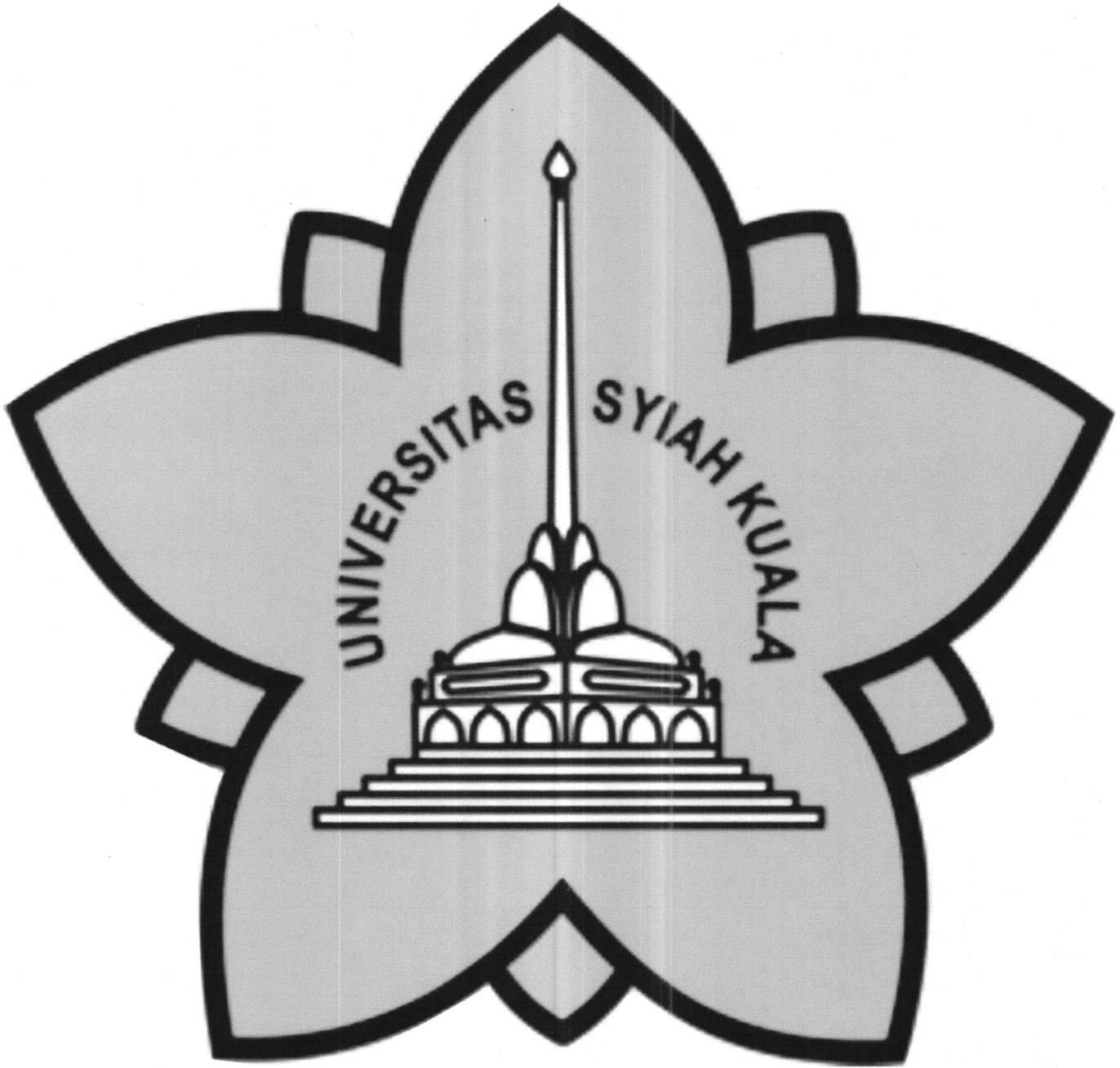
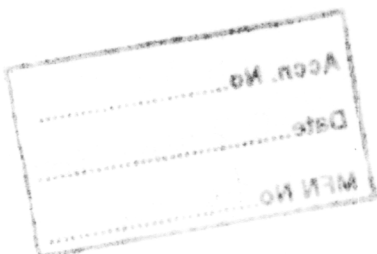


Reed, 13.1.2014,

Documentation Centre
International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
27, College Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India 600 006.



THE FIRST DAY



The Opening Ceremony Agenda:

I. The Opening by MC-----Erdianto

The Head of Oceanography and Fishery Department of Aceh Jaya, the Commander of Police Sub of Setia Bakti, the Sub district leader of Setia Bakti, and Prof. Dr. John Kurien, Mr. Nukman to take your seats in front row.

By saying *bismillahirrahmanirrahim, assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh*, and thank to God for His Blessings, so that we would be able to be here to attend the workshop on "**the Capacity Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen in Managing Fishery Resources**" carried out by Pusat Studi Hukum Adat Laut dan Kebijakan Perikanan Syiah Kuala University in collaboration with the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF).

Our gradtitudes go to the Prophet Muhammad pbuh as the teacher for Muslims in learning new knowledge.

My respectful guests:

1. The Head of Oceanography and Fishery Department of Aceh Province.
2. The Head of Oceanography and Fishery Department of Aceh Jaya dan Aceh Barat Districts
3. The *Panglima Laot* Aceh, the districts *Panglima Laot*, as well as the *Panglima Laot* Lhok Rigaih.
4. The representatives of KRL and KPL managements of four districts.
5. The representatives of Amal Usaha Mandiri Group.
6. The representatives of Community Motivators.
7. The Police Sub Precint Chief of Setia Bakti Sub district.
8. The Sub district Head of Sakti atau sub district.
9. The villages' supervisor of Rigaih area.
10. The village head of Lhok Buya village.
11. The cross border fishermen.
12. Prof. Dr. John Kurien and Mr. Nukman

II. The Reciting of Holy Koran --- Tgk Samsul Bahri

III. The address of workshop organizer from Pushal KP Unsyiah by Mr. Teuku Muttaqin

Greeting, my respectful to the senior Fellow of ICSF, Prof. Dr. John Curien, Mr. Nukman Basyir Affan, the District Leader or His representative, the Police Chief, the Sub district Head, the Village Head and all participants.

Although the participants of this workshop was considered not many, but they were representatives of many elements in order to discuss about coastal and oceanographic potentials and how to develop them for future generations.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to people in Lhok Buya who already helped the organizer to succeed this activity. Then, we would like to explain little bit about the agenda of the workshop which was not conducted at normal place like a hotel or in a meeting hall.

From lots of discussions we did a month ago, we concluded that, when we would like to talk about the ocean or coastal and good Environmentally Friendly Area (KRL), we considered having the activity in the environment like the one we have now. As a result, the participants would be able to directly experience the environmentally friendly area, mainly for participants from out of KRL Lhok Buya. We would like to appreciate the local government that has actively supported the activity; a special thank you went for Mr. Surya as well as KPL Nagan Raya, Lhok Kuala Daya and KABARI Aceh Besar.

If we experience the coastal of Aceh Jaya district, probably it would be more beautiful than Langkawi Island, Malaysia but the coastal is not as famous as Langkawi. The fact, if it would be able to promote well, it would increase number of tourists locally, nationally and internationally. Therefore, it would increase local community economy.

We, from the *Pusat Studi Hukum Adat Laut dan Kebijakan Perikanan Syiah Kuala University* which has been established in 2010 by Rector Decree, we would like to focus on oceanography and fishery issues in Aceh. For your knowledge, the current director of the center is Mr. Muhammad Adli Abdullah whom he would not be able to be here today since he was in Jakarta to accompany Aceh Governor in formulating the Oil and Gas Bill drafting. We expected he would be able to here during the workshop.

We wished the participants would participant seriously but a bit relax so that we would be able to learn about how to manage fishery resources. Thank you.

IV. The Address of Internasional Colective Support Fisheries Representative by ---

Prof. Dr. John Kurien

Peuhaba (How are you). My greatest gratitude went to all participants and all guests. Aceh has been my second home when I worked for UN FAO since 2006 to 2010, I was always introduced myself to people that my name is John Kurien, I am from Ujong Drien village in Meulaboh, West Aceh. The reason was when my first time work in Aceh, the first village I visited was Ujong Drien and the people were very friendly. From that time, I feel that I have a home in Aceh. It is also when I meet with the village head, Juaini, I feel that I am from Lhok Rigaih, then when I meet with Yahbit Cut Muhammad Daod, I feel that I am from

Lampuuk. Today, I am very happy to be back to Aceh and my coming here today on behalf of ICSF.

This workshop activity, the main funding was not only ICSF but also another organization based in Bangkok, leaded by former FAO employee in Aceh. It is important to know that at the same time there are many similar workshop carried out by ICSF such as in India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar and Aceh. The purpose of this activity is to finalize and discuss about small scale fishermen and also the implementation of *co-manajemen* concept in the world which had been developed here before.

In fishery business in the world, there are two major things to be carried out, the first is to establish the world fishery industry become bigger, in which this concept is only developed by several people, and secondly is the fishery processing is only able to be carried out by the government. From the studies, it shows that, fishery and big industry have caused many problems, such as environmental destructions that lead to destruction of ecosystem. It is also similar to the management, bigger fishery industries are only managed by certain rich people that mostly often cause conflicts and problems, such as corruption and environmental destructions.

It should be known that many bigger industries are not supported by the government anymore but they fund and support alone, so that in many countries, bigger industries have collapsed and failed because they were not able to maintain fishery potentials.

For instance, in Indonesia which has more than 17 thousand islands would be secured if involved small scale fishermen. Another example, in Aceh Jaya it shows how the government would be able to improve fishery potentials with limited staff. Therefore, it is important to involve small scale fishermen to maintain any potentials by providing regulations in which monitoring would be effectively applied.

Currently, many member countries of UN FAO focus to develop small scale fishermen and now they are at the concept and code of conduct formulation for small scale fishery. The formulated concept in some countries were actually have been developed and implemented in Aceh such as in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Aceh Besar and Nagan Raya which called *co-manajemen concept*. Of course, these efforts have been a frontline in developing the program.

This time, co-manajemen concept in Aceh has been published by some world media, therefore, it leads world experts to think about co-management concept which has been implemented in Aceh. As a result, we have to protect this concept well, so that people from other countries visit and would like to learn, they would be able to learn correctly and better.

KPL in Lhok Kuala Daya, KPL Mereubo, KPL Babah Lueng and Kabari Aceh Besar are some examples, which are expected to be developed continuously and be better. But, we should keep working to develop co-management better. Thank you.

**V. The Address of District Leader as well as the innaguration of the activity read by
Mr. Ir T Imran, SE**

Greetings;

Before I started to read the address of district leader, I would like welcome all workshop participants from Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, and Aceh Besar to Aceh Jaya District, in specific, to Mr. John Kurien from India, welcome *Mr. John Kurien* in Aceh Jaya, thank you you very much.

Mr. John Kurien is a dedicated person for Aceh Jaya mainly for small scale fishermen when he worked for FAO up to now. He has been really existed to think about fishermen in the district. Therefore, we are not able to give anything for his dedications in developing programs for small scale fishermen. He has introduced Aceh Jaya to international community, but these efforts would not be useful if people are not welcome well. From the government perspective, we are only able to keep and maintain the concept for the sake of the fishermen in Aceh Jaya.

As stated by Mr. Muttaqin before that along Aceh Jaya coastal line such as Lhok Buya, Lhok Rigaih and Lhok have beautiful sceneries more than Langkawi Island, but Aceh Jaya is not as famous as Langkawi, therefore, we expect that in the future, the tourism sector of Aceh Jaya would be more famous compared to Langkawi island, Sabang island and many more.

There are three scales of fishery in Aceh Jaya. They are small, middle and bigger scales. Today, let's discuss about small scale fishery which mean that small scale does not mean fishermen are poor and below poverty line.

Small scale fishermen are fishermen that go fishing only for some miles from coastal line, and they are also go fishing in the morning and return home in the evening. Moreover, if they area of small scale fishermen are not protected, in the future, they are not going to be able to go fishing. For example, in Lhok Rigaih area, if the area is destroyed, therefore, the small scale fishermen are not able to go fishing anymore. It also similar to the using of fishing gears, such as explosive materials or catrol boats.

There are fishermen from other areas that destroyed the fishery potentials in Aceh Jaya which we have to keep monitoring through community awareness. I am sure, by collectiveness of fishermen, it would be able to settle.

Rigaih area is a proud zone of peole and Aceh Jaya government in term of the beauty of nature. For this purpose, we should keep protecting and maintaining so that the fishery resources are safe for future generation.

We also need to collaborate with all parties in Aceh Barat and Aceh Besar districts to protect the conservation areas. Besides, in Aceh Jaya, precisely in Panga Sub district, people protect the turtle. This is an example of community awareness in Aceh in protecting coastal.

The local government, in improving conservation efforts, it has socialized to some places such as Lhok Rigaih, Ujong Seudeun, and Kuala Daya, by providing a *speed boat* in Gurutee area. This effort has been implemented by the authority to protect the nature of oceanography in Aceh Jaya.

Furthermore, I would like to deliver the district leader address in this workshop on capacity improvement of small scale fishermen in managing fishery resources.

Greetings...

As commonly understood, the efforts to support co-management concept had been launched in Aceh Jaya from 20007 to 2010 in Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts. We would like to thanks to funding of the program, the workshop on capacity improvement of small scale fishermen on fishery resources management to create opportunities and improve capacity for local government, stakeholders, tourism department, village community, youth groups, community motivators, independent groups, and the *panglima laot*.

In order to improve capacity of small scale fishermen in managing fishery resources, it needed to motivate fishermen in west and south coasts. These days fishermen were lack of motivation and they did not have skill in maximizing the potentials of fishery in the area.

Through UN-FAO supported program, it is expected that would provide solutions for small scale fishermen in improving fishing result. It was also encouraged fishermen to develop their skill to maximize their results.

In the Name of Allah, the workshop on capacity improvement of small scale fishermen in managing fishery resources, today, the Tuesday, 26 November 2013 was officially opened.

Thank you very much for your attention and I am sorry for any mistakes. Then it was continued by the handover of the souvenir for the supports of the workshop activity on small scale fishermen capacity improvement in managing fishery resources by Prof.

Dr. John Kurien to the Local Government, Aceh Jaya District.

VI. The Prayer ----- Tgk Samsul Bahri

Opening Ceremony was over

The Presentation by the Internasional Colective Support Fisheries (ICSF) representative

The Small Scale Fishery, the Background, Process and its Implementation

Development by the Government

By : Prof. Dr. John Kurien

Moderator: Nukman Affan Basyir

- The moderator started the presentation session through greeting and asked participants feeling. Then the moderator explained about the presentation session presented by Prof. Dr. John Kurien.

- The speaker would present his paper. He would discuss two main points in this session. Firstly, he would explain about the number of the fishing boats in Aceh Province based on the data from Oceanography and Fishery Department (DKP) of Aceh Province, then he explained the definition of small scale fishermen.

1. The number of fishing boat in Aceh Province

FISHING BOAT IN ACEH				
Year	2001	2004	2008	2011
Number of Boats	11288	15576	17584	15995
The Boat with no mechine *	4131	6229	3874	2376
The OBM Boat (the mechine is outside *)	3187	3570	4390	4971
The IBM Boat (the mechine is inside)	3970	5757	9320	8648
<i>Under 5 GT *</i>	<i>2621</i>	<i>3803</i>	<i>6439</i>	<i>6484</i>
<i>5-10 GT</i>	<i>1106</i>	<i>1316</i>	<i>1650</i>	<i>1171</i>
<i>Di atas 10 GT</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>1231</i>	<i>1093</i>

Data: the Statistic of fish fishing in Aceh Province; DKP Aceh 2012

* Small Scale Fishing Boat

- From 2002 to 2011, the numbers of boats in Aceh were increased. After the tsunami, the number kept increasing but in 2008, the number of the boats increased significantly. The question was then why in 2011, the number of the boats decreased. The speaker asked to participants their suggestions or inputs of this different number of the boats.

Suggestion

Bustamam, (KPL Nagan Raya):

- Because in 2008, there were many new boats assistance from NGOs gave for fishermen in Aceh.
- The small scale fishermen were able to be independent without any assistances.

Yusarli, (KPL Meureubo)

- Because in 2011, many boats already sold by the fishermen.

Pw Husni (Panglima Laot Lhok Meureubo)

- The small scale fishermen could go fishing with just IDR. 100.000. budget.

Response

- Correct, there were many boat assistance programs, so that in 2008, the boats increased in Aceh.
- Correct, there were many boats sold. But, it was due to the quality of the boats that seem good but in reality it was not. So, now it focused in 2011, because the data was collected in 2012.
- Then, the speaker continued his speaking, if we consider in term of boat number, therefore, it would be different again, boats with mechine and boats with no mechine. So, if it would be totalized, and presented, the number of the big boat was only 15%. In conclusion, the big boat users were very limited meanwhile small scale fishermen were higher. The information was a data set from Government via The Oceonography and Fishery Department.
- If the government focuses on big boat assistances, so that there would be limited number of small scale fishermen would get benefit. Therefore, the government should focus its aids to small scale fishermen that reaches 85%.
- Mr. Surya, for example in Aceh Jaya, how much money does the government allocate for small scale fishermen asisstances? There was only 6%, Mr. Surya said if we refered to world development condition, the budget allocated for small scale fishermen should be higher because the need of the budget to support the development of infrastructures such as ports. Globally, more less the total budget of small scale fishermen is 20%. Therefore, our focuses should the involvement of community internally.
- Meanwhile, the big scale fishermen are just advantaged certain people. They would purchase fishing gears from abroad. It means that if small scale fishermen are survived, it would benfit many parties that would be different from big scale fishermen, in most cases they hire labors from other countries.
- In some countries, the involvements of small scale fishermen are very active because the inernal stakeholders are involved. Most parties would buy fishing gears and women would process the fish in some cases become salty fish, etc.
- For example, the Amal Usaha Mandiri (KAUM) group in Lhok Rigaih. This could be an example to support and increase livelihood sector in the area, the group supports the small scale fishermen and provide capital for them and it is survived until now. At present, they already have capital up to 120 millions.
- The data in 2001 and 2011 are not too different, although the DKP did not release the statement that small scale fishermen are lots compared to big scale fishermen, but the data show the fact. Do we believe the data? Yes, we do.

- If the government wants to support the small scale fishermen, they should develop co-management concept in managing the fishing results.
- Generally, foreign assistances are signed by the central government for bigger scale fishermen due to the export needs. But in Aceh, small scale fishermen are more than them. Therefore, the government should support them.
- Then, the speaker explained about why small scale fishery is better for Aceh?
 1. It is suitable for coastal of Aceh (the tropical ocean has lost of fish types, each has its group and there lots, therefore, simple gears would be more fit). In Europe, bigger fish are in the middle of the ocean which is different from Aceh. The small scale fishery is fit for the context of Aceh due to the condition of the ocean. To get maximum result, we should protect the ocean better and follow the rules including protecting the environment.
 2. Because the compatibility of fishermen culture. In addition, it is based on the knowledge and culture of fishermen from generation to generation.
 3. The knowledge and management are more participative. Therefore, there are respectful behaviors among fishermen in doing fishing by dividing areas of small scale fishermen. While big scale fishermen are more confident.
 4. There are possibilities of income sharing equally among the fishermen which is different from big scale fishermen that mostly only for certain company of group.
 5. Distribute food and nutrient security of fish is the best.
 6. They are able to manage the time of fishing and planting paddy.
 7. Women are more active in such as in KAUM group, for example, they make many types of salty fish to help fishermen.
 8. The fishing activities are around the village of the fishermen, so that there are lots of times to meet with the family.
 9. Increase more economic activities in the village (small canteen, kiosks, gears shops, post fishing activities, workshop, ect).
 10. It can be combined with farming activities (planting paddy, fruits, etc)
 11. It does not need longer journey to get a job (they can have lots of times with their family)
 12. There are more family orientation.
 13. It could be possible to teach knowledge and values to next generation.
- Then, the speaker asked inputs and experiences from participants as small scale fishermen in doing their fishing activities.

INPUT/SUGGESTION FROM PARTICIPANT

- **Mr. T. Amrullah (DKP ACEH JAYA):**

Back to the history, the small scale fishermen are more suitable for the area. But small scale fishermen produces small amount of income, there is a portrait that those involve with small scale fishermen are lazy due to time and output are not many, it will be much different if they spend lots of money and they would get more.

- **Pw Husni (the *Panglima Laot* of Aceh Meurebo)**

In Aceh Barat, for instance, we use environmentally friendly fishing gears such as net. The fishermen start to go fishing at 6pm and return at 10pm or 12 pm, sometime they stay for a night. Those who spend overnight in the ocean, they could fish 4 times and possible get more results or at least get one million. But for bigger scale fishermen, they need a week at least.

- **Yusarli (MM Meurubo):**

Become small scale fishermen are very happy, because we start in the evening and return at night time by 10pm. We get good result and we would be able to meet with our family, meanwhile we also get money and have time to meet children. We also did not destroy the environment.

- **Cut M Daod/ Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)**

The small scale fishermen are able to provide other job opportunities and we also can work at another job. For example, we can go planting paddy and we can manage our time. It will be different if we work for bigger fishermen; the bosses are getting rich while fishermen keep poor.

- **Juwaini (KRL Lhok Rigaih)**

I think small scale fishermen are not marginalized therefore we have to propose to the government to support more small scale fishermen rather than bigger fishermen.

- **Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)**

There is information that small scale fishermen are lazy, for instance, if they did not get the fishing result, they would be easy to go fishing. Therefore, we have to think how to manage the issue.

- **Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)**

What we are discussing today would be useless because there are no journalists, policy makers and legislative members here. If they are here, they would be able to think about these issues. Small scale fishermen produce lots of income but in most cases Banks would not give credit because of trust to the fishermen.

In fact, I am a small scale fisherman but I already support three children to keep study up to undergraduated level.

- **BOB (KABARI Aceh Besar) :**

The current fishermen are different from before. The impression, the current fishermen are lazy because they do not have any job. They become the fishermen because they do not have any jobs, so they did not have any skills and experiences to go fishing. But, before, the fishermen they did have knowledge and skills. For example, the current fishermen in Lampuuk, when they go fishing to Lhok Rimueng, when they start fishing, they read *Basmallah* and the wind is calm. But when they arrive in Lhok Rimueng area, the wind gets strong and returns to land, they did not try to find another location. This situation is really different from before, they started and return in the evening time.

The current fishermen do not have a good fishing schedule, if they go fishing and they get good result, they would take rest for a week, the fact, it shows the laziness of them.

- **Bustami (KRL Meureubo)**

Post tsunami, the fishermen are different. Indeed, the results are also different, it increased from before. In Aceh, the fishermen get good results compared to those in other regions. But it does not enough to cover daily expenses due to knowledge and management of the income. The better income for fishermen is 3 million rupiah.

- **Bustamam (KRL NAGAN RAYA)**

Bigger scale fishermen, they afraid of job termination if they do not get good results. But small scale fishermen are not a big deal because they can go to plant paddy in the rice field or breed the cows.

- **ERI (KAUM):**

To resolve the problems of the fishermen, it is important to establish an organization like KAUM in Lhok Buya. By this organization, the fishermen are able to save their money after fishing, whether it is 10 thousand/day or more. And if the fishermen did not get any money when they go fishing, they still have their saving through the system.

RESPONSES

- All inputs from participants are correct; we hope the small scale fishermen in Aceh is getting better. Then, the speaker and moderator closed the session.
- Then, the event organizer informed the participants and guests to have lunch in Lhok Rigaih. We would return at 2 pm

Ishoma: 12.30 – 14.00 Wib

PRESENTATION

The Fishery Resources and its Ecosystem in BOBLME areas

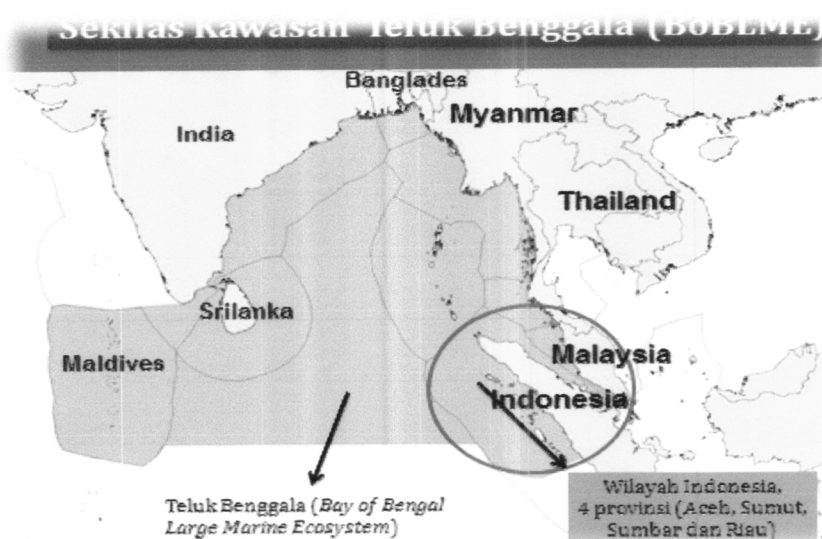
By : DR. Mukhlisin

Moderator: Teuku Muttaqin

The moderator started the activity welcomed the speaker to start the presentation.

The speaker started the presentation on BOBLME area. At this opportunity, I would like to discuss about other countries program called Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)/ in Benggala Bay in Indonesia region.

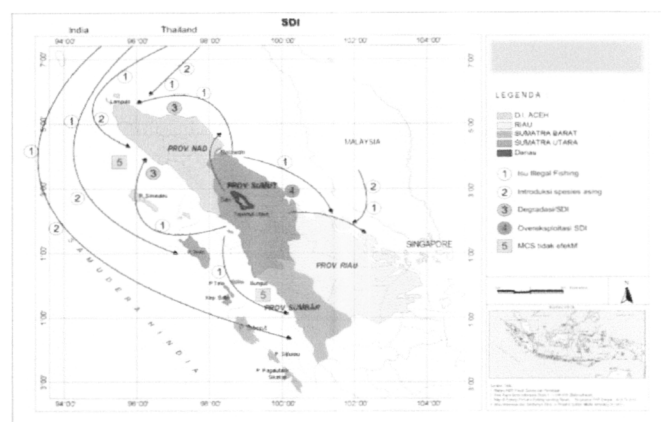
- An overview of Benggala Bay Project:
 - More than 400 million people live in juta BOBLME areas and depend much on the coastal and oceanography resources.
 - The increasing higher number of population in the areas caused the increasing the resources and overed exploitation, environmentally destruction, and decreasing of fish stock.
 - It caused the uncertainty of coastal ecosystem and the ocean do not able to support the coastal living in the future.
 - Maldives, India, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to collaborate in managing the BOB in a project called the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) by improving regional management level.
 - The following are the countries position in map:



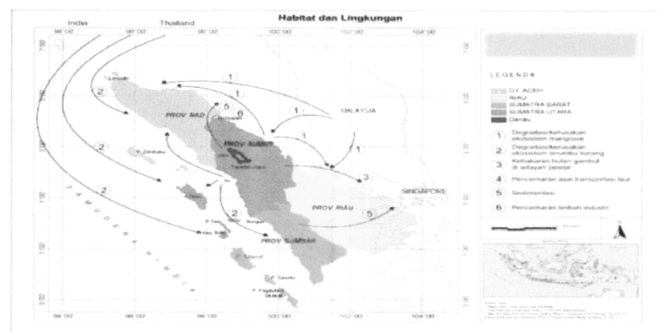
- **The Organization of Project Implementators:**
 - The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries;
 - FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.
 - FAO is also a source of knowledge and information.
- **The following are donors of the project:**
 - Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
 - Norway, the Swedish Internal Development Agency, FAO,
 - Participating Governments
 - The National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA)
- **The Agencies of Project Implementators:**
 - Bangladesh via the Fishery Ministry
 - Indonesia via the Directorate of Fish Fishing
 - At Each country, the implementator is different.
- **There are five main components of the Benggala Bay Project:**
 - Strategic Action Programme
 - Coastal/Marine Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Use
 - Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment
 - Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Management of Pollution
 - Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Knowledge Management.
- **Components of BOBLME Project:**

Phase:

 1. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)
 - The TDA result; Spasial Analysis of Fish and Fishery Resources



➤ The TDA result; Spasial Analysis of Habitat and Environment



• The Result of the Discussion of TDA Aceh in 2011 and in 2012

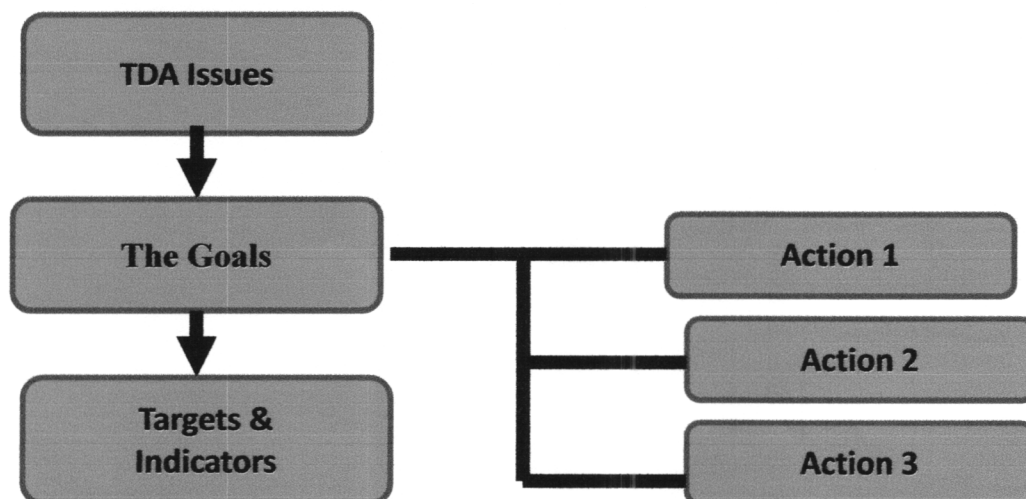
➤ The Matrix of TDA results

The Cross Border Priority Issues	Aceh	North Sumatra	Riau	West Sumatra	Remarks (Neighboring countries)
FISH RESOURCE ASPECT					
Aceh Province					
The Decreasing stock of Fish	√	√	√		
The limited and the main quality decreasing (such as shrimps)	√	√	√		Malaysia, Thailand
Lots of IUU fishing	√	√			India, Malaysia, Thailand
The Decreasing of fishing result composition (such as limited of demersal fish, and carnivora)	√	√			
Interception of foreign species	√				International water
North Sumatra					
The utilization of over fish resource (fully exploited)		√			
The instability of potential and utilization of fish resource between west and east coastal areas		√			
Illegal fishing by foreign fishermen		√			Malaysia, Thailand
The using of trawl or heavy fishing gear that destroyed the environment		√			Thailand, Malaysia
The overlapping of fishing activities recommendations	√	√	√	√	
Riau Province					
The using of destructive fishing gears		√	√		

Illegal fishing		√	√		Malaysia
Illegal fishing trade (<i>illegal trading, transshipment</i>)			√		Malaysia
The limited of fish stock			√		Malaysia
Not applicable of system (<i>monitoring, controlling and surveillance /MCS</i>)		√	√		Malaysia, Thailand
West Sumatera Province					
The fishing uses explosive materials		√		√	
<i>Illegal fishing activities</i>		√		√	Thailand
Over eksploitation of certain fish spesies (small fish)		√		√	
The poverty level of fishermen due to limited of resources		√		√	
COASTAL ECOSYSTEM ASPECT					
Aceh Province					
Destruction of coral reef ecosystem	√	√			Thailand, Malaysia
The destruction of mangrove ecosystem	√	√			
North Sumatera Province					
Destruction of coral reef ecosystem		√			
The destruction of mangrove ecosystem		√			Singapura, Hongkong
Riau Province					
Switching of Conservation Forest		√	√		Malaysia
The destruction of mangrove forest		√	√		Malaysia, Singapura, Hongkong
Forest burning in coastal areas		√	√		
West Sumatera Province					
Destruction of coral reef ecosystem		√		√	Thailand
The destruction of mangrove ecosystem		√		√	
The threat of turtle species extinction		√		√	Thailand
Biodiversities degradation		√		√	
POLLUTION ASPECTS					
Aceh Province					
Hard metal pollution	√	√			√
Domestic industrial pollution	√	√			
Sedimentation & siltation	√	√	√		
The pollution of sea transportation	√				√

activities					
North Sumatera Province					
Industrial pollution		√	√		
Domestic industrial pollution		√	√		
Sedimentation	√	√			
Pollution of sea transportation activities		√	√		√
Riau Province					
Pollution of sea transportation activities			√		Transportasi laut internasional
Pollution of industrial pollution		√	√		PMA
Sedimentation& siltation			√	√	
West Sumatera Province					
Pollution of sea transportation activities				√	Perairan internasional
Pollution of industrial pollution				√	
Pollution of tourism activities				√	Perairan internasional

• **The Formulation of Action Plan for each Strategic Issues (TDA)**



• **The Domain of Fish Resource Targetted**

ISSUES	GOALS	TARGET	ACTION
Decrease of fish stock	Increase fish stock	?	?
Limited and decreased of shrimp breed	Increase the breed of shrimp	?	?
Increase of Illegal Fishing	Reduce illegal Fishing	?	?

Degradation of fishing result	Increase the fishing result	?	?
Introduction of strange spesies	Protect local fish types	?	?
Overlapping of fishing zones	Decrease the overlapping of fishing zones	?	?
Illegal fish trading	Control illegal fish trading	?	?
The implementation of MSC (<i>monitoring, controlling and surveillance</i>)	Apply the MSC	?	?
Fishermen poverty rate	Reduce fishermen porverty rate	?	?

• **Ecosystem Domain**

ISSUES	GOALS	TARGET	ACTION
The dustruction of Mangrove	Control of mangrove destruction causes	?	?
Degradation of coral reef	Protect coral reef ecosystem	?	?
The switching of Conservation forest	Control the changing of conservation forest	?	?
Avoid the swampy area burning	Prevent the swampy area burning	?	?
Degradation of Biodiversity	Protect the Biodiversity	?	?

• **Environmental Domain**

ISSUES	GOALS	TARGET	ACTION
Heavy metal substance pollution	Control heavy metal substance pollution	?	?
The domestic pollution	Manage the soruce of domestic pollution	?	?

Sedimentation and Siltation	Prevent the sedimentation and siltation	?	?
The pollution of sea transportation	Manage the pollution of sea transportation	?	?

- After explaining his presentation, the speakers welcomed the moderator to moderate the discussion.
- Then, the moderator opened the questions session and asked inputs from participants.

SUGGESTION/QUESTION

Mr. Amrullah (DKP Aceh Jaya):

- What is the important of Benggala Bay for Aceh? In term of its location, which is far from and in different region, and we believe that fish types would be different from this place, so what are the relationship with our coastal or ocean?

Response:

- If we talk about fish, it has a very wide travelling area. It will be really different from other animals which are just stay in one place. Then fish in Benggala Bay are interconnected with other places. Therefore, it needs a management. If the fish in Benggala Bay are not well managed, in the future, we are not able to guarantee the fish stock availability anymore. In term of funding, from the discussion with the team in Banda Aceh, the stakeholder would provide enough funding to support Benggala bay. The universities would participate by involving through researches toward Benggala Bay. The previous meeting in Bogor was EAFM or management would be ecological based to provide good opportunity for fish to breed well.

Mr. Bustami (KPL Meurubo):

- When we talk about ocean condition, our ocean is tropic. Therefore, there are four types of fish around. All fish swim at 12 miles area. I as a fisherman, I supposed that we are not talking about Benggala Bay, but how to protect the ecosystem of 12 miles in Aceh because in Aceh Barat for instance, there are three seasons, east, Pancaroba and west season, so that fish availability are varied each season. During east season, a half mile of coastal area, there are fish as well, but at other seasons, there will be difficult to get fish.

Response:

- I agreed, it is 12 miles is also part of Benggala Bay and we have to protect it. Our ocean is not separated from our neighboring districts, provinces and countries. But now, we still have many fish in our areas, however, it will be different in the future.

Mr. Amrullah (DKP Aceh Jaya):

- If we talked about Benggala Bay, so we are going to discuss comprehensively. Including Lhok Rigah, so each region protects its region and our fish is not caught by other people. Therefore, we have to protect the ocean ecosystem so that we should have similar perception to increase the awareness.

Response:

- It is true that the purpose of this forum is to discuss any problems. For example, environmental destruction, illegal fishing, ect. The question, do other countries agree on our plans? In term of local forum, in the future, we are not going to form any other forum, because now there is panglima laot in the forum, but, the panglima laot institution should be able to strengthen its capacity.
- For state level forum, one of the agreement that states involve in the eight states agreement are not going to allow to buy fish from illegal fishing.
- The conflict in Nagan Raya among fishermen proof that between one district and another district should be separated. This management should be in placed to settle any problems or conflicts.

Cut M Daod Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- To prevent it happened in order to get deliver the message to other people to know our problems, after all problems are known, there would be any further discussion to solve the problems?

Response:

- The first phase is identifying the problems, in the first five years design any problems and continue to the following phase. Later, they are going to be discussed in the higher forum to discuss any problems at local level.

Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- What we have to do now is how to change the paradigm of fishermen, so that all programs would be implemented well. Then, there should be good coordination among fishermen, fish agents, panglima laot and other stakeholders. It is expected that fishing results would be good and increased. For example, after the tsunami, the fishing results decreased significantly up to 80%. It is due to the destruction of the ecosystem because people did not have enough knowledge on the issues.

Response:

- Education is the key in solving any problems occurred.

Yusarli (MM Meurubo):

- I am agreed with other participants but I do concern on government commitment. If there is no commitment and stricted regulation formed, it would be possible to get good result. Therefore, the leader should be brave but not marginalize its people.

- If the regulation is not stricted, there are possibilities of conflicts among fishermen and other parties. For that, there should be strong and tough regulations and there should be good commitments, so that people would follow and understand.

Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- When we talk about the government, there should be an intergrated relation with political influence. For example, in Aceh Jaya district, it is motly happened that the department head is replaced before he or she starts to implement a program, therefore, it is a difficult situation in government system. It would be very hard to implement a program well. Moreover, it needs strong self awareness.

Bustami (KRL Meureubo):

- To get all rules are applied and effectively worked, so the most important is the people and government awareneses.

Cut M Daod/Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk):

- The destruction of the ocean is caused by three reasons. Firstly, because of bombing, it uses high explosive materials. Then, poisoning the fish, this should be prevented.
- If there the regulation has been in placed, for instance, there is no fishing on Friday, there could not be fishing bombing, and there is a good regulation and tradition which all obey on it.

Response: (Koramil)

- Now, all things are easy to make beause there are many guides of how to make on internet.

Nukman

- When we talked about the *panglima laot*, so the construction *panglima laot* should be cleared. Now, everybody could be a *panglima laot* so there were many conflicts among fishermen who support illegal fishing not. Why? Because the *panglima laot* is not from a fisherman but from trader background. Before, the *Panglima Laot* should be real *panglima laot*, from the fisherman and has pursued steps before becoming a *panglima laot*, which is hard to find now, therefore, there are lots of problems ocured among fishermen.indeed, there should a good reconstruction of *panglima laot*.

Response:

- It is in an ongoing discussion at provincial level about the reformation of *panglima laot*.

PW Husni (Panglima Laot Meureubo)

- For Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts, they safety would be there if there is an initiative to stop or elimination of trawl in watering of both districts. Now days, there are many fishermen from out of both districts go fishing in the zones. For example, the

fishermen from Blangpidie who have trawl, they go fishing in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya areas.

Bustamam (KRL Nagan Raya)

- The conflict occurred in our area due to the operation of trawl doing some illegal fishing, and they are from Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat and Aceh Selatan. Mostly, the boats operated in Lhok Babah Lueng area, we are together with, *panglima laot* and people already tried to chase them to other areas but mostly were failed. There is no significant law enforcement; therefore, we would like to raise these issues.

Husaini (Panglima Laot Lhok Babah Lueng)

- There is no serious concern from local government in Nagan Raya district, it also similar to the staff, so that they do not know what to do to save the coastal areas in Nagan Raya.
- The similar thing is also happened to *Panglima Laot* in Nagan Raya district that is less active to protect the ocean zone. It could be stated that from seven *loks*, it is only one lhok that able to counter the trawl.
- The law enforcement toward trawl in Nagan Raya is not serious by the government. Therefore, we have tried to report for several times to law enforcement apparatus, but they did not care seriously because they mentioned they did not have enough budgets to respond.
- To counter this problem, there should be synergy collaborations among stakeholders. If it is carried, it would be easy to demolish trawl.
- The moderator then closed the session.

Coffee Break: 04.00pm– 04.30pm

The Discussion of How to Save the Fishery Resources

Moderator: Marzuki

Time: 04.30pm – 06.00pm

- The moderator started the session, and he explained about how to save the fishery resources.
- When we talk about the fishery, it would be directly in touch with fishermen, and then the moderator asked to participants about the definition of fishermen.
- Furthermore, the moderator tried to bridge the participants' perception about fisherman. Then, the moderator distributed metaplan papers and asked participants to write about following statements:

- a. What is a fisherman?
- b. The ocean resources potential.
- c. The problems.
- d. How to maintain the resources.

SUGGESTION/QUESTION

- **Inputs /suggestion from participants written on metaplan paper:**

- a. **Fisherman is**

- Fishermen are people who work by fishing in ocean, river, and swampy and ponds. (women group)
- Fishermen are people who catch fish using boats and sail.
- Fishermen are integrated or categorized as part time, river activity, ect.
- Fishermen are people who go to sea and have boats.
- Fishermen live and die in ocean and get income from ocean.

- b. **Oceanographic Potential Resources.**

- Oceanographic potential in coastal area is mangrove ecosystem.
- The breeding of water fish, sea,
- People ponds,
- sand,
- coral reef ecosystem such as invertebrata
- *Padang lamun* system, and
- Sea water.
- Turtle ecosystem

- c. **Problems**

- Coral reef degradation
- Mangrove cutting.
- Illegal Fishing (fishing gears destroyed the environment, such as: fish bombing, Trawl, ect)
- Pollution (traditional gold mining using mercuri)
- The utilization of ports and optimized un utilized ports
- Lack of infrastructures and equipment
- The breeding of not environmentally ecosystem
- Not optimized the collaborations among stakeholders
- Lack of law enforcement
- Lack of socialization to coastal community
- The overlapping of regional importances
- Lack of media publications
- Lack of funding from local government

- There is no Micro Fincance Agency
- There is no transparancy system established among parties.

d. Solution

- Co-management with *Panglima Laut* as a leader.
 - Establish conservation areas and protect environment (fishing that environmentally friendly, stop illegal fishing, protect the beach).
 - Socialize the conservation zones
 - Involve the stakeholders.
 - Increase the fishermen community awareness.
 - Law enforcement.
 - Formulate local tradition rules (local values).
 - The supervision (Water Police Post, Patrol boat, government and community)
 - The active role of *Panglima laut* and community.
- After identifying the problems, the moderator closed the session. It would be continues in detail in the second day.

Ishoma: 18.00– 08.30 Wib



Rigaih and the Sustainable Fishery Improvement Concept

By : Prof. DR. John Kurien

THE SECOND DAY

Moderator: Nukman Affan Basyir

Day/Date: Selasa, 27 November 2013

PRESENTATION

- The moderator started the session and asked the participants to write about the development and changes in each lhok (sub district) after the UN FAO closed the programs in Aceh. And what are the plannings for the future to protect the Lhok Conservation zones be better?
- After the identification process, the moderator asked the speaker to present the concept and benefits of co-management implemented tomorrow.
- The speaker started and asked participants condition. Then the speaker explained about the background to design co-management program.
 - After the tsunami in Aceh, there were lots of victims, properties losts, including knowledge of fishermen of how to fishing.
 - At that time, most of international aids allocated for physical reconstructions and very limited to support the knowledge development. From this point of view, the involvement of UN FAO in Aceh did not talk about the revitalization or donations for infrastructures, because it would only stay for short term. It was more concern on delivering knowledge to fishermen in Aceh. In most trips in Aceh remote areas, I met with fishermen and fishery figures and ask about fishery resources and knowledge; there are many fishermen who do not understand about fishery knowledge anymore.
 - From that perspective, the UN FAO started the idea to return the fishermen perspective to keep the environmental harmony existence, therefore, there should be simultaneous movement. After several weeks, there was a design of co-management that involves many parties, such as coastal community, villagers, stakeholders and government. In achieving the program development, UN FAO had three years time. It was started from the launching, the UN FAO just focused on trainings of stakeholders, such as, community motivator, government apparatus, fishermen and *panglima laot*. Almost all participants of this workshop got the trainings before. Beside the trainings, one of the UN FAO programs was sending the representatives of each district in Aceh to Malaysia to learn the development of how to manage and conserve the coastal and ocean. I am very proud, that there is still existed up to now. The knowledge of UN FAO is still useful, one of the proves that there are groups existed such as KAUM in Rigaih and KABARI in Lampuuk. It is also supported by the women resource in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya.

- Furthermore, it is important to know that the new conservation areas are established a year after the starting of co-management concept effective.
- For Aceh Barat, at first the conservation established when the UN FAO visited the region after the training of MM conducted. When the UN FAO met with Nasrita and some fishermen, they told the major problem in the area was mini trawl and asked for a solution. Together with community (people, fishermen, NGOs) had a demonstration to local government to complain about the trawl. The result was no mini trawl anymore. The best achievement of the the effort was the appreciation from the Indonesian President of how to eliminate the mini trawl in Aceh Barat. The mistake was the achievement was given to the district leader not to fishermen. Then, the conservation was established.
- For the conservation in Lhok Rigaih was established in Agustus 2008, when Junaidi called me and told me that the knowledge from the UN FAO trainings had been implemented in Aceh Jaya, then the team visited the location. When we arrived, we were taken to the village head house and told us the conservation areas. Not long of that, the Lhok Rigaih got the support from the district leader as conservation area. It was fantastic, at first; it was an initiative of a person, Junaidi.
- To achieve the goal to be a pure conservation area, it is deployed two people which are Mrs. Siti and Mr. Armoza. It means that Lhok Rigaih area becomes an attention of the program in Aceh, therefore, the Lhok Buya, Aceh Jaya becomes the most invested area in co-management program compared to other three districts in Aceh.
- After the presentation by the speaker, the moderator asked each region to present the pictures of condition and development before and after the conservation was established. To save the time, the moderator invited the KRL Lhok Rigaih to start.

GROUP PRESENTATION

KRL Lhok Rigaih and Amal Usaha Mandiri Groups

By: Keuchik Juwaini, Erinaryati and friends

Keuchik Juwaini (the Head of KRL Lhok Rigaih)

- The group head started the presentation by introducing his group members. Then he continued with the background of the conservation area in Lhok Rigaih after the UN FAO program was closed.
 - Post tsunami destroyed Aceh, the fishing results in Lhok Rigaih decreased. After the monitoring and survey, one of the causes is many coral reef destroyed. By this condition, there was an initiative from the fishermen to discuss the issue. Together

with the community, they got an invitation from DKP Aceh Jaya to send a representative for Community Motivator training in Banda Aceh. From a collective decision, we appointed Junaidi to participate in the training.

- After Junaidi returned from the training, he invited UN FAO team to do a field visit in Lhok Rigaih in which coral reef have been destroyed. So, in short term, there were two representatives from UN FAO, namely; Mrs. Siti and Mr. Armoza deployed in the area to train people.
- Together with them, the fishermen replanted the destructed coral reef for 300 cubes. Of the total, it was divided into two locations; they were main and public locations. At each location, it was signed by *police line* by having lights supported by UN FAO.
- In April 2012, the earthquake happened and destroyed the coral reef. There were some equipment were able to manage safely and keep them in a storage. We already asked help from DKP Aceh Jaya to fix but so far they do not help yet. We also form a monitoring commission to protect the conservation area daily.

Erinarti (Member of KAUM LHOK Rigaih)

- We would like to thank you to UN FAO that helped our group, Amal Usaha Mandiri in Lhok Rigaih because there is a small scale fishermen community to help loan system without any guarantees such as in a bank or other loan models.
 - It was established in 2009, at that time, each members should collected IDR. 10.000 each. Thank to God, the total amount of the fund now has been IDR. 120 millions.
 - For fishermen, they could do a loan maximally up to IDR. 10 millions. But, it would be distributed in several phases. The other loan system is provided for women but it is impossible for men, where it would be easy to collect those with women.
- Then, the KRL Lhok Rigaih head pleased other groups to give suggestion/question.

Suggestion/Question

Darwin Ismail (the Secretary of Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya)

- The people in Aceh Jaya has six lhoks, in 2006, we went to Jakarta to look for supports from the central government, but in practices, there were many assistances programs not on target and many nepotism. Therefore, we asked help from Mr. John to facilitate in order to get the assistances properly for each lhok.
- Regarding the training assistances, we would like to thank you, if there is any training in the future, we hope they are not only for Lhok Rigaih, but also allocated for other lhoks.

Mr. Amrullah (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- We would like to know whether fishermen who initiated the establishment of Kawasan Ramah Lingkungan (KRL) Lhok Rigaih are still alive or not anymore. And how is the

sustainable of the board members, do they still existed? Have been replaced or not? It is better if those involved in KRL are active and live in the area.

- In term of coordination with the local department would be important. There has been already built an office. This year, the DKP Aceh Jaya would distribute assistances to manage the KRL programs.

Response:

- Regarding with the members, there are some who already left for other regions. It is because of less economical considerations. This is a challenger of the KRL in Lhok Rigaih.
- In term of mobilers, we do not keep them in the office due to security issue. We afraid the items would be stolen.
- The replacement of the board members would be discussed later whether we are going to replace or not.
- The presentation was done and the KRL Lhok Rigaih closed the session.
- The moderator appreciated and pleased KPL Lhok Kuala Daya group to report any progresses.

KPL Lhok Kuala Daya/ Ujoeng Seuden, Aceh Jaya

By: Azwar Anas, Martunis

Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- The head of the group started the session and explained the process of the establishment of KPL Ujoeng Suduen.
 - In 2008, the idea of a conservation area establishment was initiated from the Community Motivator training in Ladong for the fifth cohort. In the *Pada coffee break*, Mr. Armoza was a facilitator asked the suitable area for conservation, so that should have good coral reef and there are many fish.
 - In 18 November 2008, after my return from the training, I came to fishermen place in Ujong Seudeun/Lhok Kuala Daya and asked their problems. Then they explained that the major problem was the decreasing of fishing result post tsunami in Aceh because there were many coral reefs destroyed. But, some fishermen stated that fishery resources potential are still in good condition and a good palce for lobster breeding. However, there were some fishermen fish lobsters using bomb, potassium and using fishing gears that were not environmentally friendly.
 - By listening the explanation, I invited the fishermen to establish a conservation area to protect fishery resources. But the establishment of the area should be supported by good regulations.
 - At beginning, they did not think about it positively because they believe it would decrease their fish results. But after detail explanation, the fishermen agreed to

establish a conservation area in Lhok Ujong Sudeun, but the regulations would be agreed together and the the fishermen are not allowed to fish using potassium, nets that do not environmentally friendly and other dangerous gears. After the agreement, it lead to an establishment of a new organization called Komunitas Peudheut Laut in Ujong Sudeun.

- Toward the issue of assistances program, in 2011 DKP Aceh Jaya gave the *police line* (of coral reef area) but because there was not effective, so it has been removed. The other assistance from the DKP is an office, but there are no facilities available yet. However, the fishermen are still exist up to now to protect the conservation area. Moreover, if the local fishermen or outsiders go fishing in the area, they would be chased.
- In relation with co-management program, the sustainable is only among fishermen, the *panglima laots* and fish agents, but the government does not exist.
- The planning, in the future, you are going to establish a conservation area but a maritime conservation around, it would be established around Poteumeruhom coastal area. This is very interesting to develop because it has higher historical values.

MARTUNIS (Community Supervision Group (Kopwas) of Ujong Sudeun)

- The community of Ujoeng Seudeun committed strongly to protect the conservation areas. This is proved by some fishermen in Aceh Besar tried to fish in conservation areas using poisons. Although this area is not included in conservation area, people protect and do not allow illegal fishing. There were some reminders to some fishermen and people here committed to protect.
- Beside, we are a bit disappointed to DKP Aceh Jaya on its concerns..
- Then, the KPL Lhok Kuala Daya welcomed other groups to suggest and question.

Suggestion /Question

Darwin Sulaiman (Sekretaris Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya)

- We should thank to God for any benefits in Lhok Kuala Daya/ Ujong Seudeun, we should have a gathering in the area to strengthen the communication among us. By this gathering, we would like to invite stakeholders to Lhok, and then would understand more of the situation or problems.

Response:

- Thank you for inputs from district *panglima laot* who keep concerning fishermen in Ujoeng Seudeun. And I am very proud to security apparatus here who always support us in protecting the conservation of coastal and sea of Aceh. We have to appreciate the security of their efforts to prevent trawls that might destroy the environment.

Amrullah (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- We do appreciate the fishermen from Ujong Sudeun in supporting the conservation area. It is impressed that the local government does not care the fishermen fairly in the areas. The assistances are distributed based on government budget therefore, we should see the priority, for example, the development of office is very urgent, how?
- If we concern on the awareness of KPL Ujoeng Seudeun and KRL Lhok Rigaih so it would be very different, there have to be collaborate to conserve the area. In the future, we try to do better protection; we have to maintain strong collaboration among stakeholders.
- In term of KPL structure, we should refresh organizational capacity.

Response:

- In term of office supported by the government is good, but sadly the equipment is not available yet. It leads to reduce motivation of the boards.
- In term of the structure, we are still there and still existed.

Surya (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- Regarding with office mobilers donated by UN FAO. But we still keep them in village head house.
- In term of assistances from local government, we were fair. What we distributed for Lhok Rigaih, we would also distribute to KPL Ujoeng Seudeun. But this is just a matter of time because the the budget has been allocated.

KABARI LAMPUUK, Aceh Besar

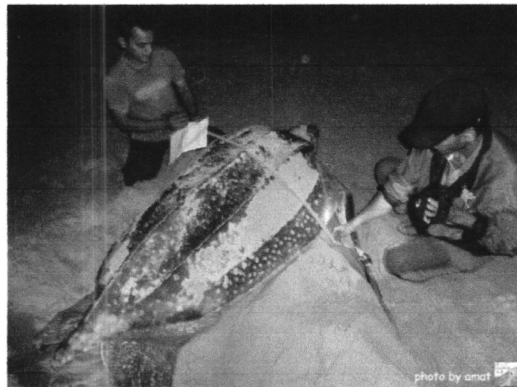
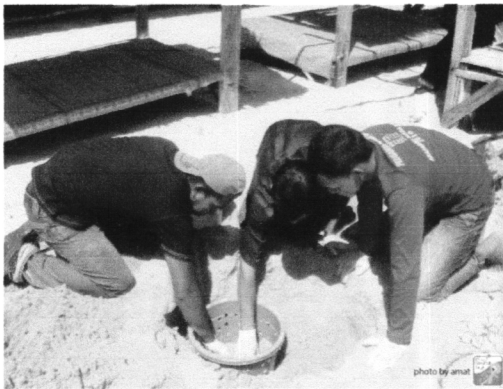
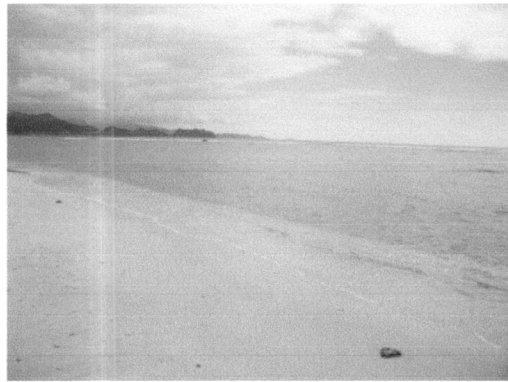
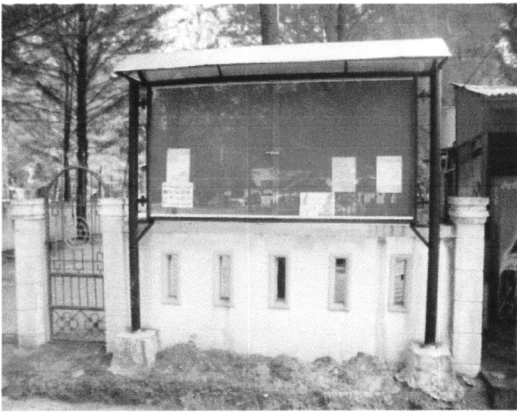
By: BOB (Najmi), and Cut Muhammad Daod (Yahbit)

BOB (the Secretary of KABARI)

- The speaker started the session about KABARI and introduce the group together with Cut Muhammad Daod/Yahbit, he explained about the organization, KABARI.
 - The beginning of KABARI establishment was facilitated by UN FAO. After FAO closed its program in Aceh, we try to be independent and build relationship with other organizations.
 - KABARI got the Decree from Aceh Besar Government in 2010. The structure is a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, as well as development and conservation divisions. At first, the start of the organization was difficult, but by hard works and seriousness of board members, it was succeed.
 - In KABARI structure, the tourism awareness group develops the area. Now, in Kabari area has 57 barbeque kiosks and all fish are available. The members of KABARI are taught through various trainings to serve guests.

The Workshop on Capacity Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen on Fishery Resources Management,
Calang, 26- 29 November 2013
The Collaboration between PUSHAL-KP Unsyiah and ICSF

- In developing the area, the board members are not only waiting for the local government assistances but we have built many links such as KUALA, Provincial Tourism Departement, the Ministries, Conservation areas, and WCS in Sabang.
- KABARI collaborated with KUALA in designing conservation for turtle. For this year, there are 800 new turtle seeds.
- In protecting the turtles, the DKP Aceh Besar helped IDR. 80 millions for the first year and in the second year, there would be IDR. 40 millions.
- Therefore, we also suggested the regions to protect turtles.





- In achieving a successful implementation of the program, we would like to publish to local, national and international media.
- Transplantation program of coral reef has been implemented two months ago.
- The building of shelter for people in Lange. The Lange area could be a place for shrimp fishing and fishing. The the area has a well, before; the well was too far about 1 kilimeter in in the area.
- The boat assistances from FAO are used to facilitate people who want to visit the turtle conservation in Lange.
- The turtle should be conserve because in the future, the next generation would be able to know about turtle.
- Beside, in Lampuuk, it is famous for tourism, but it does not mean that there are no fishermen, however, the fishermen here are more prosperous compared to those in Meulaboh that mostly have conflict with trawl. Indeed, it does not mean that there are no conflicts but they are not practiced in conservation area.

Cut M Daod (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- I would like to explain about the process of the establishment of KABARI area. It was a difficult struggling especially related with turtle's conservation area, in addition, people are still looking for the turtle. However, in turtle breeding process, there were involvement of public figures and sub district apparatus to get legal approval. Finally, all people agreed to establish the turtle conservation area.
- In relation with fishermen in Lampuuk, before the Tsunami, there were 150 people but afte the Tsunami, there are only 30 active fishermen.
- Sadly, the fishermen suffer from shallow boats parking lots near the beach in Lampuuk. We need supports from government to solve this problem.

Suggestion/Question

Amirullah (KPL Lhok Rigaih):

- How could we generate the income by turtle program?

Response::

- The conservation of turtles does not have any funding. The proses is at first we informed the budget information to KUALA, by them, the discussed the issue with WCS. Thank to God, we got funding of IDR. 5 millions. After we got the funding, we conducted the training, a week after, we made fish breeding. The budget for turtle breeding was from government support.

Surya (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- After UN FAO closed the program in Aceh and helped KABARI, how could we develop the area?
- Are there any parties involved in developing this program?
- How is the fund management? Is it distributed to people?

Response:

- Lampuuk beach is managed from 2007, KABARI was established in 2010. Then, managed the beach. The income is from the beach visitors which is collected IDR. 3.000 per individual. From this income, it was about IDR. 100 millions donated for dictrict income annually. The rest of the income is distributed for four villages. Each month, the income is saved as much as IDR. 10 million for district income. The rest of the money is divided for four villages, namely: Meunasah Masjid gets 22, 5%, Meunasah Lambaro gets 17, 5%, Meunasah Cut/Blang gets 12, 5% and the village supervisor gets 15%. In addition, some more money is allocated for religious teaching actities in the village and also provided for the orphans scholarship in islamic boarding schools.
- The returned money for villages each year used for cow traditional party at holiday time for people.
- The beach management also established fish traders in Lampuuk area.
- The money is not managed by KABARI but the village supervisor managed it. The management of the beach is KABARI. In addition, between KABARI management and beach management agency is equal.
- After the presentation by KABARI overed, the moderator closed the session and continued with break.

Prayer Break: 12.30am – 02.00pm

The Presentation Continued

KPL Babah Lueng, Nagan Raya

By: Bustamam and Husaini

- The moderator started the session and pleased the Nagan Raya group to start its presentation of the development of KPL Babah Lueng, Nagan Raya since UN FAO closed its programs in Aceh and how is the condition of the current condition of conservation area?

Bustamam (Pengelola KPL Babah Lueng)

- The management of KPL Babah Lueng started the session by greeting. I am very happy with KABARI, KPL, KAUM that already succeed in developing the fishermen in their regions. But I am very sad that the current condition in Lhok Babah Lueng has been destroyed by the trawls from Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, and Aceh Selatan, although before, this area has very good fishery potentials and beautiful coral reef.
- We are really sad that there is not enough attention from the local government of Nagan Raya for the fishermen in Babah Lueng to dismiss the trawls although the area has been stated as a conservation area through District Leader Decree. We do hope that provincial government will help to protect the conservation area in Lhok Babah Lueng, so that the fishery resources will be well maintained for the future purposes.

Husaini (Panglima Laot Lhok Babah Lueng)

- By the greeting, he explained about the coastal condition after the tsunami in Lhok Babah Lueng which is very flat with no trees alive. Then the people built some houses. From the meeting of *panglima laot* of Aceh Province in 2007, it had been agreed that the coastal border is 200 meters of beach, and it is not allowed to build any buildings. Therefore, people who already built and lived there should leave. If not so, they would be punished legally.
 - Several weeks after the meeting of *panglima laot* in Banda Aceh, by Mr. Hamid, a representative of UN FAO invited us to establish a conservation area. But it was a bad those involved in the KPL board members are not from Babah Lueng but the district head is T. Amaruddin, where the trawls are operated actively in his area. Very sad, he was not able to chase away the trawl.
 - Although in 2012, the conservation area has been stated in the district leader decree, it states that that the line of the coastal is 12 miles, but from the beach, it is only 30 kilometers, to the land is only 150 – 200 meters from beach side. But badly, the trawl using is still actively happen.
- We hope the assistances from other fishermen such as from KUALA to dismiss the trawl in Nagan Raya district.

- If it is not in short term, if there is no concern from the government to dismiss the trawl, we agreed to use the trawl in the future. Concerning the destruction of the environment, we do not care anymore. Because, when we countered the trawl users, we suffered from lost and lead to conflicts and many fishermen maintain their revenges.
- Then, the KPL Babah Lueng group pleased other group to suggest and question if were.

Suggestion/Question

Darwin (Sekertaris Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya)

- In the future, the Provincial *Panglima Laot* must design regulations that tight or bound the Lhok in Aceh, so that all parties will obey and the trawl will not exist anymore.

Surya (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- Listening to the presentation from Nagan Raya district representative, their problems are very difficult, specifically about the trawl. However, to anticipate the problem, we have to involve the local government and local traditional organizations. The dismiss process should be done through government by collecting the trawl and replace with environmentally friendly trawl. If it impossible to be done, the legal action should be taken by involving many parties, such naval, and water police. If is also impossible, there should advocacy efforts to provincial level to governor by involvinb stakeholders such as PUSHAL-KP Syiah Kuala University, KUALA, etc.

Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- The small scale fishermen community should be socialized the dangerous of the trawl by involving community leaders, so that they will increase the awareness among them. By this goal, Lordwilling, the community will be able to counter and dismiss the trawl.

Response:

- Thank you for your inputs, regarding the socialization and efforts have been done by many parties, including community in sub districts in Tripa Makmur did not allow the use of the trawl but other people use the trawl. In addition, they also forbid to eat fish from trawl fishing.

Marzuki (KUALA)

- There is an opportunity for people in Nagan Raya district to dismiss the trawl issue. The Aceh Government through DKP Aceh Prvince next year will establish the conservation area of 300.000 hectare in Aceh watering in eight districts. One of them is in Aceh Barat Daya district. Because Babah Lueng area is very closed to Lhok Susoh, Abdya district, we will try to invite fishermen in the area to establish a conservation area. It is expected by having the conservation area would lead to protect from th trawl in their watering area.

- The other sad thing for fishermen in Aceh is they have conflicts with other fishermen from Aceh sometime lead to serious conflicts, while fishermen from Sibolga, North Sumatra went fishing in Aceh but never objected. Because in most cases, the trawl are from boats from Sibolga, they also do fish bombing, at the mean time, the fishermen here just imitate the practices.

YUSARLI (MM Mereubo)

- The conflicts among fishermen in Lhok (sub district) are caused by traditional fishermen nets destroyed by trawl of bigger fishermen, and in many cases they did not want to pay for.

Mr. Nukman (Fasilitator)

- Why does not DKP want to help?

Response::

- Generally, the DKP Nagan Raya employees are from the areas where trawl are used for fishing such as, Kuala Tuha, Tabue and Babah Lueng. Beside, DKP employees, the trawl owners work at sub district office so it hard to get any feedback of the reports. Then, KPL Babah Lueng mapped the conservation areas. Based on district leader decree, from the beach of Nagan Raya, of 72,5 kilometers, it is only 25 kilometers are the conservation areas.
- We already reported to water police in Abdya, and the first response was good and they stated they would arrest the trawl fishermen in the region. After 10 days operation, the area was cleared from the trawl. Indeed, the fishermen income increased and at minimum was IDR. 1 million.
- We hope in short time KUALA will help fishermen in Nagan Raya district.

Murdani (Keuchik Lhok BUYA)

- To solve this problem, in the future, the workshop should be carried out and we need to invite stakeholders and policy makers to listen their perspective.

Kamaron (DKP Aceh):

- Regarding with the trawl operation in Nagan Raya district, we are from Provincial DKP never get any reports yet. From that, we would be able to visit the sites, so the *Panglima Laot Lhok* Babah Lueng should write a letter to us. Then the panglima laot also write a letter to the Taskforce PS2KP in Aceh Barat Daya.
- Several days ago, we successfully arrested the trawl from Thailand and Malaysia in Langsa.

Amarullah (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- We need to build a social link to advocate any problems faced by fishermen in Nagan Raya district.

- After the presentation on the development of fishermen in Nagan Raya was over, Fasilitator the moderator pleased the KPL Mereubo to present the development of the area post UN FAO programs closed in Aceh.

KPL Meurebo, Aceh Barat

By: Pw Husni, Bustamam and Yusarli

Pw Husni (Ketua Kelompok)

- The group head started the explanation about challenges and difficulties suffered by fishermen in Meurubo area.
- The real condition in our area is not too different from other regions, which is the trawl issu and fish bombing. Badly, due to the operation of trawl, there are many fishermen lost their nets because it was pulled by trawl. They would never pay for it.
- We hope to Syiah Kuala University, that the results of this workshop would be reported to provincial stakeholders in order to get their responses of trawl practices in most places in Aceh Barat. We afraid that the trawl would destroy all fish in Aceh.

BUSTAMAM (KPL MEUREUBO):

- The establishment of conservation in area in 2008, and after that the DKP of Aceh Barat district helps the area to breed the fish. The purpose is to close the easier movement of trawl in conservation area.
- We hope that Aceh Provincial DKP would help directly fishermen in various Lhoks in Meulaboh.

Suggestion/Question

Marzuki (KUALA):

- In the future, we will help KPL Mereubo to establish a conservation area to free the area from the mini trawl by involving KUALA organization links in Meulaboh.

Azwar (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- The issue of trawl is really challenging and a classical disturbing problem. In religious context, it could be considered violate religious values. In the future, I together with KUALA would ask for Ulemas opinions to pressure strongly the existence of trawl. Because, legally the trawl would bring many disadvantages to most fishermen.
- The moderator said thank you to all KPL who already presented their conservation areas development since FAO closed the program in Aceh. We wish we would be able to keep the areas.

- The the session was continued with the explanation of UN FAO program in 2014 that prioritizes assistances for small scale fishermen. For this purpose, the fishermen could make any plans and propose to UN, but the process should be through the government..
- The moderator asked participants to write program plans in each region that applies co-management concept to propose to UN FAO. Then, the participants were divided into four groups, namely Aceh Besar group, KPL Lhok Kuala Daya/Ujoeng Seduen, KRL Rigai and Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya group.
- The participants are given 20 minutes to write their plans in a paper, then they were asked to present in front of the forum.

THE PRESENTATION OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The Sustainable Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen in Aceh Besar

Speaker: BOB (Nazmi)

Members: Cut M Daod, Pw Baharuddin, Marzuki, Kamaron and Bahas

- The speaker started by greeting and explained the sustainable concept of small scale fishermen development in Aceh Besar region as follows:
 - The coral reef in tourism area would be appointed as diving area in which indirectly means to protect the coral reef and fish breeding. There would also transplantation of coral reef to replace broken coral reef.
 - In certain season, the protected zone in Pasi Lange is not allowed to do fishing in order to protect the turtles and coral reef. The turtle conservation program is carried out yearly to target the increasing number of new turtle each year.
 - Outside the turtle and tourism areas, there would be four fish breeding to ease small scale fishermen to get fish by using small boats and simple fishing gears.
 - Build the waves breaker wall to ease arrival and departure of fishermen boats and protect the destruction of the beach.
 - The program of fishery result processing to be salty fish, carried out by fishermen wives.
 - The program of melty smoke processing from coconut shell conducted by fishermen wives.
 - To maximize the auction places on Sunday and holidays to be central of fish trading on beach under the slogan “come for barbeque and come back with fresh fish”.
 - Procurement more boats for small scale fishermen to replace old boats.
 - Conduct the capacity building trainings for small scale fishermen on fishing technology to improve their skills.

- The session was closed because there were no questions anymore.
- Then, the moderator pleased the KRL Lhok Rigaih Group to present its future plan

The Sustainable Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen in Lhok Rigaih

Speaker: Keuchik Juwaini

Members: Wamjasmi, Suriani, Eri Nariati, Mariahmah, Zamzibar,

Dede Yasir, Zulfikri, Suherman, Suriya, and Amirullah

- The presentation started and the speaker explain plans of KRL Rigaih Group in the future as follows:
 - The strengthening of KRL Board
 - Carry out the coordination with stakeholders
 - Socialize to Lhok-Lhok in regions
 - The procurement of banners and office of KAUM
 - Establishment of KRL area as tourism site
 - Organizational management training
 - Beach cleaning and surrounded areas
 - The installment of electricity current to the KRL office
 - The transplantation of coral reef
 - The procurement of banana boats and life vests
 - Monitoring the coral reef weekly
 - The procurement of a glass boat
 - The training on fishing result and coastal resources
 - Diving training for tourism guides
 - The procurement of supervision community group
 - The procurement of KRL equipment
 - Breeding of seaweed
 - Lobster breeding
 - Establish a legal status of KAUM

Suggestion/Question

BOB (KABARI ACEH BESAR)

- It is true that the area here is very beautiful and comfortable, but the procurement of Banana Boat in Lhok Buya is impossible since there are many concreted pillars. So that,

it should be destroyed. On how to manage it, we are able to deliver and train fishermen here.

T. Amrullah (DKP ACEH JAYA)

- Why does the planning for fishermen empowerment is not directly been exposed? Although it is an important program. We hope it will be cleared.

Marzuki (KUALA ACEH)

- In term of the involvement of stakeholders, there should be clear division in order to avoid conflict among us in the future.

Response:

- Thank you gentlemen, we will revise them, we know that this is our preliminary planning.
- KRL Lhok Rigaih closed the session.

The Sustainable Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen in Lhok Kuala Daya

Speaker: Azwar Anas

Members: Martunis and T. Amrullah

- The speaker of KPL Lhok Kuala Daya started the session. The following are the future plans of our group:
 - The catching of Lobster environmentally.
 - Breeding of lobster.
 - Establish the cooperative for fishermen wives.
 - Activate the tourism sector.
 - Activate the salty fish processing management for fishermen wives.
 - The fish fishing should be environmentally friendly.
 - The procurement of fish breeding equipment.
 - Turtle breeding
 - The trees plantation in Ujong Sudheun Island

Suggestion/Question

Surya (DKP ACEH JAYA)

- We should use only environmentally friendly fishing gears to protect conservation zones. In term of funding to breed lobsters, we should think about it. To procure the breeding equipment, we should think of its location.

Munzir (DKP ACEH JAYA)

- The reactivate the monitoring post in Ujong Seudeun/Lho Kuala Daya areas, because in short term, the monitoring office would install electrical current and procurement of radio system in case of disaster preparedness.

Response:

- All fishing gears should be not destructive such as nets. The funding would be proposed to UN agency to support our future programs.
- After explaining it, the moderator asked participants to applaus the KPL Lhok Kuala Daya group presentation. Then, the moderator asked KPL Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya Group to present their plan for proposal.
- KPL Lhok Kuala Daya group closed the session.

The Sustainable Improvement of Small Scale Fishermen in KPL Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat

Zones

Speaker: Yusarlis

Members : Pw Husni, Bustami, Rusma, Husaini and Bustamam

- The speaker started the session. There are several plans of Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat Group to improve and manage the conservation zone in the future:
 - The KPL regional development to breed *kakap hitam fish*
 - The supervision of conservation zones
 - The training for capacity building for KPL members on conservation
 - The using of environmentally friendly fishing gears such as nets, GPS, *tenggok syar*
 - Conduct the trainings for fishermen on threat of trawl
 - Carry out the monitoring posts and boats
 - The establishment of KPL Office
 - The empowerment of women economy to generate their income.

Suggestion/Question

Pw Baharuddin (Panglima Laot Prov Aceh)

- In term of small scale fishermen, it should be cleared of its definition.

Martunis (KPL Lhok Kuala Daya)

- It is better that group must prioritize the elimination of trawl and if it done, it is possible to continue to another plan/program.

Response:

- It is important to know that the priorities plans for Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts will be more selected later. There will be the most priorities issues.
- The group of Nagan Raya and Aceh Barat closed the session.
- The moderators lead back the session and asked whether the actions written would be able to solve any problems in each group. If so, then it would be put into a proposal. The moderator closes the session.

Coffee Break : 04.30pm – 04.45pm

Working Group on How to save the Fishery resources

Moderator: Marzuki

- The moderator started the sessions and explained that the understanding and problems of fishery resources and how to protect written of the metaplan papers have been concluded in to one part. But they are divided into some issues as follows:
- **Environmental Issues**
 1. Coral reef degradation
 2. The cutting of mangrove.
 3. Illegal Fishing (destructive fishing gears, such as: fish bombing, Trawl, etc)
 4. Conflict of fishing zones
 5. The hunting of extinctive species
 6. Lack of coastal trees vegetation
 7. Mining
 8. Sand mining
 9. Pollution (traditional gold mining containing the mercury).
 10. Pond pollution (Pesticide)
 11. The utilization of ports TPI and PPI not optimal yet
 12. Not valid of data base
 13. Border conflicts
 14. Lack of infrastructures and equipment
- **Sociocultural Issues**
 1. Lack of human resource in coastal areas (less aware and understand)
 2. The breeding process is not environmentally friendly yet
 3. It is not maximized the collaboration among stakeholders yet
 4. There are many regulations violation (lack of law enforcement)
 5. There is very limited of socialization to coastal communities

6. There are many overlapping of zones interests
7. There is very limited media coverage.

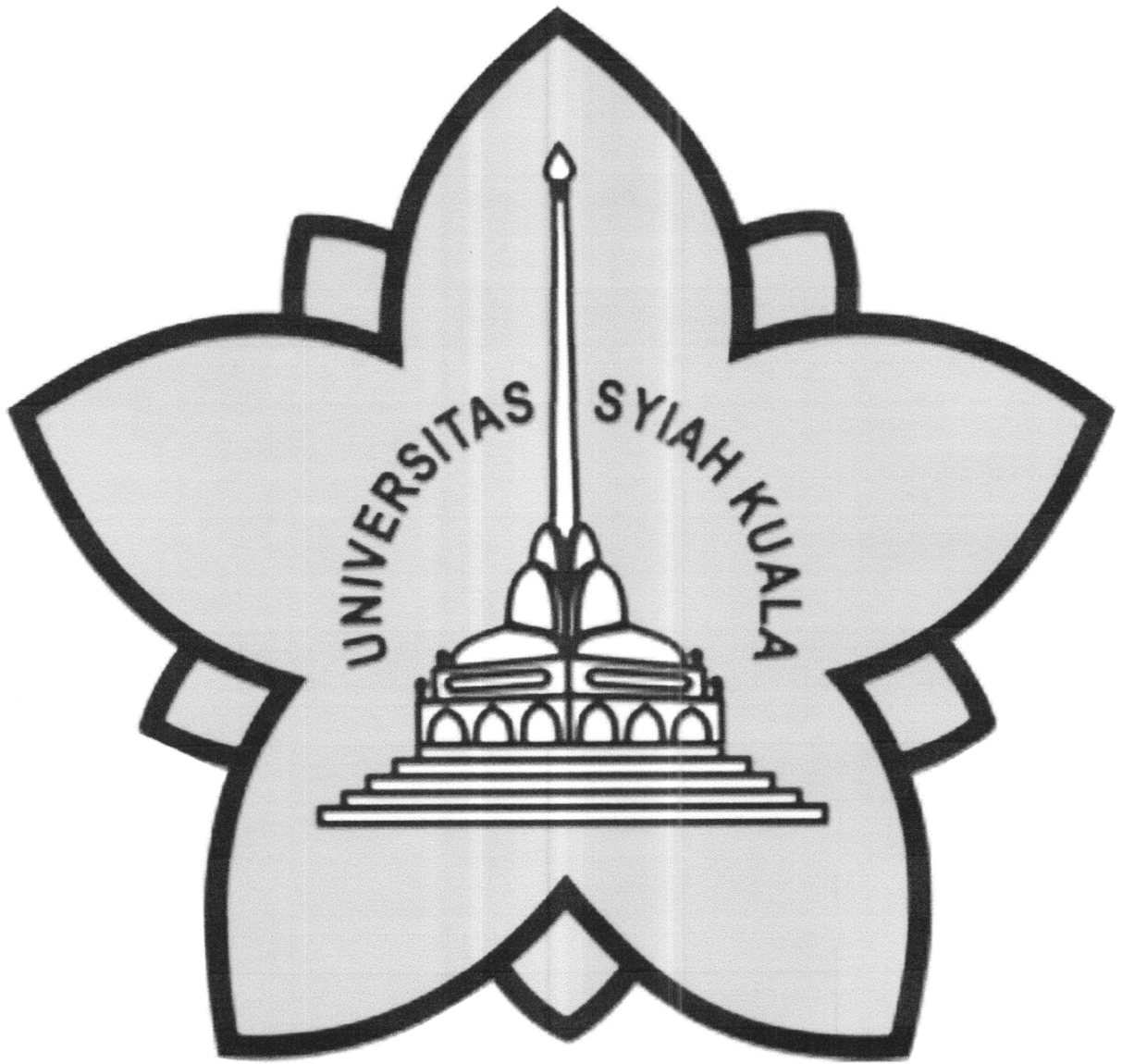
- **Economic and Development Issues**

1. Limited of Government Funding
2. There is on Micro Finance Institution yet (fishing gear capital)
3. There is no transparacy of many parties yet

SOLUTION

1. Co-management for *Panglima Laut*.
 2. Establish conservation zones or management system that support environmental protection (environmentally friendly fishing gears, stop illegal fishing, protect the beach).
 3. Socialize the conservation zones
 4. Involve the stakeholders.
 5. The increasing of fishermen community awareness.
 6. Law enforcement.
 7. Formulate the traditional laws (local values).
 8. Supervision (water polcie, patrol boats, law enforcement apparatus and community)
 9. The active roles of *Panglima laut* and community.
- After explaining the issues division, the moderator closed teh session.

BREAK: 06.00pm – 08.30am



THE THIRD DAY

**The Presentation by the Head of Oceanography and Fishery Department of
(DKP) Aceh Jaya District**

**The Government Roles in Managing the Small Scale Fishery toward the Responsible and
Sustainable Management in Aceh Jaya**

Moderator: T. Amrullah

Speaker: H. Teuku Imran, SE

- The moderator started the session. He pleased the speaker to start the presentation.
- The speaker started session by greeting. The content of the presentation on the Government Roles in Managing the Small Scale Fishery toward the Responsible and Sustainable Management in Aceh Jaya.
- The Aceh Jaya Government concerns on small scale fishery because the fishermen in Aceh Jaya are dominated by small scale fishermen therefore many assistances are allocated for them. In Aceh Jaya, bigger boats are only two units.
 1. The vision and mission of DKP Aceh Jaya are:
 - The oceanography and fishery development of Aceh Jaya to achieve higher human resource in managing natural resources potential, to support basic needs and increase economic status through motivated Movement called *Gerakan Pembangunan Rakyat Aceh Jaya* (GERBANG RAJA)
 - Initiate district provit generation from oceanography and fishery sectors
 - Increase local income from 200 millions to 300 millions
 - Increase the berucracy human resource capacity in managing Good Governance and Community.
 - Increase the capacity in serving community to provide working opportunities and improve welfare.
 - Maximize the natural resource potential (the Oceanography and Fishery Breeding) in order to increase productivity rate
 - It is expected to be able to manage and process the fishery results to more valued product and marketable
 - Manage the oceanography and fishery potential to elevate poverty level of 250 families.
 - Establish fishery zones that will absorb labors by promoting 30 people as fishery community motivators.

2. The Demographic Overview

The scope of Aceh Jaya district: 3.727 km²

It is located at: 04° 22' - 5° 16' LU and 95° 02' - 96° 03' BT

Consisted of 9 sub districts and 172 villages (53 are coastal villages)

The coastal line: 220, 46 km

The width of district sea: 104, 527, 74 Ha

Administrative Borders:

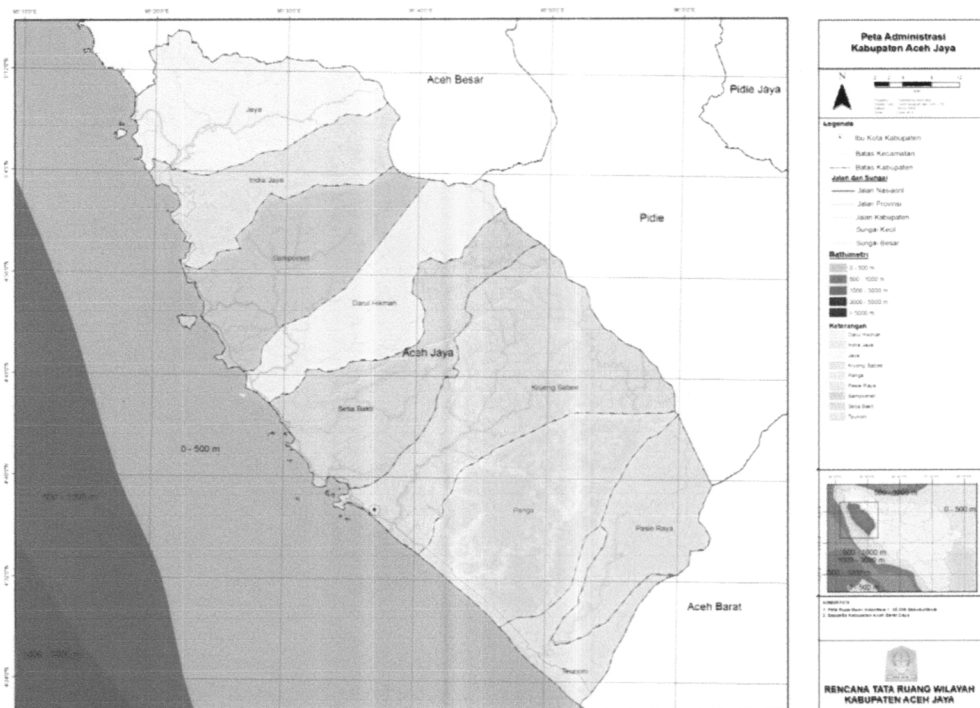
North borders are with Pidie and Aceh Besar districts

South borders are with Aceh Barat district and Indian Ocean

West border is Indian Ocean

East borders are Pidie and Aceh Barat districts

3. The Map of Aceh Jaya District



4. The Problems in Utilizing and Managing Oceanography and Fishery Resources

- Low of resources utilization, technology business management.
- The traditional and sub system business model is still there (it is only enough for fulfilling daily or short term need)
- The limitation of business capital/funding
- The destruction of coastal and sea ecosystems caused by pollution from ground, the practices of bad fishing habits by using chemical substances, destroy coral reef and using not environmentally friendly gears.
- Carry out the socialization of legal products to community.
- Provide equipment for fishermen to manage sustainable resources of oceanography and fishery sectors.
- Increase collaboration among stakeholders in supervision and utilization of oceanography and fishery resources

5. Programs of Oceanography and Fishery Department of Aceh Jaya in Managing Small Scale Fishery

a. The Establishment of Local Conservation Zones



b. Training Facilitated by Belawan Education and Fishery Training Center on Fishermen Capacity Building Training



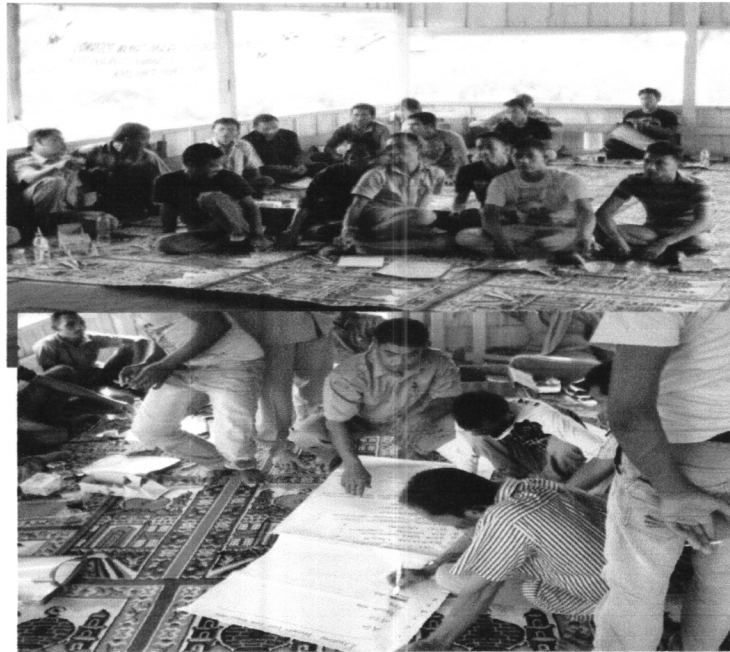
c. The Results of Product Diversification Training Facilities for Fishermen Wives



d. The Empowerment of Fishermen through Fishing Assistance PUMP



e. The Organizational Facilities of Water Conservation Zones



Suggestion/Question

THE FIRST SESSION

Mr. Keuchik Juwaini (KRL Lhok Rigaih)

- We do hope that Aceh Jaya district DKP Aceh Jaya helps KPL Lhok Rigaih through assistances of fishing gears to support our activities such as botas, etc, so in the future, this area would be more successful and would be able to increase economical condition of the area.

Mr. Cut M Daod/Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- How is the development of fishermen in Aceh Jaya district due to lots of post tsunami programs or assistances from Oceanography and Fishery Department? Are there any reports and evaluations.

Mr. Bustamam (KPL Babah Lueng)

- How many percent of small scale fishermen is in Aceh Jaya?

Response:

- Up to this year, there is no budget to pay for KRL Lhok Rigaih management incentive yet, it is also applied for the incentives of sub district *panglima laots*. The Oceanography and Fishery Department (DKP), Aceh Jaya district tries to improve conservation zones be higher, to some extent tries to get the Ministerial Decree on the conservation status but it is still beyond the expectation.
- For some assistance programs were distributed for fishermen groups but not for KRL, however, these groups should pass some steps such as the members should be

fishermen proved by fisherman member card. This card is published by the DKP, Aceh Jaya.

- Regarding the procurement of fishing boats, it is a program of 40 PK boat assistances, but it is placed in DKP office, it is to avoid the jeleaousies among some conservation zones and lhoks in Aceh Jaya.
- The provincial budget (APBA) has allocated for procurement of equipment for two conservation zones such as computers, electrical current, boat and gears. From the national budget (APBN), we also get fish apartement assistance in Ranggah Island based central government team survey. In the future, it is planned that Setia Bakti zone would become a tourism awareness group.
- Based on written report, there is an increasing number of fishermen in Aceh Jaya district each year, but for the income is really unstable because fishermen go fishing mostly for only six months due to wind situation. At east season, the income of the fishermen increases followed by good motivation of the fishermen themselves to fish.
- The numbers of fishermen under poverty level are 250 families. The total number od fishermen in Aceh Jaya district is more less 42.600. In addition, 40% of fishermen in Aceh Jaya is under poverty level, so that there should be more and many assistances from the government and other parties.

THE SECOND SESSION

Mr. Nukman (FAO)

- Before, there are five conservation areas in Aceh Province, two of them are in Aceh Jaya. In total of the conservation areas, the best area is Lhok Rigaih. And Mr. John has wrote widely of the management of Lhok Rigaih conservation area, so that this place has been known globally. A year ago, he saw this area was still the same, then he wrote again about the beauty of the area. But today, he really disappointed with the current conservation area. The worst is this area such as does not have a district leader decree and it is more like a private area, in short, he would not be able to write again. If this area is well managed, it will increase income. For example, the conservation area of KABARI in Aceh Besar, all incomes are managed by the organization. However, there is one more conservation area in Aceh Jaya which is Lhok Kuala Daya which is still good, therefore, we have to keep maintaining and managing well.
- What are the strategies of the government in developing these areas?

Tgk. Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala Daya)

- The discussion of the small scale fishermen living is less ending effort, such as a shallow of sanctuary which may lead to increase poverty rate of fishermen those who are not able to go fishing.

- The KUB assistance is very helpful the fishermen, but the mechanism is still less so that fishermen often misuse the KUB Fund. Therefore, the DKP must design and form the regulations much better.
- The sub district socialization must be from the fishery authority not from other backgrounds of knowledge.
- The destruction of coral reef in Lhok Kuala Daya area was caused by the tsunami and not environmentally friendly fishing gears. Indeed, the stakeholder should replanti the coral reef in the area.
- There have to be training for community motivators for young fishermen. The purpose of this activitiy is to socialize the dangerous of not environmentally friendly fishing gears.

Marzuki (KUALA)

- This year, KUALA has a program supported by the Provincial DKP on maintaining the conservation zone in two areas in Aceh Jaya, namely; Lhok Rigaih and Lhok Kuala Daya. In this December, we are going to visit the areas with provincial DKP.

Response:

- The conservation area must be implemented well, because the Lhok Rigaih conservation area is belongs to individual, but the DKP, Aceh Jaya keeps trying to protect conservation areas although with challenges.
- For the future, the local government will renovate the conservation areas in Aceh Jaya be better and more perfect. We are going to adopt better management system from KABARI. We also need good advices and suggestions to manage the areas better.
- Regarding with KUB assistance, that is a technical guidelines provided by the central government. If there are violations during its implementation, we are not able to negotiate.
- To keep the coral reef, the DKP has the equipment borrowed to KRL in order to protect and keep the coral reef.
- In line with the dissatisfactions of Mr. John, we could explain the causes of this conservation area destruction.
- We do thank you to KUALA for its attention to the conservation areas, and we do support any efforts to protect the conservation areas. In Panga sub district, in the future, we are going to issue a decree as the conservation area for turtle. We hope this conservation area would be better.
- The moderator closed the session.

Coffee Break 10.45am-11.00am

The Presentation by *Panglima Laot Aceh*

Customary Law in Aceh

By: Pw Baharuddin

- The *Panglima Laot* started the session by greeting to guests, stakeholders, and participants. Principally, I have an invitation to Jakarta starting from yesterday, but considering the important of this workshop, since I am like “a father of fishermen”, so that I priotitized this activity rather than the program in Jakarta.
- The committee asked me to explain about customary law in Aceh Province. But, if there were mistakes in my explanation, please understand me.
 - All customary law has been written and should be followed and obeyed, namely; there should be no fishing activities on Friday, Tsunami day, on 17 Agustus of Indonesian Independent Day, and some other events written in *panglima law*.
 - The roles and function of *panglima laut* are divided into two levels. For example, for *panglima lhok*, he should mediate and solve conflicts in his lhok. The *Panglima laut laot lhok* should also have his subordinate which is *panglima tepin*. They are in level with village heads. If there are conflicts in *tepin* so the Panglima Tepin would solve them. If he could not solve them, it would go to Panglima Lhok. The major principle of any conflict is discussion and peaceful.
 - Meanwhile the district *panglima laot* should solve conflicts at district level, for example in Aceh Besar, if there are fishermen corss other districts borders so the *panglima laot* should discuss and solve.
 - The *Panglima Laut*, he does involve in solving customary law or tradional conflicts but he should supervise fishermen communities and solve problems of fishermen who cross other countries borders and arrested such as India, Myanmar, and etc. The Panglima Laot contacted the Indonesian Consulates to find ways to release fishermen. In general, the, provincial *panglima laut* is the representative of the fishermen in Acehto settle any international disputes toward fishermen. For your knowledge, the *Panglima Laot* Institution has been well known in some foreign countries so if there are problems of Aceh fishermen. In short, we would get the information. For instance, several time ago, there were some fishermen from Aceh Island was taken away due to boat problems. When I got the information, I just called and informed some other Panglima Laot in other provinces. The information goes down to lower panglima laot in other provinces and in short, we got good information of our

fishermen location which was in Singapura. They were saved by a Nigerian ship passed by. A day after the clearance process, they were taken home to Aceh.

- Being a *panglima laot* is a trust and it is not to be too proud, because this is not a heritage position. However, this respect and trust from community should be maintain well as the provincial *panglima laut*, if it would not be responsible well, it would be a problem in the future.
 - Furthermore, we hope that the *panglima laot* keep the community trust. I would like to explain that now the Provincial *Panglima Laot* Provinsi manages IDR. 65 billions saving money in a bank from the selling of Thailand ships selling and assistance from the Coordinating Minister of People Welfare (Menkokesra). The Fund is distributed for fishermen children across Aceh in form of scholarship program. There is sometime the delay of scholarship distribution because the delay and not completed of documents from applicants. Then the Fund also supports fishermen children who want to be Koran Memorizer, but after the completion of elementary school. The purpose of the program is that in the future, there will be *pawang-pawang laot* in Aceh who are going to be able to memorize the Koran.
 - We as fishermen should protect the laws and traditions well, because by obeying the laws, the fishermen are going to live in peace and harmony in Aceh. For your knowledge, the numbers of *panglima laut* in Aceh are 170 people, where 17 people are districts *panglima lauts*.
 - In the future, we should elect the *panglima laut* that does believe in religious rules, because if the leader obeys God rules, everything would be settled down, since the leader is wise, honest and polite.
 - After the tsunami, the fishermen in Aceh should be the examples for other fishermen communities. If not, the trust from many parties would be gone, except for Mr. Jhon. Look at him; it is very hard to find our government concern to us now? There is no.
 - Of these reasons, the participants of this workshop should use this forum as effective as possible for future benefits.
- The moderator opened the question session for participants.

Suggestion/Question

Mr. Darwin (Sekretaris Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya)

- Currently, in Aceh Jaya, there are many *panglima laot* are not from fishing background. So that in decision making about fishing or traditional laws among Lhok were decided unfair. What are the efforts to find or select a proper or a suitable figure

of *panglima laot*? It is supposed he would be able to mediate and to solve any problems in his areas.

Response:

- Thank you for your question. To find a suitable leader figure would be possible to see from his successful in family leadership. And if he was able, so that this figure would be able to manage a group and implement any rules stated.
- A *panglima laot* should not be elected by a stakeholder or a government agency, but the fishermen should elect him. But, the election could be done by many ways which is the best way through a discussion or collective decision. Between the government agency and the *panglima laot*, there is only a coordination mechanism.

Mr. Munzir (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- Current days, some fishermen consulted with us about the regulation of establishment of lhok. Because we are not traditional institution, we are not able to answer. How is the regulations on the criteria or suitable ways for establishing a lhok? Because, this issue has been a serious issue in Aceh Jaya, and it is also related to the distribution of government aids.

Response:

- For the establishment of lhok (sub district), it depends on the local *panglima laot* because all traditional regulations are there.
- If the *panglima laot* said it can, it means it can but if he said it cannot, it means it cannot.

Mr. Marzuki (KUALA)

- The *panglima laot* institution regulates the mechanism of fishing from provincial to district to sub district. Regarding with the statement of the *panglima* before, that the establishment of a *Lhok* is much depends on *panglima lhok*. If so, the *panglima laot lhok*, it is afraid that there will be no permanent rules of establishment of a lhok, it could be a chaos. So, how can we maintain the regulations formulated before us which is similar in all over Aceh Province?
- The provincial *panglima laot* should be stricted on rules and mechanism of establishing of a lhok, so that in the future, there would be no conflicts between lhoks.

Response:

- The leader criteria have been written, but for the sub district (lhok) *panglima laot* election is not available yet. It is mostly depend on the *panglima laot lhok* policies.

Mr. Nukman (FAO)

- These days, I experienced that the *panglima laot* was not elected by fishermen anymore but appointed by certain parties. How far is the authority of the provincial

panglima laot in responding this issue that there are many appointed *panglima laot*, so that many of them are not in line with fishermen?

- How is the intervention of provincial *panglima laot* in solving this problem?

Response:

- I already talked that the provincial *panglima laot* would not involve in the election of *panglima laut lhok*. It is supposed that the district *panglima laot* role played here, but he or she just gives advices/suggestion. In addition, the provincial *panglima laot* just handle external problems mentioned before.

Mr. Munzir (DKP ACEH JAYA)

- I worry and not satisfied of the previous answers from the provincial *panglima laot* representative. Please deliver any issues we have talked to the provincial *panglima laot*. We do hope the provincial *panglima laot* would have this kind of meeting and called all boards of districts and sub districts *panglima laot* to discuss any problems happened, so that in the future, any problems occurred such as in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts would not be happened in other districts.
- How is the support and role of *panglima laot* in supporting the environmental friendly zones?

Response:

- Lordwilling, I would deliver.

Mr. Nukman

- From some meetings that I attended, there were some regulations agreed on *panglima laot*. One of them is on the supervision of *panglima laot*, where the *panglima laot* is able to supervise the districts and sub districts. Why does this function not exist anymore

Response:

- For legal customary law issues, the provincial *panglima laot* does not intervene, but it is only provide advice and suggestion to district *panglima laot*. Because if the provincial *panglima laot* does not keep communicating with others, he would miss lots of information.
- These days, as the provincial *panglima laot*, I visited the districts; I visited the dead *panglima laot*. So, in such opportunity, I often provide advices.

Cut M Daod/ Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- The *Panglima Laot Lhok* obeys the district *panglima laot*; the district *panglima laot* obeys the provincial *panglima laot* in Aceh. So, the provincial *panglima laot* has authority and role to solve any problems. But, we did not see any authority and ways in solving any problems, for this purpose, it is urgent to have a meeting with provincial

panglima laot to discuss in detail of its authorities of each *panglima laot*, at provincial, district, and sub district levels in solving any problems.

- If the regulation states that the provincial *panglima laot* does not have any authority and role in solving any problem and conflict, so if there is a problem between a district and another district, who is going to solve or mediate? In term of criminal, it would be police would play role and give a sanction. Maybe Mr. Adli would have good knowledge on this issues, we would discuss in his session then. I am not satisfied with the answer from the provincial *Panglima Laot*.

Mr. Amirullah (KRL Lhok Rigaih)

- Please explain the role of provincial *panglima laot* in managing the finance, and what have been done to support the conservation zones?

Response:

- The conservation issue, probably the provincial *panglima laot* does not know about it but all *panglima laot lhok* must know about it.

Mr. Husaini (Panglima Laot Babah Lueng)

- We hope the provincial *panglima laot* helps small scale fishermen like us. It is important to know that conflicts are often happen in Nagan Raya district, because the image of *panglima laot* is not good anymore. He is not brave enough to counter any problems but sometime he involves in a conflict.
- For the future, we hope that provincial *panglima laot* would be able to solve this traditional problem in Aceh,

Response:

- I will deliver to Provincial *Panglima Laot* about these problems. I hope in the future, there will be much better.

Mr. T. Amrullah (DKP Aceh Jaya):

- Along with the participants, I would like to say that it should be the *panglima laut* of Aceh must help to develop the conservation zones. If the provincial *Panglima Laot* involves, it will increase the legitimacy of conservation and it will be better.

Mr. Cut M Daod/ Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- A number of problems born in this workshop and should be delivered to Provincial *Panglima Laot*. The conservation issue is important as well as traditional norms supposed to be disseminated through trainings for better understanding among the *panglima laots*.

Response:

- Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your suggestions/inputs, as I mentioned before, life is a challenge, the difficulty is not an end of the world but it is a beginning of

happiness. The meeting is always made an experience/impression, forget about me if I would be a problem for you all.

- The session was closed, the achievement certificate handover for Mr. Baharuddin.

The Presentation of Pushal KP Director of Syiah Kuala University

Advocacy of Small Scale Management

Moderator: Nukman

By: M Adli Abdullah

- The moderator started the session by a game icebreaker named “coconut”. The participants were asked to form Peserta “coconut” letter using their body organs. After this game, the moderator pleased the speaker to give the presentation.
- The speaker started the presentation by asking the question “What is small scale fishery”.

T Amarullah (DKP Aceh Jaya)

- Go fishing near beach areas.

Cut M Daod/ Yahbit (Panglima Laot Lampuuk)

- The small fishery uses simple and modest fishing equipment (gears).

Azwar Anas (MM Lhok Kuala DAYA)

- The fishing process uses small wooden boat and environmentally friendly.

Pw Husni (Panglima Laot Lhok Meurubo)

- The small scale fishermen are those who have limited financial resource (small capital) and they do not have funding person.

PW Baharuddin (Panglima Laot Aceh)

- The fishermen are independent.

Yusarli (MM Meureubo)

- The boat crews are not more than two people.
- After listening for the explanation, then the speaker explained about small fishery is home based fishery, and on daily basis income generate.

1. The Characteristics of Small Scale Fishermen as follows:

- Home made fishery
- Small boats and simple fishing gears (but not simple skills)
- Higher skill and intuitive understanding on oceanographic environmental rhythm as well as the characteristics of fishery resources availability.

- There are involvements of women for certain activities such as salty fish processing, etc.
- Women are not separated from manjor and supportive production activities.
- Depend on financial supports.
- Fishing is part time
- Part of traditional community.
- Skills are based on local values.
- Fish fishing at opened period is based on traditional norms.

2. The Advocacy Efforts of Small Scale Fishermen in the World

- Design the norms and regulaitons
- Coomunication
- Management Incentive
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Conflict Resolution Penyelesaian (mediation, Reconciliation,arbitration)
- Legal Process

3. The Strunggle of Small Scale Fishery started from:

- 1984: (Rome Meeting) by the World Fishery Civil Community Alliance such as John Kurien, Rolf Willman, etc
 - 2008: the global conference on Small Scale Fisheries (SSF)
 - 2009: UN FAO Fishery Meeting
 - 2011: agreed to be a UN FAO agenda
 - 2014: the approval of general guideline on SSF. After this document is approved, if the Indonesian Government loans money to foreign countries, they would ask about the government awareness toward small scale fishermen.
- Important to know that the Aceh Government has worked and support the small scale fishermen lots, one of them is the approval of local regulation (Canon) on fishery. Then, the programs for small scale fishermen in Aceh adopt co-managemtn system which is adopten by the Ministry of Eceonograpy and Fishery. So that, in order to respond the approval of Program General Guideline in 2014 for small scale fishermen, there should be further steps in the future.
 - Then, the speaker ended the session and the moderator leaded the forum to facilitate technical program arrangement.

- The moderator explained the mechanism of each group should select priority programs for small scale fishermen in each region. The participants were divided into three groups, namely; Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and Aceh Barat/Nagan Raya.

GROUP PRESENTATION

The Development of Small Scale Fishery on Priority of Aceh Besar Group Speaker: BOB (Nazmi)

- the strengthening of human resource and organization (government, tradition, and fishermen community)
- The Implementation of Qanun No. 7 year 2010 on Fishery
- The formulation of Governor and District leaders Decrees on small scale fishermen
- The Government Regulation Draft (RPP) on the Management of Fishery resources revised from 12 miles becomes 200 miles such as RPP Oil and gas.
- Supportive infrastructures and equipment of small scale fishermen (ports, Fishermen Hall, JETI, etc)
- Supervision (patrol) equipment of ilegal fishing, fish bombing, trawl)
- Well collaboration with (water police, naval, Oceanography and Fisher Dearthment, PSDKP, Supervion Community Group, *Panglima Laot* Lhok
- Fishermen Cooperative

The Development of Small Scale Fishery on Priority of Aceh Jaya Group Speaker: Keuchik Juwaini

- Activate Community Motivator
- Re-organize the KRL/KPL
- Strengthen the customary law
- Coastal tourism
- Co-management among *Panglima Laot*, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan, Tourism Department, Fishermen, Police, Village Supervisors, and Village Heads.
- Regular meetings
- The training for fishermen and their wives
- Syariah Cooperative and its socialization

- The clarification of Decree on Regional Management
- Activate Supervision Community Group
- The government program to support SSF

The Development of Small Scale Fishery on Priority of

Aceh Barat/Nagan Raya Group

Speaker: Rusma

- The improvement of small scale fishermen human resource in managing fishery sector and sustainable development
 - Build communication with government, other panglima laut (sea commanders) and law enforcement apparatus
 - The management post harvesting to support and increase income generate and economically profit.
 - Commit to reduce poverty rate
 - Strengthen sustainable supervision of conservation areas
- After the presentation planning sessions in accordance with the SSF UN FAO 2014 Program, in the future, we will strengthen our commitment in implementing UN FAO Program in 2014. In Nagan Raya district for instance, there is no good communication yet between fishermen and law enforcement apparatus, therefore, we will help small scale fishermen. We will build communication with any stakeholders and elements involved in fishery to protect environment and beaches.
 - In the future, we are from Syiah Kuala University would like to keep contributing to small scale fishermen and maintaining protecting environment and ocean as well as fishery resources. After agreed on small scale fishery status, we are going to demand to Aceh Government to design Program in 2014 in detail to support small scale fishery.

Suggestion/Question

Marzuki (KUALA)

- Is there any program to bring together all community motivator (MM) who have trained before? They are skilled enough and they have good potential to protect and conserve the ocean in Aceh.

Response:

- Before, there was a program but it was not active anymore. In the future, we would like to think and design to bring them back by working with stakeholders and government of Aceh to support the program.
- The moderator closed the session and handed over the forum to the organizer.



THE WORKSHOP CLOSING

- Because the content of the workshop has been completed, and there was a commitment before that we would close the workshop today. Before we pursue to closing ceremony, firstly, we would like present certificates for participants, donors, and the honor degree as “Pawang” for Mr. John, and followed by prayer.
- The handover of certificates from Pushal KP Unsyiah presented by the Director, Muhammad Adli Abdullah for KRL Khok Rigaih, then KPL Ujoeng Sedueun/Lhok Kuala Daya, komunitas KAUM Lhok Buya, KPL Meurubo, KABARI Aceh Besar, KPL Nagan Raya, KUALA, Panglima Laot Aceh Jaya, after that the handover of certificates for *Panglima Laot* Lampuuk, Cut Muhammad Daod/Yahbit and Panglima Laot Meurubo, Pawang Husni.
- The appreciation certificate for Prof. Dr. John Kurien as a keynote speaker and the naming as “*Pawang*” by the Deputy of Panglima Laot Aceh, Pawang Baharuddin.

The Address of ICSF Representative: Prof. DR. John Kurien

- Thank you for an honor degree as a “*Pawang*”. I do not know what to say, because this is a great appreciation for me.
- Ladies and gentlemen, and all participants, firstly, I would like to say that small scale fishermen are like the back bone, although it is invisible but it is significant of its contribution and role in fishery sector.
- Secondly, we have to protect and maintain the coastal and the ocean together, because beach and sea are like a coin which is integrated. Fishermen community like Mr. BOB does these days, need collaboration and togetherness as well as the roles of local government. So that, when I am here, I always send the message to protect and maintain the environment and fishery of Aceh as well as possible. We have to do a co-management to protect the fishery resources in Aceh. Although there are many types of workshops of co-management, it would be nothing if there are no serious awareness and togetherness of people and fishermen.
- Therefore, I would like to thank you for keeping protecting and your love for conservation of the beach, coastal and sea. Maybe this is the last time for me to be here in Aceh, I am getting old and now I do not work for UN FAO anymore, but I still love Aceh, for me, Aceh is my home and the second country in my life, because when I am here, I feel like at home. Thank you everyone.

Cut M Daod/Yah Bit.

- Although Mr. John would not visit officially, personally you have to visit us again, we will welcome you anytime.

Response:

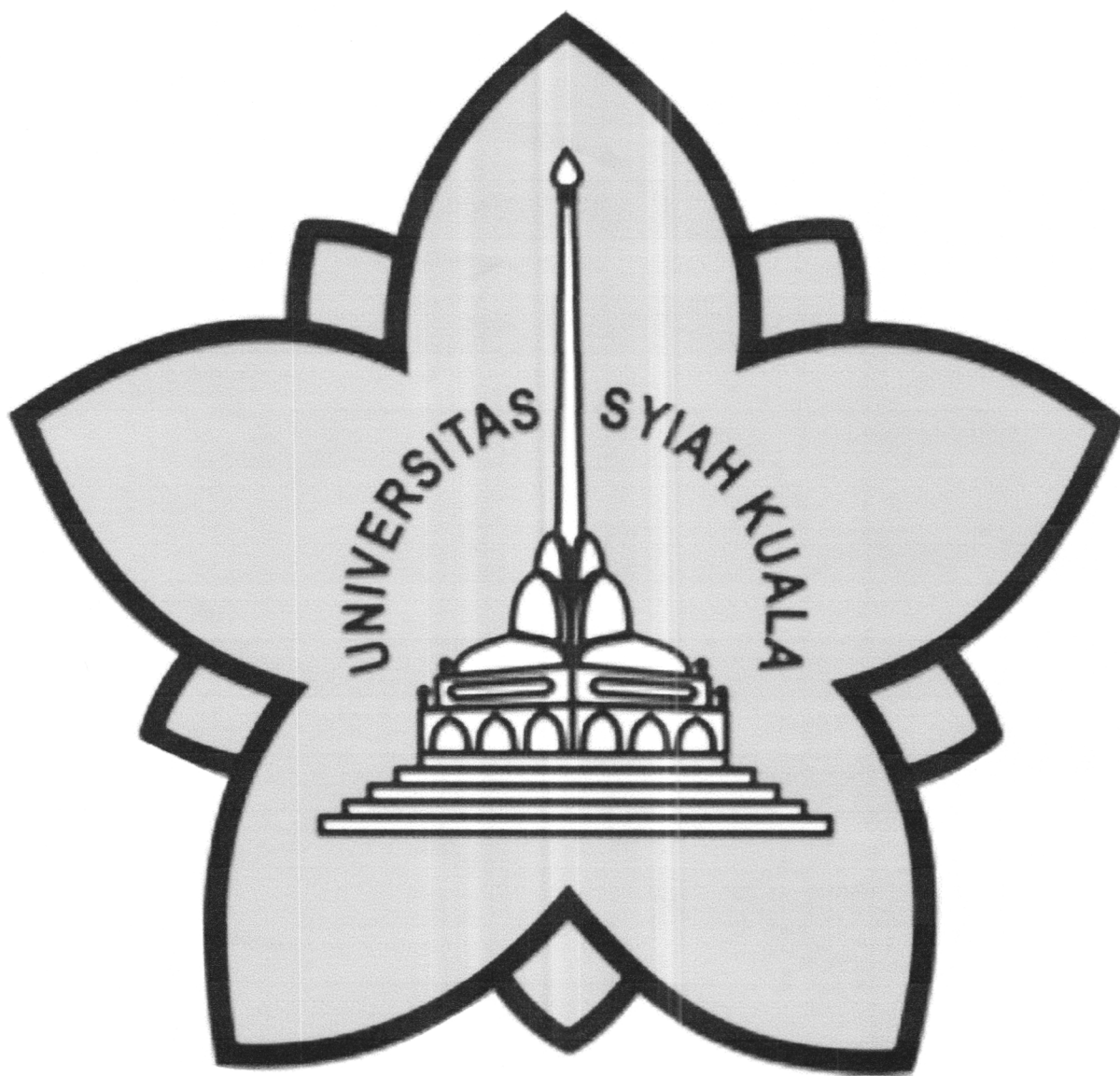
- Thank you very much, as I said before, however it, Aceh is my second home and I am a Acehnese child.
- Finally, the workshop was closed by prayer presented by Tgk Azwar Anas.
- **The End**

Lhok Buya, 29 November 2013



Muhammad Adli Abdullah
Director

Teuku Multazam
The minute taker



ICSE
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DATE:.....