



Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project



Report of the
**ICSF-BOBLME Training programme on enhancing capacities
of fishing communities**
26-28 November 2013 • Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya district, Indonesia

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BOBLME contract: LOA/RAP/2013/25

For bibliographic purposes, please reference this publication as:

BOBLME (2013) Report of the ICSF-BOBLME Training programme on enhancing capacities of fishing communities, 26-28 November 2013, Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya district, Indonesia BOBLME-2013-Socioec-07

Table of contents

1.	Background	1
2.	Introduction	1
3.	Objectives.....	2
4.	Venue	2
5.	Participants	3
6.	Resource persons.....	3
7.	Day 1	3
7.1.	Input session one	4
7.2.	Input session two	4
7.3.	Brain storming session	5
8.	Day 2	5
8.1.	Group discussions	5
8.2.	Input session three	5
8.2.1.	Kawasan Ramah Lingkungan (KRL), Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya	6
8.2.2.	Kawasan Peudhiet Laot, Lhok Kuala Daya, Aceh Jaya	6
8.2.3.	Kawasan Bina Bahari (KABARI) Lhok Lam Puuk, Aceh Besar.....	7
8.2.4.	Kawasan Beujroh Laot (KBL), Lhok Babah Lueng, Nagan Raya	7
8.2.5.	Kawasan Peujroh Laot (KPL), Lhok Meurebo, Aceh Barat	7
9.	Future plans	8
9.1.	Aceh Besar, Lhok Lam Puuk	8
9.2.	Aceh Jaya, KRL, Lhok Rigaih	8
9.3.	Aceh Jaya, KPL, Lhok Kuala Daya.....	9
9.4.	KBL Nagan Raya and KPeuL, Aceh Barat	9
10.	Day 3	10
10.1.	The presentation on Aceh customary law	11
10.2.	Recommendations from each group	12
10.2.1.	Aceh Besar group	12
10.2.2.	Aceh Jaya group	12
10.2.3.	Aceh Barat/Nagan Raya group.....	12
Appendix I	Map of Aceh	13
Appendix II	List of participants.....	14
Appendix III	Training materials	16

Acronyms used

ARC	American Red Cross
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (Project)
DKP	(Provincial) Marine Affairs and Fishery Department (Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GERBANG RAJA	Gerakan Pembangunan Rakyat Aceh Jaya
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish workers
IGSSF	International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
JPKPA	Jaringan Pegiat Komunitas Pesisir Aceh
KABARI	Kawasan Bina Bahari
KAUM	Women's self-help group
KBL	Kawasan Beujroh Laot
KPL	Kawasan Peudhiet Laot
KRL	Kawasan Ramah Lingkungan
KuALA	Koalisi untuk Advokasi Laot Aceh
MM	Motivator Masyarakat (Youth leader)
MMAF	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PSDKP	Pengawasan Sumberdaya Kelautan dan Perikanan
Pushal-KP	Centre for Study of Marine Customary Law and Fisheries Policy
SSF	Small Scale Fisheries
TRP	Tsunami Recovery Programme
Unsyiah	University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh
USD	United States Dollar

Currency rate: 1 USD = 11604.50 IDR

Rate as of 26.02.2014 (www.xe.com)

1. Background

Fishing communities in the Bay of Bengal region have depended for generations on coastal and marine resources for their lives and livelihoods. Over time they have developed ecosystem and fisheries related knowledge and skills, and have evolved institutions that regulate their interactions with each other, with the resource base and with the outside world. In a context where natural resources, including fisheries resources, are under pressure, the need to work closely with local communities, enabling them to play an integral role in resource management is increasingly evident. Also evident is the need to enhance efforts towards training and capacity building of local communities to take on such roles.

To date, however, efforts in this direction have been limited at best. Hence, the International Collective in Support of Fish workers (ICSF) with support from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project held workshops and training programmes in five countries in the Bay of Bengal region to enhance the capacity of fishing communities to engage with issues related to management and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and habitats. Programmes were held in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand. ICSF and its partner agencies in each country worked with fishing community representatives, including youth and women. The programmes also sought to strengthen the fishing community organizations and enhance their linkages and working relationships with local level functionaries responsible for fisheries and coastal resources management.

ICSF has been working on different issues in Aceh since the 2004 tsunami. ICSF has also been closely following up on the fisheries co-management process that was initiated in Aceh with the help of FAO. Besides this, ICSF has also documented traditional knowledge and institutions in Indonesia in 2009.

In Indonesia, the training programme was held in Aceh Jaya district with a focus on the role and relevance of small-scale fisheries in Aceh's economy; the International Guidelines on Securing Small-scale Fisheries (IGSSF) and the co-management initiatives in Aceh Jaya and their applicability to the rest of the country.

2. Introduction

Aceh province, located on the northern end of Sumatra, is sandwiched between the Malacca Strait and the Indian Ocean. The region's fisheries have mostly consisted of small-scale, traditional boats. The fishing fleet has traditionally consisted mostly of wooden boats up to 24 m. Between 1994 and 2002, a replacement of small, individually owned, wooden boats with larger inboard powered boats was seen. According the DKP, in 2004, there were 15,578 boats in the province. With international aid after 2004, the number of boats rose to 17,584 in 2008 followed by a dip (once the aid agencies departed) to 15,995 in 2011¹. Until the tsunami of 2004, landings of finfish, crustaceans and molluscs showed an increase, peaking at 134,000 tons in 2003. Landings of several demersal species dropped post tsunami; researchers suspect these have been overfished in the years before the tsunami.

The tsunami caused the demography of Aceh to change; older, more experienced fishers were lost, with them their knowledge and customs were lost as well. Aceh's coastal fisheries are regulated by the customary institution, the Panglima Laot whose jurisdiction is the lhok. Each lhok evolves its own rules and customs on resource use. From 2007 to 2010, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations had implemented a fisheries co-management programme in the coastal areas

¹ Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Aceh, 2012

of four districts of Aceh province, including Aceh Jaya district. The programme was supported by the American Red Cross (ARC) through the Tsunami Recovery Programme (TRP).

This programme focused on building stakeholders' (community members, fishers and fishery department employees) capacity. At the end of the third year, the programme helped establish five co-management centres in the west coast districts of Aceh. In an evaluation of the five co-management centres, it was found that there was a significant improvement in the centre in Aceh Jaya district in terms of capacity of stakeholders in consolidating and merging their business and thus contributing substantially to the economy of the district. However, the participants in these co-management centres were not fully familiar with the problems and difficulties of small-scale fisheries nationally and globally. The need to fill in the gaps with another capacity building programme was felt.

The current training programme aims to address this lacuna. This training, tailored specifically to the needs of representatives of the five fisheries co-management centres, was facilitated by the International Collective in Support of fish workers (ICSF) with funding from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. Recognizing the work of Centre for Study of Marine Customary Law and Fisheries Policies (Pushal-KP), of the University of Syiah Kuala (Unsyiah), Banda Aceh, Indonesia in promoting good governance processes within the fisheries sector in Indonesia, the centre was requested to undertake activities towards enhancing capacities of fishing communities for resource management in Indonesia.

Pushal-KP, Unsyiah was assisted in this effort by the Marine Affairs and Fishery Department (DKP) of Aceh Jaya; the representatives of the five co-management centres – Kawasan Ramah Lingkungan (KRL) and Kawasan Peudhiet Laot (KPL) of Aceh Jaya; the Kawasan Peujroh Laot of Aceh Barat; Kawasan Bina Bahari (KABARI) of Aceh Besar; and Kawasan Beujroh Laot (KBL) of Nagan Raya. The Panglima Laot² of Aceh Jaya and the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Koalisi untuk Advokasi Laot Aceh (KuALA) also helped in facilitation.

3. Objectives

1. To create awareness and provide information to a multi-stakeholder group of participants, i.e. district government officers involved in fisheries, tourism, environmental protection; village officials; leaders and members of the co-management centres; youth leaders; women leaders of the self-help group; leaders of the Panglima Laot, who are currently engaged in initiatives in fisheries co-management, about the roles and relevance of small-scale fisheries in the economy of Aceh.
2. To disseminate information to the groups regarding international developments in small-scale fisheries: importantly the International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (IGSSF) and the potential in Aceh for linking with the implementation of this international process.
3. To evaluate the progress of fisheries co-management in Aceh and the challenges involved
4. To understand the latest approach towards small-scale fisheries co-management and to formulate future strategies.

4. Venue

The workshop was to be held over four days from 26 to 28 November 2013 in Buya village in Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya district. Though the workshop was planned for four days, participants

² Panglima Laot is the customary fisher institution in Aceh Province

requested it be reduced to three days. After discussion, the organizers and the ICSF member agreed to a shorter programme though it was ensured that all topics were covered.

5. Participants

About 30 persons attended the training. Members of the fishing community and representatives of the five co-management centres; representatives of the customary fisher organisation, Panglima Laot; representatives of the fisheries department of Aceh Jaya and the Province of Aceh; representatives of the women's self-help group, KAUM of Aceh Jaya; representatives of two NGOs (KuALA and Jaringan Pegiat Kommunitas Pesisir Aceh-JPKPA) also attended (see Annexure for full list).

6. Resource persons

- Dr Mukhlisin, expert on oceanography and fishery, Syiah Kuala University
- Muhammad Adli Abdullah, Director, Pushal-KP, Syiah Kuala University
- Nukman Basyir Affan, community organiser and former staff of FAO/ARC programme in Aceh
- John Kurien, Member, ICSF.

7. Day 1

The opening session was attended by the Chief of the DKP of Aceh Jaya and also a representative of the Bupati³ of Aceh Jaya who performed the inauguration formalities.

After an invocation to god for his blessings the meeting began with an introduction to the workshop by Mr Teuku Muttaqin of Pushal KP Unsyiah. Welcoming all participants, he noted that while the total number of people present may be few, the participants did represent the range of stakeholders required to discuss coastal and marine resources and how these might be developed and protected for future generations. Thanking the people of Lhok Buya, he said, that earlier discussions had led to the conclusion that we need to hold the workshop in a coastal and environment friendly area. Hence the current choice of venue in KRL – so participants could experience first-hand this beautiful realm. He also spoke of the need to increase awareness of the charms of coastal Aceh Jaya district so as to attract more local tourists and thus boost the local economy. He thanked the DKP staff member, Mr Surya and all the representatives from the other four co-management centres for their support. He ended by saying that the organizers from Pushal KP hoped that the participation would be lively and serious and that everyone involved would find the workshop useful.

After this, John Kurien, Member, ICSF, spoke of his earlier work in Aceh and noted that it always felt like coming home when he was in Aceh. Moving on to the current workshop, he informed the gathering that the workshop was funded by BOBLME, and that similar workshops are also being held in other countries in the region so as to develop a co-management plan for fisheries. He highlighted the environmental degradation caused by commercialization of fisheries where a few large companies control large fishery resources. He noted that such systems invariably have led to conflicts and problems of corruption as well. Kurien pointed out that industrial fishing has failed in many parts of the world, and that it is imperative to involve small-scale fishers in order to conserve and manage resources effectively. He also spoke of FAO and its member countries' efforts to develop small-scale fisheries and the guidelines being developed for the same. Kurien also spoke of

³ Head of the district

earlier efforts at co-management in the districts of Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Aceh Besar, and Nagan Raya. He said that KPL in Lhok Kuala Daya, KPL Mereubo, KBL Babah Lueng, and KABARI in Aceh Besar are positive examples that must be taken forward and improved upon.

Mr Ir T Imran, the Head of DKP then welcomed all participants and spoke of the scale of fisheries in Aceh. But talking of small-scale fisheries, he said, it does not mean poor fishers but refers to the fact that such fishers do not venture beyond a few miles from the coast and usually go out to sea for the day. He pointed out that using non-selective and intensive fishing techniques, destroying the marine environment always adversely impact small-scale fishers and hence such practices must be closely monitored. If fishers work closely together, such issues can be resolved, he said. He then noted that it is important to protect fishery resources for future generations and that this requires collaboration with all stakeholders. He also highlighted existing efforts by the community to protect biodiversity such as the turtle protection measures followed by the people of Panga sub district of Aceh Jaya. Efforts by the government, such as providing speed boats for monitoring and surveillance, were also mentioned.

The address of the local government representative of Aceh Jaya district was then read out by Mr Ir T Imran. Thanking the organizers and funding agencies for making the workshop possible, he noted that capacity building for small-scale fishers was important as they lacked motivation and skills to ensure optimal usage of fishery resources. He then declared the workshop open.

7.1. Input session one

The first input session was led by John Kurien who focussed attention on the small-scale character of the fishery of Aceh. He utilised data provided by the DKP of Aceh. Comparing small and large scale fisheries, he noted that though small-scale fishing boats are more in number, they collectively get less subsidies compared to the fewer larger boats. Elaborating on why small-scale fisheries are more suited to Aceh, he noted that in Aceh with a variety of fish, there are different groups of fishers targeting different fish, thus ensuring there is something for everyone. In addition, the traditional knowledge and customs of fishers means better management of resources and such small-scale systems are more egalitarian in terms of economic power and social standing, etc. For most of the participants, this was the first occasion to discuss the issue of scale in the fishery. This separation of small and large is not a commonly used classification. The classification used are “mini-trawl fishery”, “destructive fishery”, “hook and line fishery”, “net-fishery” and so on. The need to identify themselves as small-scale fishery operators was emphasised.

Following this, the floor was opened for inputs from participants on their experiences as small-scale fishers. Participants noted that though small-scale fisheries are most suited to the area, many assume small-scale fishers are lazy as the time spent on fishing and output from fishing is less than larger operations. Others added that because they do not spend all their time fishing, small-scale fishers have time for important things such as family. In addition, this ensures that the environment is not degraded. One participant expressed a wish that policy makers and journalists had been present at the workshop so that such incorrect ideas about small-scale fishers could have been brought to their attention. He also noted that though small-scale fishers are productive, yet banks are unwilling to provide credit.

7.2. Input session two

Post-lunch, Prof.Dr Mukhlisin, Head of fisheries resources at Marine Fisheries Faculty, Syiah Kuala University spoke about the fishery resources and ecosystem in the BOBLME area. He noted that with over 400 million people in the BOBLME region who depend on coastal and marine resources, there is increasing pressure on these resources leading to over exploitation, environment degradation and a decrease in fish stock.

He also talked about the BOBLME Project and its activities. This input was very useful because the participants did not have much exposure on these “larger” issues. The discussion session after the

presentation brought up questions of BOBLME's relevance for Aceh. The speaker responded that fish are migratory species and therefore the region's fishery resources need to be co-managed. There was also a discussion on the need for interacting at various levels – local, district, national and international to manage the Bay of Bengal. Participants highlighted the need for awareness about issues in the region as well as the need for involvement of the political process in finding solutions. Local governance issues were also raised such as the need to ensure that the Panglima Laot is actually a fisher from the community and not a trader or outsider.

7.3. Brain storming session

After a coffee break, an open brain storming session, facilitated by Pak Nukman Basyir Affan, ensued. The session began with participants trying to define the term 'small-scale fishers' in various ways - as those who fished in shallow water bodies; those using non mechanized boats; those who often fish part-time; those who get income only from the seas; etc. They were also asked to note their thoughts on the resource potential of the seas of Aceh; the problems faced and solutions to preserve resources. They listed the potential fishery resources; they enumerated many problems, and highlighted solutions such as co-management wherein the fishers with the Panglima Laot, and the government could establish conservation areas, and formulate local laws.

8. Day 2

8.1. Group discussions

The second day began with participants being divided into groups representing the conservation areas in the five co-management centres⁴. The groups listed the positive and negative changes in their co-management realms after the FAO/ARC programme ended in June 2010 and spelt out the plans they were making to enhance their activities and their conservation areas.

8.2. Input session three

John Kurien presented the background to the FAO/ARC Programme and in particular the concept of the co-management centres. He explained the difference between community-based management, state management and co-management. He noted that the tsunami of 2004 had wrought much devastation to Aceh's fisheries. Most important among this was the loss of knowledge of fishers due to the untimely death of many of them. Most of the rehabilitation efforts focussed on physical matters rather than knowledge. It was in this context, he said, that the FAO/ARC program began training programmes for various stakeholders – community motivators, fishers, government officials, Panglima Laot etc. The idea of the trainings was to build up the knowledge base, but starting from the experiential and customary knowledge of all concerned. He stressed the importance given to co-evolution of knowledge and the need to foster pluralism and diversity in fishery activities and legal systems. Participatory conservation and co-management of fishery resources was a part of this training. Out of this arose some examples of successful resource co-management. He singled out the efforts of the community in Aceh Barat to stop mini-trawls and the efforts to conserve resources in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Besar through the co-management entities which later came to be known as KRL, KPL, KABARI and KBL. He pointed out how these entities, due to political changes and the waning of interest in local governance, were straying away from their original path and initial enthusiasm.

This was followed by presentations from each of the co-management centres:

⁴ The five centres are listed in the introduction

8.2.1. Kawasan Ramah Lingkungan (KRL), Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya

Pak Juwaini, Head of KRL Lhok Rigaih noted that post tsunami, fishing was in a bad way in Lhok Rigaih, one of the reasons being the extensive destruction of coral reefs. Hence, the fishers got together to discuss the problem. At the same time, DKP Aceh Jaya had invited them to send someone to Banda Aceh to be trained as a community motivator. The community elected to send Pak Junaidi. On his return, Pak Junaidi invited the FAO/ARC team to Lhok Rigaih. FAO/ARC representatives, Mrs Siti and Mr Armoza worked with the community to restore the coral reef in two locations. However, an earthquake in April 2012 destroyed the reefs; some equipment was salvaged. The community has approached DKP Aceh Jaya for help but they are yet to hear from the government. The community has also formed a monitoring committee to keep an eye on the conservation area.

Ibu Erinarti, Member of KAUM Lhok Rigaih, then thanked FAO/ARC for helping set up their self-help group by providing the right training and methods. She said that the group, established in 2009, required each member to collect IDR 10.000 (USD 0.83). Currently, the group has a fund of USD 9,983.05. They provide loans for fishermen up to a maximum of USD 831.92, disbursed in phases. They also provide loans for women, she said.

Discussion

The floor was then opened for suggestions from other members. Participants noted that while there are several loan and assistance options in Aceh, the communities and district government tend to look towards Jakarta. They wondered if the autonomy of Aceh does not also require greater resolve for self-reliance. A participant requested that other lhoks in the region be considered for further training and not just Lhok Rigaih. Mr Amarullah, of DKP Aceh Jaya, noted that this year DKP Aceh Jaya would be distributing funds to manage the KRL programmes.

8.2.2. Kawasan Peudhiet Laot, Lhok Kuala Daya, Aceh Jaya

Azwar Anas, MM (Motivator Masyarakat) of Lhok Kuala Daya, explained the process of setting up of KPL in Ujoeng Suduen village of Lhok Kuala Daya. He said that in 2008, the idea of a conservation area was initiated after the Community motivator training of the FAO/ARC, which he had attended. On his return from the training, after discussions with fishermen in Ujong Seudeun/Lhok Kuala Daya, the main problems in the region were identified as decreasing catch post tsunami, as many coral reefs were destroyed. However, some fishermen stated that the fishery resources were still in good condition, but that some fishermen were using environment unfriendly gears. Based on long discussions, a conservation area to protect fishery resources was created by the fishermen, supported by good regulations. This has led to the establishment of a new organization called Kawasan Peudhiet Laot in Ujong Sudeun. Talking of government assistance, in 2011 DKP Aceh Jaya gave buoys and anchors to demarcate the coral reef area but because this was not effective, it has been removed. The other assistance from the DKP was an office building, but there are no other facilities available yet. However, the fishermen continue to take the initiative to protect the conservation area. Talking of co-management, he noted, that only the fishermen, the Panglima laot and fish sellers are involved; the government is not physically part of the arrangement. In the future, they are going to establish a marine conservation area around an island and coastal tract which has great historical value.

Martunis, member of the co-management committee of Kawasan Peujroh Laot (KPL) and responsible for the community surveillance group said that the community is strongly committed to protecting the conservation areas. In fact, when some fishermen from Aceh Besar tried to fish in the conservation areas using poison, they were stopped.

Discussion

Mr Amrullah, of DKP Aceh Jaya, noted the group's concerns regarding the lack of government involvement. He agreed that better collaboration is required. He promised that the government would, henceforth, be involved more closely. Mr Surya from DKP Aceh Jaya, noted that the only

reason funds given for Lhok Rigaih, were not matched in KPL was because the budget allocation has been slow. He said it was just a matter of time before the funds are distributed for their needs.

8.2.3. Kawasan Bina Bahari (KABARI) Lhok Lam Puuk, Aceh Besar

Pak Bob, the secretary of KABARI, said that KABARI was established with FAO/ARC's help. After FAO/ARC closed its programme in Aceh, KABARI has tried to be independent and build relationships with other organizations. The tourism awareness group in KABARI has been working to develop 57 barbeque kiosks where all fish caught by the fishers of Lam Puuk is served. The members of KABARI are trained by the Department of Tourism to serve guests. In developing the area, the board members have built many links such as KuALA, Provincial tourism department, the ministries, Conservation board and Wildlife conservation society in Sabang. KABARI has collaborated with KuALA in designing a turtle conservation programme. The DKP Aceh Besar has also provided USD 6,655.85 for the first year and in the second year, there would be USD 3,327.93 for this turtle programme. He urged other regions to also take up turtle conservation programmes. He also shared details on the coral transplantation that was undertaken, and the construction of tourist shelters for people in Lange.

This was followed by a discussion on the finances of the turtle conservation programme.

8.2.4. Kawasan Beujroh Laot (KBL), Lhok Babah Lueng, Nagan Raya

Pak Bustamam of Pengelola KBL, Lhok Babah Lueng, began by expressing happiness at the achievements of the other groups but said he was unhappy with the current condition in Lhok Babah Lueng which has been destroyed by the trawls from Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, and Aceh Selatan. He also expressed concern at the lack of attention from the local government of Nagan Raya in stopping trawling, although the area has been designated a conservation area through the same type of governmental decree as in the other four centres. He hoped the provincial government will encourage the district authorities to take up protection of the conservation area in Lhok Babah Lueng, so that the fishery resources will be maintained for the future.

Pak Husaini, Panglima Laot of Lhok Babah Lueng, said that post tsunami, Lhok Babah Lueng was very flat with no trees. In the meeting of Panglima laot of Aceh province in 2007, it had been agreed that no buildings would be allowed within 200 m of the sea and that people should vacate that space or they will be punished. Several weeks after the meeting of Panglima laot in Banda Aceh, a representative of FAO/ARC, Pak Hamid encouraged us to establish a co-managed conservation area. But unfortunately, those involved in the KBL board were not from Lhok Babah Lueng but from a region where trawls are active. He hoped he could rely on the assistance of other fishermen and NGOs such as from KuALA to get rid of trawlers in Nagan Raya district.

Discussion

In the ensuing discussion, a suggestion was made that the provincial Panglima Laot designs tighter regulations that will force the trawlers out. Mr Surya, DKP Aceh Jaya, noted that the local government and local traditional organizations must be involved. He said that if these trawlers cannot be replaced by more environment friendly fishing methods, legal action should be considered and perhaps advocacy with the governor be taken up.

Marzuki of KuALA, noted that next year the Aceh government plans to establish a 300,000 ha marine protected area (MPA) covering an area very close to Lhok Susoh, Aceh Barat Daya district. The government will try to invite fishermen in Lhok Babah Lueng to participate in the venture. This may also be a way to keep trawling out of the coastal waters.

8.2.5. Kawasan Peujroh Laot (KPL), Lhok Meurebo, Aceh Barat

Pak Husni, Chief of the village, spoke of the issues faced by fishermen in the Meurubo area such as the problem of trawlers and the use of explosives for fishing. He hoped that these issues would be reported to provincial stakeholders. He said that the community was afraid that the trawl would destroy all the fish in Aceh. He was also unhappy that the co-management initiative had failed after

reaching such heights where the mini-trawl was totally banned. But he blamed this on the new political system in Aceh which does not allow for much continuity in governance.

Discussion

Responding to the presentation, Pak Marzuki, of KuALA, offered to help KPL Lhok Mereubo to establish a conservation area to free the coastal waters of the mini trawl by involving KuALA organization links in Meulaboh. Azwar, MM of Lhok Kuala Daya, noted that trawls can also be considered to violate religious values and hence asked the Ulemas to push for the end of trawling.

The session was concluded with the explanation that the global UN FAO programme in 2014 will hopefully prioritize assistance for small-scale fishers. For this purpose, fishers could make plans and propose them to the UN FAO through the government. The moderator asked participants to write down programme plans in each region applying the co-management concept to propose to UN FAO in due course. Then, the participants were divided into four groups, based on their respective district.

9. Future plans

9.1. Aceh Besar, Lhok Lam Puuk

Speaker: Pak Bob (Nazmi)

The plans for KABARI, Aceh Besar were as follows:

- The coral reef in the tourism area would be designated as a diving area and this would indirectly be a way to protect the coral reef and promote fish breeding. There would also be transplantation of coral reef to replace broken coral reef.
- In certain seasons, fishing would not be allowed in the protected zone in Pasi Lange. This is in order to protect the turtles and the coral reef. The turtle conservation programme will be carried out yearly to increase the number of turtles nesting in the area each year.
- Outside the turtle and tourism areas, there would be four fish breeding sites surrounding the coral reefs to help small scale fishermen get fish by using small boats and simple fishing gears.
- Build a wave breaker wall to protect the beach and make the beaching of the boats easier
- Start a programme to process the fish catch by fisherwomen
- A programme to process coconut shell conducted by fisherwomen
- Maximize vending options at auction places, and fish trading centres on the beach on Sunday and holidays under the slogan “come for barbeque and come back with fresh fish”
- Procure more boats for small-scale fishers to replace old boats
- Conduct capacity building training for small-scale fishers on fishing technology to improve their skills.

9.2. Aceh Jaya, KRL, Lhok Rigaih

Speaker: Pak Juwaini

The plans of KRL Lhok Rigaih were as follows:

- Strengthen KRL executive board
- Carry out coordination with all stakeholders
- Socialize on the KRL program in all the Lhoks
- The procurement of banners and office for KAUM
- Establishment of KRL area as a tourism site
- Organizational management training for KRL members
- Cleaning of beach and surrounded areas

- The installing of electricity in the KRL office
- The transplantation of coral reef
- The procurement of banana boats and life vests
- Monitoring the coral reef on a weekly basis
- The procurement of a glass boat for tourism
- More training on fishing techniques and identifying coastal resources
- Diving training for the tourist guides
- Procure equipment for the community surveillance group
- Grow seaweed
- Examine possibility for lobster breeding
- Establish a legal status for KAUM

9.3. Aceh Jaya, KPL, Lhok Kuala Daya

Speaker: Pak Martinus

The plans of KPL Lhok Kuala Daya were as follows:

- Develop measures for catching lobster in an environment friendly manner
- Breed lobsters
- Establish cooperatives for fisherwomen
- Activate the tourism sector
- Develop a salted fish processing system for fisherwomen
- Ensure fishing is environment friendly
- Procure fish breeding equipment
- Turtle breeding
- Plant trees in Ujong Sudheun island

9.4. KBL Nagan Raya and KPeuL, Aceh Barat

Speaker: Pak Yusarlis

The plans are as follows:

- Develop a plan to breed kakap hitam (snapper) fish
- To improve the supervision of conservation zones
- Conduct training for capacity building for KBL and KPeuL members on conservation
- Popularise the use of environment friendly fishing gears such as gillnets, and technology like GPS (global positioning system)
- Conduct awareness sessions for fishermen on the threat posed by trawlers to the coastal ecosystem
- Monitoring and surveillance of fishing posts and boats
- The establishment of an office for KBL and KPeuL
- The empowerment of women self-help groups such as KAUM to generate income.

Participants suggested that a clear definition of small-scale fishers is required if the group is to implement its plans. It was also suggested that eliminating trawlers be a priority.

Working group on how to save fishery resources

The moderator listed the main issues that participants were asked to note down the previous day. These were:

Environmental issues

1. Coral reef degradation
2. Destruction of mangroves
3. Illegal fishing (destructive fishing gears, such as dynamite, trawling, etc.)

4. Conflict in fishing zones
5. Hunting of endangered species
6. Lack of coastal vegetation
7. Mining
8. Sand mining
9. Pollution from traditional gold mining using mercury
10. Pollution of freshwater bodies due to agricultural run off
11. The utilization of fishing ports (TPI and PPI) not optimal yet
12. Border conflicts
13. Lack of infrastructure and equipment

Sociocultural issues

1. Lack of human resource in coastal areas (low levels of awareness)
2. The breeding process is not environmentally friendly yet
3. Sub-optimal collaboration among stakeholders
4. Violation of regulations (lack of law enforcement)
5. Limited interaction between coastal communities
6. Conflict of interest
7. Limited media coverage.

Economic and development Issues

1. Limited government funding
2. Lack of microfinance institutions (fishing gear capital)
3. Lack of transparency within the organizations involved

Solutions

1. Co-management for Panglima Laot
2. Establish conservation zones or management systems that support environmental protection (environmentally friendly fishing gears; stop illegal fishing, protect the beach).
3. Involve the stakeholders
4. Spread awareness among the fishing community
5. Better enforcement of laws
6. Codify the traditional laws (local values)
7. Improved patrolling (marine police, patrol boats, law enforcement apparatus and community)
8. The active involvement of Panglima laot and community

10. Day 3

The Government's role in managing small-scale fisheries towards responsible and sustainable management in Aceh Jaya

Ir. T. Imran, SE, Head of DKP Aceh Jaya spoke about the role of the local government in managing small-scale fisheries towards responsible and sustainable fishery management in Aceh Jaya district. He said that the Aceh Jaya government has been consistently supporting small-scale fishers and works to improve their economic welfare through assistance in managing resources and processing products. The government is also responsible for reducing poverty in the community through programmes like Gerakan Pembangunan Rakyat Aceh Jaya (GERBANG RAJA) which works for the welfare of the people of Aceh Jaya. This programme has also been working to develop fishery areas so that more employment opportunities are created for local community members such as the 30 community motivators trained by FAO/ARC. The department also provides training for fishermen,

fisherwomen and aims to empower fishers through numerous welfare schemes and measures for conservation of marine resources.

Pak Imran also gave an overview of various programmes offered by the government and this was followed by participants seeking information on specific programmes and assistance offered and the means for availing of the assistance.

Mr Nukman Basyir Affan noted that of the five co-management centres and conservation areas in Aceh, the best area was Lhok Rigaih. But things have changed here now for the worse. This area no longer has a proper legal framework and operates more like a private area. If this area is well managed, it will increase income. However, there is one more co-managed conservation area in Aceh Jaya which is in Lhok Kuala Daya which is still good, therefore, we have to keep maintaining and managing it well. For example, in the co-managed conservation area of KABARI in Aceh Besar, all incomes are managed by the organization. He ended by asking what are the strategies of the government in developing and promoting these co-managed conservation areas.

Tgk. Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya) added that the special welfare assistance is very helpful for fishermen, but is often misused by them. Therefore, the DKP must design and form better regulations.

10.1. The presentation on Aceh customary law

By: Pawang Baharuddin, Panglima Laot Aceh

Pawang Baharuddin, the vice chair of the Panglima Laot of Aceh, spoke on traditional laws in Aceh such as forbidden days (when fishers cannot go to sea) such as Fridays, the tsunami day, August 17 (the Indonesian independence day). Elaborating on the structure, roles and responsibilities of the Panglima laot, he said that the Panglima Lhok resolves any disputes in his area. The Panglima Laot Lhok also has his subordinate, namely Panglima Teupin (at the level of a village). If there are conflicts in a teupin, the Panglima Teupin would solve them. If he cannot solve them, it would go to the Panglima Lhok. The district Panglima laot solves any traditional disputes in the district. The provincial Panglima Laot supervises and guides fishermen communities and mediates any disputes and conflicts among fishers. The provincial Panglima Laot also facilitates repatriation of fishermen who cross country borders, by getting in touch with the Indonesian Republic consulates. He highlighted that all dispute resolution is to be done through discussion, and peacefully. He also noted that the management of conservation areas is a responsibility of each Panglima Laot Lhok.

He stated that the Panglima Laot institution is well known in other countries of the region. So if there are problems at sea for Aceh fishermen, the Panglima Laot quickly receives information. Giving an example of some Aceh fishermen who were stuck in Singapore, he noted that the network of the Panglima Laot quickly passed information to different levels to ensure that the fishermen were brought back safely to Aceh. Being a Panglima Laot is to be in a position of trust, he said. It is not something to get carried away by, because this is not a hereditary position. However, this respect and trust from community should be maintained well, he cautioned.

Responding to the presentation, Mr Darwin, secretary to the Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya, noted that currently several Panglima Laot are not actually from a fishing background. This led to a discussion on election of traditional leaders and whether the government should be involved. Participants expressed concern over these changes and said this needs to be discussed within the Panglima Laot institution.

Muhammad Adli Abdullah, director of the Pushal-KP, Syiah Kuala University spoke about small-scale fishery management. He provided a brief sketch of IGSSF which is currently being negotiated in the FAO/UN. Outlining the features of small-scale fisheries in Aceh, he said, it is a home industry that uses simple gears and involves women in its management and uses traditional laws and rules based on local skills and values. He also highlighted the efforts to advocate the design of norms and rules, communication procedures, managing incentives, observing and employing the laws, solving

disputes (mediation, reconciliation, arbitration) and court mechanism. And he noted that Aceh has given lots of support to small-scale fishers through regulations such as the Qanun Aceh number 7 on Fishery. Finally, he noted that the co-management programme for small scale fishers has been adopted by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia.

10.2. Recommendations from each group

10.2.1. Aceh Besar group

- Need to strengthen human resource and organization (government, traditional institutions, and fishing community)
- The Implementation of Qanun no. 7 year 2010 on fishery
- The formulation of governor and district leaders decrees on small scale fisheries
- The Government regulation draft (RPP) on the management of fishery resources revised from 12 miles becomes 200 miles such as RPP oil and gas.
- Infrastructure and equipment support for small-scale fishers (ports, community hall, jetty, etc.)
- Supervision (patrol) equipment to curb illegal fishing such as dynamite fishing, trawling)
- Good collaboration with water police, navy, Oceanography and fisheries department, PSDKP, supervision community group, Panglima Laot Lhok
- Fishermen cooperatives.

10.2.2. Aceh Jaya group

- Establish and support community motivators
- Reorganize the KRL/KPL
- Strengthen the customary law
- Develop coastal tourism
- Co-management among Panglima Laot, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan (DKP), tourism department, fishermen, police, village supervisors, and village heads
- Hold regular meetings
- Conduct training for fishermen and women
- Syariah cooperative and its socialization
- Clarification of the decree on regional management
- Activate supervision community group
- The government programme to support SSF

10.2.3. Aceh Barat/Nagan Raya group

- The improvement of small scale fishers' human resource capital in managing fishery sector and sustainable development
- Build communication with government, other Panglima laot and law enforcement apparatus
- Management of post-harvest sector to support and increase income generation
- Commit to reducing poverty rate
- Strengthen sustainable supervision of conservation areas.

These recommendations are expected to support the implementation of the planned UN-FAO Programme on IGSSF in 2014.

Appendix I Map of Aceh



This map does not constitute the view of the United Nations on the status of Aceh and is not intended to be used for the purpose of settlement of disputes by the international community.

Appendix II List of participants

Aceh Jaya

Mundzir Abbas, A Md

DKP Kab, Aceh Jaya

Martunis

KPL Lamno

Surya Irawan, S Pi

DKP Kab, Aceh Jaya

T. Jonni

Dishub Kominfo Budpar

Azwar Anas

Motivator Masyarakat Daya

Faisal Febrian

Polsek Setia Bakti

T. Amarullah

DKP Aceh Jaya

Vendra Syahputra

Staf Sekcam Setia Bakti

Mariamah

KAUM

Darwin Ismail

Panglima Laot

Erinaryati

KAUM

Zulfikri

Geuchik Lhok Buya

Suriani

KAUM

Herman

KRL Lhok Buya

Wanjasmu

FHO/MM

Zamzibar

Panglima Tapin

Zulfiadi

Sekretaris KRL

Amirullah. T

KRL Lhok Rigah

Yasir

Ketua Pemuda Lhok Buya

Musni

Babinsa 03

Juaini Yusuf

Ketua KRL

Aceh Barat

Bustami Ahmad
KPLMeurubo

Husni B
Pawang Laot

Yusarli Aboni
Motivator Masyarakat

Rusman Alhadin
DKP

Banda Aceh

Kamarun, S Pi
DKP Prov. Aceh

Marzuki, A Md
KuALA

T. Multazam
Pushal-KP

T. Muttaqin Mansur
Pushal-KP

M. Adli Abdullah
Pushal-KP

Aceh Besar

Nazmi (Bob)
KABARI Lampuuk

Baharuddin
Panglima Laot

Bahas
Nelayan Lintas Batas

Cut M Daud/Yahbit
Panglima Laot

Nagan Raya

Husaini
Panglima Laot Lhok Babah Lueng

Husaini
Panglima Laot Lhok Babah Lueng

India

John Kurien
ICSF

Appendix III Training materials

1. The BOBLME Project: Making a Strategic Action Plan for Indonesia by Dr Mukhlisin, Head of fisheries resources at Marine fisheries faculty, Syiah Kuala university
2. The Role of Government in Management of Small Scale Fisheries Towards Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries in Aceh Jaya district by H. Teuku Imran, SE
3. The Advocacy for Small Scale Fisheries Management by M Adli Abdullah
4. Development and Sustainable of Small Scale Fisheries in Kuala Daya, Aceh Jaya Region) by Azwar Anas
5. Development and Sustainable of Small Scale Fisheries in Lhok Rigaih, Aceh Jaya district by Keuchik Juwaini
6. Development of Small Scale Fisheries Priorities in Aceh Jaya by Keuchik Juwaini
7. Development of Small Scale Fisheries Priorities in Aceh Besar by Bob (Nazmi)
8. Why small scale fisheries is good by John Kurien
9. Customary Sea Law in Aceh by Pw Baharuddin (Vice Panglima Laot Aceh)
10. Rescue issues of Fisheries Resources in Aceh by Marzuki
11. Development of Small Scale Fisheries Priorities in West Aceh and Nagan Raya by Rusma
12. Development and Sustainable of Small Scale Fisheries in KPL Nagan Raya and West Aceh Regions by Yusarlis



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project to lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the implementing agency for the BOBLME Project.

The Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the FAO, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA.

For more information, please visit www.boblme.org



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