

Training Name	Regular Meeting - Komite Pengelola Bersama Perikanan (KPBP) for NTT Province	Reported by: Natalia
Date & Time	29-April-2025	
Meeting summary		
<p>1. Introduction</p> <p>Background: KPBP Tuna is a collaborative platform for managing sustainable tuna fisheries, involving stakeholders such as fishermen, industry representatives, and policymakers in biannual meetings.</p> <p>Objective: The objective is to strengthen sustainable tuna fisheries management in Indonesia through improved data collection, technology use, and collaboration, ensuring long-term sustainability and better socio-economic outcomes for local fishermen.</p> <p>2. Training Description</p> <p>Date: Tuesday, 29 April 2025 Time: 08.30 - 17.30 WITA Location: Kristal Hotel, Kupang</p> <p>Organizer and Instructors: Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan NTT, Kadis NTT : Sulastri H. I. Rasyid, S.Pi., M.Si, Ferry Noviandrio KKP, Plt. Kepala UPTD Pengelola Taman Perairan Kepulauan Alor dan Laut sekitarnya Muhammad Saleh Goro, S.Pi, M.Pi, Yayasan MDPI, Yayasan Konservasi Nusantara, PT. Sahabat Laut Lestari (SLL), Asosiasi Pole n Line Indonesia (AP2HI), Etc.</p> <p>Meeting Topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation I : Achievement of KPBP Action Plan of NTT Province 2024 <p>In 2024, KPBP in NTT has made significant progress in strengthening fisheries management. Efforts include collecting biological data from legally registered vessels and deploying observers on pole and line boat in Maumere and Larantuka. AP2HI facilitated the issuance of 12 vessel documents (Pas Kecil and TDKP), while human resource capacity was improved through training and certification programs for 50 fishermen in Pemana and Maumere, covering SKN, SKPI, CPIB, and insurance.</p> <p>Traceability technology was enhanced by installing Vessel Tracking Devices (VTD) on hand line boat, with five trips monitored so far. Market access was also strengthened through MSC certification expansion for hand line gear. In terms of social responsibility, AP2HI conducted human rights and social responsibility awareness sessions for 112 fishermen, and supported the formation of a Fair Trade group.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Presentation II : Performance Achievements of the Octopus Fishery Improvement Program in Nangahale Village, Sikka Regency 		

The Octopus Fishery Improvement Program in Nangahale Village has made progress in data collection and gear profiling, and has conducted training through SKN and Kusuka programs. Awareness sessions on human rights and social responsibility for fishers have also been carried out. However, boat registration for non-motorized sampans and the development of value-added products from low-grade octopus remain pending.

3. Presentation III : Sustainable Tuna Fisheries Policy and Priority Commodity Development in NTT

The tuna fisheries management policy in NTT focuses on implementing a science-based catch quota system to prevent overfishing and ensure sustainability. Strict enforcement against illegal fishing, the use of traceability systems for export transparency, and MSC certification are key strategies to support sustainable practices and improve global market access. The development of capture fisheries in NTT is designed around priority commodities like tuna, octopus, and skipjack, supported by cluster-based infrastructure, supply chains, and production centers to boost local economic growth.

4. Presentation IV : Key Recommendations for Sustainable Tuna Management in WPP-NRI 714

The 2024 annual meeting for WPP-NRI 714 discussed key challenges in tuna fisheries, such as difficulties in applying regulations, the impact on fishers, and environmental changes. Experts emphasized that WPP-NRI 714, as a breeding and spawning area for yellowfin tuna, needs special management based on accurate scientific data. The meeting recommended improving data collection at fishing ports, training more staff, reviewing FAD (rumpon) regulations, and strengthening local research with universities and BRIN. There was also support for pilot programs like e-logbooks and simplified logbooks for small-scale fishers. All parties agreed to keep working together to ensure the sustainability of tuna fisheries through the Harvest Strategy.

5. Presentation V : Indonesia's Strategic Response to U.S. Reciprocal Tariff Policy in the Fisheries Sector

The U.S. has announced a 10% additional import tariff on fisheries products, effective from April 10 to July 9, 2025, as part of efforts to boost its domestic seafood industry. In response, Indonesia is engaging in ongoing negotiations, offering increased cooperation in sectors like agriculture, energy, and critical minerals, with the goal of resolving the issue within 60 days. The Indonesian government, through KKP and other ministries, is also preparing mitigation strategies, such as market diversification, strengthening domestic fish consumption, improving product quality and traceability systems, and addressing labor and human rights standards in fisheries. The focus is on maintaining competitiveness, expanding export markets beyond the U.S., and protecting the domestic fisheries sector from economic impacts.

6. Presentation VI : Progress on Fisheries Co-Management Action Plan in Alor Marine Protected Area (MPA), NTT

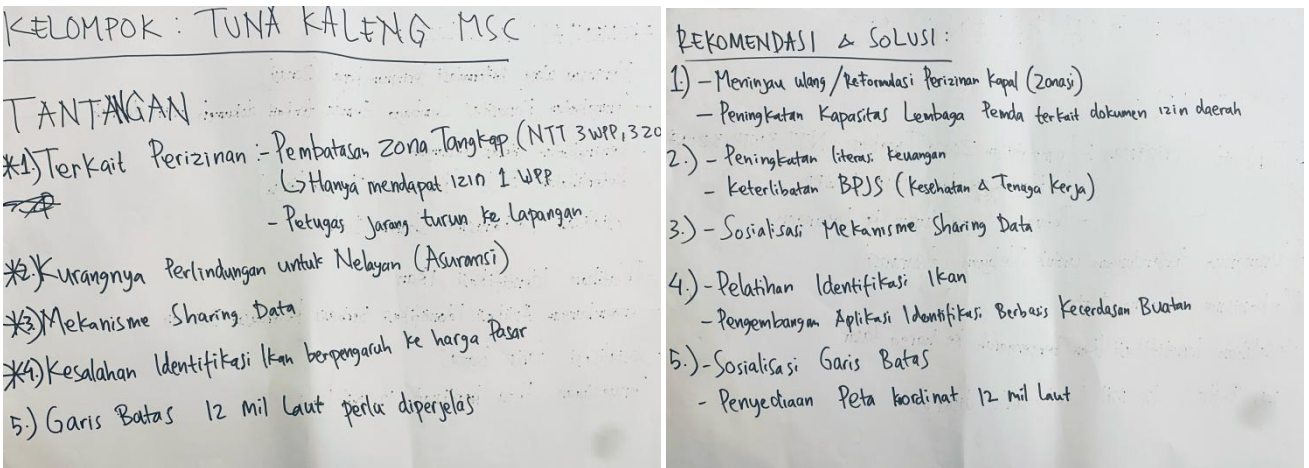
The KPBP action plan for the Alor Marine Protected Area has focused on aligning activities with the newly issued Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2025 on the utilization of conservation areas, which allows sustainable fishing, aquaculture, tourism, transport, and traditional practices. Key achievements include initial rumpon registration within 12 nautical miles across several coastal clusters, baseline surveys in collaboration with

MDPI to collect tuna fishery data, issuance and conversion of fishing licenses (TDKP to e-BKP), and capacity building on good fish handling practices (CPIB) through technical training sessions involving local fishers and multiple stakeholders.

7. Presentation VII : Contributions of YKAN to Sustainable Tuna Fisheries Management in Indonesia.

Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) has actively supported tuna fisheries management through initiatives such as implementing harvest strategies, data collection using CODRS, and capacity building in fish identification. Recent studies show that gear type and rumpon association significantly influence tuna size, with handlines catching larger yellowfin tuna (YFT) compared to purse seines that catch mostly juveniles. Accurate, high-resolution data—especially regarding gear, rumpon use, and fishing zones—are essential to evaluate and improve management strategies, particularly given the diverse and widespread nature of Indonesia's tuna fisheries.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)



Our group, consisting of industry players, NGOs, highlighted several key issues, including:

1. License Reform: Review and simplify fishing zone permit regulations.
2. Fishermen Protection: Improve access to insurance and financial literacy.
3. Boundary Clarity: Clarify the 12-nautical-mile maritime limit with proper maps.
4. Accurate Fish ID: Train fishermen and develop AI tools for species identification.
5. Data Sharing: Establish clear and accessible data-sharing mechanisms.
6. Institutional Capacity: Strengthen local authority capacity in managing permits.
7. Tech Integration: Use digital and AI solutions in fisheries management.
8. Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Promote coordination between industry, NGOs, and government.

Visual Documentation





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