

CSO Report from Fisherfolks Coalition of Indonesia

About KNTI (Indonesia Fisherfolks Coalition)

KNTI is a mass organization of fisher people both men and women that spread in 26 area of Indonesia. We establish in the context of the resistance to the privatization of the coastal and small islands. The privatization of the resources is the global problem with the context on our issue is in the ocean grabbing, so that I am also here today, representing the World Forum of Fisher Peoples. WFFP is a global fisher movement of national fisher movements with members from over 40 countries. We represent 10 million fisher people on the global scale.

National Context

- Archipelago states consist of 17.504 (bernama 16.056, belum bernama 1.448 update Agustus 2017)
- Number of coastal villages in Indonesia: 12.681 villages (all vilages that located inside a coastal sub-district reaches 25.224 villages);
- Number of coastal districts/bordered by coast: 2,232 districts;
- Number of regencies/coastal cities reaches: 327 cities/districts;
- Provinces with the most islands: (1) Riau Islands with 2,408 islands; (2) West Papua with 1,945 islands; and (3) North Maluku with 1,474 islands. Second longest coast line in the world: 99.093 km
- 2.342 Island from all are inhabitant and the small island are not having a secure tenure rights on land.
- Several cases are related to small-scale fisheries tenure to resources not only land also water where they fish.

CASES

Case 1: Coastal Jakarta Development: Waterfront City, 17 Artificial Island Reclamation and NCICD Project

1. Soeharto New Era project that wanted to build elite real estate property development
2. Forced eviction in Ancol: Human Right Watch, September 2006
3. Waterfront Cities that foster the eviction in Pasar Ikan and move them 20 kilometers far from the sea
4. No public consultation for the reclamation project
5. No genuine Environmental Impact Assessment conducted
6. The reclamation lead into NCICD Project to develop and construct the sea wall and evict more than 25.000 fisher living in coastal area.

Case 2: Small Island Grabbing in Gili Sunut Lombok Timur and Pari Island – Jakarta

1. Gili Sunut is an island located in Dusun Sunut, Desa Sekaroh Kecamatan Jerowaru, Lombok Timur, NTB Province.
2. People started to inhabit the island since 1940.
3. In 2014, there is a land grabbing on a small island in Gili Sunut with a total of 109 families were evicted.
4. These evictions relate to the plans of investors (Ocean Blue Resorts) to build marine tourism infrastructure, such as hotels, resorts, diving points, with an investment of USD120 billion.

5. Currently Gili Sunut has been emptied. While the local people who mostly work as fishermen must leave their homeland.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2014/01/indonesia-relocates-families-build-resorts-201412941833390.html>

Case 3: Island Grabbing in Pari Island – Jakarta

1. People in Pari Island has already live their land since generations since the independence of Indonesia.
2. Since 1998 the fishers have defended the land from the threat of land grabbing of business interest.
3. In 2015, Edy Priadi was criminalized on charges of grabbing the land he had been in since the 1980s.
4. Edy is a captured fisherman and a seaweed aquaculture on Pari Island, Pari Island Sub-district, South Seribu Island District, Jakarta Province.
5. Have been found guilty and the court has sentenced to 4 months in jail.
6. They are reportedly tourism entrepreneurs with accusations of entering land and corporate houses.
7. Based on the fact the company does not own the island house.

Case 4: Ketapang Raya Fisherfolk Housing in Lombok Timur

1. Fisher housing in Desa Ketapang Raya, Kecamatan Keruak, Lombok Timur.
2. Built with funds from the Central Government, starting in mid 2015 and completed around March 2016.
3. The initial land is the land of the fishermen who also farmed Amak Mar but without formal legal basis (certificate). But no compensation was given to Amak Mar and his heirs.
4. The process of making it is top-down without any participation from local fishermen in District Keruak.
5. Facilities for fishing activities such as: cold storage, as well as other facilities used for fishermen are not provided.
6. The total number of houses there are 100. 50 houses are filled by people who are mostly non-fishermen.

Case 5: Fisher Housing in River Banks in Tarakan - North Kalimantan

1. Fisher community village in river banks of Sungai Karungan in Kelurahan Mamburungan, Tarakan City, North Kalimantan are in threat of the Navy.
2. The navy or Lantamal 13 in Tarakan are wanted to grab the fishing community land. Around 60 household are in threat.
3. The houses of the fisher are in the river banks, and never been consulted to the fisher properly and genuinely.
4. The navy are using threat of army to relocate/evict the people.

THREAT

Threat 1: National Tourism Strategic Area Project Development 88 area including Small Islands

1. It is projected to boost 10/88 tourism destination which is are small island site
2. The sites are: Tanjung Kelayang. Bangka Belitung. Kepulauan Seribu. DKI Jakarta, etc.
3. The project funded by IFI's loan (World Bank)
4. KIARA/People Coalition for Fisheries Justice data said that this project will cost more than 132 trillion rupiah

5. We can see problems related to this project had already happen in Pari Island/Kepulauan Seribu as one of destination site

Threat 2: Legalization of land grabbing in Small Island and Coastal Area using Ministry Regulation of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Land Agency No. 17/2016 The Coastal and Small Island Land Arrangement

1. There is no process of recognizing the land use/tenurial of the coastal and small island that already exist
2. In case of coastal water that already exist, they will be evicted when there is tourism project like what in Art 5 Para 2
3. Article 5 para. 2: Giving the land title to coastal water for tourism (It will fostering the land grabbing in coastal for tourism)
4. Small Island land titling has to be 70% of the ownership: 30% owned by the state and use for conserve area/public area or public use (This will make people only can have 30% of the ownership)
5. Land grabbing for National interest in Art 9 para. 4 such as: economic growth; national strategic program like Strategic Tourism Area Project Development
6. Not seeing the problem like land consolidation that is happen by using nominee
7. Not prioritizing the people use/tenurial exist first rather than seeing the business interest for tourism and other pro capital activity.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion:

1. Fisherfolk tenures on land that became the base of the right to housing is very weak;
2. Especially the fisherfolk on small islands are vulnerable to investment programs for tourism in Indonesia
3. The process of policymaking for fishers housing policy is not conducted participatory
4. Alleged corruption of the construction process to the existence of collusion in the appointment of ownership

Recommendations:

1. Regulation to recognizing and record (incl. registering) the existing tenurial/land use of the fisher
2. More participatory action on implementing the adequate housing rights

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