



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 2: Current fisheries management practices with special consideration for small scale Fisheries

Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia would like to convey its highest appreciation to the Secretariat for the report provided.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Small-scale fisheries account for most of the vessels in Indonesia and most of the jobs in fisheries. More than 90% of our fisheries are categorized as small-scale fisheries. Therefore, we encourage the FAO to continually scale up its work in capacity building and institutional strengthening for small-scale fisheries, as well as in empowering women in the fishing industry, including the women fishers.

Indonesia is very committed to protecting the livelihood of our small-scale fishers while preserving the conservation area. Several efforts that have been taken, as follow:

1. Indonesia has enacted law number 7 in 2016, various capacity building to increase human capacity, added value, reduce post-harvest loss and strengthen institutions and management aspects are being made through the co-management approach.
2. Indonesia is preparing the NPOA SSF for 2023-2028. Currently it is in the public consultation stage involving all stakeholders in small-scale fisheries management such as fishermen, regional government, central government, NGOs, civil society, academics.
3. Indonesia introduces traditional conservation mechanism called "*Sasi*" is an effort to preserve fisheries resources and the marine ecosystem in Raja Ampat. *Sasi* can be described as a prohibition on the harvesting of certain natural resources in an effort

to protect the quality and population of such resources, plant or animal. It is also an effort to maintain the patterns of social life by equally distributing among all local inhabitants the benefits from the surrounding natural resources. With the support from project Ecosystem Approach To Fisheries Management (EAFM) In Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) - 715,717 & 718)", Components A, B, And D, MMAF has provided technical support to the fishers for Sasi Management.

4. Indonesia would also like to thank the FAO for providing support under the Global Environmental Facility project called "*Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Seas*" Project or also known as GEF 5 ISLME Grant. The MMAF with support from the GEF 5 ISLME Grant and in collaboration with various fisheries stakeholders has jointly implemented an ecosystem approach to fisheries and coastal management in the ISLME area to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries and marine resources.
5. This GEF 5 grant has provided plenty of benefits for fishers, aquaculture farmers, capture fisheries businesses, as well as other related stakeholders. Activities such as training, outreach, issuance of Fishing Vessel Registration Certificates (*Tanda Daftar Kapal Perikanan*), VMA (Vessel Multi Aid), as well as establishing policies for snapper, grouper, and crab fisheries. Currently, this project is closing to the final phase and we encourage FAO to provide the exit strategy to continue providing support in the ISLME area.

Indonesia notices some challenges in managing small scale fisheries, such as:

1. IUUF Practice. IUUF is major issues found in the marine ecosystem
2. Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG). Therefore, we encourage FAO to provide technical assistance particularly in transfer technology and science to address ALDFG issues.
3. Access to finance for small fishers and aquaculture farmers
4. Transfer of technology between fishers

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Taking into account the importance for fisheries management guidance, particularly in the small – scale fisheries, we would like to highlight 2 (two) things, as follow:

1. The duplication of the guidance with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries that shall be avoided
2. The guidelines should be voluntary and non-binding, given the different national realities, capacities and national policies.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Taking the importance of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) with respect to fisheries management, Indonesia would like to support FAO to develop the questionnaire of CCRF related to fisheries management.

We also would like to encourage FAO to develop an ad-hoc working group to develop the CCRF questionnaire.

I thank you