

Coastal Climate Forum **2023**

State's Neglect Towards Fulfilling Basic Rights
of Fisherfolks Amidst the Coming Threat of
Climate Crisis



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Coastal Climate Forum 2023: State's Neglect Towards Fulfilling Basic Rights of Fisherfolks Amidst the Coming Threat of Climate Crisis

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Collaborative Results of Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks Union &
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FOREWORD BY GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF KNTI



Salam Adil Bahari,

Small-scale and traditional fishers and aqua farmers in Indonesia have an important role in sustaining the national economy and food sovereignty. They contribute about 80 percent of fishery products and provides 54 percent of all animal proteins consumed by the public. Indonesia also has enormous marine economic potential beyond fisheries. Its value is estimated at more than US\$1.33 trillion per year. The National Development Planning Agency or Bappenas estimates that there will be an increase in the contribution of the blue economy in GDP from less than 4 percent currently, to 12.5 percent in 2045 (National Mid-Term Development Plan/RPJMN, 2019-2024).

But these expectations may not be as beautiful as its reality. For too long, this maritime nation have been ignoring the sea, not only from its economic potential, but also from the people who live and depend on it. The portrait of poverty and marginalization of fisherfolks in coastal areas is the reality of their social portrait. Coastal villages become one of the pockets of poverty in Indonesia. The Statistics Indonesia or BPS recorded that the number of poor people in Indonesia's coastal areas in 2022 reached 17.74 million people. A total of 3.9 million of them are in the extreme poor category. If the poor population in Indonesia in 2022 is 26 million, this means that the poverty of coastal areas contributes to 68 percent of the total poverty rate in Indonesia.

The poverty of fisherfolks and coastal communities is multidimensional and structural. This is closely correlated with the intensity of disasters due to the climate crisis that have an impact on settlements in coastal areas. The increase in sea level that caused tidal flooding caused the environmental conditions in the settlement to worsen. Access to healthy sanitation, clean water, and livable housing is a major challenge that has yet to be resolved.

Climate change is also causing significant changes in the availability and trade of fish products, which has the potential to have geopolitical and economic consequences, especially for countries that highly dependent on this sector, including Indonesia. Weather uncertainty has affected marine capture productivity and increased operating costs for seafaring. Mistakes in choosing seafaring time made by fisherfolks can be detrimental and it is uncommon that these mistakes lead to their deaths. This will affect the fisherfolks' economy due to the unpredictability of the season and makes it difficult to fish. Furthermore, this condition results in declining incomes, worsening the condition of fisherfolks' poverty and increasing unemployment.

Based on the conditions described above, the Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks' Union

(KNTI) took the initiative to hold a Coastal Climate Forum. The aim is to open a wider dialogue between fisherfolks and the government in identifying concrete impacts of climate change in coastal areas. Thus, it is expected that government policies and programs will be in accordance with the needs of the people at the sites. This is the time when the voices of fisherfolks and coastal communities are heard. Their needs will be recorded and communicated to policy makers.

The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum was held from November 30 to December 10, 2023. This activity was held in 31 KNTI regencies/cities and was attended by more than 3500 participants consisting of fisherfolks, cultivators, women, youth, and district and village governments. This activity is also a momentum to consolidate fisherfolks and coastal communities to reinforce the human rights of fisherfolks and urge optimal protection from the state on the increasingly real threat of the climate crisis.

The 2023 Coastal Climate Consultative also discusses collective ideas voiced by fisherfolks and coastal communities to mitigate the impacts of climate change which include three main things: First, the need to increase public knowledge and awareness in understanding climate change and the adaptation and mitigation efforts they can make. Second, diversifying their profession by encouraging additional sources of income outside the fisheries sector to reduce dependence on sectors that are vulnerable to climate change. Third, the restoration of coastal and coastal ecosystems through mangrove planting, cleaning up waste, preventing water and soil pollution due to industrial activities, to the restoration of coastal ecosystems to reduce the impact of abrasion and flooding. Including, the increased use of environmental-friendly technology in the fisheries sector, and the supervision of illegal fishing practices and the use of environmental-unfriendly fishing gears.

Through the Coastal Climate Forum, KNTI wants to be actively involved in finding concrete solutions for the protection of small fishers, coastal communities, and islands from the threat of climate change. We also encourage cross-sector cooperation and collaboration between governments, coastal communities, NGOs, and the private sector in adaptation and mitigation efforts. We also thank you for the support and contributions of various parties, especially our partners at PIKUL Foundation who are willing to mobilize their best resources to several areas for Forum. We also thank them for facilitating and recording citizens' voices in order to formulate concrete agendas, which will be carried out by citizens and the government. Hopefully, our collaborative efforts can get stronger in the future.

Jakarta, February, 11th 2024

Dani Setiawan

General Chairman of KNTI

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE PIKUL FOUNDATION

Data and Information Collection for Writing Academic Manuscripts on the Climate Justice Bill

Background



The PIKUL Foundation has the opportunity to be directly involved in the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum agenda organized by the Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks' Union (KNTI) held in 31 regencies/cities throughout Indonesia as part of the commemoration of Nusantara Day which falls on December 13, 2023 that year.

The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum agenda series was held from November 30 to December 10, 2023 which involved approximately 3,500 people while simultaneously became the momentum for the consolidation of fisherfolks and coastal communities to reinforce their human rights and demand optimal protection from the state on the increasing threat of the climate crisis, specifically against small/traditional fisherfolks in Indonesia.

This 2023 Coastal Climate Forum raised the theme of Increasingly Violent Seas: Waiting for Concrete Solutions for the Protection of Small Fisherfolks, Coastal Communities, and Islands from Climate Change. KNTI constituents involved in this Forum include traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators, fish processors and salt farmers, as well as coastal communities in general.

Meanwhile, in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, the 28th Conference of the Parties or COP28 was also held from November 30 to December 12, 2023. This global conference discussed the world's issues and their commitments in preventing climate change and minimizing the increase in earth temperature. The Indonesian government was also involved in the conference.

At COP28, 198 countries gathered to negotiate and work together to find the best solution for the future of Planet Earth which is currently in a state of increasing temperature due to climate change. Long-term global warming has reached 1.1 – 1.2 degrees Celsius compared to its pre-industrial times and according to the latest estimates, with current condition, the temperature is currently on track to increase the earth's temperature by 2.4 – 2.7 degrees by 2100.

Vis a vis Coastal Climate Forum 2023 and COP28 Dubai in UAE

The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum highlights the importance of building awareness among fisherfolks and coastal communities in general on the importance of fulfilling their basic rights. The condition of small/traditional fisherfolks has been marginalized due to the lack of state protection. Issues such as fuel access difficulties, complex licensing, and protection of catchment areas, are still the main issues in their lives. Those facts shows that injustice practices in social protection, economic access, social assistance, education, and health are still experienced by the community, especially for small/traditional fisherfolks.

The crisis experienced by small/traditional fisherfolks has worsen due to the impact of the climate crisis which influence their income. As a result of the uncertainty in weather readings, the duration of the season, more frequent high waves, high rainfall, sea level rise, coastal abrasion, and tidal flooding, fisherfolks reduce their seafaring activities and it certainly impact their income.

Meanwhile, countries in COP28 also discussed how emission reductions can be immediately carried out by countries that contribute the largest emissions as to not worsen the fate of small/traditional fisherfolks who are increasingly disadvantaged due to climate change.

What has been produced in those discussions or negotiations between countries should be able to reduce the burden of small/traditional fisherfolks when they need to take breaks from seafaring due to the influence of extreme weather and high waves. At least, they can contribute in terms of education and health of small/traditional fisherfolks and their families.

Based on the data obtained from our sources, on December 6, 2023, the global climate change conference resulted in a financing commitment with a total value of 83.76 Billion USD or equivalent to 1.3 Quadrillion Rupiah (exchange rate per USD is 15,541 rupiah). Most of the financing is meant for climate finance programs with a figure of 62.2 Billion USD that will support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, of which fund comes from the government, the private sector, and other alternative sources. The ten main sectors included in financing are climate change mitigation and adaptation, renewable energy, green climate fund, food, health, environment, methane reduction, assistance for conflict area, loss and damage fund, and technology.

Meanwhile, the results of climate Forums which discuss collective ideas to reduce the impact of climate change include: the need to increase public knowledge and awareness in understanding climate change and the mitigation and adaptation

efforts they can carry out, diversifying their profession by encouraging the addition of other sources of income outside the fisheries sector to reduce dependence on climate change, and implementing ecosystem rehabilitation through Mangrove planting and restoration of coastal ecosystems to reduce the occurrence of abrasion and flooding.

Capacity building on the use of environmentally friendly technology in the fisheries sector, supervision of illegal fishing practices, and the supervision on the use of environmentally unfriendly fishing gear, were also the subject of the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum.

What was discussed at COP28 should have been able to answer the needs of small/traditional fisherfolks as they are the community who are directly affected by the climate crisis. This really depends on how strong the Indonesian government in negotiation to respond to the the needs of small/traditional fisherfolks when dealing with the impacts of the climate crisis.

The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum and the Urgency of the Climate Justice Bill

The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum has been held in 31 regencies/cities by each KNTI's DPD, namely South Aceh, Mamuju, Bintan, Kendal, Malinau, Tana Tidung, Gresik, East Lombok, Sumenep, Aceh Jaya, Lamongan, Indramayu, Pekalongan, Ternate, Tegal, Pemalang, Surabaya City, North Lombok, Medan City, South Buru, Denpasar, South Halmahera, Demak, Batam, Aceh Besar, Cilacap, Cirebon, Morotai, and Semarang City.

KNTI's commitment to support the acceleration of the Climate Justice Bill, which is currently in the process of Academic Manuscript preparation, is marked by data and information collection process carried out by each KNTI's DPD during climate Forum activities. KNTI members who are small/traditional fisherfolks, fisherwomen, cultivators, and salt farmers are important sources of information in refining the Academic Manuscript.

The PIKUL Foundation, as part of the Climate Justice Coalition (KKI) has the opportunity to directly observe the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum process in 5 regencies, namely Pemalang Regency, Cilacap Regency, Pekalongan Regency, Demak Regency, and Cirebon Regency.

From the direct observation of the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum process, there are at least 3 important aspects that KNTI members focus on when supporting the acceleration of the Climate Justice Bill. These aspects are:

1. The Climate Justice Bill is expected to be able to answer the needs to improve the quality of life of small/traditional fisherfolks, fisherwomen, cultivators, and salt farmers when facing the impacts of climate change. At a minimum, there is no decrease in their quality of life through seafaring activities as is usually performed by having enough fish catches to meet the daily needs of their families. The work diversification program does not necessarily answer these challenges, because not all small/traditional fisherfolks, fisherwomen, cultivators, and salt farmers are able to easily do other work that is not their expertise.
2. The Climate Justice Bill is expected to be able to ensure the quality of social life of small/traditional fishing families, fisherwomen, cultivators, and salt farmers. Access to education and health is a primary concern for families, as it will reduce the burden and responsibility of families amid the impact of climate change that continues to affect the social life of small/traditional fishing families.
3. The Climate Justice Bill is expected to be able to champion and defend the profession of fisherfolks so they would not be lost due to the increasingly severe impacts of climate change. The livelihoods of small/traditional fisherfolks, fisherwomen, cultivators, and salt farmers must be maintained so that future generations can also manage and benefit from these livelihoods, including obtaining the right to a good and healthy environment for future generations.

Record of Results of KKI's Direct Involvement in 2023 Coastal Climate Forum

Pemalang Regency

The construction of the Asam Doyong dike caused a maladaptation in the form of tidal flooding in Dukuh Pejarakan, Dana Sari Village, Pemalang Regency. Dukuh Pejarakan is located at the mouth of the Asemtoyong estuary. During the rainy season, the river water discharge at the Asam Doyong estuary increases. To prevent flooding in Asam Doyong Village, the local government built a dike. Unfortunately, the water pressure from the river that was supposed to flow into Asam Doyong was pushed by the dike to Dukuh Pejarakan, Danasari Village and caused flooding. The construction of the Doyong Asam dike without an additional dike in front of Dukuh Pejarakan is a maladaptation.

Dukuh Pejarakan is a fishing village located in Danasari Village. Our observation found that similar to many fishing villages in other areas, this village does not have a proper drainage system and there are some puddles in the yard of people's

homes. A clean and healthy environment should be the right of the residents of the Pejarakan fishing village which must be fulfilled by the community. The fulfillment of clean water rights and a clean environment can also improve the resilience of coastal communities.

Fisherfolks find it difficult to buy diesel fuel because the fisherfolks' gas station located in Asam Doyong village was overrun by fences or pushers. The fences' jerry cans were already stored at the gas station even before the fuel tank truck docked. The gas station employees will fill the fences' jerry cans first. As a result, fisherfolks must wait up to 2 hours to get their fuel diesel. To save time, fisherfolks choose instead to buy from fences' stalls that sells fuel at a higher price than the gas station price.

Cilacap Regency

The general finding is that the management of KNTI of Cilacap consists of an elite fisherfolk and non-fisherfolk entrepreneurs. The head of KNTI of Cilacap is a retired Subdistrict Head. Their secretary is a shrimp pond entrepreneur who is transitioning to a tilapia pond. The treasurer is a maker of fiber shipyards up to 20m in size. The Advisory Board is the former chairman of HNSI in the 1970s era, the former Chairman of the Election Committee (KPU) of Cilacap Regency, and the 'master' of the local fishing boats (the owner of ships to be steered by helmsmen and their crews).

Another finding from the condition of KNTI of Cilacap's management which comprise of elites, is the advantage of having them as they will ensure the office's fund for activities in the future. Unfortunately, this condition also makes it difficult for us to extract information from the traditional fisherfolks present in the Forum.

Results of Group Discussion

Group 1: Kampung Laut

- Fisherfolks want to live like economically-able human beings.
- Assistance of converters has been realized from the government.
- Technical guidance for traditional fisherfolks
- Need a boat docking spot to make it tidier and less cluttered
- In the last 10 years, Fish Auction Place (TPI) has not function.
- Fisherfolks' road access is non-existent due to river sedimentation. Need increased access to fisherfolks' roads.
- It is difficult to fish.

- Suggestions: Kampung Laut has the potential of aquafarm and mangroves preservation. As well as subsidized fuel for fisherfolks.
- Fisherfolks and facilitators find it difficult to understand the question.

Group 2: Fisherfolks of Kemireng

- Like the Lengkong group, the Kemireng Fisherfolks asked for ponds because of the difficulty in seafaring since the waves are too big. It is more difficult in recent times because there is a dike that endangers the fisherfolks because it is too close to the waves.
- Fuel is seldom difficult to obtain because of stock issue or something else.
- The price of fish is cheaper compared to previous years. They are no longer worth it to cover the operational costs. Cannot be probed because after the presentation finished, the fisherfolks went home. Will be probed over the phone.
- Kemireng fisherfolks rarely receive assistances. The last assistance was during the 2006 tsunami. Kemireng fisherfolks need nets and other fishing gears.

Group 3: Lengkong

- Require Mini Breakwater of only 70m to dock their boat due to abrasion. Abrasion often occurs due to troughs in the Lengkong and Kemireng regions.
- A longer Breakwater will pose more danger because the waves that split into 2 will be stronger.
- The Breakwater has not been built. Just an embankment/dike.
- Since 2017, there have been no activities at TPI Lengkong because the boat cannot dock.

Pekalongan Regency

Most of DPD KNTI members of Pekalongan left their routine as fishing fisherfolks and switch to aquaculture by maximizing the diversification assistance program from the government and also through individually owned ponds. The transition from catch to aquaculture fishing started to increase for 6 months prior due to the declining catches and increasing operational costs, followed by seldom-missed seafaring plan due to weather factors and more frequent high waves and strong winds when at sea.

Another problem is that tidal flooding is not considered as a disaster by the local government. The local government treats tidal flooding as a natural phenomenon that routinely occurs, so there is no reason for the government to issue more budget for the affected communities. The construction of dikes to overcome tidal flooding is also a problem because the plans for its construction are not communicated with coastal communities, especially aquaculture fisherfolks, which are disruptive to their operations.

The Pekalongan Regional Government's diversification program for small/traditional fisherfolks who switched to aquaculture, was also not fully accommodated and most fisherfolks are still laborers (working in people's ponds) to support their families.

Demak Regency

The climate crisis has an impact on the social and economic lives of small/traditional fisherfolks in Demak Regency. The crisis caused a dilemma for fisherfolks to carry out their seafaring activities and the more often extreme weather conditions made them cancel their seafaring. High waves, high rainfall, and strong winds are the conditions that are often encountered.

Regarding weather condition information, traditional fisherfolks in this region should be able to be facilitated by the local government in terms of their need for weather forecast information before deciding to go to sea. This will minimize the losses caused, including avoiding accidents by fisherfolks when seafaring.

Fisherfolks also expect a solution from the local government when they are unable to sea due to extreme weather. At the minimum, solutions for procuring daily food needs for fisherfolks' families and also for the education and health needs of their families, because not all fisherfolks can switch professions easily. The manufacture of e-PAS boats in Demak is also an obstacle and sometimes being complicated by the local government.

This climate Forum has also provided additional insight for fisherfolks regarding the importance of the Climate Justice Bill for small/traditional fisherfolks in Indonesia, especially in Demak Regency. For this reason, members of the KNTI Demak Regency lay down 3 important points related to the importance of the Climate Justice Bill, namely:

1. Requesting the government to ensure the economic welfare of small/traditional fisherfolks during extreme weather conditions due to the impact of the climate crisis.
2. Providing social security for fisherfolks, especially on the education and health needs of small/traditional fisherfolks' families due to the climate crisis.
3. Ensure that environmental conditions and natural resources are managed properly, especially for coastal ecosystems, seas, and small islands to be utilized for management by future generations (intergenerational justice).

Cirebon Regency

The results of the climate Forum in Cirebon Regency mandated the immediate acceleration on the establishment of DPD KNTI of Cirebon Regency, so that small/traditional fisherfolks' problems can be advocated immediately. Fisherfolks are increasingly dependent to collectors (middlemen) and increasingly burdened because weather conditions cannot be predicted, making it increasingly difficult to cover their debts from fishing products.

The operational costs of seafaring have also increased because the fisherfolks have to sea farther than usual. Meanwhile, diesel fuel is also increasingly difficult to find, and its price continues to rise. Assistance for boat procurement is also needed.

The participants of the climate Forum requested to accelerate DPD KNTI of Cirebon Regency's formation and to involve youths who have concerns on the lives of small fisherfolks and the environmental conditions that exist on the coast of Cirebon, which is starting to get worse due to overflowing garbage that has begun to accumulate in coastal areas.

Issues that must be considered by KKI ;

1. Helping to accelerate the process of forming DPD KNTI of Cirebon.
2. Helping to find affordable diesel fuel and fishing gear solutions that can easily be obtained by fisherfolks in Cirebon in particular.
3. Increase the capacity of small/traditional fisherfolks regarding the climate justice narrative and the importance to support the Climate Justice Bill.
4. Fisherwomen groups are also important to continue to be strengthened, because they are the backbone of their family when weather conditions are extreme.

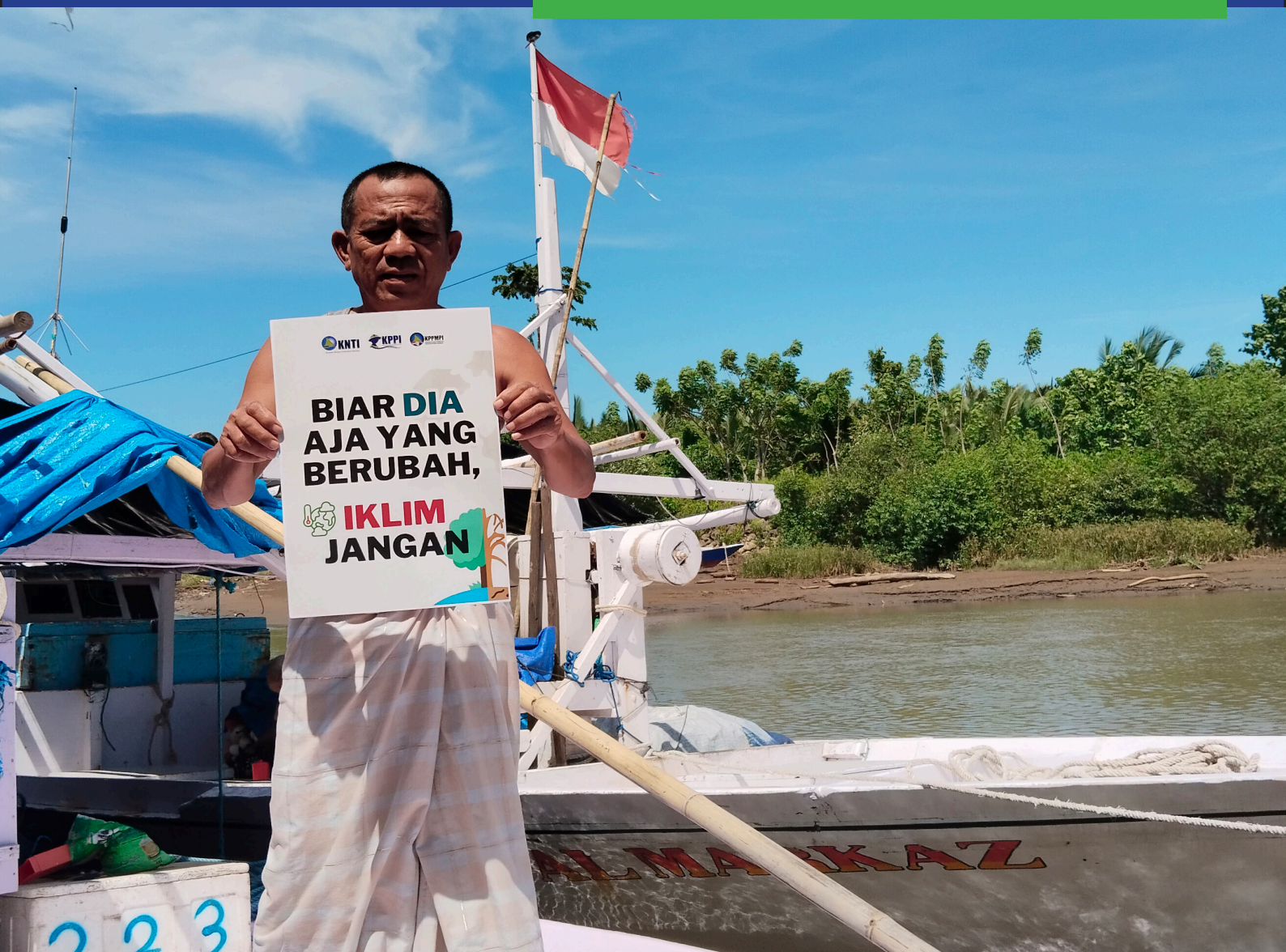
Jakarta, February, 11th 2024

Torry Kuswardono

Executive Director of PIKUL Foundation

Table of Contents

Foreword	i
Background & Context Analysis:	2
Writing Methodology	3
The Reality of Fisheries and Marine Sector	5
Development: Traditional Fisherfolks' Neglected Rights	
The Reality of Climate Crisis and Traditional Fisherfolks	12
Conclusion & Recommendations	19
References	22
Attachment	23







Coastal Climate Forum, Kendal, Central Java

Extreme climate change causes strong winds, high waves and continues to cause coastal erosion. There is ongoing abrasion and there is no beach belt, when floods of rubbish come in the environment becomes dirty and slum.



BACKGROUND & CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators and aquafarmers are the vanguards in the fisheries and marine sector in Indonesia. As vanguards, they have an important role in shaping the 'feature of civilization of Indonesia's maritime axis'. One of their important roles is to contribute significantly to the country's income through GDP (Gross Domestic Product). In 2011-2021 alone, the average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Indonesia's fisheries sector reached Rp213 trillion per year, with the lowest average value of Rp154.5 trillion, and the highest at Rp268 trillion per year (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2021). However, these contributions do not always parallel with the fundamental realities faced by traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators, and aquafarmers.

Traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators, and aquafarmers still facing problems in the fulfilment of their basic rights. The state often ignores the fulfillment of basic rights for every citizen who relies on the fisheries and marine sector. This community is still far from being prosperous in several aspects in terms of development, economic welfare, and the environment. Various injustices on their rights to a prosperous livelihood were also experienced by the fisherfolk community groups historically. The situation is worsen by a quantitative decrease in the number of fisherfolks in Indonesia. In 2022, the number of fisherfolks decreased by 5.22% (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2022). Additionally, Statistics Indonesia (SI/BPS) also reported that from 2010-2019, the number of fisherfolks decreased to 330,000 people (SI, 2019).



Amid the development and economic inequities occurred to traditional fisherfolks, the escalating climate crisis and its intensity throughout the decades have also worsened the living conditions of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators, and aquafarmers. According to various publications, fisheries and marine sector are among the sectors hardest hit by the climate crisis. Everyone whose main livelihood directly depends on this sector will be facing various threats and derivative impacts, ranging from degradation of ecosystem quality in the ocean, food insecurity, life safety and health issues, to the loss of livelihoods. In this context, traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, farmers, cultivators, and aquafarmers are facing two different situations at once, namely welfare inequality and the climate crisis.

WRITING METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted with the main objective of identifying concrete structural problems experienced and faced by traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, cultivators, and aquafarmers amidst the increasing climate crisis in the fisheries and marine sector in Indonesia. For this process, primary data sources came from records made during Coastal Climate Forums held by the Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks' Union (DPP KNTI) on 3-11 December 2023 in 31 cities and regencies in various places in Indonesia. The format of the Coastal Climate Forum was carried out through the Focus Group on Discussion (FGD) methodology, which involved participants from traditional fisherfolks,



coastal women, cultivators, and aquafarmers as well as various stakeholders with varied backgrounds. The discussion process was led by a facilitator using thematic discussion framework instruments in the fisheries and marine sector.

Secondary data was generated from direct field observation to enrich the data gathered by the PIKUL Foundation team in various cities and districts during the Coastal Forum process from 3 to 11 December 2023. The areas observed were Cirebon Regency, West Java, Pematang, Kendal, Pekalongan, Demak, Cilacap, Central Java. This field observations allow the process of enriching information and knowledge through vision, sense, and direct experience during the Coastal Climate Discussions, while internalizing the dynamics that occur in each area. Complementing the secondary data, during the writing process, various scientific publications are used: books, journals, annual reports of certain organizations in a sorted manner, and other sources derived from online mass media references.

The study is written using two framework approaches as the main narrative when presenting a variety of knowledge of the study: First, the reality of the development of the fishing and marine sector in the context of the experience of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators in each DPD KNTI; Second, the reality of the climate crisis. The implementation of the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum by KNTI was carried out simultaneously from 3 to 9 December 2023, which was held in 31 cities and regencies in Indonesia. This study presents some information, testimonials, and Forum results from most cities and regencies as part of an initial study that can be elaborated by other studies or forums which can strengthen information, findings, data, and knowledge in advocacy work for traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators.



Coastal Climate Forum, Aceh Selatan, Aceh

The main problem currently faced is the distance to sea, usually fishermen only go to sea when there are fish, but now they go to sea up to 12 miles away.

THE REALITY OF FISHERIES AND MARINE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT: TRADITIONAL FISHERFOLKS' NEGLECTED RIGHTS

The general problem faced by traditional fisherfolks' in Indonesia is related to their fulfillment of basic livelihood. Based on the survey count of traditional fisherfolks' members spread throughout the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of the Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks' Union (KNTI) in 31 cities and regencies throughout Indonesia, there were 64.5% who stated that the basic rights of fisherfolks were not fulfilled, while the rest 12.0% of them stated that the basic rights of fisherfolks were fulfilled. The basic rights of fisherfolks' livelihoods include the rights to a prosperous economy, education, and health. The results of the survey collected through the annual KNTI forum at the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum shows that the fulfillment of basic rights by the state towards traditional fisherfolk groups still tends to be neglected.

Voices from South Aceh

In each different region, the issue of the state's disregard for the fulfillment of the basic rights of fisherfolk manifest into different forms. In South Aceh Regency, for example, members of fisherfolks who members of the South Aceh's DPD KNTI describe the role of local governments that do not involve enough community empowerment programs for fisher families in the region. "As of 2019, the local government and regional budget are too low for traditional fisher families in South Aceh." Local governments have an important role and position to spearhead the mandate of the state's presence on problems faced by traditional fisherfolks. However, instead of fulfilling the basic rights of fisherfolks, in reality, local governments are often the source of their problems.

Voices from Aceh Jaya

Until 2022, DKP (Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) of Aceh Province recorded the number of fisherfolks in all Aceh provinces to reach 80,689, and on the average, owning a motorboat of 5 GT (Gross Tone). Traditional fisherfolks in Aceh are classified as large, including those in Aceh Jaya Regency. With such amount, according to the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum document, Aceh Jaya's DPD KNTI concluded that development in this area prioritized the land over the ocean. There have been more infrastructure projects on land than at sea in Aceh Jaya Regency. According to the conclusion of the Forum, the fulfillment of the basic rights of neglected fisherfolks must be answered by the stakeholders through first, the construction of adequate facilities and infrastructure for the needs of traditional fisherfolks in the marine and coastal sectors; second, the provision of various implementation of education programs for all relevant parties to maintain the sovereignty of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Voices from South Halmahera

Traditional fisherfolks in South Halmahera are facing a deep-rooted inequality in the fishery business because their local government ignores the protection of small fishers in this region. DPD KNTI of South Halmahera, said the distribution of assistance programs by the local government were heavily inclined towards large players. For example, the procurement of fishing gear assistance, Purse Seine, according to reports made to DPD KNTI of Halmahera, was instead distributed to large players. As a result, traditional fisherfolks using simple fishing gear must compete with entrepreneurs with the Seine Purse fishing gear when going to the sea. Business groups often arbitrarily enter traditional fisherfolks' fishing territory. In addition to the issue of inequality of fishing business, fisherfolks are still subject to price manipulation by local middlemen which are clearly detrimental to fisherfolks. In the midst of stagnating infrastructure development to support traditional fisherfolks, the fisherfolks in this area are also faced with conditions where access to marine fuel is minimal. As a result, according to reports that were expressed during the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum, particularly since 2019, fisherfolks in the South Halmahera area's economic conditions have been increasingly deteriorating because they are facing injustice from upstream to downstream business.

Voices from Gresik

In Gresik Regency, East Java Province, the local DPD KNTI characterize that since 2007 there has been a form of injustice in the form of neglect of basic rights of traditional fisherfolks by the local government due to incorrect program intervention. According to the results of the 2023 Coastal Forum, the DPD KNTI of Gresik, East Java Province, members from 400 traditional fisherfolks collectively stated that the regional government of Gresik Regency ignored their aspiration and participation in terms of how intervention of the fisherfolks' welfare programs should be designed and implemented. Because of the lack of meaningful involvement of traditional fisherfolk groups by the Gresik Regional government, regional programs dedicated to fisherfolks were implemented inappropriately. As a result, the quality of life of fisherfolks' families decreased, especially in the economic aspect.

Voices from Cilacap

To respond to the issue of basic rights of fisherfolks in Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province, DPD KNTI of Cilacap divided the discussions in the Coastal Climate Forum forum into three large groups. In details, each discussion group of traditional fisherfolks in this region are facing several problems related to their basic rights, including first, in the village of Kampung Laut Lengkong area in Cilacap, fisherfolks expressed their hope to be seen as humans in general, namely in terms of welfare. Currently, fisherfolks in this area require technical assistance related to their preparedness to face uncertain conditions in the economic aspect. In this village, there is one Fish Auction Place (TPI) that has not run or functioned for 10 (ten) years. The realization of supporting infrastructure development for fisherfolks are also highly needed, starting from the revitalization of boat docking areas, access to fisherfolks' mobility that is hampered by sedimentation, and the rehabilitation of mangrove areas.

In other areas in Cilacap, the members of DPD KNTI of Cilacap explained about the situation that was difficult for them, among which is the difficulties to fish because the waves were too big. It has become more difficult recently because there is an embankment/dike that endangers the fisherfolks because it is too close to the waves. Another condition is the lack of fuel stocks amid lower fish prices compared to previous years, of which its sales cannot cover the operational costs. Development in this area is needed, among others: Mini Breakwater of only 70m to dock their boat due to abrasion. Abrasion often occurs due to troughs in the Lengkong and Kemireng regions.

Voices from East Lombok

Meaningful participation is a precondition to realize inclusive public policies. The involvement of traditional fisherfolks from public discussion, planning, implementation, to evaluation is an important issue so that public policies can benefit the fisherfolks themselves. One of the regional policy instruments in the marine and fisheries sector is the Coastal and Small Island Zone Plan (RZWP3K). Until 2019, the province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) was one of the 21 provinces that had issued their RZWP3K Regional Regulation. However, in the process, the issuance of this rule does not involve the meaningful participation of local traditional fisherfolk groups, even though this regulation is directly affecting the living space of fisherfolks. According to the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum, DPD KNTI of East Lombok, stated that the issuance of RZWP3K in NTB Province did not involve much participation of fisherfolk groups, which ultimately, when the policy was carried out, it did not suit the needs of local fisherfolks.

Confirming the report from the East Lombok's KNTI DPD, the RZWP3K regulation is considered to be filled with problems and cause injustices to fisherfolks and coastal communities in many places in Indonesia, as written in an argumentative article from the Tempo Newspaper (Tempo, 2019). First, the preparation of the RZWP3K regional regulation is considered to not fully involve coastal communities and fisherfolks. Second, the territorial allocation for fishing settlements is too small, averaging below 0.5 percent of the total zoning. Third, large-scale infrastructure projects are dominating, such as the North Kalimantan's RZWP3K which allocates 36,049 hectares or 45 percent of the area for port development. Fourth, zoning for mining receives a larger portion which threatens the sustainability of the coastal environment, such as Lampung's RZWP3K which allocates 12,588 hectares or 31 percent for mining areas.



Tarakan City Coastal Climate Consultation, North Kalimantan

| Extreme weather also hinders our time at sea. If suddenly there are strong winds, we cannot go to sea because our fleet cannot face storms and waves.

Voices from North Kalimantan

In North Kalimantan Province, RZWP3K tend to be rife with problems amidst the occurring ecological disasters. Until 2021, recorded ecological disasters in this region include: flash flooding, toxic waste pollution, river water pollution, soil raw water pollution, and damage to watersheds that occur in many cities and regencies in North Kalimantan caused by mining industry activities (Betahita, 2021). Communities at the site level are directly impacted by the ecological disasters ranging from environmental pollution due to the carrying capacity of sustainability and declining ecosystems, to health, life safety, and the deprivation of living space. Amid ecological disaster threats that have occurred in North Kalimantan, fisherfolk groups also experience injustice because their basic rights are not fulfilled. The DPD KNTI of Malinau and Tarakan, North Kalimantan Province, stated that social protection for fisherfolk's families and coastal women is not sufficiently fulfilled.

Social protection is a key issue classified as a derivative issue in the fulfillment of the basic rights of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators in all branches of DPP KNTI spread across 31 cities and regencies in Indonesia. The social protection issues include, among others but are not limited to: safety and security in work, pension plan, and subsidies and fuel availability. All DPD KNTI stated in the Climate Forum Forum that social protection schemes do not care enough about the fate of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators. Two of crucial inherent issues in the social protection scheme are BPJS of Employment insurance premiums and replacement of damaged fishing gears after seafaring.

Voices from Ternate

The marine area of Ternate, North Maluku, is one of the many marine areas that experience destructive fishing. This situation exacerbates the traditional fisherfolks in this area because at the same time, they must compete with fisherfolks who come from outside the Ternate area and with the large fishing industry that targets fish resources in the Ternate marine waters zone. DPD KNTI of Ternate noted that at least for local fisherfolks in Ternate, North Maluku, this condition caused them to lose the competition because the equipment they were using tends to be makeshift or traditional. Local fisherfolks in Ternate also face conflicts with the large fishing industry, especially when the price of fish sold by these fisherfolks to these industries is often toyed with. During the process of trading, suppliers often control prices according to their own profit interest rather than the profit of the fisherfolks.



At the same time, the social rights and welfare of local fisherfolks in Ternate are ignored by the local government. DPD KNTI of Ternate describes this situation as state neglect towards the provision of adequate infrastructure for economic development that helps local fisherfolks in Ternate, North Maluku. The limitations of capital to modernize local fisherfolks' fishing equipment, the policy of high interest loan for local fisherfolks, inadequate port facilities (starting from the Fish Auction Place/TPI, fish storage warehouses, and inadequate boat workshop facilities), to the problem of poor road access that complicates the mobility of local fisherfolks in the region. This situation is further exacerbated by the lack of access to the administrative rights of fisherfolks such as for BPJS Nelayan and others

Voices from Pemasang

In line with the critical issue of social protection, fisherfolks in many parts of Indonesia still face latent problems in their right to an inclusive energy supply. Fuel is a vital requirement for the daily activities of fisherfolks throughout Indonesia. After going through various transitions, both from the aspect of price policy and the availability of raw materials, fuel is still a latent problem faced by traditional fisherfolks. In Pemasang Regency, Central Java Province, DPD KNTI of Pemasang recorded at least 4 (four) Fish Port Places (TPI) available in Pemasang Regency but only 1 (one) dedicated gas station available that could serve as the purchase point of subsidized fuel for fisherfolks. The situation creates a problem since families along the coast of Pemasang Regency, Central Java Province, are relying on their livelihoods by seafaring and doing various fishing activities.



Coastal Climate Forum Pemalang, Central Java

At least 4 (four) Fish Port Places (TPI) available in Pemalang Regency but only 1 (one) dedicated gas station available that could serve as the purchase point of subsidized fuel.

The availability of only 1 (one) dedicated gas station serving fisherfolks is not comparable to the demand needed by them. According to information submitted by DPD KNTI Pemalang, this situation impacted two things: first, service inclusivity. Every fisherman who wants to buy fuel for seafaring must queue for hours. The queue took at least 2 (hours) per person; Second, quota and price dumping by fuel brokers. Because the available infrastructure is not proportional to the level of demand and needs of fisherfolks, this condition would then be 'exploited' by fuel brokers with large access and capital. From the first and second impact, fisherfolks in Pemalang Regency are often conditioned to reduce their fuel demand quotas or buy them at prices above the set standards. The issue of inequality of access and inclusive fuel distribution for fisherfolks are experienced by almost all members of DPD KNTI in Indonesia.

A protracted and prolonged problems on the fulfillment of the basic rights of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers and cultivators who are members of DPD KNTI throughout Indonesia in the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum forum have been highlighted and they uniformly stated that a number of their basic rights, which amounted to 64.5% at most, are not fulfilled by the state, which includes the rights to a prosperous livelihood, education, and the environment. This situation shows that, problems about the development in the fisheries and marine sector have occurred widely and structurally, and there have not been enough partiality towards traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators. This statement also complements the injustices experienced by fisherfolks in Indonesia with various problematic and controversial regulations such as the Mining Law, the Job Creation Law, Government Regulation No.11 of 2023, and Government Regulation No.23 of 2023.



THE REALITY OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND TRADITIONAL FISHERFOLKS

The increasing climate crisis phenomenon currently threatens many sectors of life, including the lives of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators. In Demak Regency, Central Java Province, according to DPD KNTI of Demak at the 2023 Coastal Forum, sea level rise caused tidal flooding in many coastal villages within Demak Regency. Tidal flooding in Demak coastal areas has been increasing for the last 3 years. According to the Forum, this condition has been occurring only recently and never happened before, at least not before 2010. The issue of tidal flooding in this region is marked by traditional fisherfolks as part of the recent climate crisis.

Voices from Demak

Fisherfolks in the coastal village area of Demak Regency, Central Java Province usually took responsive action by raising the front of their buildings to deal with the tidal flood coming into their village. Although this action has temporary benefits, not all citizens can do the same. The real impact of the climate crisis which was observed recently by fisherfolks members at DPD KNTI Central Java, is the decrease in the quality and quantity of marine catches. The climate crisis has reduced their main income from seafaring. Other condition that also threatens them, apart from tidal flooding, is bad weather, which, according to information from the Forum, came in the form of strong winds such as typhoons that damage residents' settlements in recent years on the coast of Demak Regency, Central Java.

The climate crisis is increasing the frequency of severe weather in the oceans.



Coastal Climate Forum Demak, Central Java

The impacts of climate change are felt in Demak, including floods, typhoons and lightning which have the potential to damage the homes of coastal residents.

For the fisherfolks under the DPD KNTI Demak, Central Java Province, within the last 10 (ten) years or so, bad weather in the ocean has made it difficult to predict the pattern of fishing. “This year (2022-2023), during December to March, fisherfolks in Demak, Central Java province, were forced to cancel seafaring due to the changing seasonal patterns. During April-May when (it is supposed to be) entering the fish harvest period, (instead) the market price of fish fell”. This condition clearly has an impact on the decline in household income of traditional fisherfolks in Demak Regency, Central Java Province. Although fisherfolks in Demak mitigate the decline in household income through diversifying their jobs such as being a freelance construction workers, trading, or land farming, these methods are not always enough to be considered a long-term solution to the problem of bad weather in a climate crisis.

In Demak Regency, Central Java Province, DPD KNTI of Demak reported that the condition of the climate crisis had an impact on the social and economic lives of traditional fisherfolks. This condition creates a dilemma for fisherfolks to carry out their seafaring activities and the more often extreme weather conditions makes them cancel their seafaring. High waves, high rainfall, and strong winds are the conditions that are often encountered.

Regarding weather condition information, traditional fisherfolks in this region can be facilitated by the local government in terms of their need for weather forecast information before deciding to go to sea. This will minimize the losses caused, including avoiding accidents by fisherfolks when seafaring. Fisherfolks also expect a solution from the local government when they are unable to sea due to

extreme weather. By the minimum, solutions for procuring daily food needs for fisherfolks' families and also for the education and health needs of their families, because not all fisherfolks can switch professions easily. The manufacture of e-PAS boats in Demak is also an obstacle and sometimes being complicated by the local government.

Voices from Denpasar

The decrease in the quality of catches is also a threat during the climate crisis. From the stories told by the KPPMPI of Denpasar, Balinese communities narrated that the threat of the climate crisis has decreased the quality of fish catches, such as catches that are smaller than usual. The decline in the quality of fish catches can be caused by many factors including the decreasing carrying capacity of ecosystems due to environmental pollution at sea and the prolonged overfishing pattern. Fisherfolks in Denpasar, Bali Province also must travel further than usual. According to information conveyed by the KPPMPI community, until now, fisherfolks in this area had to travel up to 20 miles from the coast. Practically, when there is an increase in mileage, then the travel time along with the costs incurred will also increase.

Voices from Pekalongan

When facing the climate crisis, most of the 507 fisherfolk members of DPD KNTI of Pekalongan were forced to leave their fishing routine and switch to aquaculture by maximizing the diversification assistance program from the government and through individually owned ponds. The transition from catch to aquaculture fishing started to increase for 6 months prior due to the declining catches and increasing operational costs, followed by seldomly missed seafaring plan due to weather factors and more frequent high waves and strong winds when at sea.

Another problem is that tidal flooding is not considered as a disaster by the local government. The local government treats tidal flooding as a natural phenomenon that routinely occurs, and they see no reason to issue more budget for the affected communities. The construction of dikes to overcome tidal flooding is also a problem because the plans for its construction are not communicated with coastal communities, especially aquaculture fisherfolks, which would disruptive to their operations. The Pekalongan Regional Government's diversification program for small/traditional fisherfolks who switched to aquaculture, was also not fully accommodated and most fisherfolks are laborers (working in people's ponds) to support their families.



Voices from Madura

Income diversification at the household level is often used as an alternative action taken by traditional fisherfolks during climate crisis. In Madura, DPD KNTI reported that fisherfolks in this region had first sought other sources of income outside marine activities such as being factory workers, home industry-based fish processing, mobile traders, or other economic activities classified as random or informal. Especially in Sumenep Regency, Madura Island, although some fisherfolks who are members of DPD KNTI work on agricultural land as additional activity in addition to the fisheries and marine sector, unfortunately, it is not always sufficient to meet their household needs. DPD KNTI of Sumenep also noted that what distinguishes economic activities in the fishing sector from agriculture is the deadline for the results obtained. In the capture fisheries sector, fisherfolks get their results directly from buying and selling activities, while in the agricultural sector, they must wait for harvest time to get results. That is, if the harvest is normal without any obstacles, otherwise, the harvest price would fall, or they would experience crop failure.

The most significant thing in this region as recorded in the coastal climate consultation forum, is the extent of the impacts faced by coastal communities in the Sumenep Madura region in the climate crisis. DPD KNTI of Sumenep describes the related documentation on the impact of the climate crisis as occurred in 3 (three) villages including Lobuk Village, Tanjung Village, and Pagar Batu Village in Bluto District, Sumenep, which, in recent years faced a climate crisis in the form of tidal flooding, abrasion, large waves, and tornadoes. The immediate consequence felt by the fisherfolks was the damage to their ship and fishing gear. Fisherfolks must contend with the damage to their production equipment, while their social safety nets, such as substitutionary damages from the state are not fully available.

This situation doubles the burden that fisherfolks must bear, and voiced by DPD KNTI of Sumenep, Madura.

Voice of Kendal

Abrasion poses a hidden threat in climate crisis due to erosion of coastal areas. In Kendal Regency, Central Java Province, the DPD KPPI of Kendal, estimates that in the next 4 (four) to 5 (five) years, abrasion has the potential to submerge villages on the Kendal coast, one of which is at Dukuh Tawang village, Kendal Regency. In this village, according to information submitted by local coastal women, as of the last 10 (ten) years alone, flooding has routinely hit several points of the village. In fact, sea flooding has hit one area of Dukuh Tawang. In addition to bad weather intensity, other reason comes from the lack of a green belt as a natural barrier so that sea water does not hit the coastal village area. However, the local government seemed to ignore governance of green areas, namely by Mangrove planting. The location of Dukuh Tawang village itself looks isolated, especially in terms of access and range to the location, compared to other coastal villages in Kendal Regency.

The poor governance of coastal villages by the local government in Kendal

Regency is a basic problem faced by traditional fishing families and coastal women in this area. As a result, they experience layers of injustice. At the community level, the neglect of the principles of governance of coastal villages that are inclusive of the needs of fisherfolks, has caused difficulties

*In Kendal Regency, Central Java, DPD KPPI Kendal, **estimates that in the next 4 (four) to 5 (five) years, abrasion has the potential to widely submerge villages on the Kendal coast.***

in residents' daily mobility, especially when seafaring. This is shown, for example, in the unavailability of road access between villages on the Kendal coast to fishing supporting facilities and infrastructure and as a hub for mobility between the village and other areas. In the midst climate crisis threats, the impacts mentioned above are increasingly experienced in layers. People in this region, according to information discussed during the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum process, experienced a deficit in their main income from seafaring activities due to severe weather that hit recently. Residents can adapt to this situation by diversifying their work in their own ways such as aquafarming and freshwater fish farming on the mainland. However, access to capital and fertilizer assistance is often hampered by the bureaucratic aspects from the local government.



Coastal Climate Consultation of Mamuju, Sulawesi Barat

The sea has become increasingly fierce, the heat is unreasonable, some fishermen choose not to go to sea because the sea surface temperature is too hot.

Voices from Mamuju

The hydrometeorological disaster that occurred in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province, recently was marked as the impact of the climate crisis. BPBD of Mamuju noted that in mid-2022 there were 49 natural events and 5 non-natural disasters happened (BPBD Mamuju, 2022). In the midst of this vulnerability, according to reports by DPD KNTI of Mamuju, the local government is less alert to various forms of mitigation in the climate crisis at the Mamuju coastal area. In addition to mitigation efforts, the local government is considered unsupportive to forms of climate adaptation to improve coastal communities in this region. In fact, according to the 2023 Coastal Climate Forum report at DPD KNTI of Mamuju, the impact of the climate crisis has threatened the main livelihoods of traditional fisherfolks and coastal women in Mamuju Regency. The report also highlighted the climate crisis combined with the high stunting rate among fisherfolks' families in the region. Fisherfolks are looking for sources of nutrition from their activities at sea.

The impact of the climate crisis, which, in general, was documented by all DPD KNTI in 31 regions during the coastal climate Forum process, including: First, the fishers' household income deficit, which was caused by a decrease in catchment



quality and a decrease in the carrying capacity and damage to ocean ecosystems; Second, hydrometeorological disasters such as rising water surface, tidal flooding, hurricanes, and others that hit coastal villages and areas, which occurred in Aceh, Java, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi regions; Third, security and life safety, both due to the threat of bad weather at sea and in health aspects. The DPD KNTI reports stated that the upward trend related to the impact of the climate crisis on the health aspects of fisherfolks' families has increased in the last ten to twenty years.

In the global context, the climate crisis has clearly led to various situations including projections that in 2050 there will be a maximum decrease in fish catches in many Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) which will change in fish migration patterns, resulting in a decrease in quality and quantity by small fishers and, in other parts, the impact expands to productivity of onshore fisheries and aquaculture (FAO, 2018). With a similar content, the IPCC, through a publication entitled *Climate Change 2022: Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability (WGII)*, states that the description of the impact of the climate crisis on coastal and marine ecosystems includes: first, sea level rise which causes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, and habitat scarcity;

Second, coral reef bleaching, changes in fish migration patterns to the risk of disease in the oceans due to ocean warming; third, changes in weather patterns caused by climate disasters such as extreme weather, storms, typhoons, and floods. The climate crisis, as reviewed in this report, inherently threatens the safety and security of humans, especially community groups that have prioritized their livelihood areas in the ocean such as fisherfolks. The threat of the climate crisis causes the loss of people's livelihoods in coastal and archipelagic areas, health problems, and food insecurity.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The development policy roadmap in the Indonesian fisheries and marine sector does not show support and realization in favor of welfare development of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators. This is shown in public policies that are creating, perpetuating, and widening new inequalities between giant fisheries and tourism industry sectors, and small fishing groups. From the Mining Law to the Job Creation Law, these policies have shown that the Indonesian government still maintains false solutions for the development of small fishers in Indonesia. Development policies that expand the exploitation of marine resources will maximize the environmental and ecological damage to coastal and archipelagic areas which has been the main living space for fisherfolks in Indonesia.

Within this structural condition where false development solutions continue to be maintained even during the late second period of Joko Widodo's leadership, conditions of Indonesian fisherfolks amid the climate crisis worsen. The climate crisis has become a threat to reduce the vitality of fisherfolks, starting from their health, food security, safety, to loss of livelihoods. For this reason, solutions are needed that not only cross-sectoral and comprehensive, but also with clear partiality in the fulfillment of justice for Indonesian fisherfolks. The 2023 Coastal Climate Forum held on December 3-11, 2023, which has taken place simultaneously in 31 (thirty-one) cities and regencies in various regions in Indonesia aims to produce a documentation related to the concrete situation experienced by traditional and other fishing groups in the context of development justice and the climate crisis, and formulate various future aspirations related to various stakeholders.

Traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators through the

2023 Coastal Climate Forum forum recommended that interventions to fulfill their basic rights can be carried out through various policy instruments and operational actions in creating a support system for the welfare of fisherfolks' livelihoods, including at the village level. A village government partiality is needed as it is the closest state agency in the fisherfolks' cycle of life through: first, integrating village development, such as the village database system, with the fisherfolks' primary concerns and strengthen it. The integrated fisherfolks' database at the village level enables their advocacy to be in line with their priority needs, including the integration of social security networks (fisherfolks' BPJS, fisherfolks' production equipment, to issues related to fisherfolks' family economic development programs). The program to restructure coastal areas with community-based climate resilience and adaptation is also a necessity in the future and needs to be supported by the government starting at the village level.

Second, governments at the regency and city levels must involve fisherfolks meaningfully and participatively in all meetings related to the formulation of regional development plans (RPJMD). The government at those level must intensely carry out two-way communication, as well as providing responsive actions with fisherfolk groups, so that the formulation of policies related to the fulfillment of fisherfolks' basic rights is strategically based on what they need. The obligations of local governments, in this context, are seen as strategic, considering that they are state agents who have a mandate in planning, implementing, and evaluating policies on assistance, access to capital, technical guidance, business management, and conflict resolution involving fisherfolks. Local government can serve as a bridge to various stakeholders from the lower level (sub-district to village level), to other levels above (provinces and regencies).

Another equally important aspect is the strengthening of the fishing community (traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators) which is important for the fisherfolk themselves. DPP KNTI (Central Executive Board of the Traditional Fisherfolks' Union) as the organization of traditional fishing families in Indonesia has the homework to continue to develop advocacy strategies (both internally and externally) to achieve its vision and mission in the sovereignty and welfare of fisherfolks. It is critical in the future for the organization -red DPP KNTI- to strengthen its work since through this strengthening, the organization at all levels (regional and local) can expand their agency to individuals and communities of fisherfolks and coastal women in order to mainstream the welfare of fisherfolks through gender justice. In addition, the organization also does its homework in realizing a work program that can be used as an advocacy support system at all levels.

Finally, this study recommends a more paradigmatic aspect for future Indonesian government after the end of Joko Widodo’s government. The new government has a great obligation to review, make comprehensive corrections by involving fisherfolks’ organizations in Indonesia to evaluate various directions and policies that has been taken in the fisheries and marine sectors. It is time for Indonesia to abandon policies, regulations, and work programs that are loaded with physical development solutions in all aspects of fisheries, marine, coastal, and archipelago. A new development model is needed which, on the one hand aims to greatly improve the livelihoods of fisherfolks in Indonesia, while still prioritizing marine and archipelago ecological sustainability systems. Amid the climate crisis, the Indonesian government has a moral duty to fulfill basic rights of livelihood and welfare of fisherfolks by starting to put them as sovereign subjects of state public policies while also ensuring the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation roadmaps in the fishing sector with the principle of climate justice, which primarily puts the principles of procedural, distributive, recognition, and corrective justice. Such a step is needed to create enable Indonesia to lead climate change actions in the world through the fishing sector.

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*Traditional fishermen, coastal women, fish farmers and cultivators through the 2023 Coastal Climate Conference forum recommend that the fulfillment of **their basic rights** can be carried out using various policy instruments and operational actions.*





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ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1: List of Climate Forum dates and Locations

No.	Regency/City	Province	Implementation Date
1	Mamuju	West Sulawesi	December 2, 2023
2	Aceh Jaya	Aceh	December 7, 2023
3	Kendal	Central Java	December 4, 2023
4	East Lombok	West Nusa Tenggara	December 6, 2023
5	Semarang City	Central Java	November 30, 2023
6	Surabaya City	East Java	December 8, 2023
7	Tanjungbalai Asahan	North Sumatera	December 3, 2023
8	Tangerang	Banten	December 3, 2023
9	Malinau	North Kalimantan	December 5, 2023
10	Pemalang	Central Java	December 7, 2023
11	Lamongan	East Java	December 7, 2023
12	North Lombok	West Nusa Tenggara	December 8, 2023
13	Aceh Besar	Aceh	December 9, 2023
14	Indramayu.	West Java	December 9, 2023
15	Tana Tidung	North Kalimantan	December 5, 2023
16	Cilacap	Central Java	December 9, 2023
17	South Buru	Maluku	December 8, 2023
18	Bangkalan Regency	East Java	December 7, 2023
19	Aceh Selatan	Aceh	December 1, 2023
20	Cirebon	West Java	December 9, 2023
21	Gresik	East Java	December 5, 2023
22	Medan City	North Sumatera	December 8, 2023
23	Bintan	Riau Islands	December 2023
24	Jambi	Jambi	November 30, 2023
25	Denpasar	Bali	December 8, 2023
26	South Halmahera	North Maluku	December 8, 2023
27	Demak	Central Java	December 8, 2023
28	Pekalongan Regency	Central Java	December 7, 2023
29	Sumenep	East Java	December 6, 2023
30	Tarakan	North Kalimantan	December 4, 2023
31	Karimun	Riau Islands	December 2023
32	North Labuhanbatu	North Sumatera	December 9, 2023
33	Ternate	North Maluku	December 7, 2023
34	Morotai	North Maluku	December 8, 2023
35	Batubara	North Sumatera	December 2023

Attachment 2: Notes on 2023 Coastal Climate Consultation

No.	KNTI's Area	Fisherfolks & Coastal Citizens Basic Rights Fulfillment Situation	Climate Change Impacts	Community & Village level aspirations	Regency Level Aspirations	Provincial Level Aspiration	National Level Aspiration
1	DPD KNTI of Mamuju	The non-fulfillment of rights based on fisherfolks' identity ownership, namely on <i>e-kusuka</i> and wave barriers, especially in fisherfolks' coastal areas	Tsunami	Observe the traditional fishing facilities and build a culture of cooperation (<i>gotong royong</i>) and collaboration with fisherfolks to increase their income	Observe the traditional fisherfolks in terms of fuel subsidies and increase wave barriers in coastal areas		
2	DPD KNTI of South Aceh	Difficulty and the lack of accessibility and realization of assistance to empowerment at the community level, port facilities, fishing gear assistance, navigation devices (GPS), social protection, and work safety protection	What often happens is that waves and winds will make the estuary shallow, and it is troubling the fisherfolks to go to the sea. Disasters rarely occur but every year there will always sand dredging by large waves.	Fisherfolks hoped to be involved from village to sub-district discussions to convey their aspirations so that the village funds can be budgeted for them	For the government to make special policies due to the impacts of climate change, sensitizations of climate change to fisherfolks are urgently needed, increase the budget for fisherfolks and involve them in district development deliberations	To be able to build port facilities or shallow estuary dredging in southern Aceh, because this is also a factor that inhibits fisherfolks' activity	For the national level, a special law needs to be made on climate change and its implementation must be clear and precise, so this situation does not continue to happen to fisherfolks, including directing/ intervening to the provincial government and regency/city so that the fisherfolks are properly addressed
3	DPD KNTI of Kendal Regency	Decrease in the number of fish caught thus reducing income	flooding and abrasion	Ease for aquaculture fisherfolks to get fertilizer	fisherfolks experience many problems that have not been responded to by relevant agencies	traditional fisherfolks are experiencing a crisis / adversity that requires attention from the government	fisherfolks want the government to be responsive and attentive to the impacts of climate change and allocate budget to handle them

No.	KNTI's Area	Fisherfolks & Coastal Citizens Basic Rights Fulfillment Situation	Climate Change Impacts	Community & Village level aspirations	Regency Level Aspirations	Provincial Level Aspiration	National Level Aspiration
4	DPD KNTI of Sumenep	The unrealized economic welfare	Big waves caused so many fishing gear and houses got damaged	The existence of assistance, control of affected areas, control of marine ecosystems, control on the use of fishing gear, fuel subsidies, fishing gear assistance, assistance in obtaining capital, training in creative fish processing businesses, Business Permit (NIB) registration assistance. Ship's document, <i>Kusuka</i> card, and Employment BPJS	Similar to aspirations at the village level	Similar to aspirations at the village level	Similar to aspirations at the village level
5	DPD KNTI of Gresik	1. Decrease in income (money) 2. Fewer catch 3. Increased diesel spending (high seafaring costs) 4. Vulnerable safety level	1. Failure to adapt to climate change 2. Small-scale environmental damage incidents 3. Natural Resources Crisis	The involvement of traditional fisherfolks in the development agenda of the village	The involvement of traditional fisherfolks in the development agenda of the Regency/City	The involvement of traditional fisherfolks in the development agenda of the province	Involvement of traditional fisherfolks in the development agenda and action at the national level
6	DPD KNTI of Malinau	Natural disaster	Waste, flooding	None	Rehabilitation of coastal and Malinau	Available	Involvement of traditional fisherfolks in the development agenda and action at the national level
7	DPD KNTI of Tarakan	Decreased income of fisherfolks	Strong winds	Education and sensitization are needed	Social protection takes precedence	Building a fleet for fisherfolks who can cope with changing weather	Establish rules for the protection of fisherfolks during weather changes

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8	DPD KNTI of Aceh Jaya	The lack of fisherfolks' fish catch	Large waves and strong winds accompanied by storms	Proposing the establishment of BUMDES (Village-Owned Enterprises) for Fisherfolks Communities	Increased Knowledge related to Climate Change and Social Assistance	Green technology model that can detect changes in ocean currents with the potential to threaten the safety of fisherfolks	Adequate Facilities and Infrastructure Assistance for fisherfolks
9.	DPD KNTI of South Halmahera	1. it is difficult to go to the sea, 2. fisherfolks' income is decreasing, 3. educational activities are hampered for fisherfolks' children	1. the waves are getting bigger, 2. Many fishing fleets are sinking, 3. fisherfolks are losing their way due to fog, 4. abrasion	1, the construction of drainage as wave barrier in coastal fishing villages, 2. the provincial or central government often holds sensitization activities related to the impact of climate change at the level of coastal villages	1. provide aid such as an adequate and precise fishing fleet, 2. regency government visits at the village level to be able to see the dynamics that occur among coastal fisherfolks.	1. the provincial government can make fair policies for fishery business stakeholders with micro-scale fisherfolks, 2. purse seine vessels are a source of problems for small-scale fisherfolks who always fish in micro-scale fishing areas	1. advocacy in disaster management at the regional level that has not been maximized, 2. taking on fair policy for micro-scale fisherfolks, 3. market access at the village level is still difficult, 4. to withstand food security such as fish (Tuna) should there be a small-scale ice factory at the village level.
10	DPD KPPMPI of Denpasar City	The size of the fish catch is now smaller, fisherfolks had to sail 20 miles from the coast	Tidal flooding, plastic waste inside fish's body.	Advocacy for the right to welfare, the right to information on climate change education, the right to equality in education	Advocacy for the right to welfare, the right to information on climate change education, the right to equality in education	Advocacy for the right to welfare, the right to information on climate change education, the right to equality in education	Regulation of restrictions on the use of single-use plastics and regulation of a massive decrease in plastic production
11	DPD KNTI of Pekalongan Regency.	it is difficult to go to the sea and the ponds do not produce optimum results	Tidal flood, Flash flood, and Abrasion	there are aspirations for coastal communities from the village but not maximized	nothing	assistance in net, diesel, bamboo, etc	Diesel fuel, outboard, nets, dragon trap, etc
12	DPD KNTI of Medan	Unusual tides Unpredictable weather	Tidal Flood	Protection for fisherfolks Marine reforestation in the Malacca strait	BPJS of Employment Marine Reforestation	-	-

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13	DPD KNTI of Tana Tidung Regency	The occurrence of high waves that they cannot sea The displacement of river fish due to rising water temperature makes it difficult to get fish	Landslide	Climate change, if not controlled, poses an urgent threat to the health, food supply, biodiversity, and livelihoods of fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators	To control significant climate change, let's jointly preserve nature, control waste, and expand greening areas	To control significant climate change, let's jointly preserve nature, control waste, and expand greening areas	Climate change is a big problem, and it absolutely must be solved and deserves to be our shared priority
14	DPD KNTI of Tuban Regency	The impact of the waves of the North Sea wave along the Tuban Regency is increasingly damaging and sink fishing boats because there is no mooring and the estuary river channel, which should be 100% safe, is not utilized as a safety land for fishing boats. Abrasion to the homes of seaside residents and expanding every year	When accompanied by the coming extreme weather, it is certain that more fishing boats will sink and heavily damaged, coastlines and residents' homes can be lost and destroyed, while reports to the local government are never responded	The village government is still unsure, the regency and provincial government only act if there are reports from fisherfolks and they do not have the initiatives to go down to the fisherfolks' bases	Minimal at all	Minimal at all	Many failed to materialize
15	KPPMPI of Cirebon	The impact affects fisherfolks when going to the sea and even aquafarmers and cultivators experience the same effects from weather changes	A lot of waste can be a source of disease, tidal flood is also one of the threats for fisherfolks when they want to sail	The village government must play a more active role in social activities from the community or organization	Expand consultation activities for fisherfolks and make it as a foundation in making policies	There is a fishing gear program for fisherfolks	The existence of a subsidized diesel program for fisherfolks to be on target and (assistance) for fishing gear for fisherfolks

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16	DPD KNTI of Cilacap Regency	The impact we experienced from the change in weather patterns was very unfavorable for us, even we had to try to find other business alternatives to continue living	Patterns of changes in disaster threats that often occur suddenly and unexpectedly, such as weather transition period (Pancaroba) and non-stop raining for days	Raise public awareness about the importance of protecting the environment from pollution	Capital access assistance as well as technical and financial management guidance for Cultivators, Coastal Women and Aquafarmers. Fishing Gear Assistance for Fishers Equipment assistance for farmers, aquafarmers, and coastal women	Assistance for Mangrove Forest Reforestation, as well as technology that we can develop considering the very abundant potential of Natural Resources in our place but has not been properly managed. Assistance for Coastal Women, cultivators, and aquafarmers around Segara Anakan Lagoon, in the form of capital and financial management	Normalization of Segara Anak's Lagoon, Segara Anakan's river diversion Reforestation of Segara Anakan's Mangrove Forest Guidance to maximize the potential of Natural Resources Capital assistance and financial management (for farmers, aquafarmers, and coastal women around Segara Anakan Lagoon)

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17	DPD KNTI of Ternate City	Currently, amid the minimal basic fishing rights, waves are often getting bigger, rain is erratic, and the fishing season can no longer be predicted. The risk of seafaring for fisherfolks is getting bigger.	Suddenly it rains and waves are high when fisherfolks are going to go to the sea, so sometimes they can get lost because the engine is damaged or lost and they don't have GPS, even though the distance is getting farther away	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The village must have valid fisherfolks data 2. Propose an initial recommendation on fisherfolks who are entitled to fuel subsidy 3. The village must have a database of fisherfolks who already have ship permits, have obtained their proficiency certificates (SKN), and have Health and Employment BPJS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the safety of fisherfolks by providing subsidies to Health or Employment BPJS 2. Create a scheme to fairly distribute subsidized fuel quotas to small-scale fisherfolks 3. Assisting fisherfolks in the event of conflict between traditional and industrial fisherfolks 4. Provide aid to fishing groups or cooperatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the central government to accelerate the licensing of Rumpon or Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) 2. Control illegal FADs and unlicensed fishing vessels from provinces other than North Maluku 3. Draft regulations so that companies do not monopolize the business that harm fisherfolks 4. Invite investors into the province of North Maluku, because price competition between companies will benefit fisherfolks as those companies will compete to buy catches in high prices from fisherfolks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed up the FAD licensing process 2. Does not complicate small fishers with the many permits that must be made, but no facilitation being made 3. Licensing does not always have to be made at central (Jakarta), it is difficult for small fisherfolks to access them, especially those from areas with difficult network 4. Regarding point 3, if everything is made through an app, what about the those small fisherfolks who have network problems or are still technologically challenged 5. Fish are increasingly difficult to get, but the policy is only rhetorical

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18	DPD KNTI of Surabaya City	Fisherfolks cannot go to the sea and the economy is disrupted	High waves of sea water, strong winds, tornadoes, and tidal flooding	Village Government to pay more attention to what the primary needs of fisherfolks is	The city government must be more responsive and help find solutions to the fishing community related to the needs, obstacles, and problems faced by the fishing community of Surabaya City	Must visit often and see in the field what is happening in the coastal environment and the surrounding sea.	Climate change is inseparable from the impact of inappropriate and misdirected policies.
19	DPD KNTI of Lamongan Regency	Fisherfolks cannot go to the sea, aquafarmers and its empowerment suffer losses due to uncertain tides	Strong winds and high waves that sometimes damage boats and people's homes around the shore	The village works with fisherfolk groups to monitor the development of fisherfolks facing climate change	Creating programs related to empowerment for coastal communities and programs to maintain coastal cleanliness	Always provide daily weather information, programs for improving coastal and marine ecosystems	Food programs during climate change, make it easier to about the requirements needed to go to the sea, and subsidies related to fuel diesel quotas that are still less than what is needed
20	DPD KNTI of East Lombok	Going further out to the sea and tidal flood often happens	Disasters came suddenly and the threat of high heat, tidal floods, and flooding in the settlement when it rains	Immediately adopt policies related to climate change	Immediately adopt policies related to climate change	Immediately adopt policies related to climate change	Immediately adopt policies related to climate change

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21	DPD KNTI of North Lombok	<p>Management policies for the development of capture fisheries in North Lombok Regency are not directed, which results in the fulfillment of fishermen's basic rights being neglected.</p> <p>Then there is no guarantee of certainty of fishing business, security and safety insurance. Ekusuka Card, Fuel Subsidy. And fishermen's tenure rights. As well as supporting infrastructure for service businesses</p>	<p>Unpredictable weather, sea surface temperatures rising, fish migration patterns shifting, fishing distances increasing, fishing operational costs increasing,</p> <p>The stock of fish raw materials for catfishers and processors is decreasing.</p> <p>Apart from that, there is a dispute over parking space for canoes with tourism operators along the coastal border.</p>	<p>Traditional small-scale fishermen are covered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) data and priority proposals for social assistance programs, as well as improving fishing facilities and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Diversification of fishing businesses, implementation of coastal ROI regulations.</p> <p>Spatial planning for adaptation and mitigation efforts as well as renewable energy transition</p>	<p>Spatial planning regulations. The e-Kusuka card is integrated banking, unexpected shopping (BTT).</p> <p>Financing schemes for adaptation and mitigation efforts as well as renewable energy transition</p>	<p>Implementation of fishermen protection, energy subsidy policies, community involvement in developing a sustainable fisheries development policy framework.</p> <p>Financing schemes for adaptation and mitigation efforts as well as renewable energy transition</p>
22	DPD KNTI of Bintan	<p>Unable to sail</p> <p>Flood</p> <p>Abrasion and landslides</p>	<p>Floods, landslides, and large tornadoes</p>	<p>Building a fishpond in preparation for when fisherfolks do not go to the sea and greening in fishing villages</p>	<p>Draft environmentally friendly regulations for coastal and waste banks</p>	<p>Do not recommend sea mining or exploitation of the sea, stop permits that create disasters for nature</p>	<p>Issue rights to establishments at sea for fisherfolks whose homes are on the water. Stop subsidized fuel and replace it with cash assistance, and catch the perpetrators of waste disposal at sea</p>

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23	DPD KNTI of Demak	<p>- Coastal communities set aside income (reduced basic needs) to buy solid soil (Padas) to elevate house</p> <p>- and aquafarmers must spend more money, to overcome the broken embankments, due to higher tidal floods</p> <p>And certainly, all fishing activities were disrupted and stopped completely, when the el-nino hit</p>	Floods, typhoons, and lightning that can damage coastal homes	Road construction, stunting for fisherfolks' children	Provision of fisherfolks' business support (machine distribution)	Not yet	Grocery assistance
24	DPD KNTI of Indramayu	The drastic decline of fisherfolks' income in Indramayu in recent years. In addition, there is no fuel subsidy, BPJS for Fisherfolks, and legal protection when there are problems at sea.	Flooding, Prolonged drought, extreme and irregular weather	Strengthening fisherfolks' community autonomy at village level and between them in Indramayu Regency, West Java	Preparation of green zoning for mangrove ecosystems on the coast of Indramayu	Preparation of green zoning for mangrove ecosystems on the coast of Indramayu	The involvement of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions from traditional fisherfolks

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25	DPD of Aceh Besar	The catch of fisherfolks is reduced and irregular due to climate change. rainfall and strong winds are erratic.	the threat of disasters, high winds, high waves, and droughts,	<p>1. Suggestion for the village is that residents should not litter and should have a recycling program.</p> <p>2. It is expected that the village utilizes the village funds as best as possible with the mandate to be a wise leader and make a prosperous village</p> <p>3. there is sensitization with the fishing community to the entire community and forming environmental groups and waste processors in coastal villages so that waste is not disposed of at sea.</p>	<p>1. The regency government conducts sensitization on climate change and other matters concerning the needs of coastal communities.</p> <p>2. hold sensitization on the importance of awareness to protect the environment so undesirable climate change effect does not occur</p> <p>3. Pay more attention to the condition of villages in coastal areas.</p>	<p>1. Leaders must take to the field, not just speaking in theories.</p> <p>2. It is expected to give serious attention and regulations that support the protection and welfare of small fisherfolks</p> <p>3. Make policies for each regency to create healthy living movements and good waste management</p>	<p>1. pay more attention and listen to the voices of the little people</p> <p>2. Request the central government to provide special subsidy assistance for fisherfolks and for the needs of coastal communities.</p> <p>3. The central government should not make rules that change every year, so that local governments won't be confused in implementing them.</p>
26	DPD KNTI of Batam City	couldn't get to go to the sea	tornadoes	more training	improvement in the standard of living of fisherfolks with assistance	fishing gear assistance and cultivation development	fisherfolks' welfare
27	DPD KNTI of South Buru Regency	Eastern rains or thunderstorms hurt fisherfolks	Large waves and houses were partially hit by waves and wind	Creating a fishing post	Wave retaining riprap	Improvement of coastal & marine environmental ecosystems	Involvement of local fisherfolks in climate change mitigation and adaptation policy agendas and actions

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28	DPD KNTI of Tegal Raya	Clearly the fisherfolks do not go to the sea, fish prices soar because there is a lot of market demand. To minimize, cold storage is used, but this is not all possible, due to limited capital	Ship caught on fire	Participate in supporting programs that support the sustainability of better climate stewardship without having complicated bureaucracy in licensing	Providing good and useful programs for coastal communities, this can be done collaboratively with youth in the area, KPPMPI TEGAL is ready to support this	Re-examination of existing developments in the regency/ city area, in this case on the port of Tegal which was no longer suitable to accommodate hundreds of ships. And the management of this port has been taken over to the province	Supporting all good programs for coastal areas by providing fund subsidies to support this
29	DPD KNTI of Morotai Island	The occurrence of coastal abrasion, fisherfolks cannot carry out their seafaring activities because of safety risks	Rainfall and waves with high intensity become a threat and even cause casualties that occur almost every year. Some have been missing and not found even today, while some are dragged by currents all the way to the Philippines. There is also coastal abrasion and tidal flooding that occurs every year	Reconfirm residents who work as fishers so that they do not collide with policies related to obtaining their basic rights as fisherfolks Sensitize the importance of preserving mangroves	1. Distribution of fisherfolks' basic rights must be right on target, not partial, and maintain its quality	Reconfirming fisherfolks, aquafarmers and cultivators who have not obtained their basic rights and safety net and pension so that they can be accessed by all levels of fisherfolks	

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30	DPD KNTI of Pemalang	<p>Changes in weather patterns have a significant impact on the activities of traditional fisherfolks, coastal women, aquafarmers, and cultivators. Some of the impacts include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wave and Wind Changes: Changes in wave and wind patterns can make sea conditions more unstable, making it difficult for fisherfolks to go to the sea. This can affect fish catch and their safety at sea. 2. Rainfall Changes: Unexpected increases or decreases in rainfall can affect aquaculture such as ponds. Sudden floods or droughts can disrupt fish, shrimp, or shellfish production in ponds. 3. Sea Water Rise: Rising seawater can threaten coastal areas, resulting in coastal erosion and intrusion of seawater into traditional fishing areas. This can disrupt fish habitats and other coastal resources. 4. Season Change: Changes in the seasons, including irregular rainy and dry seasons, can affect the life cycle of fish and other marine organisms. This can disrupt fish migration patterns and resource availability for traditional fisherfolks. 	Tidal flood is one of the most frequent disasters	The need for real time fisherfolk data collection, so that the program carried out by the local/central government can be effective and on target.	The provision of special fuel for fisherfolks must be considered, since in reality, the Fisherfolk Gas Station (SPBUN) actually serves non-fisherfolks who would resell them in retail. Providing Health Insurance to coastal communities	The provision of special fuel for fisherfolks must be considered, since in reality, the Fisherfolk Gas Station (SPBUN) actually serves non-fisherfolks who would resell them in retail. Providing Health Insurance to coastal communities	The provision of special fuel for fisherfolks must be considered, since in reality, the Fisherfolk Gas Station (SPBUN) actually serves non-fisherfolks who would resell them in retail. Providing Health Insurance to coastal communities

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31	DPD KNTI of Semarang City	Fisherfolks do not go to the sea, there is no income. Debt is piling up. Boats are damaged	Tidal floods, waves, winds, rainfalls, sea water rise, and the season	Education, collaboration, action in addressing village-level climate change such as maintaining cleanliness, reducing waste, etc.	Providing a jetty because ships are often damaged by high waves	Provide solutions to climate change.	Real actions to minimize climate change. Providing health insurance, employment assistance etc.

Attachment 3: Activity Documentation







Indonesian Traditional Fisherfolks Union (KNTI)

KNTI is a mass-based community organization of fishermen, cultivators, salt farmers and small-scale fishery product processors with a management structure at the central to regional levels. KNTI aims to fight for policy changes that guarantee the welfare of Traditional Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Cultivator and traditional fish farmers and their families. Realizing social, cultural, economic, political justice and sustainability of the marine and coastal environment. As well as mobilizing the social, cultural, economic and political power of Traditional Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Cultivators and traditional fish farmers in fighting for their rights.

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