitiveness
6. Compliance towards the rules and regulations

Another Stakeholders

Academic, NGO’s, etc.

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11 October 2016 - 12
Capture Fisheries Architecture

“Towards independent, strong and national-based Indonesian maritime and fisheries”

Fisheries Management Area (FMA)

Limited Entry for the License

Legal, Reported and Regulated Fisheries

Improvement Management Fisheries

Institutional Fisheries Management Area

International Fisheries Diplomation

Sovereignty, Sustainability, and Prosperity
TRANSFORMATION FRAMEWORK FOR FISHERMEN (Empowerment Program)

Facilities and infrastructure
- BBM access
- Port
- Electricity access
- Access to Clean Water
- Cold Storage
- Road access

Business assistance
- Facilitate fishing vessel
- Facilitate fishing gear
- Weather Information & Fishing Ground Access
- Capital Assistance (Agro bank Maritim)

Fish Processing Industry
- The quality standards of processed
- Continuity of raw materials

Market
- Market access
- Development of market information systems

Join Business Group (KUB)/ Koperasi
- Development of KUB / Koperasi
- Business Diversification
- Capital Access
- Capacity Building

Fishermen and family life
- Fishermen insurance
- Fisherman Cards
- Land Certificates
- Houses for Fishermen
Establishment of National Plan of Action for SSF Management

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NPOA-SSF/RAN-SSF Indonesia in National Fisheries Policy
TYPES OF VIOLATION (IUU FISHING)

1. Illegal fishing by foreign and Indonesian vessels;
2. Fishing areas trespass/Infraction of fishing areas;
3. Illegal fishing gears type
4. Foreign crew;
5. Fishing and carrier vessels
   • SIPI & SIKPI’s documents falsification
   • Foreign crew
   • Infraction of VMS transmitter
   • Sea transhipment
POTENTIAL VIOLATIONS (IUU FISHING) ACTIVITIES OF CAPTURE FISHERIES

Potential violations in the use of natural resources → **IUU Fishing**

It needs control and supervision

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**Indonesian Fishing Vessel**

- Non Ijin: 565.074 (88.33%)
- >5 - 10 GT = Kab/Kota: 46.358 (7.25%)
- >10 - 30 GT = Propinsi: 23.990 (3.75%)
- > 30 GT = Pusat: 4,487 (0.67%)

**Foreign Vessel Illegal**

Total = ???

11 October 2016 - 17
CONTRIBUTION OF DG CAPTURE FISHERIES IN COMBATING IUUF

1. Control fishery permit (SIUP, SIPI, SIKPI) → including licensing moratorium and ban on transshipment
2. Arrangement of fishing area and fishing gear at WPP-NRI.
3. Vessel registration and re-measurement of fishing vessels size
4. Observer on board.
5. Implementation of Logbook and Catch Documentation Scheme.
7. Strengthening fisheries harbormaster in the fishing port.
8. Strengthening implementation of catch certificate (SHTI.)
9. Strengthening role in RFMO.
10. Community Based Surveillance (Pokmaswas)
Community Based Surveillance (POKMASWAS)

GOAL:
• Increasing community participation in surveillance
• Establishment of integrated community-based monitoring mechanism among the government, public and businessmen with reference to the existing rules and regulations
• Implementation of surveillance cooperation among fisheries officers, other law enforcement authorities and community.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:
• To establish, develop and maintain the Pokmaswas
• To empower and capacity building of Pokmaswas.
• Maintain local law/wisdom
• Develop a network of information and communication.
• Extension of fisheries laws and regulations.
• Choose Pokmaswas champion / role model (Pokmaswas competition)
Tasks and Roles of Pokmaswas

1. Improvement of surveillance by community
2. Strengthening surveillance institution at local level
3. Establishing independent surveillance by community
4. Establishment of integrated coordination of surveillance among supervisors, fisheries investigators, Police, Armed Forces - Navy, and community.
5. Conducting surveillance activity in each certain area
6. Reporting the presence of alleged violations to related institution
7. Capturing violators Including its evidence to the authorities.
POKMASWAS

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Activity POKMASWAS

1. Observing/ Monitoring

2. Hearing

3. Reporting

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Concept of SMS Gateway Applications

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Number of Pokmaswas 2015 = 1.128 Group

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Thank you

Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries