

NUMBER OF ARTICLES PER MONTH



- January 2018: Controversy around ban of cantrang and trawl nets; fish production increases
- April 2018: President Joko Widodo officiated floating net cage in Pangandaran, West Java
- October 2018: ASEAN Tuna Ecolabeling (ATEL) approved; four-year evaluation of Joko Widodo's administration; Our Ocean Conference

KUMPARAN	36
BISNIS INDONESIA	32
LIPUTAN 6	28
ANTARA	28
REPUBLIKA	28

TOP MEDIA

MAIN ISSUES

















ORGANIZATIONS



MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS & FISHERIES (MMAF)





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (DPR)





INDONESIA CHAMBER OF **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**





INTEGRATED FISHERIES CENTER (SKPT)





NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BOARD

CSOs, ACADEMICS, OBSERVERS*



MOST QUOTED PERSONS (GENERAL)*



655

PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

Allowing transition time on cantrang ban, officiating floating net cage to boost fish output

92

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

54

IPB'S PROFESSOR AND FORMER FISHERIES MINISTER ROKHMIN DAHURI: Speaking as PDI-P politician, government should not impose too many bans should ease capture

105

CHAIRPERSON OF TABUIK DIVING CLUB AKSA PRAWIRAV:

With the diving community, planting corals and reef garden in Pariaman, West Sumatra

17

PARIAMAN COASTAL ARFA ACTIVIST TOMI SYAMSUAR:

Coral reefs are damaged from fish bombing by fishermen and bleaching due to global warming

12





















IPB'S PROFESSOR AND FORMER FISHERIES MINISTER ROKHMIN DAHURI: 105

MMAF'S HEAD OF RESEARCH AND HUMAN RESOURCES, (THEN) DG OF sector, integrated fisheries centers (SKPT) 67

DAYAK COUNCIL MARTHIN BILLA: Making Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiastuti honorary member of Dayak Kenyah for her service to people in remote areas

CHAIRMAN OF NORTH KALIMANTAN

DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME INSTITUTE (NAMARIN) SISWANTO RUSDI: MMAF should issue policies aligned with businesses, develop fisheries industry

WILD FISHERIES & DEVELOPMENT

DOMINANT NARRATIVES

- Fish stock and production have increased after IUU fishing by foreign vessels is eradicated.
- Eradication of illegal fishing by foreign vessels is vessels is necessary to ensure Indonesia's sovereignty.
- Marine resources, including fisheries, are to be utilised for the welfare of fishermen communities.

- The national and local governments' key role is to assist fishermen increase their income.
- Investment in storing and processing facilities is critical to ensure added value for the catch and fishermen communities.
- Missing narratives:
 Indonesia's marine resources are
 over-exploited; Local fishermen are partly
 responsible for this.

OBSERVATIONS

- Discussions still revolve around the ban of cantrang and the eradication of illegal fishing by foreign vessels. There is a big push to bring investment and build infrastructure, reflected in the media coverage. Statements, and at times data, around fisheries production and export are presented mostly to support other narratives.
- The media is dependent on statements and data from the Fisheries Ministry. Even then, few stories use data to support the statements. This reflects lack of capacity on the media; such weaknesses in reporting often camouflage weaknesses in the dominant narratives.
- Narratives are controlled by government officials, particularly the Fisheries Minister, as reflected by the number of statements. The most quoted non-government official was a former minister and a politician. Statements from other CSOs and academics were very few.
- About a third of the articles include references to sustainability. However, there are few details on how to achieve sustainable fisheries, aside from limiting the size of fish caught and the use of environmentally-friendly tools, in a few articles.
- There is little tension in discussion about sustainability and almost no mention of over-exploitation of marine resources, thereby limiting the urgency in sustainability measures.

CONCLUSIONS

- Although sustainability is mentioned by the Fisheries Ministry as
 the third pillar of marine development, in reality it loses out
 completely against sovereignty, which is a key concern for the
 national government, and prosperity. Focusing sustainability efforts
 and narratives at province level may help to address this challenge.
- Many fishermen communities are located in Java, and they hold quite a power, compared with other worker groups in Indonesia. This poses an opportunity to deliver messages to policy makers, as well as a challenge, when sustainability is not seen as something to benefit them.
- Considering how dependent narratives around sustainability are on data, particulary on fish stock across Indonesia, credible alternative sources of data may be useful for the media to be more critical and less dependent on the Fisheries Ministry data.

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This media analysis is made possible by the support of the **David and Lucile Packard Foundation**

METHODOLOGY

- The study encompasses online coverage from 20 media, including mainstream media and most visited news websites, in Indonesian
- Time period: Jan. 1st Dec. 31st, 2018
- The articles were collected and partly analysed using Intelligence Media Management
- Main key words used (in Indonesian) were "fisheries" or "maritime" and "development" or "economic growth" or "state revenue" or "local income"
- Total coverage: 323 articles
- About every eighth article, or a total of 41 articles, was read in-depth to identify the dominant narratives and other observations