

*Searching and serving
the best*



The Role of **Coastal Community** in Marine and Fisheries Sustainability

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OUTLINE



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Sustainable Dev. Goals

2

Poverty in Coastal Community

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Community Conservation

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The Way Forward

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Affirmative Policy in
Indonesia



Dimensions of Sustainability



1

Ecological Sustainability

2

Socio-cultural Sustainability

3

Economic Sustainability

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





Sustainable Development Goals on Ocean and Fisheries

Conserve and Sustainably use the
Oceans, Seas and Marine
Resources for Sustainable
Development

Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification

Conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law

(14.1) By 2025

(14.2) By 2020

(14.3)

(14.4) By 2020

(14.5) By 2020

Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems

Effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing

Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources

(14.6) By 2020

(14.7) By 2030

(14.a)

(14.b)

(14.c)

Increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets





POVERTY IN COASTAL COMMUNITY



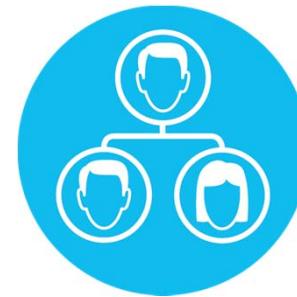
Role of Small-Scale Fisheries



Food security



Poverty eradication: a source of nutrition, income and economic growth

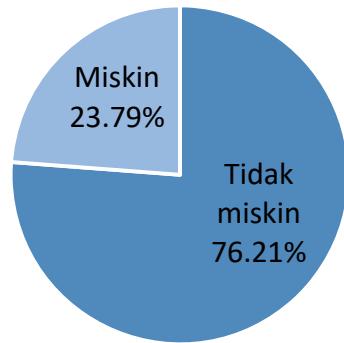


Resources management

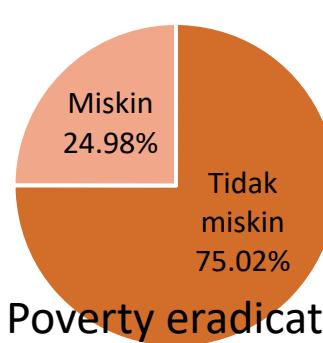
Fisheries Poverty

Poverty Line BPS

Marine Capture Fisheries

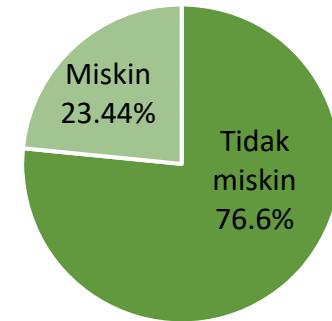


Inland Capture Fisheries



Poverty eradication

Aquaculture



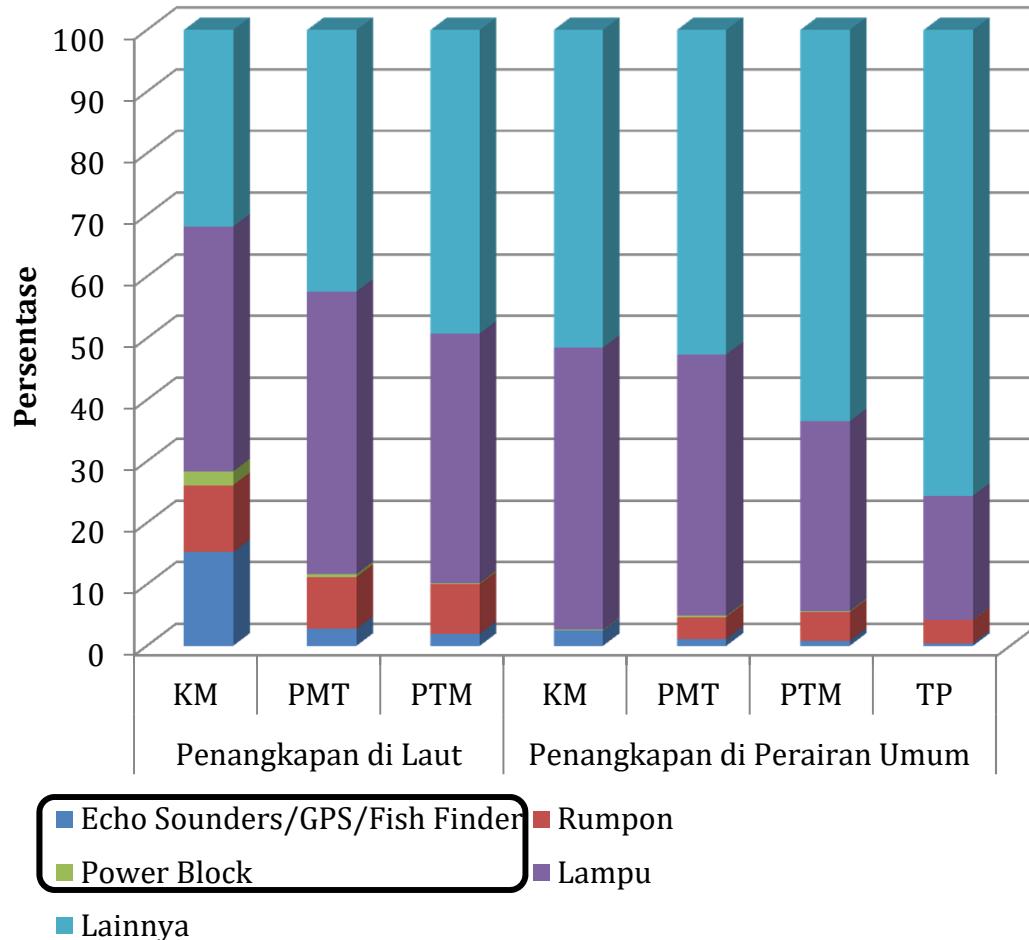
Poverty in fisheries : 23.44% - 24.98%

*Sumber: ST2013-Survey pendapatan rumah tangga usaha pertanian, 2013





Technology Support



Characteristics of Small Scale Fishers 1



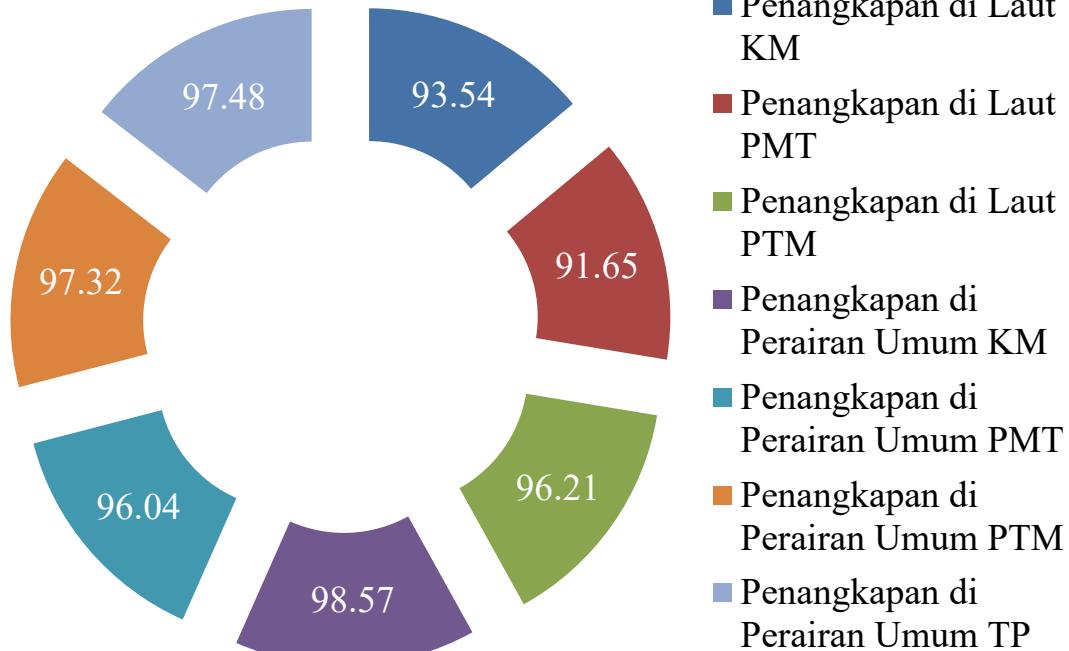
Access to fishing technology:

0.04-15.0%

Souce: ST2013-Survey rumah tangga usaha penangkapan ikan, 2014



Membership in Cooperative



Persentase rumah tangga usaha penangkapan ikan menurut jenis kapal/perahu dan **bukan** anggota koperasi koperasi, 2014

Characteristics of Small Scale Fishers 2

Majority:

Non-member of fisheries cooperative

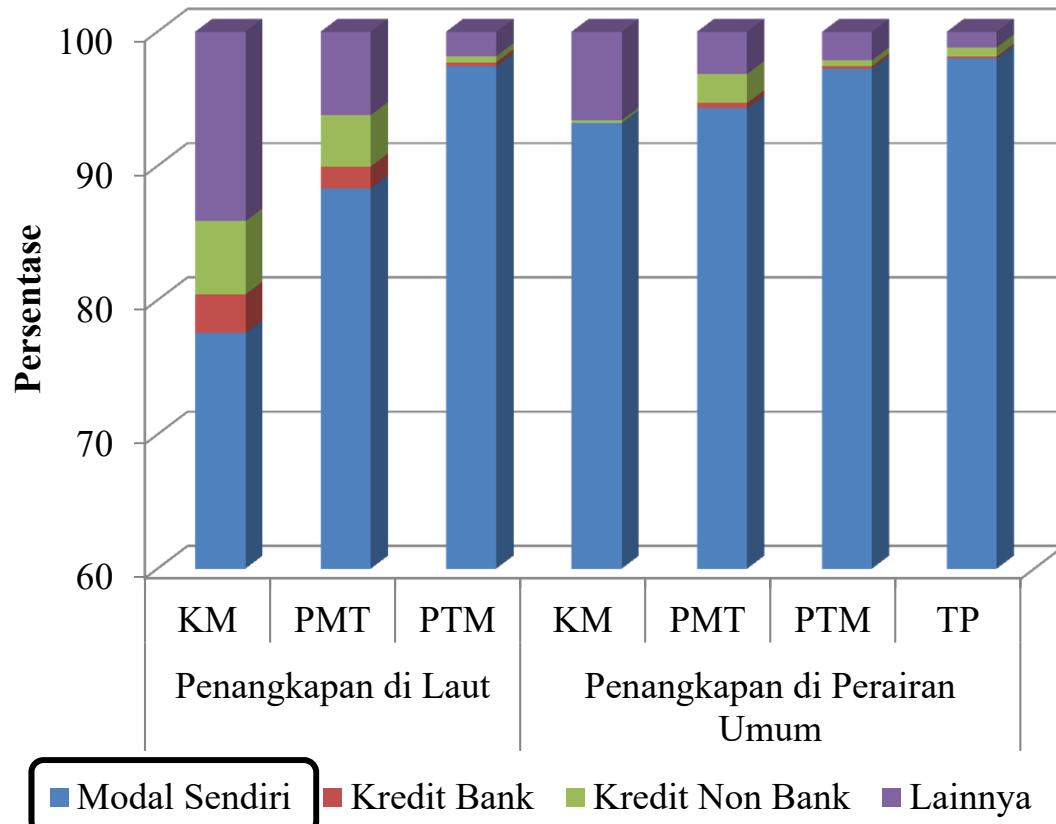
Marine **92-96%**
96-99% Inland



Source: ST2013-Survey rumah tangga usaha penangkapan ikan, 2014



Financial Capital



Characteristics of Small Scale Fishers 3

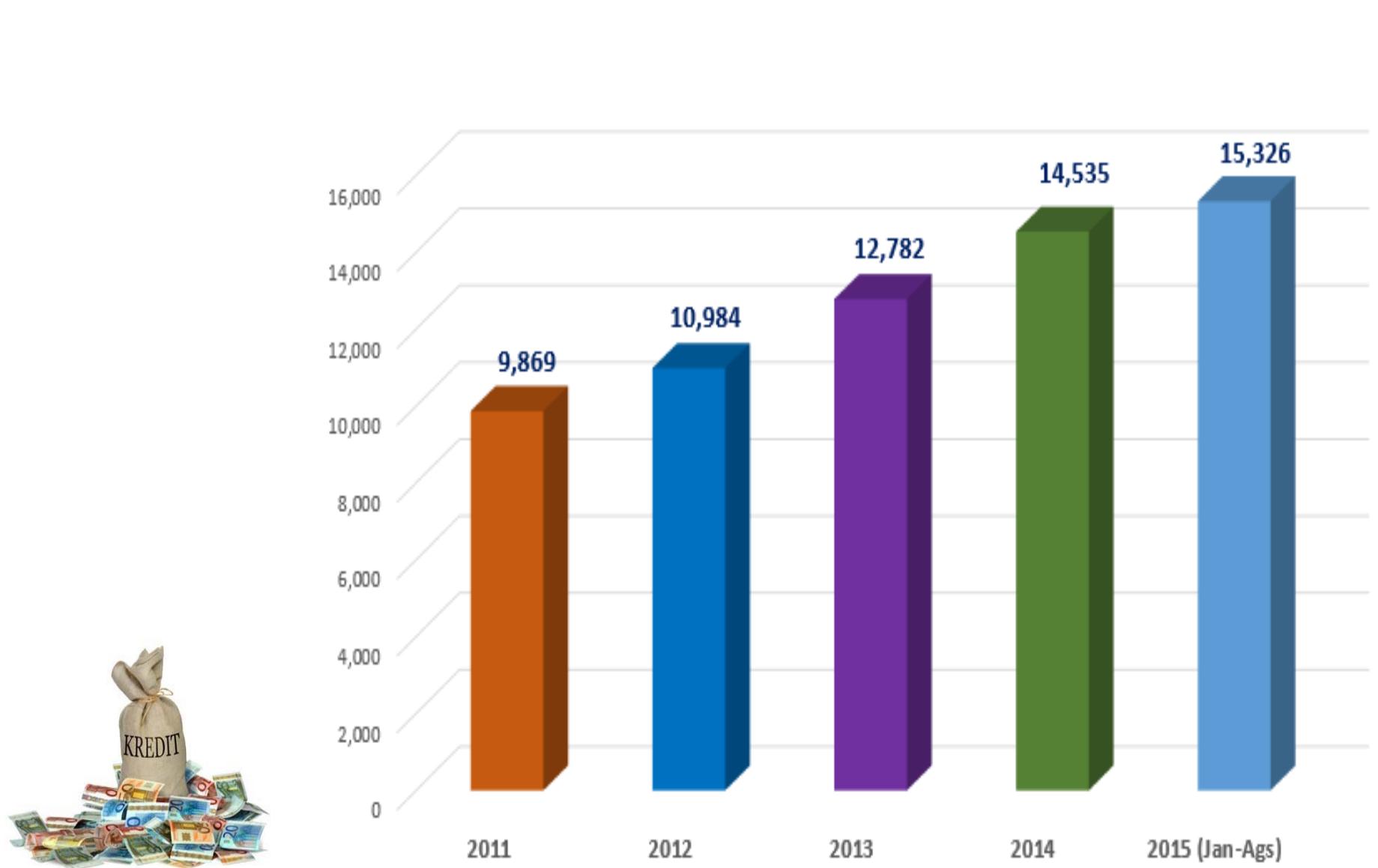


Self-funding

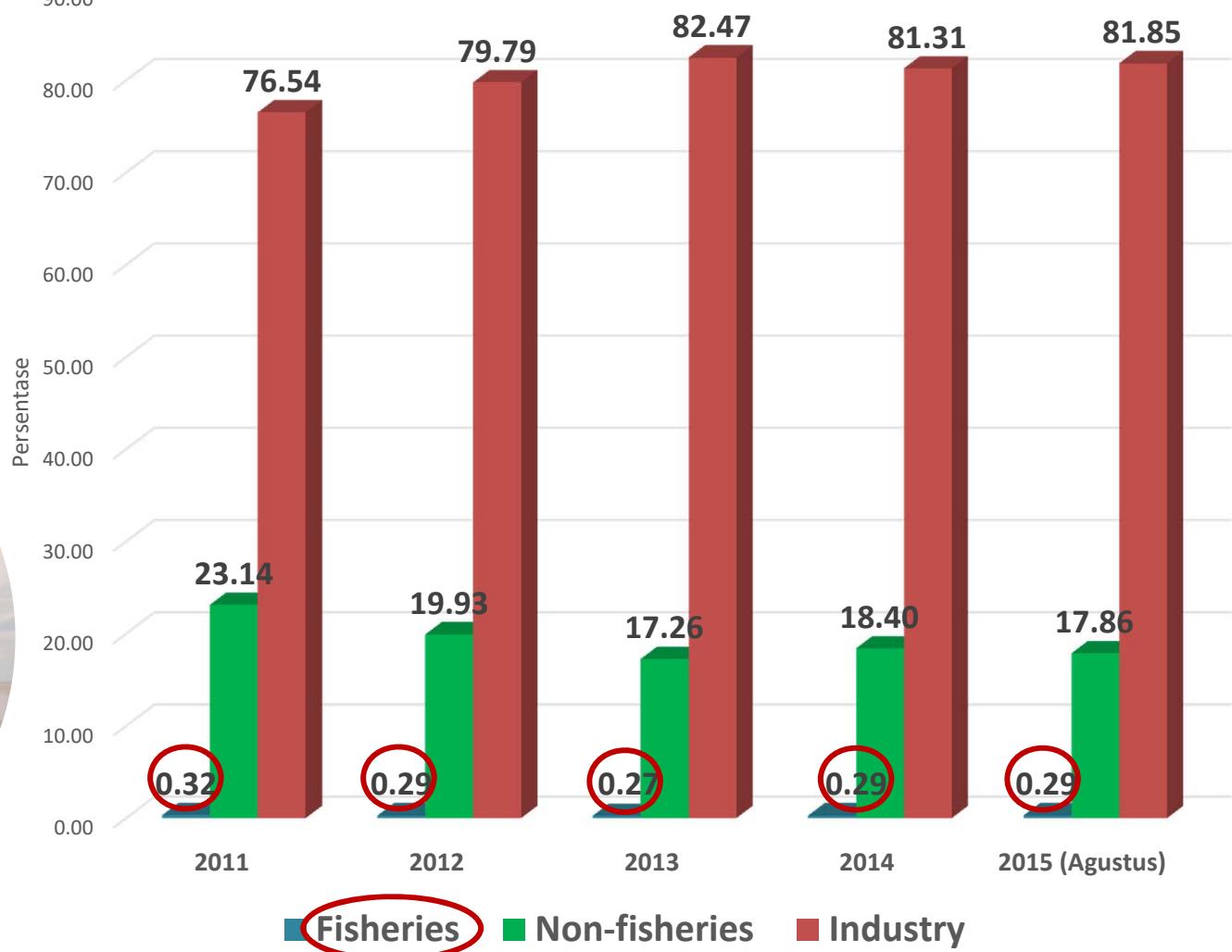
Marine **70-90%**

93-98% Inland

*Sumber: ST2013-Survey rumah tangga usaha penangkapan ikan, 2014



fisheries credit



. fisheries credit



Financing system

Bank

1

Micro-finance

2

Others & self-funding

3

Issues

Less compatible:
Collateral system

Compatible &
High interest rate

Patron-client &
Informal credit system

A photograph of a woman with dark hair, wearing a pink shirt, smiling broadly. She is holding a large, dark-colored fish in her hands. The background shows a body of water.

Factors Affecting Low Access to Credit

- ① Fisheries is still perceived as high risk and uncertainty
- ② Low compatibility of conventional banking system to the characteristics of small scale fisheries
- ③ Fisheries Insurance system is not available yet
- ④ Low membership to fisheries cooperative



The Way Forward



Strengthening sustainable fisheries system



Development of alternative financial institution (non-banking system)



Affirmative interest rate policy to make more competitive fisheries business



Adaptive fisheries modernization & credit system → considering status of fisheries resources



Considering financial technology for fishers empowerment

Business Productivity

Infrastructure



- Fuel availability
- Port
- Electricity
- Water
- Airport
- Cold Storage

Business Production



- Fishing boat
- Fishing gear
- Weather & fishing ground Information
- Credit

Market



- Market access
- Market information

Processing



- Quality of products
- Raw materials supply

Integrated FISHERS DEVELOPMENT

Fishers' life and Family Welfare



- Smart Indonesia Card
- Health Indonesia Card
- Certification of fishers' land

Integrated Fisheries Center Projects

SKPT Tahun 2017

1. Natuna
2. Saumlaki
3. Merauke
4. Mentawai
5. Nunukan
6. Talaud
7. Morotai
8. Biak Numfor
9. Mimika
10. Rote Ndao
11. Sumba Timur
12. Sabang

Perikanan Tangkap berkelanjutan

1.010	950 Kapal < 5 GT
Bantuan Kapal Penangkap Ikan	30 Kapal 10 GT
	30 Kapal 20 GT
1.010	Alat Penangkapan Ikan
1	Dermaga
12	SPDN

Perikanan Budidaya berkelanjutan

450 unit	Budidaya Rumput Laut dan para-para
225 unit	Kebun Bibit Rumput Laut
7 unit	Revitalisasi BBI
6 unit	Biofloc
7 unit	Excavator
1 unit	KJA offshore terpadu

Industri Pengolahan Hasil Perikanan

10 unit	Integrated Cold Storage Kapasitas 500 ton
11 unit	Ice flake machine 10 ton
30 unit	Ice flake machine 1,5 ton
20 paket	Cool box
2 unit	Gudang Rumput Laut
20 unit	Kendaraan Roda 4

Prasarana pulau-pulau kecil

19.200 unit	Breakwater Tripod
36 unit	Dermaga Apung

Sumber: Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2017



International Policy - FAO:

Responsible Fisheries and Sustainable Development



- Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource development
- Social development, employment and decent work
- Value chains, post-harvest and trade
- Gender equality
- Disaster risk and climate change

Source: SSF Guidelines, FAO 2015

Affirmative Policy 1

**Law No 7/2016 on Protection and
Empowerment of Fishers, Fish and Salt Farmers**



Law No 7/2016 on Protection and Empowerment of Fishers, Fish and Salt Farmers



- To provide fisheries infrastructure
- To promote business sustainability
- To develop capacity of fishers
- To strengthen institution for resources management
- To develop financial institutional system
- To protect the fishers from natural disasters, climate change, and pollution
- To provide assurance on safety, security, and legal aid



ROLE OF COASTAL COMMUNITY IN MARINE CONSERVATION



Marine Conservation

Indonesia's coral reefs covers 51.020 km² (**18%** of the total area of the world's coral reefs)

Only **6%** of Indonesia's coral reefs are classified as "**excellent**", and **30%** condition "**very poor**"



Marine conservation areas in Indonesia are **increase**:

2012: 14,661,696 ha

2014: 16,065,363 ha

2017: 19,140,000 ha

* (1,403,667 ha managed by Regional Water Conservation Area → community based)

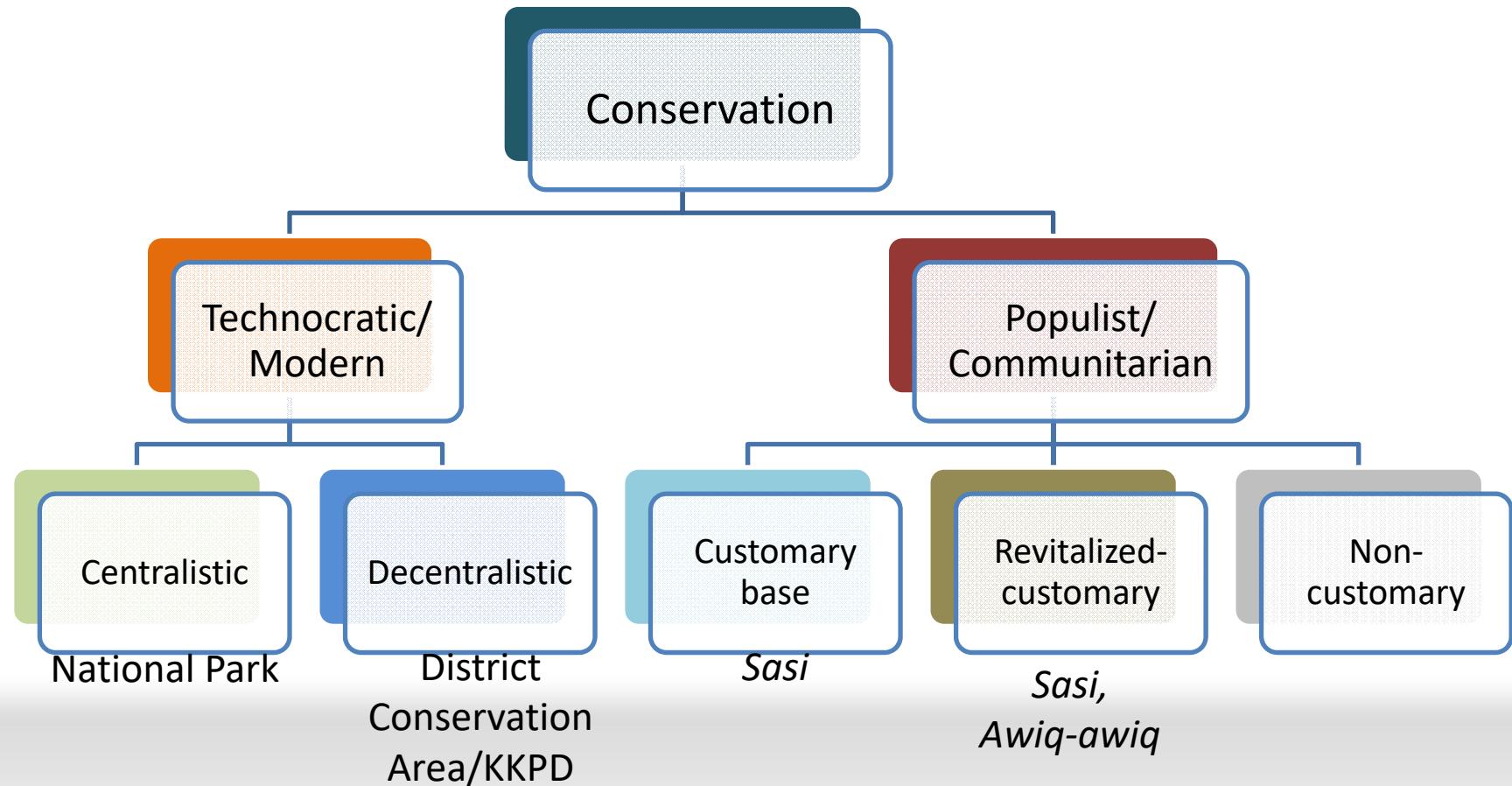
Source: Tun et. Al (2004); MMAF (2015)

International Conference: Communities Conservation & Livelihood | May 28-30, 2018 - Halifax, Canada

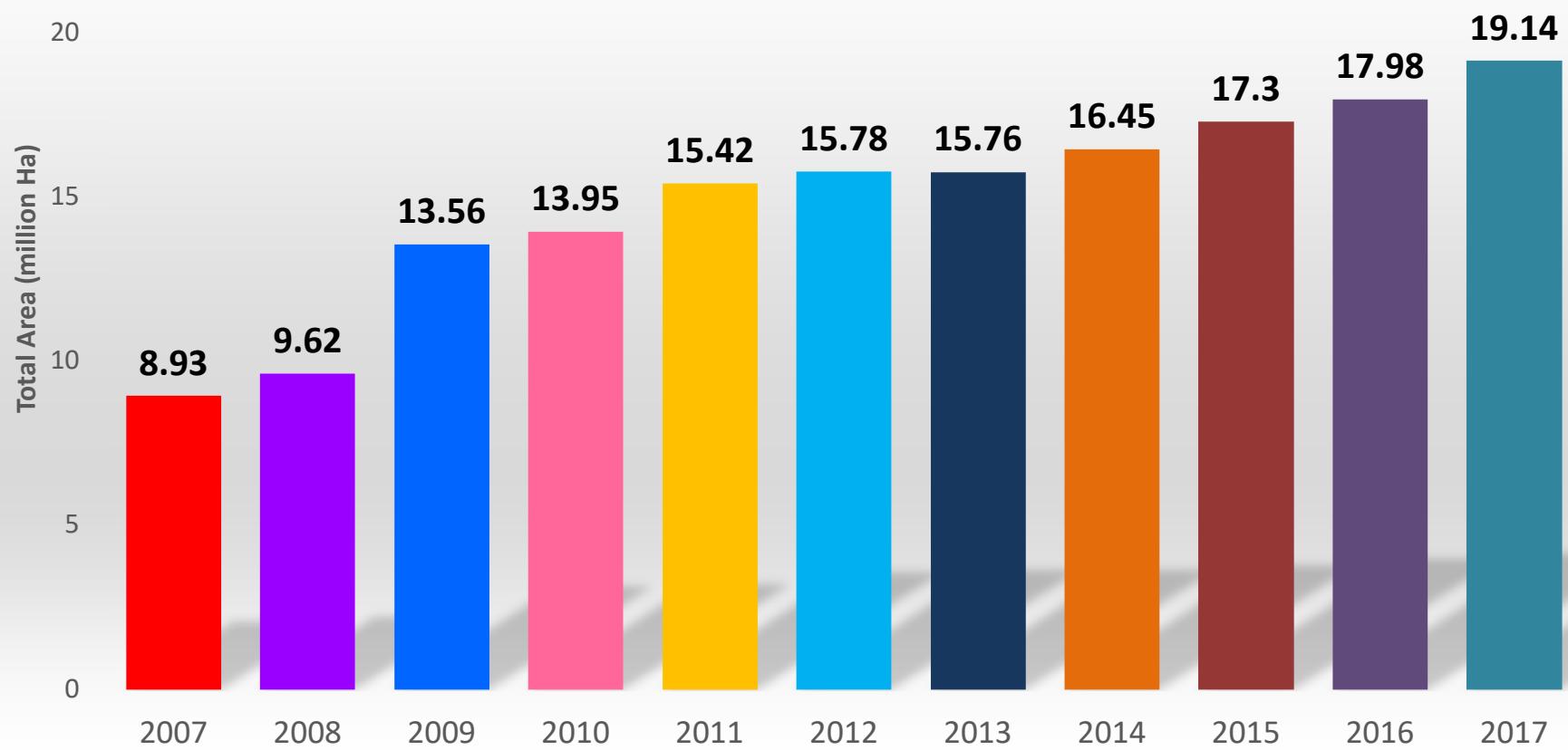




Types of Marine Conservation

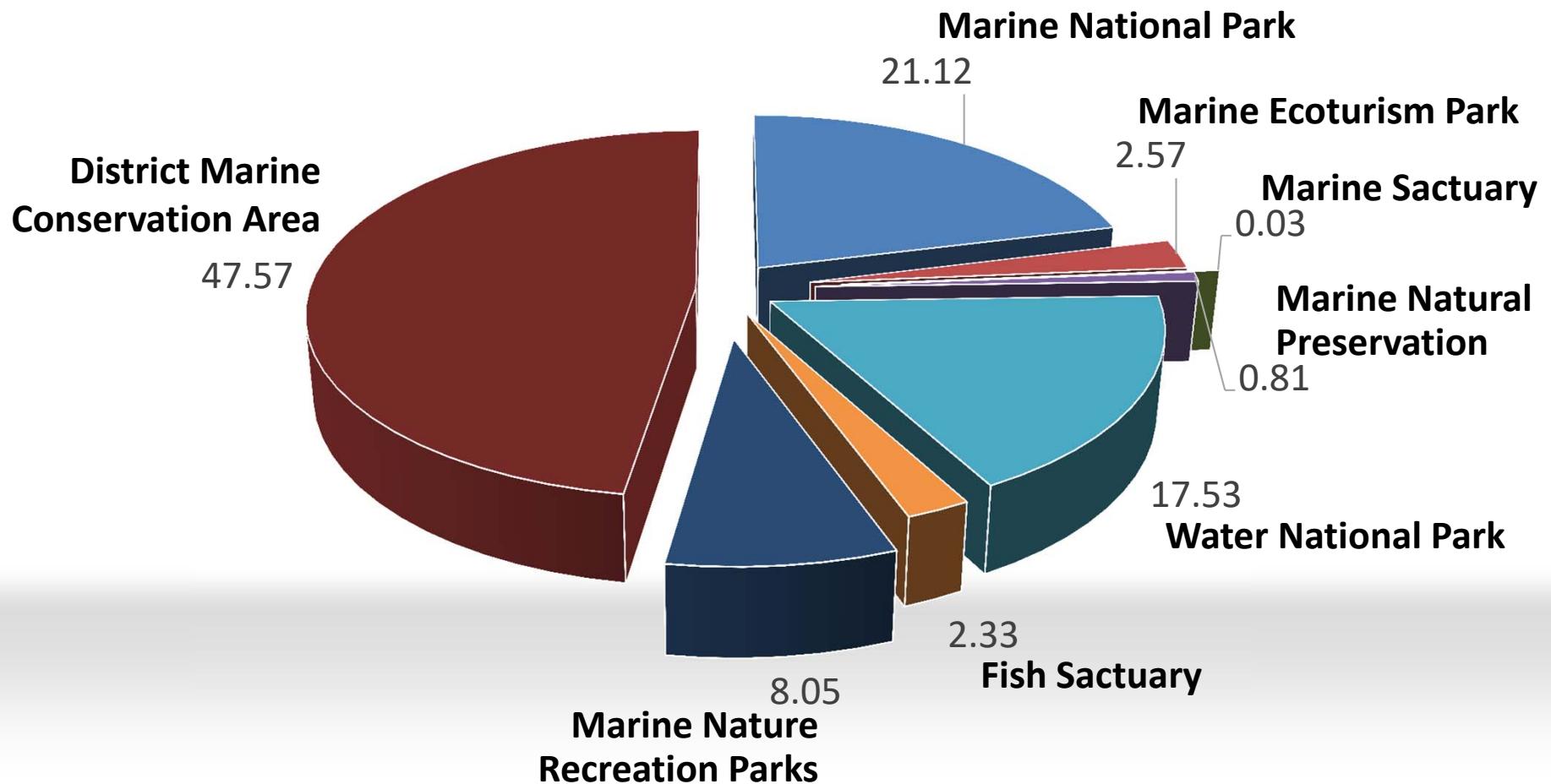


Marine conservation area



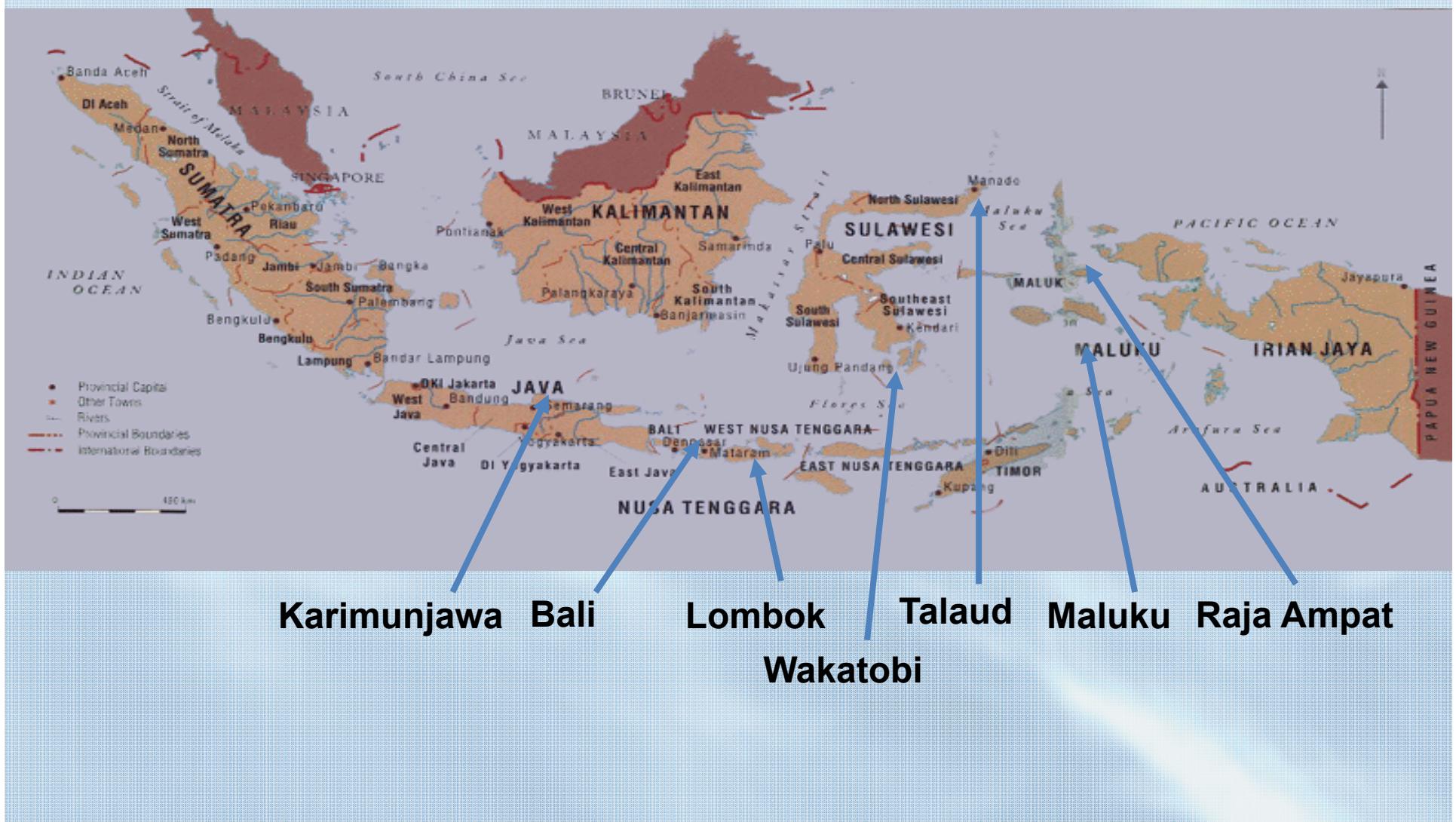
Source: Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut KKP 2017

Types of Marine Conservation



Source: Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut KKP 2017

Case Studies of Community Conservation





Case Studies 2012-2017

1. *Sasi Laut* Haruku Maluku
2. *Sasi Laut* Rohomoni Maluku
3. *Sasi Laut* Nolloth Maluku
4. *Sasi Laut* Raja Ampat Papua
5. *Awiq-Awiq* Lombok
6. *Awiq-Awiq* Buleleng Bali
7. *Mane'e* Talaud Sulawesi
8. Wakatobi National Park
9. Bali Barat National Park
10. Karimunjawa National Park



Strength of Community Conservation



- Local knowledge and wisdom: embeddedness of culture and nature
- Effective and enforceable local rules
- Voluntary monitoring and surveillance system → efficient system
- Minimum conflicts
- Equal access to Livelihood



AFFIRMATIVE POLICY 2 : Protection and Recognition



1. Fisheries Law 45/2009
2. Coastal and Small Island Management Law 1/2014
3. Agrarian Law 5/1960
4. Village Law 6/2014





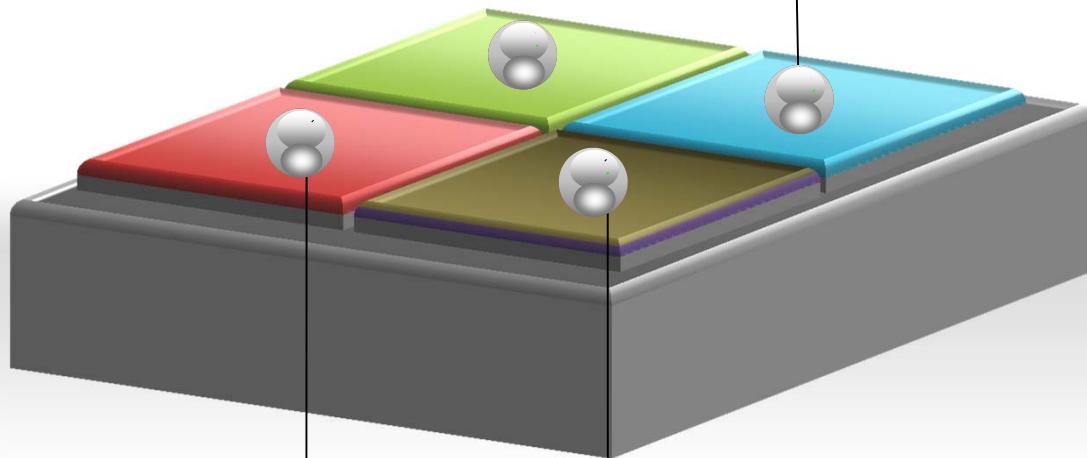
The Way Forward 2

How to realize?

Raising awareness:
knowledge products
and outreach



Strengthening the
science- policy interface:
sharing of knowledge
and supporting policy
reform



Empowering stakeholders:
capacity development and
institutional strengthening

Supporting implementation:
program management,
collaboration and monitoring

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Thank You



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