

Konflik Sumberdaya

Kasus: Konflik Perikanan

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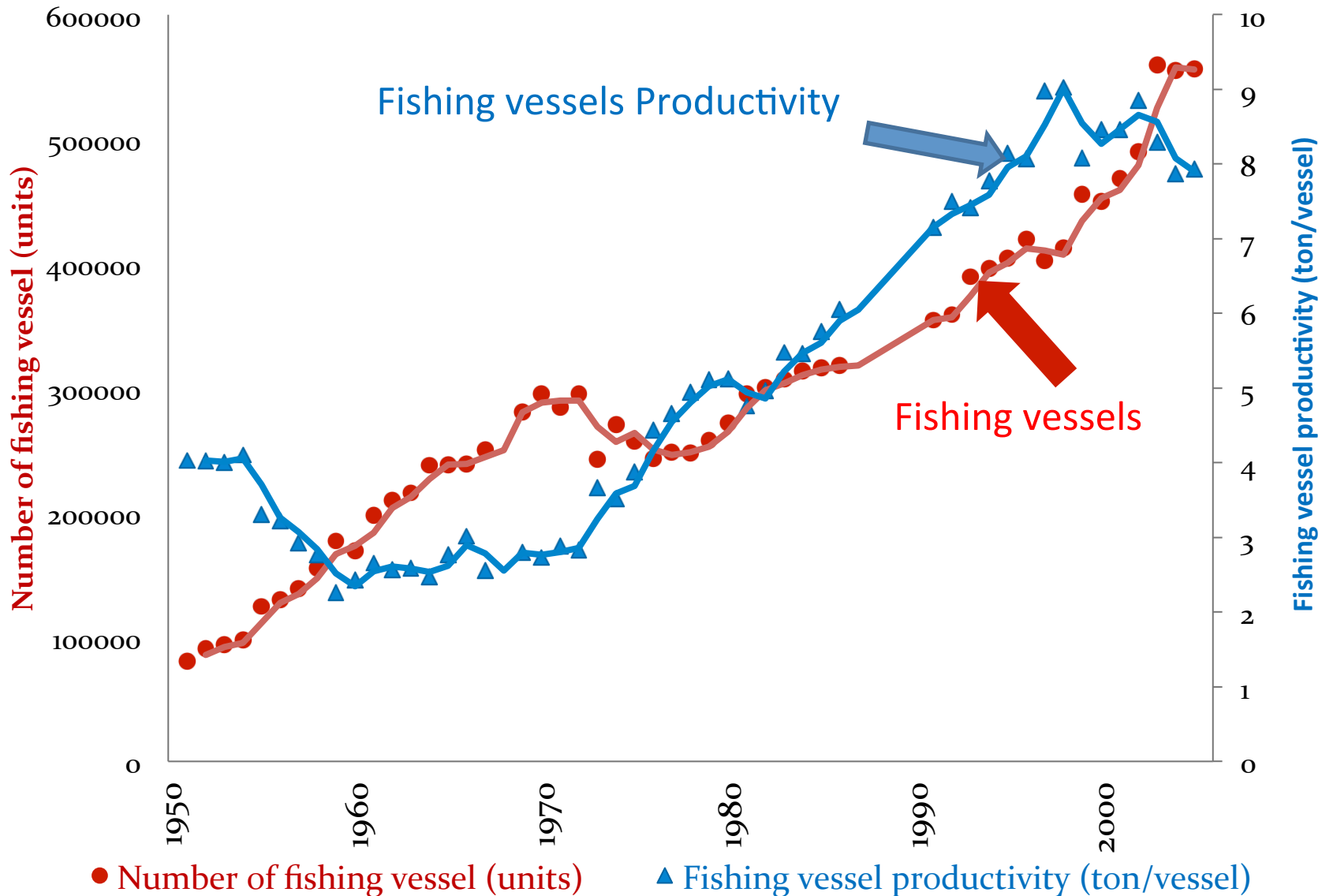
I. Fisheries in the three development regimes

Period	General Figures	Remarks
Old order, 1945–1965	Struggle for the archipelagic state acknowledgment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diplomatic struggle for the archipelagic state ● In 1961, joined oil and forestry sector, fisheries become the mainstream of the economic development ● Increases in fish production were not followed by similar gains in the fishery productivity
New order, 1966–1998	Economic growth orientation → Export oriented fisheries policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fishery modernization program promoted through trawls and purse seines introduction in the early 1970s. ● Rapid increase in fish production and exports. ● Economic dualism cause widespread fishery conflicts
Reform order, 1999–now	Mainstreaming the coastal, ocean and fishery as economic prime mover in the reform era	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trigger factors: (1) establishment of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in 1999 and (2) promotion of regional autonomy ● Revitalization Program on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry or RPPK promoted in 2005. It concentrated on the three export oriented commodities: shrimps, tuna, and seaweeds. ● Fishery shares on national income raised significantly, 8.7 fold in 4 years, but declining recently. ● Fish production grow slower than previous decades and productivity start to decline.

II. Fisheries toward a limits on growth

Period	Production		Fishers		Fishing vessels				Productivity			
	Average (ton)	Growth (%)	Average (people)	Growth (%)	Average (units)	Growth (%)	Motorized boat		Fishers		Vessels	
							(%)	Growth (%)	(ton/fishers)	Growth (%)	(ton/vessels)	Growth (%)
1951-1955	375,200	6.2	389,200	9.4	97,340	11.6	0.5	57.1	1.0	-3.0	3.9	-4.8
1956-1960	413,400	-0.4	619,000	12.6	154,220	6.9	1.2	17.7	0.7	-11.5	2.7	-6.8
1961-1965	574,600	5.9	859,000	2.6	219,940	4.8	2.9	10.2	0.7	3.2	2.6	1.1
1966-1970	734,800	2.9	866,500	n.a.	266,342	5.4						-2.4
1971-1975	898,200	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	270,024	-2.5						7.7
1976-1980	1,236,000	6.6	910,571	8.0	254,029	2.8						3.7
1981-1985	1,623,200	6.7	1,279,102	2.4	306,664	1.7						4.9
1986-1990	2,150,347	5.4	1,427,071	2.9	318,095	0.0	31.1	0.0	1.5	2.4	6.0	3.4
1991-1995	2,897,800	6.7	1,814,857	4.7	380,805	-0.8	36.5	3.2	1.6	2.0	7.6	3.3
1996-2000	3,642,200	3.0	2,262,590	4.9	427,948	1.8	44.9	5.2	1.6	-1.8	8.5	1.0
2001-2005	4,230,356	2.7	2,370,315	-5.3	512,443	4.4	60.2	13.0	1.7	4.4	8.3	-1.6

- Fish production increases slightly
- Fishery productivity tends to flat-growing or decline

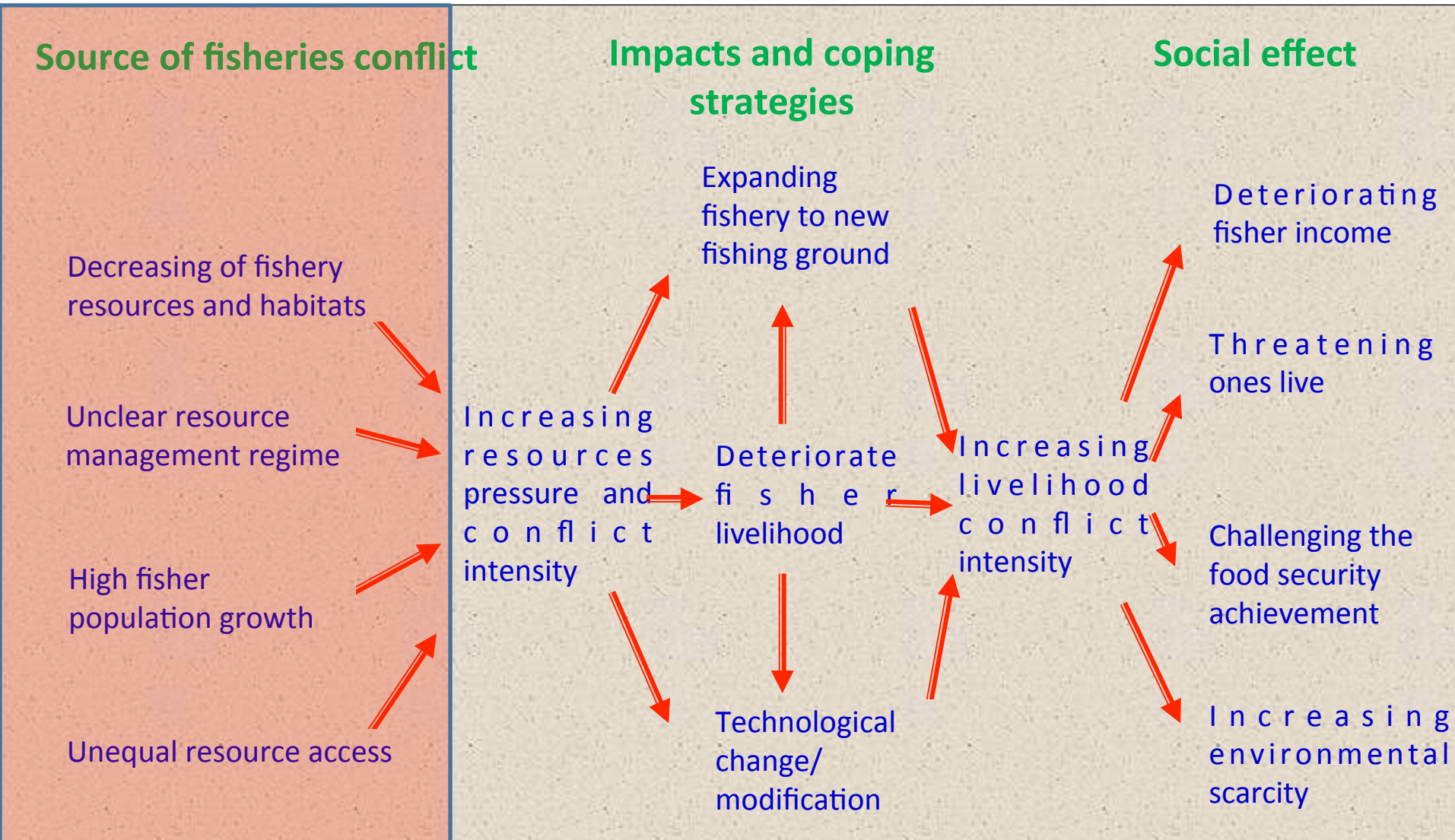


Participants-based types of fishery conflicts

Types of participants	Conflicting parties	Main issues	Example cases
1. Direct participants	1) Fisheries: fishers with fishers	(a) Gear conflicts (b) Inequality of access to the fishery resources and facilities (c) Fishing ground expansion (migration)	Physical fighting between <i>apong</i> (traps) and other fishing gears The burning of large-scale (migrant) fishing vessels in 1998 The hostage taking of fish boats by other regency fishers in 2002
2. Intermediate participants	2) Post-harvest (e.g. middleman, processing industries, and others) 3) Local institutions (1) Fishers representative organization (KUD and HNSI) (2) Conservation body (3) Government (including fisheries service, fish harbor, and police/army)	The price of fishery products Presumption of self-advantaging from organization Interest and goal differences Lack of support on small-medium scale and law violation	Suspicions of buyer intrigue on determining fish price Not selling fish at local fish auction as ask by the KUD <i>Apong</i> versus BPKSA Protest and destruction of fish harbor facility in 1998
3. Indirect participant	4) Non-fisheries activities (1) Oil company (2) Navigation (3) Other (eq. electric power and cement industries)	Oil split and pollution Competing the ocean space Pollution	Protest and threat to the polluters Protests Protests to the polluters

Source: Suadi 2009

Sources and social effect of fishery conflicts



Approaches to Manage the Fisheries

Approaches	Main Aims	Example policies
1. The regulation of fishing ground	To regulate fishing ground of different fishing vessels based on their existing technology (fishing vessels, gear, etc.)	Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 392/Kpts/IK. 120/4/1999; Fisheries Law No. 31/2004
2. Regulation of total allowable catch (TAC)	Fishing industry is only allowed to catch fish stock of about 80% of MSY.	Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 995/1999. Law no. 31/2004
3. Licensing system combines with fishing vessels registration	To regulate fisheries business and investment.	Presidential Decree No. 54/ 2002; Ministry DKP Decree No. 17/2006
4. Regulation of fish aggregating devices	To regulate the numbers and places of the devices	Ministry DKP decree no. 13/2004
5. The guidance on migratory fishers	To guide local governments in controlling migratory fisher	Ministry DKP decree no. 53/2004

III. Concluding Remarks

- The study shows the dynamic growth and subsequent problems of fisheries were likely to be the results of development program implemented at the fisheries. The current policies still create conditions for fisheries to expand. Nevertheless, fishery resources tend to limits to support such expansion.
- Fisheries management has two main characteristics: (1) they mostly focus on the technical approach and (2) adopt coercive strategies. In other words, the fisheries management currently focuses only on the fisheries issues, such as the regulation of input and output sites.
- With the current decline of fishery resources, fisheries development need to shift its orientation from mainly promoting exploitation of the resources for the worldwide market to resources conservation and protection of fishers' livelihood.

A photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow that reflects on the water. In the foreground, several fishermen are silhouetted against the bright light, standing on a beach and handling large fishing nets. In the background, several traditional wooden fishing boats are anchored in the water. The overall mood is peaceful and industrious.

Thank you

Hand in hand

Discourse in fisheries

