



INDONESIA

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Why SSF?

Most fishers in Anggana sub-district are marine fishers and ponds shrimp farmers. Fishery conditions on the Mahakam river in Anggana, which flows into sea, are still rather pristine and not massively exploited. However, the nypa forests on the small islands around the Mahakam river have been turned into shrimp ponds. While these environmental changes have been taking place, there has not been a decisive action from the Marine and Fisheries Service. This is a result of both the insufficient budget and the insufficient number of personnel in the field. The vast expanse of the existing area makes it difficult to conduct regular socialization related to the environmental sustainability of the nypa forest.

The current pandemic conditions pose challenges to the fishers who live on the outer islands of the Anggana Sub-district area. The lack of fish-product sales makes it difficult for them to fulfill their family's needs. Meanwhile, the central government, through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, has provided assistance through local governments to fishers affected by the pandemic.

Currently, there are many donations in the form of freshwater fish seeds such as tilapia, catfish and goldfish, shrimp seeds, feed and gas powered small-boat engines. It is expected that these donations can provide new opportunities and be a cause for enthusiasm for fishers and fish cultivators in carrying out fishing activities.

What are SSF?

Small-scale fisheries (SSF) are legally defined in legislation and policy.

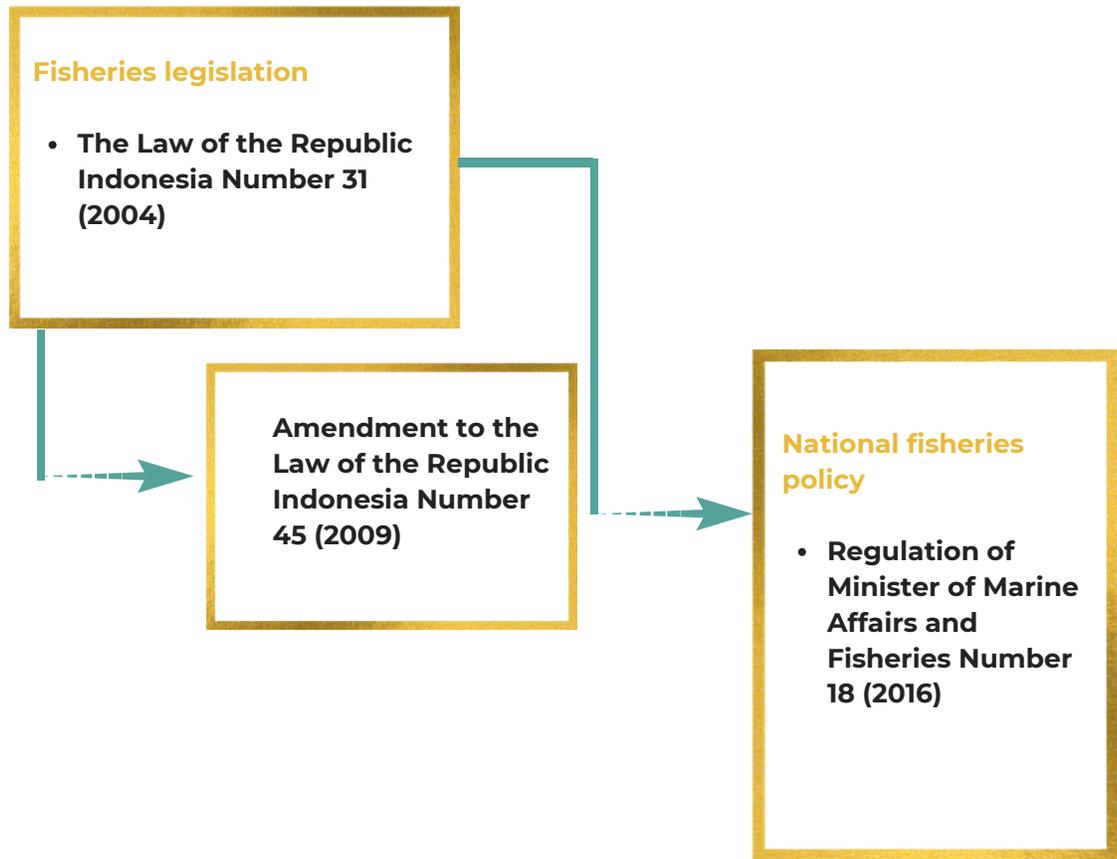
Small-scale fishing people include small-scale fishermen, small-scale fish farmers, traditional fishermen, and small-scale saltwater farmers,

"small-scale fishermen"

The Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 45 of 2009 regarding Amendment of the Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 regarding Fisheries.

"Small-scale fishermen are those people who fulfill their daily needs by catching fish using fishing vessels with a maximum size of 5 (five) gross ton (GT)."

How are SSF governed?



Who governs SSF?

National authorities in charge of fisheries governance:

- **Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

Responsibilities:

- Improving the standard living of the small fishermen and small fish raisers
- Increasing revenue and foreign exchange
- Encouraging expansion and job opportunities
- Increasing the availability and consumption of fish protein source
- Optimizing fish resources management
- Increasing productivity, quality, value, and competitiveness
- Increasing the availability of raw materials for the fish processing industry
- Achieving utilization of fish resources, fish breeding land, and fish resources environment optimally
- Ensuring the sustainability of fish resources, fish breeding land, and spatial planning

What principles govern fisheries?

Legislation - **Yellow** **Blue:** Policy

Yes  

No  

Not clear  

Not specific to fisheries  

Human rights & dignity		
Respect of cultures		
Non-discrimination		
Gender equality & equity		
Equity & equality		
Consultation & participation		
Rule of law		
Transparency		
Accountability		
Economic, social & environmental sustainability		
Ecosystem approach to fisheries		
Social responsibility		
Other SSF relevant principles		

What legal and policy instruments are SSF specific?

No specific provisions for SSF

- Tenure and related rights for SSF
- Capacity building program for SSF
- Special treatment to women in SSF

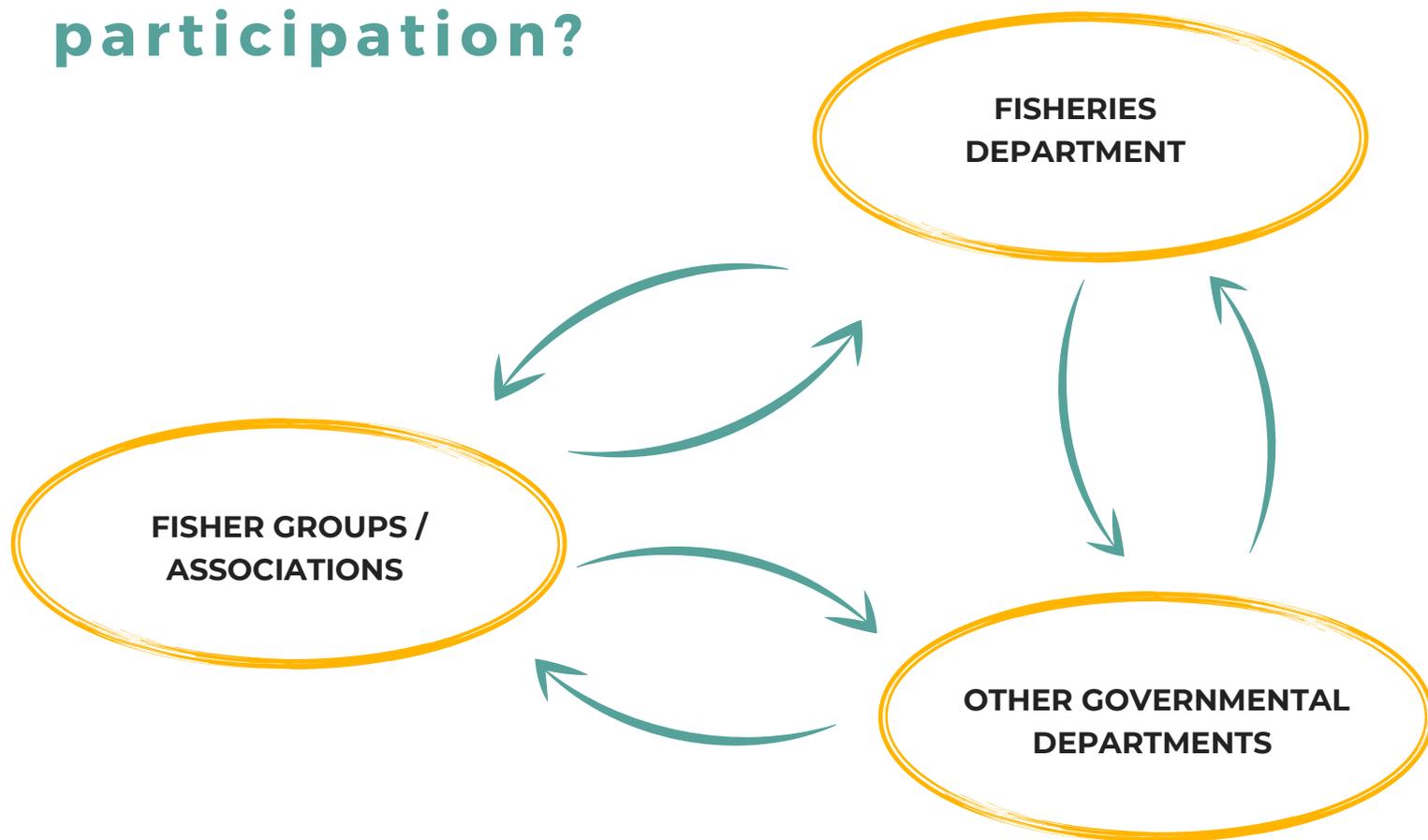
Topics generally not considered

- Registration requirements for SSF
- MCS measures and others aimed to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU applying to SSF
- Social development, employment and decent work for SSF along the value chain
- Labour rights or social benefits for SSF along the value chain
- Recognition of SSF as professional workers, along the value chain
- Responsible trade in fish and certification of fishery products from SSF, including sanitary and safety standards for domestic vs. export markets
- Legal protection of women in SSF, along the value chain
- Protection of SSF from disaster risks/ climate change, and/or recognition of SSF vulnerability in disaster risk/climate change policies and strategies

Not clear

- Exclusive fishing area or priority access to fishery resources for SSF

What are opportunities for interaction & participation?



Representation of SSF in governance

The representation of SSF is legally required (The Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 7 of 2016 Article 41).

Fishers' participation in management, including co-management or decentralised fisheries management schemes

Community participation in maintaining sustainability of fisheries and salt businesses is referred to in the Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 3 of 2019 Article 9.

Holistic form of governance or reform

There exist an interest for a more holistic governance or reform, as stipulated by the Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 3 of 2019 Article 13.