

FISHERWOMEN MARINE STEWARDSHIP THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ENHANCE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: A CASE STUDY OF TULUNGAGUNG FISHING COMMUNITIES, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA



Setyawati Fitrianggraeni
Fildza Nabila Avianti
M. Soufi Cahya Gemilang
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TENDEAN SQUARE KAV. 6. LT. 4, Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No. 122 - 124
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia - 12170

+6221 2793 7477 | Hotline: +62 852 1955 2955

Email: contact@gisli.org Website: www.gisli.org

Maritime Safety in Indonesia: An Overview

Legal Framework

Law 17/2008 on Shipping (UU Pelayaran)

Government Regulation 21/2010 on Maritime Ecosystem Safeguarding

Structural Arrangement



MINISTRY OF
MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



Ministry of Transportation
Republic of Indonesia

Fishing Boat in Indonesia: An Overview

FISHING BOAT	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Unit	25,718	27,135	28,355	31,699	35,840	39,330
	Total GT	1,998,204	2,062,252	2,110,373	2,195,874	2,288,440	2,371,159

- There are 483 accidents of Indonesian fishing boats from 2018-2021


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2018–2021, Sebanyak 483 Kecelakaan Kapal Perikanan Indonesia

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Kapal di Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai, Kabupaten Simba. FOTO: DARILAUT.ID

Darilaut – Komite Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi (KNKT) mencatat sebanyak 483 insiden kecelakaan kapal perikanan Indonesia kurun waktu 2018-2021. Korban meninggal dunia dalam insiden tersebut 443 jiwa.



HAKORDIA
HARI ANTIKORUPSI SEDUNIA 2023
Siapa Bersih Jajang, Siapa Bersih Raga

TERBARU

- COVID-19 Melonjak, Kementerian Kesehatan Meminta Pemda Siag Siaga
- Kasus COVID-19 Meningkat di Asia Tenggara
- Kasus Virus Corona Terus Meningkat di

Current problems of marine disaster preparedness in Indonesia

- Fiscal deficit remains the problem for disaster management implementation.
- Lack of representation from fisherwomen in marine stewardship
- The need for public-private partnership ("PPP) as a proactive, collaborative, and multidimensional approach involving various stakeholders.
- Previous studies on PPP in disaster management focuses on environmental shocks



Public Private Partnership in Disaster Reduction in a Developing Country: Findings From West Sumatra, Indonesia

Jonatan A. Lassa

(Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change, Kupang)

April 2013

Asian Political Science Review (e-ISSN: 2730-3624)
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Towards Better Flood Disaster Governance by Applying Local Government and Private Sector Partnership Concept: A Case Study of Luwu Utara, Indonesia

Fera Juliana Fajar

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: ferajulianafajar07@gmail.com

Fatmawati

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: fatmamappasere@gmail.com

Riski Amaliyah

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: riskimalia250@gmail.com

Arif Rahman Setiawan

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: arifrahmansetiawan96@gmail.com

Muh. Rasyidi Mahmud

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: rasyid89mahmud@gmail.com

The Study Objective

- We want to focus specifically on disasters related to maritime safety.
- Our study evaluate the current forms of maritime safety management & public-private partnership in coastal Indonesia using Tulungagung, a province in east Java, Indonesia, as a case study.

Research Questions:

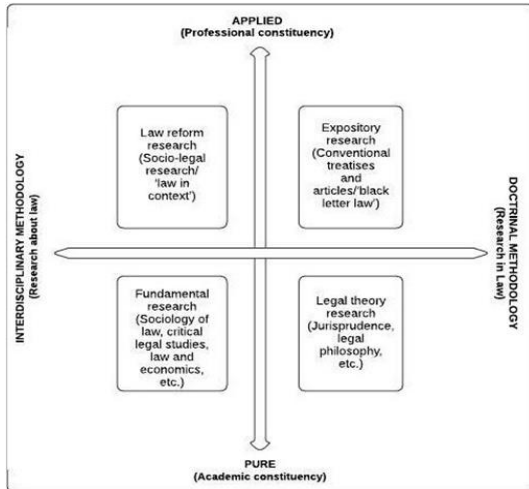
- What are the current shortcomings of maritime disaster preparedness in Indonesian context? Is the lack of participation by fisherwomen one of them?
- Can Public-Private Partnership enhance maritime disaster preparedness with a focus of participation by fisherwomen?

Indonesian Maritime Disaster Preparedness Legal Framework

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030
- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015
- Law Number 24 of 2007 on Disaster Counter Measure
- Law Number 17 of 2008 on Shipping
- Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government
- Government Regulation Number 62 of 2013 on Transportation Accident Investigation
- Head of BNPB Regulation Number 1 of 2012 on Guidance on Resilience Village/Sub District Village

Methodology

- Socio-Legal Approach
- Patchwork Ethnography with 5 visits from May-November 2023.
- In-depth interviews with 9 main stakeholders.
- Added with 3 Focus Group Discussions with 20 fisherfolk (10 fisherwomen & 10 fishermen).



Data Collection



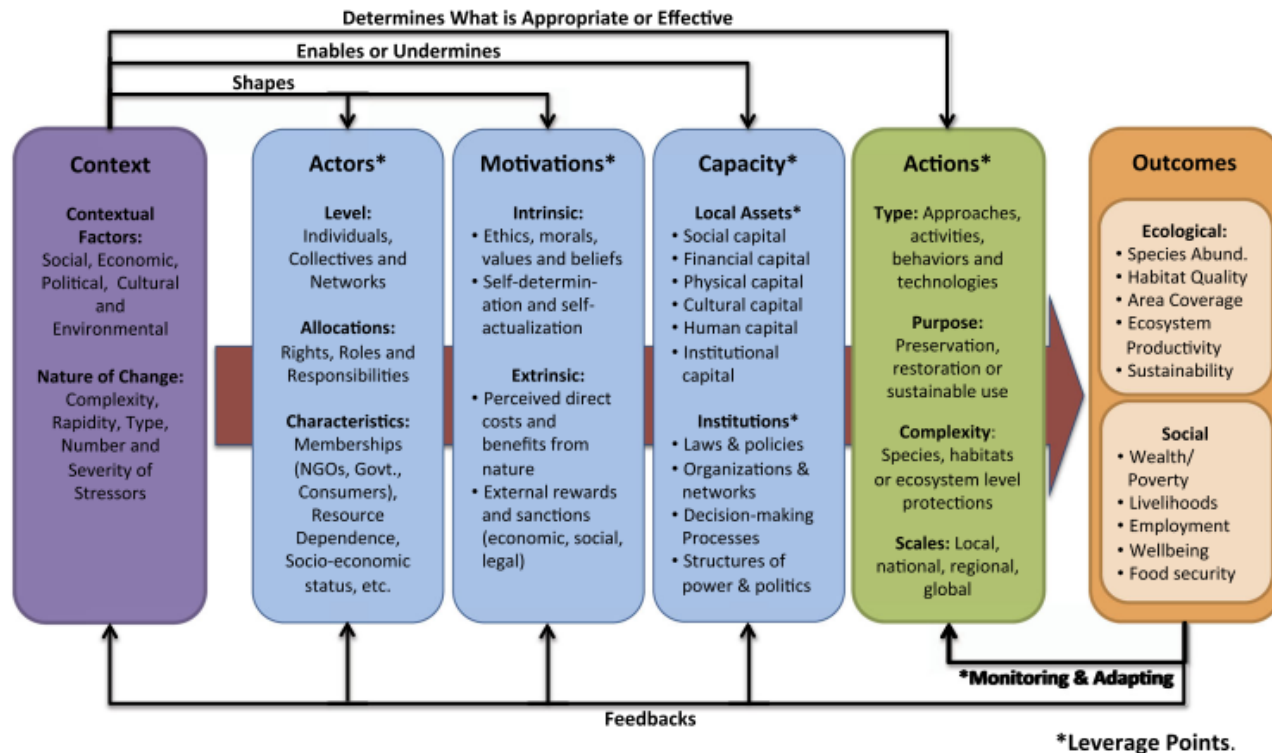
Maritime Disaster Preparedness and Marine Stewardship

- Maritime disaster preparedness are risk perceptions and measures that were implemented to respond toward future maritime disaster.
- Marine stewardship are, “the actions taken by individuals, groups or networks of actors, with various motivations and levels of capacity, to protect, care for or responsibly use the environment in pursuit of environmental and/or social outcomes in diverse social-ecological contexts” (Bennett *et al*, 2018).



Marine Stewardship Framework

Bennett *et al* (2018) provided a framework for stewardship below. Our study focuses on the context, actors, & motivations.

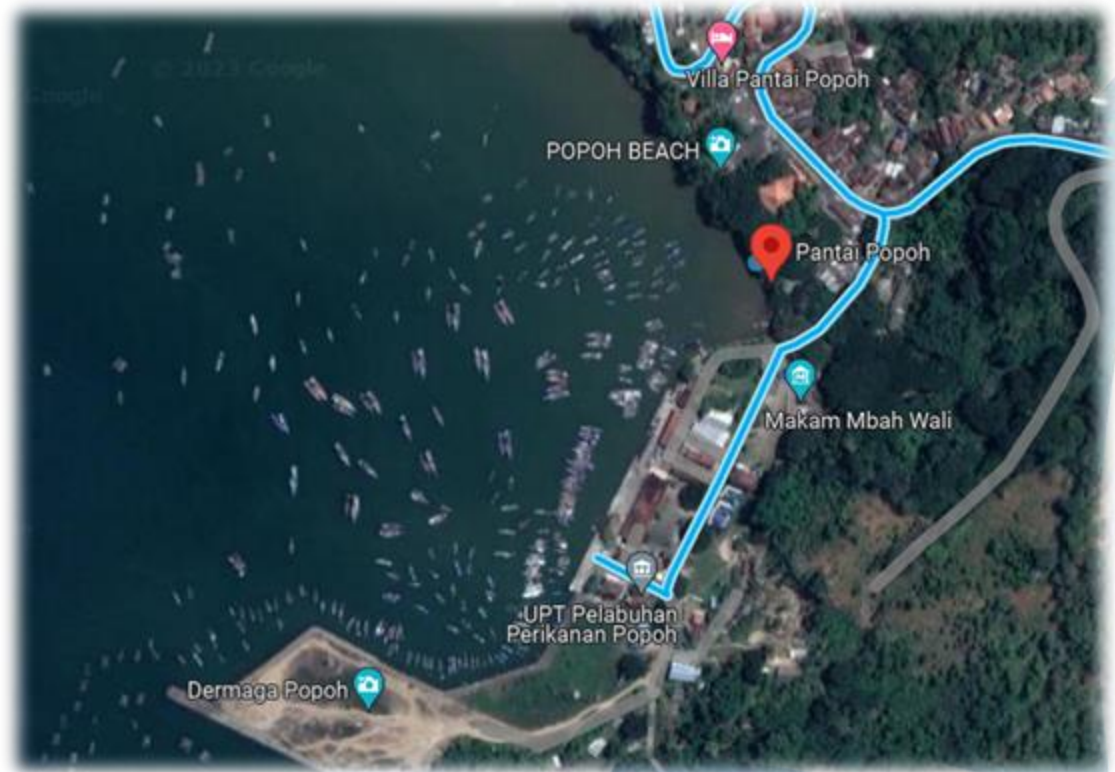


Fisherwomen in Marine Stewardship

- Fisherwomen are women who works in the fishery sector, both downstream (capture fisheries, aquaculture, etc.) and upstream (selling fish, processing fish, etc.).
- Fisherwomen has been overlooked in fishery policies (Fitriana & Stacey, 2012), despite studies looking at how they contribute a more ethical and sustainable marine resource extraction (Gissi *et al*, 2018; Napitupulu & Tanaya, 2020)
- Their key position made them an integral part of a sustainable fishery resource management and an agent of maritime safety due to their vital role in the marine stewardship system.



Case Study - Tulungagung Map



Finding: Maritime Safety in Tulungagung

Pokmaswas (Group of Societal Surveillance) is a top-down body organized by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs to watch and report marine concerns to the Department.

Three main problems in maritime safety implementation in the southern coast of Tulungagung:

1. Infrastructural Problem.
2. Organizational Problem.
3. Resource Problem.

Finding: Gender and Maritime Safety in Tulungagung

- Fisherwomen's involvement is still limited because of gender evaporation by government's officials, patriarchal views inside fishing communities, and double-burden of care.
- Fisherwomen's occupation mostly centered on the shore is essential to safeguard the environment.
- Fisherwomen's potentials are rarely viewed and when it was viewed, only their labor is extracted but they were not included in the decision-making process.
- They were never included in Pokmaswas' stewardship as it is deemed as a "men's affairs" (*urusan bapak-bapak*).

Finding: Current Public-Private Partnership in Maritime Safety

- PPP efforts at maritime production in Tulungagung materializes in infrastructural buildings in Popoh Fish Market.
- PT Mina Perkasa has not included maritime safety as its priorities yet.
- PPP in maritime safety also has not been the main agenda of the Tulungagung Regional Government. Limited resources for capture fisheries program and limited speculated incentives remain to be the problem.

Proposal: Public-Private Partnership for Gender Mainstreaming

- Fisherwomen could be the main actor in decision-making and implementation of marine stewardship in Tulungagung.
- We need to be aware of various obstacles in implementing this program and how gendered views are disabling gender mainstreaming in marine stewardship.
- The private sector should champion the role of fisherwomen as decision-makers and main actors in marine stewardship.

First Action: GISLI Initiative in Raising Awareness

- GISLI raise awareness on maritime safety to fisherfolk in Indonesia, with focus to fisherwomen.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GISLI and Directorate General of Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products, Indonesian Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries.
- Supported by Anggraeni and Partners, an Indonesian boutique law firm with ocean-maritime as one of its focus of practice and research.
- The initiatives have been conducted in Sukabumi and Banyuwangi through socialization directed toward fisherfolk in cooperation with Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.



Gerakan Ingat Selamat Layar Indonesia
Think Tanks for Indonesia Maritime Safety

Thank You & Happy to Collaborate

Setyawati Fitrianggraeni

PhD Candidate in Maritime Law and Policy - World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden
(WMU is a specialized agency of the United Nations)
Assistant Professor - Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia
Managing Partner - Anggraeni and Partners
GISLI – Head of Law and Research Division

w1904338@wmu.se
Fitri@ap-law.solutions.com