

**Report of On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for Integration of
Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing
Capacity**

19-22 July 2010

Medan-North Sumatera Province, Indonesia



prepared by

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

The Secretariat

**Supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
(Sida)**

in collaboration with

Directorate General for Capture Fisheries (DGCF)

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the Report of On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, Medan-North Sumatera Province, Indonesia, 19-22 July 2010 was prepared by the Secretariat of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The document is distributed to participants of the meeting, SEAFDEC member countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2010. Report of the On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, Medan-North Sumatera Province, Indonesia, 19-22 July 2010, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 67 pp.

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Acknowledgement

The On-Site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, which was held in Medan-North Sumatera Province, Indonesia from 19 to 22 July 2010, co-hosted by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in collaboration with the Directorate General for Capture Fisheries (DGCF), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia, with support by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

We sincerely thank all resource persons for their valuable information share to participants. Special thanks to Dr. Rudolf Hermes for sharing information of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project. Also, we would like to extend our gratitude to all participants including representatives from Malaysia and Thailand for their contribution during the Training.

We would like to extend sincere thank to staff of the Directorate General for Capture Fisheries (DGCF), under supervision by Mr. Trian Yunanda (SEAFDEC-Sida project focal point) for their supporting and organizing the Training. We also would like to thank to the Provincial Office of Marine and Fisheries of North Sumatera and special thanks go to Mr. Rajab Nasution, local focal point for the support and assistance in the arrangement of the Training.

We wish to convey the appreciation to Mr. Awwaluddin¹, who served as the Member of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Indonesia, based in SEAFDEC/Secretariat, Bangkok, Thailand for completing this report and his support and assistance during the conduct of the Training.

SEAFDEC-Sida project

¹ Mr. Awwaluddin served as the Regional Fisheries Policy Network for Indonesia from September 2009 to November 2010

**Report of the On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building
for the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management
of Fishing Capacity**

19-22 July 2010, Medan-North Sumatera province, Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In order to strengthen the capacity of fishing communities and related parties to improve the integration of fisheries and habitat management and the management of fishing capacity, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) with funding support by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) in collaboration with the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries conducted the On-Site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity held in Hotel Madani, Medan, North Sumatera on 19 to 22 July 2010.
2. Forty five (45) participants from central government (MMAF-Jakarta), local government (provincial and district level), local fishers communities of North Sumatera and other stakeholders related to fisheries activities and representatives from neighboring country namely: Thailand and Malaysia also attended the On-site training/Workshop. Ten resource persons delivered and shared their knowledge to the participants during the On-site training/Workshop. The list of participants appears in **Annex 1**.
3. Dr. Matius Bangun on behalf of The Head of Marine and Fisheries Agency of North Sumatera Province welcomed all participants to the Workshop. He informed the Workshop that the event is very important for the province to improve the management system in managing the fisheries resources and habitat in North Sumatera Province.
4. Dr. Achmad Poernomo, Secretary of Agency of Marine and Fisheries research and well known as SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Indonesia expressed his joy and gratitude to the SEAFDEC and DGCF-MMAF who have succeeded in carrying out the On-site training in Medan. He hoped that the event may ran smoothly and useful for all parties.
5. Dr. Magnus Torell, SEAFDEC Senior Advisor welcomed all of honorable guests, resource persons and participants for attending and joining the On-site training. He explained on the On-site training's objectives and why is that very important to be conducted. He hoped that this On-site training will become a good place to share experiences on good practices and to seek cooperation among central government, local government, local communities, stakeholders, experts and other fisherfolks to promote sustainable fisheries and reduce vulnerability

impacts of climate change and to promote responsible fishing activities in the local level, national level even in the regional. His remark appears as **Annex 2**.

6. The On-site training/Workshop was officially opened by the Director General of Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as represented by the Director of Fishing Vessel and Fishing Equipments. He expressed his appreciation for the implementation of the On-site training. He wished this On-site training can motivate the fisherfolks in any levels to manage fisheries resources and habitats in order to achieve sustainable fisheries.

II. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION OF THE ON-SITE TRAINING

7. Mr. Awwaluddin, the Regional Fishery Policy Member (RFPN) for Indonesia, firstly introduced about SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC Activities including collaborating partners internationally and regionally. He further informed on the need for the Workshop in following up the recommendations made at the Sub-regional Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand which held in 2009 and the 1st Meeting of the Andaman Sea Sub-region held in 2009. He informed the workshop that immediate objectives of the On-site training were mainly to provide information and rising awareness and capacity building on the Integration of fisheries management and habitat management and the institutional responsibilities. Other important objectives were to provide info and rising awareness and capacity building on establishing MCS Network, fishing vessel record, port monitoring. The prospectus appears in **Annex 3**.

8. Furthermore, he explained that the On-site training also willing to enhance local ability to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries and he hoped the event can facilitate improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organization. He stated that the On-site training should be very important to deliver a great deal in fisheries management to achieve long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change. In addition, he informed the agenda of the On-site training/workshop, which was divided into two parts one is lecture in the Meeting room and a one-day field trip. After that the workshop adopted the agenda as appears in **Annex 4**.

III. Resource presentation

Note: Numbers of presentation were made by resource persons during the On-site training as the following:

Integration of fisheries management into habitat management

9. Dr. Azbas Taurusman, Lecturer and Researcher from Bogor Agricultural University, informed the workshop that Fisheries resources and habitats in North Sumatra, especially in the Malacca Strait had been in poor condition; therefore it is

necessary to conduct remediation efforts to improve fisheries management that is integrated with the habitat management. He also stated that there has been identified a decline in fish catches along habitat destruction in Malacca Strait. Some efforts are needed to improve habitat and the reduced stock or close to extinction biota by improving the habitat of mangrove, seagrass, and coral reefs as well as conducting re-stocking and stock enhancement of certain biota. His presentation appears in **Annex 5**.

Management of fishing capacity

10. Mr. Harry Christijanto, M.Sc, Head of Sub Directorate of Fisheries Resources for Utilization in Territorial Sea and Archipelagic Waters, informed the workshop that in fisheries management accurate data and information are needed which can be used further in fisheries policy-making process, and therefore public awareness related to data collection should be improved. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

Reduction of Illegal Fishing

11. Director of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Mr. Happy Simanjuntak stated that illegal fishing and the use of environmentally-unfriendly fishing gear practices which are detrimental to fish resources and their habitats and harm the fishermen fishing legally, therefore, illegal fishing activities must be eradicated, such as through licensing control and improvement of fisheries monitoring. His presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

Regulations and policies that have implications for the fishing activities, fisheries and habitat management

12. Legal and Organization section officer of DGCF-MMAF of Indonesia, Ms. Dyah Harini explained about the regulations and policies for the fishing activities not only fishing activities in the Indonesian territory but also outside of Indonesian territory. She also mentioned how to get the license to fish, to maintain the license, the factors that may cause the revocation of fishing licenses and the sanctions for violation committed. Her presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

Overview of project activities the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME): Mechanisms for Regional Collaboration for Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

13. Dr. Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor, BOBLME Project - FAO Regional Office for Asia-Pacific explained the workshop on the needs of mechanisms/guidelines for regional collaboration for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, some projects now have been conducted by SEAFDEC-Sida and BOBLME Projects. Related to that issue, fishing communities of North Sumatera expect that international/regional fishery organizations to give

more attention to the condition of fisheries in Indonesia related to the neighboring countries that use the same fish resources. His presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

Status of mackerel (*Rastrelliger spp.*) and other related trans-boundary migratory species in Malacca Strait

14. Fishery resources, particularly the type of mackerel and other pelagic species in Malacca Strait generally migrate crossing the borders of some countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and India, therefore, required joint efforts to manage fisheries resources, especially to overcome the problems occurring in regard to the condition of the fisheries resources has been greatly reduced compared to the decade of the 90s. She also suggested that information on the population indicators of small pelagic fishes and other migratory fishes can be used as inputs in the preparation of policy management. His presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory

15. Head of Sub Directorate of Fishing Vessel Registration, Mr. Miskatul Firdaus Sahwan explained that with the publication of Ministerial Order (PERMEN) No. 27 of 2009 on the registration and marking of fishing vessels, then the implementation of regulations that will begin effectively in August 2010 is need to be fully supported by every element. He also informed this activity will be able to inventory the number of vessels, mark and classify the vessels in accordance to their fishing gears and their fishing ground/operational area. The efforts would be useful not only to repair database of fishing vessels but also as reference material for further determination of its fishing capacity and management. His presentation appears in **Annex 11**.

Port Monitoring

16. Head of Sub Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, Mr. Hardono stated that Fishing Port Department keep trying to conduct an efficient, Effective and independent monitoring system at the fishing port and to improve the port monitoring mechanism. He also determined in improving the quality of excellent service at the fishing ports and making fishing port as a center of fishing information. In addition, he informed the workshop that the results are now available in the Port of Fisheries Information Centre (PIPP) through <http://www.pipp.dkp.go.id/pipp2> which can be accessed by the fishing community to assist the effective operation of fishing vessels. His presentation appears in **Annex 12**.

Local Knowledge

17. Secretary General of Panglima Laot Aceh, Mr. Miftachuddin Cut Adek explained that Local Knowledge as indicated by the Panglima Laot has been able to

maintain and conserve the fisheries resources and habitat management in the territorial waters. In Addition, Mr. H.T Bustaman, Panglima Laot hoped that the values of local wisdom can be lifted and adapted in the North Sumatra Province region. The presentation appears in **Annex 13**.

Monitoring Controling and Surveillance (MCS)

18. Head of Sub Cooperation Division, Mr. Trian Yunanda informed the workshop that the main objective of Monitoring, Controlling and Surveillance (MCS) system of fisheries resources is to achieve sustainable and responsible fisheries. MCS implies fisheries resources development and oversight to ensure compliance with the perpetrators of fishing effort against applicable legislation. His presentation appears in **Annex 14**.

19. In addition, the On-site training / workshop also noted that many issues and problems of fisheries in the North Sumatra waters, especially in the Malacca Strait, i.e.:

- a. The trend of overfishing, illegal fishing problem, and use of environmentally friendly fishing gear is not conducted by fishers in Malacca Strait;
- b. The existence of bureaucratic barriers / limitations of the budget in the control and supervision in the field of fisheries;
- c. The presence of fishing vessels and fishing gear that does not comply with licensing;
- d. The lack of synergy and coordination in giving permission to sail from different agencies; e. Imports of fishery products from neighboring countries that enter the Belawan Fishing Port could harm the fishing activities in the port.

FIELDTRIP

In order to encourage the participants and to share some success stories of some fisher communities, there was one day fieldtrip to visit mangrove conservation, fisheries cooperative and fishing port along Malacca Straits-North Sumatera.

A. Mangrove Conservation, Sialang Buah-Serdang Berdagai, North Sumatera

20. The idea of this mangrove conservation area came up from a fisher Mr.Yonathan, who was concerning about the erosion by the sea in his neighborhood. In 2005, he asked for some support from Forestry Agency and Fishery Agency to provide him the mangrove seedlings to be planted in his land near to the beach. He planted some mangrove species such as *Avicennia* spp, *Bruguierra* spp, and *Rhizophora* spp, and etc. all mix together to be a shelter from the sea water. Currently, the mangrove trees that he planted not only function as a

shelter and prevention of coastal erosion by the sea water, but also as a source of additional income because there are many shellfish and crabs can be found in this mangrove ecosystem. He and his neighbor now can get many advantages from this mangrove ecosystem and this condition stimulates other villagers also to do the same thing. Currently, the other villagers are still waiting for the support from the government through Fisheries Agency and Forestry Agency to provide them the mangrove seedlings to be planted along their village.

B. Fisheries Cooperative, Pantai Cermin-Serdang Berdagai, North Sumatera

21. The BMT BINA NELAYAN is one of an exemplary cooperative and was chosen as The Best Fisheries Cooperative for National Level in 2007. The BMT Bina Nelayan was born in 28 February 2005 by 20 fishers as the starter with very minimum capital. They collected Rp.1,500.00/person/month for three months to build the secretariat and started their business. This cooperative was established to accommodate the fishers around Pantai Cermin-Serdang Berdagai, which affected (a little) by the impact of the tsunami, but never get support and aid from the government. The cooperative has three immediate purposes:

1. To release fishers from brokers;
2. To manage the catch of fishers;
3. To freed fishers from poverty and improve the fisher's welfare.

22. Currently, the cooperative BMT Bina Nelayan has hundreds of members and their minimum capital/assets nowadays increasing rapidly into Rp.243 million which can be distributed to the members anytime as long as the members can fulfill the requirements which is not difficult to be fulfilled. The members of this cooperative are traditional fishers at Pantai Cermin Sub-district- Serdang Berdagai District, who has small boat with the volume 3mx1mx0.8m and their target catch are shrimps and crabs. The boats are registered at the cooperative and also at the Fisheries Agency of Serdang Berdagai District.

23. The cooperative is not only concern to livelihood improvement but also to the habitat improvement. Regarding to their concern in habitat condition in their neighborhood, with the support from PLPBM (Pemberdayaan Lingkungan Program Berbasis Masyarakat/ Community-Based Environmental Empowerment Program) they planted 270 mangrove trees at three main locations at Pantai Cermin, Serdang Berdagai.

C. Belawan Fishing Port, Medan

24. Belawan Fishing Port, Medan is one of the largest and busiest fishing port in Sumatera, also as one of the main fishing ports in Indonesia. Belawan Fishing Port has its main objective that is to facilitate the production and marketing of fishery products in North Sumatra, especially in Medan and surrounding areas in particular, to conduct controlling of the utilization of fish resources for the preservation (fisheries sustainability) and to smooth operation of fishing boats and port services. Even though the port facilities and infrastructures are still inadequate to accommodate the solid activities in the port, Belawan Fishing Port will continue to improve and step by step repair any deficiencies in order to provide better services in next future.

25. The participants were so happy and greatly stimulated by the great efforts that have been conducted by every community they have visited during the on-site training. Hopefully, they will try to build a strong community which is concerning in livelihood and habitat management improvement in their own neighborhood.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

26. The workshop suggested that the Central Government, Regional and related institutions to fisheries management in North Sumatra to further strengthen the capacity and improve the integration of fisheries and habitat management, through:

- a. Improvement of the habitats such as mangrove forests and the handling of pollution in waters that can threaten the fisheries sustainability;
- b. Fishing boats data collection and settlement by checking the size of GT fishing boats, the operation of ships in accordance zoning fishing area and shape as well as prohibiting fishing vessels operating in the area of fisheries conservation zone;
- c. Supervision and control of the use of fishing gear needs to be improved to avoid conflicts between fishermen;
- d. Improvement of the licensing process, particularly the acceleration of the permitting process is a fishing vessel over 30 GT;
- e. Socialization of law and other relevant regulations on fisheries in North Sumatera for more improved.

27. SEAFDEC-Sida Project, BOBLME Project and the Central and Local Government to enhance the cooperation in building capacity of fisheries communities. One of the activities that is approved by sending representatives of fishermen / other fisheries stakeholders from North Sumatra to participate and conduct comparative studies on the On-site training that will be held in Malaysia and Thailand.

V. Closing of the On-site Training

28. Dr. Magnus Torell thanked the participants for their active participation in the On-site Training. then he declared the Training closed.

Annex 1

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OPENING REMARKS

At the Opening Session of the On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integration on Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity

By Dr. Magnus Torell, SEAFDEC-Sida (Senior Advisor)

Medan, Indonesia

Monday, 19 July 2010

Director General of DG Capture Fisheries, Head of Marine and Fisheries Agency of North Sumatera Province, respected experts and resource persons, honorable guests from Thailand and Malaysia, distinguished participants, Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of SEAFDEC, and the SEAFDEC-Sida project, please allow me to welcome you all to the On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity. SEAFDEC in cooperation with Directorate General of Capture Fisheries-Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, with support by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) are very proud to host and facilitate this event and we hope that your time here proves to be both memorable and productive. We thank you for you coming and for the valuable work you will conduct over the next four days during this On-Site Training/Workshop.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This On-site Training/Workshop is a part of the project that SEAFDEC with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) are implementing that include activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea and surrounding areas, aiming for long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change of livelihoods of fisher-folk in ASEAN and around the Andaman Sea region.

The On-site training/Workshop objectives are mainly to provide info and to raise awareness and capacity building on the Integration of fisheries management and habitat management and the institutional responsibilities. Another important objective is to provide information and to raise awareness and capacity building on establishing MCS Network, fishing vessel record, port monitoring. This On-site training/workshop will look into ways to enhance local ability to monitor, to record and to control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries. Hopefully, this event can facilitate improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organization.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This On-site Training/Workshop should be an important input in the process to initiate steps to take to improve fisheries management to achieve long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change. I truly hope that this workshop would become a good place to share experiences on good practices and to seek cooperation among central government, local government, local communities, stake holders, experts and other fisher-folks to promote sustainable fisheries and responsible fishing activities in the local level, national level even in the regional level. Therefore, I again hope that every participant will take part in the discussion sessions actively and share opinions based on the information provided as well as experiences from other countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before I end my statement, on behalf of the organizer, SEAFDEC would like to express our gratitude to all of you who attend and participate in the meeting and especially in our opening ceremony session of this On-site event. I wish you all the best and all of you have a pleasant experiences during you are in Medan.

Thank You.

PROSPECTUS

Background

Depletion of fisheries resources and marine natural habitats due to overfishing (including illegal fishing and uncontrolled fishing) and degradation and destruction has been recognized as a major problem not only locally but it has also emerged as a global concern. The immediate impacts of these problems affect fishing communities and fisher-folk livelihoods in many coastal areas of ASEAN and Southeast Asia. The need to integrate fisheries management and habitat management, including restoration and maintenance of important habitats together with conservation measures for valuable fish stocks has been increasingly recognized as necessary for the sustainability of marine and coastal resources. It is also recognized that in order to manage fisheries it is imperative to manage active fishing capacity.

Furthermore, the increased unpredictability in weather patterns is severely affecting countries of the region. Many coastal communities are faced with natural hazards such as typhoons and hurricanes which directly affect fisher-folk's livelihood. It also impacts on coastal resources, with subsequent reduction in the very base for their incomes. Hence, the management of fisheries resources and important habitats is necessary to sustain resources for long term uses. Serious efforts should be done to build up capacity locally – and nationally - and to provide knowledge and better understanding on the management of the coastal environment and the restoration coastal areas/habitats as a protection against future hazards. This together with awareness of important element to implement to secure important habitats for the sustainability of the fisheries and habitats would also improve the capacity to address and respond to climate change and adaptation needs. The general approach to be taken is to pay attention to the build-up of resilience and adaptation abilities to focus on longer-term management responses rather than to rely on restoration and rehabilitation emergency efforts.

SEAFDEC, with funding support by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), has been implementing a range of activities for the promotion of improved fisheries management and region/sub-regional cooperation. The process and implementation has been done in collaboration with ASEAN and other countries of the region as well as in coordination with organizations and initiatives such as BOBLME, FAO/APFIC, RPOA, UNEP/GEF/SCS and MRC. To build up a consensus and general understanding a sequence of consultations/events have been organized together with member countries to recognize and identify issues that need to be resolved to improve fisheries management in ASEAN region. During 2009 the project organized major events in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation. These events include:

1. *The Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting* to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements was held 24 – 26 February 2009, in Bangkok. GOT countries agreed to move towards stronger cooperation starting with vessel records, MCS network and the Pla Too and related species.
2. *Expert meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory, 28 – 30 July 2009, in Satun, Thailand.* It was suggested that each of the countries, within the context of their own system should prepare a basis for information sharing. Countries should work to improve cooperation among agencies in terms registration and licensing. The region should a framework on information needed to improve licensing systems in the region. Work should be done on ways to complete and improve the forms (large and coastal fisheries) at various levels (sub-region and on-site training) to record vessels.
3. *The first Andaman Sea Sub-regional Meeting*, also with an aim to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements, was held 20 – 22 October 2009, in Phuket, Thailand. The participants could confirm and approve criteria and scope for the initiation of fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*). It was agreed to explore cooperation around *Rastrelliger* spp, Hilsa and related species. The meeting gave a clear response with regards to the willingness to jointly address fishing capacity and a process was initiated to share information, establish MCS Network, to improve vessel record and port monitoring.
4. *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting 26 - 27 May 2009, in Bangkok.*

The implementation of effective fisheries management is vital and has been recently highlighted at international and regional/sub-regional level. The importance of effective implementation at all levels has been stressed recognizing the need for improved implementation at local level. As discussed over the last couple of years, key areas for improved and effective fisheries management include the management of fishing capacity; Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system; and fishing licensing and registration systems as tool to strengthen efforts to integrate fisheries and habitat management. It is recognized that improved capacity is needed, at various levels, to address these and other areas.

SEAFDEC-Sida Project has been promoting sub-regional management arrangements starting with the Gulf of Thailand and currently with the Andaman Sea in order to better address area-specific issues such as habitats, fish species/fish migration, IUU fisheries and the potential conflicts and opportunities in trans-boundary areas. The project has also attempted to raise awareness on the need for better management including knowledge and relevant practices with regard to the management and responses to natural hazards.

Recently, SEAFDEC-Sida project hosted the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region held in Phuket from 20-22 October 2009. The meeting emphasized the need for capacity building, through on-site training for local communities in the

Andaman Sea Sub-region. Furthermore, the meeting recognized the need to ensure improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organizations as applied in community-based fisheries management.

The Andaman Sea countries shared the opinion and it was agreed that the definition of IUU fishing applicable to the Andaman Sea should be:

- Conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a state, without the permission of that state, or in contravention of its laws and regulations
- In violation of national laws or relevant international obligations
- Which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws or regulations
- In areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation or management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law

In response to the recommendations from the October 2009 meeting, SEAFDEC-Sida project will organize on-site training to initiate and promote the integration of fisheries and habitat management, fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*). The event will also provide information on steps to manage effective fishing capacity and elements required such as information of fishing boats, MCS, port monitoring, vessel records, inventories, better information gathering and tools to monitor large and small-scale fisheries, and the need to embark on the building up of MCS networks that also include smaller-scale fisheries. The October meeting in Phuket provided specific recommendations on key “thematic” issues as follows based on recommendations from the Phuket meeting:

1. *Integration of fisheries and habitat management, fisheries resources conservation areas (refugia) – ecosystems approach*

Increased attention to be given to the need to apply ecosystems based approaches to management. SEAFDEC consultations have more specifically focused on the integration of fisheries management and habitat management and the institutional responsibilities involved.

In an area like the Andaman Sea, there is a need to explore ways to manage the resources of trans-boundary and (highly) migratory species, including *Rastrelliger* spp. (i.e. *R. brachysoma* and *R. kanagurta*) and related species such as cuttlefish, anchovy and *Nemipterus* spp. as these economically important species also spawn in the same areas as the *Rastrelliger* spp. The information on life cycle, maturation stages, migration and distribution in the Andaman Sea of *Rastrelliger* spp and related species clearly indicates loops of migration across boundaries of Myanmar and Thailand, and Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, respectively.

Initiate development of management measures for *Rastrelliger* spp. and related species highlighting the need for and design of regulatory measures, considering that these fishery resources are shared by Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia (on the southeast Andaman/Malaka Strait) and Myanmar and Thailand (in the Northeast Andaman).

The possibility of establishing larger management areas (*refugia*) in the Andaman Sea based on existing smaller management schemes should be explored. In the process of on-site events address the definition and Define suitability of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*) based on an aggregation or network of already established small management areas. The area should be large enough to manage and to protect trans-boundary habitats and (highly) migratory species “embracing” a number of existing defined management areas. The more specifically defined size of the area should gradually be developed through consultative processes involving coastal villagers, the traditional users of the resources, researchers, local and central authorities and other stakeholders, taking into consideration the following factors:

- a) *To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries, fisheries resources protection, habitat management and/or other purposes)*
- b) *To recognise the existing zoning schemes (like trawling free zones)*
- c) *To take note of the seasonality in fishing, fish migration/spawning, etc*

Presently, there are in the region a whole range of management schemes, such as MPAs, Ramsar sites, heritage sites, etc. An inventory of the existing management schemes has been initiated for the ASEAN-Andaman Sea countries and it is important to follow up and complete that also at local level during on-site events. Due consideration should be given to the importance of estuaries, deltas and river systems to the productivity of the Andaman Sea as well as of its importance as a main source of aquatic production.

Facilitate the sharing of biological, social, economical and other (scientific) data on economically important species as well as on endangered species and important habitats. Furthermore, emphasise the importance of oceanographic data (e.g., seasonal changes in water currents) in focal areas and the Andaman Sea as a whole.

Examine factors such as climate change that lead to distribution shift and production fluctuations of important fishery resources, or where primary productivity is decreasing but production is increasing (paradox of the time). Addressing this at local level would increase awareness and provide feedback on local recognition on changes taking place due to climate change.

Efforts should be done to harmonize and/or (initially) assess areas of compatibility of national regulations as a tool for cooperation and specifically point at the need for flexibility to allow for the integration of fisheries management with habitat management also at local and trans-boundary levels.

Promote and generate compliance to reduce the need for strict enforcement

2. MCS Network, Vessel Record and Inventory

Sustainable approaches to fisheries (and habitat) management cannot really be done without also addressing the management of fishing capacity (of various scales).

A process has been initiated by the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region members, to establish a MCS network. This network would initially have its focus on information sharing, such as on the number and types of boats, people involved in fishing, landings among others. As a step in this direction, a process has been initiated to develop a fishing vessel record and inventory in Southeast Asia as well as in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. The Andaman Sea meeting in October 2009 agreed to explore the extent of implementation of MCS by the countries in the Andaman Sea Sub-region, and initiate cooperation among the relevant countries for the implementation of MCS and to initiate development of a MCS network for the Andaman Sea (by initially focus on the sharing of information).

In the process, and during on-site events explore possibilities to build local MCS systems at community level including incorporation of traditional knowledge and local organization.

An institutional matrix on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance is relevant to support the building up of MCS network for the Andaman Sea Sub-region. The information on “responsible institutions”, “supporting legislation” and relevant “convention/international agreement” should be further developed and shared during on-site events. The matrix should be left as open ended, to give free hand for the countries concerned to provide additional relevant key activities and information on responsible institutions and supporting legislation and also to include information as relevant on practices at local/provincial level. Additional key activities such as “stock assessment” and “ecosystems health monitoring” should be included in the matrix on Monitoring (M).

Effective implementation of MCS would depend on the fisheries management policy of each country. Specific elements can be operated at the local or fishing community level. This can be effective through capacity building of fishermen enabling them to understand the context and to collect data in support of the “Monitoring” aspect as well as to establish local structures for purposes of creating reference points as a basis for “Control”.

In follow up to the draft survey forms to initiate a “Vessel record and inventory” and to further the process to develop a vessel record and inventory for the sub-region it is recommended to use the forms and insert available information in connection with on-site training to be held at provincial level among Andaman Sea countries.

Awareness to be raised on the draft legally-binding Port State Measures, which has been finished but need the endorsement of FAO later during 2009 before it can be adopted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in early 2010. “Port monitoring” is something that would be of increasing priority and special reference was made during the meeting to the “final” version to the requirements for Port State Measures, EU requirements for catch documentation (to be applied from 1

January 2010) and of a more local nature to the landings of fish that is being done in “neighbouring countries”. The survey form to assess the types of information that would be available in connection with port monitoring could be a useful tool to explore (and insert) available information in connection with on-site training to be held at provincial level among Andaman Sea countries.

Provide capacity building on MCS at national, provincial and local level and build upon the forms for “vessel record and inventory” and “port monitoring” and in the process provide inputs to the survey forms to enter required information, as available.

3. Capacity Building, Climate Change and Local Knowledge

A general recognition is that local knowledge, traditional practices and local organisations could provide important in the development of M, C and S at local level specifically on the monitoring and control as indicated by experiences in Indonesia and La-Ngu District in Satun as well as from earlier references to the CHARM project in Thailand. Explore during on-site events and other means additional examples of good local practices. Through the feedback from on-site (and other) events develop “area management systems” based on success stories of community involvement in fisheries management using traditional practices (e.g. those in Indonesia and Thailand), to be integrated into fisheries management planning and regulations where the roles of all stakeholders are clearly defined.

Climate change cuts across all aspects related to fisheries and habitat management as including social development. Actions needed to improve fisheries and habitat management, maintain ecosystems health and increased resilience among coastal and inland fishing communities. These actions would also be relevant to address impacts of climate change and building up adaptive capacity. It is important to find or develop suitable indicators to report results of actions implemented and to train people and project staff to include perspectives of climate change in the regular reports. Local knowledge, traditional practices and local organisations are important factors to build upon when building up capacity to adapt to climate change and in efforts to mitigate effects caused by climate change, such as impact from storms, typhoons, floods, etc. Facilitate the implementation of action to enhance resilience and to improve capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and increased unpredictability of weather patterns. Furthermore, build up the ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management.

Capacity building is considered a cross-cutting matter that needs to be addressed continuously at all levels. Recommendations on capacity building needs has been made in each of the sections referred to above, including aspects integration of fisheries and habitat management, MCS and MCS networks, vessel records, port monitoring, local/traditional knowledge, climate change and how to report in perspective that shows efforts made in response to perceived impacts of climate

change. These aspects would be important to include in on-site training and dialogue events. In the process of training and awareness-raising put more emphasis on the needs of the local communities, e.g. communication and accessibility and transparency on the part of the government.

In addressing the need for capacity building through on-site training for local communities in the Andaman Sea Sub-region and in the process recognise the need to ensure improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organizations as applied in community-based fisheries management.

Objectives and Goal of the Event

1. To provide information, rising awareness and capacity building on the integration of fisheries management and habitat management and the institutional responsibilities involved.
2. To provide information, rising awareness and capacity building on fish stocks conservation and sustainable fisheries practices (including efforts to mitigate future natural disasters).
3. To explore ways to manage resources of trans-boundary and (highly) migratory species, including *Rastrelliger* spp. (i.e, *R. brachysoma* and *R. kanagurta*) and related species such as cuttlefish, anchovy and *Nemipterus* spp.
4. To provide information on the importance to maintain coastal features (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc).
5. To provide information, rising awareness and capacity building on key management issues in the process of establishing MCS network(s), fishing vessel record, port monitoring, including having inputs provided on the forms for Vessel Record and Inventory and Port Monitoring.
6. To enhance local ability to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries.
7. To facilitate improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organizations.

Expected Outputs

At the end of the workshop it is expected that information have been provided, awareness raised and capacity built on aspects referred to above (points 1 – 7).

Furthermore, it is expected that feedback will be provided from the event on steps to take to further promote and initiate sub-regional cooperation and bi-/tri-lateral arrangements and agreements.

Annex 4

AGENDA

Waktu (Time)	Kegiatan (Activity)	Nara sumber (Resource Person)	Fasilitator (Facilitator)	Ket. (Note)
Minggu (Sunday), 18 Juli 2010				
12.00 -	Cek-in peserta di Hotel Madani, Medan (<i>Check in participants at Madani Hotel, Medan</i>)			
Senin (Monday), 19 Juli 2010				
08.30 - 09.00	Registrasi (<i>Registration</i>)			
09.00 - 09.45	Agenda 1: Sesi Pembukaan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sambutan Selamat Datang (<i>Welcoming Remark</i>) • Sambutan Pembukaan (<i>Opening Remark</i>) • Sambutan Pengantar (<i>Remark</i>) 	Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Prop. Sumatera Utara (<i>Head of Marine and Fisheries Agency of North Sumatera Province</i>)		
09.45 - 10.00	Agenda 2: Informasi pengantar kegiatan on-site training/workshop (<i>Introduction of the On-site Training</i>)	Mr. Awwaluddin, SEAFDEC RFPN for Indonesia		
10.00 - 10.15	Rehat kopi (Coffee break)			
10.15 - 12.00	Agenda 3: Presentasi narasumber : <p>3.1 Integrasi pengelolaan perikanan ke dalam pengelolaan habitat (<i>Integration of fisheries management into habitat management</i>)</p>	Dr. AM. Azbas Taurusman, S.Pi,M.Si Fakultas Kelautan dan Perikanan, IPB (<i>Faculty of Marine and Fisheries, Bogor Agricultural University</i>)		
12.00-13.30	Ishoma (<i>Lunch break</i>)			

13.30-16.00	3.2 Pengelolaan Kapasitas Penangkapan Ikan yang Berkelanjutan <i>(Management of fishing capacity)</i>	Harry Christijanto, A.Pi, M.Sc Direktorat Sumberdaya Ikan, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap KKP <i>(Directorate of Fisheries Resources, DGCF-MMAF of Indonesia)</i>	Dr. Matias Bangun Dinas KP Prop. Sumut <i>(Marine and Fisheries Agency of North Sumatera province)</i>	
	3.3 Upaya Pengurangan Kegiatan penangkapan Ikan Secara Illegal di Indonesia <i>(Reduction of illegal fishing)</i>	Happy Simanjuntak, SH Direktur Pengawasan Sumberdaya Perikanan, Ditjen PSDKP <i>(Director of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, MMAF of Indonesia)</i>		
16.00 - 16.15	Rehat kopi (Coffee break)			
16.15 - 17.30	3.4 Peraturan dan kebijakan yang berimplikasi pada kegiatan penangkapan ikan, perikanan dan pengelolaan habitat <i>(Regulations and Policies which can be implicated to fishing activities and habitat management)</i>	Dyah Harini, SH Bagian Hukum dan Organisasi, DJPT <i>(Legal and organization Officer, DGCF, MMAF of Indonesia)</i>		
Selasa, 20 Juli 2010				
08.30 -10.00	3.5 Special Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of project activities the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME): Mechanisms for Regional Collaboration for Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries 	Dr. Rudolph Hermes		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status Sumberdaya Ikan Kembung (<i>Rastrelliger spp.</i>) dan Spesies Lain yang Terkait di Perairan Selat Malaka dan sekitarnya (migrasi, spawning, dll) (<i>Status of mackerell and related species in Malacca Strait and surround</i>) 	Ir. Tuti Hariati Balai Riset Perikanan Laut - Muara Baru, BRKP (<i>Research Institute for marine and Fisheries, MMAF of Indonesia</i>)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrik Penanggung Jawab Kelembagaan untuk Kegiatan <i>Monitoring Controlling and Surveillance</i> (MCS) (<i>Responsible Institutional Matrix on MCS Activities</i>) 	Trian Yunanda, M.Sc Sekretariat Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap (<i>DGCF Secretariat</i>)		
10.00 - 10.15	Rehat kopi			
10.15 - 12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pencatatan kapal Perikanan dan Inventarisasinya (<i>Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory</i>) 	Ir. Tyas Budiman Direktur kapal Perikanan dan Alat Penangkap Ikan, DJPT (<i>Director of fishing vessel and fishing gear, DGCF</i>)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring Efektif pada Pelabuhan Perikanan (<i>Port monitoring</i>) 	Drs. Hardono Direktorat Pelabuhan Perikanan, DJPT (<i>Directorate of Fishing Port, DGCF</i>)		
12.00 - 13.30	Ishoma (<i>Lunch break</i>)			
13.30 - 15.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peran dan Pengalaman Panglima Laot Aceh dalam Mendukung Pengelolaan Perikanan yang Berkelanjutan (<i>Role and experience of Panglima Laot Aceh in supporting sustainable fisheries management</i>) 	H. T Bustamam (Panglima Laot Aceh) Miftachhuddin Cut Adek (<i>Vice Secretary General of Panglima Laot Aceh</i>)		
15.30 - 15.45	Rehat kopi (<i>Coffee break</i>)			
15.45 - 16.30	Persiapan agenda kunjungan lapangan (<i>field trip preparation</i>)	Panitia (<i>Committee</i>)		

Rabu, 21 Juli 2010				
07.00 - 09.00	Keberangkatan menuju lokasi <i>(On the way to fieldtrip sites)</i>			
09.00 - 11.00	Kegiatan di lokasi konservasi mangrove di Kab. Serdang Bedagai <i>(Activities at mangrove conservative site at Serdang Bedagai District)</i>	Pengelola Konservasi Mangrove <i>(Mangrove conservator)</i>		Panitia <i>(Committee)</i>
11.00 - 14.00	Kegiatan di lokasi koperasi perikanan Pantai Cermin di Kab. Serdang Bedagai <i>(Activities at fisheries cooperative at Pantai Cermin, Serdang Berdagai District)</i>	Pengurus Koperasi <i>(Fisheries Cooperative's Manager)</i>		Panitia <i>(Committee)</i>
14.00 - 17.00	Kegiatan di PPS Belawan Medan <i>(Activities at Belawan Fishing Port, Medan)</i>	PPS Belawan <i>(Belawan Fishing Port)</i>		Panitia <i>(Committee)</i>
Kamis, 22 Juli 2010				
08.30 - 10.00	Agenda 4: Evaluasi kegiatan on-site training/workshop <i>(Evaluation of the on-site training/workshop activities)</i>	Sekretariat Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, SEAFDEC, Dinas KP Prop. Sumut <i>(Committees from DGCF, SEAFDEC)</i>		
10.00 - 10.15	Rehat kopi (Coffee break)			
10.15 - 10.30	Agenda 5: Kesimpulan dan rekomendasi <i>(Conclusions and Recommendations)</i>	Sekretariat Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap <i>(DGCF/Committee)</i>		
10.30 - 11.00	Agenda 6: Sesi Penutupan <i>(Closing Remark)</i>	Sekretariat Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Dr. Magnus Torell <i>(SEAFDEC Senior Adviser)</i>		

Annex 5

Integration of Fisheries Management into Habitat Management

Dr. Azbas Taurusman

Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University
Kampus IPB - Dramaga 16680 Bogor, Indonesia

INTEGRASI PENGELOLAAN PERIKANAN KE DALAM PENGELOLAAN HABITAT (*Integration of Fisheries Management into Habitat Management*)

Oleh:

Dr.rer.nat. Am Azbas Taurusman

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¹Dosen PSP – FPIK, IPB

²Peneliti Senior PKSPL, IPB

On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for Integration of
Fisheries and Habitat Management of Fishing Capacity

DITJEN PERIKANAN TANGKAP, KKP
Medan, Sumatera Utara, 19 – 22 Juli 2010

STATUS PERIKANAN & HABITAT SDI DI SELAT MALAKA & SUMUT

Daerah, luas, dan panjang garis pantai di Selat Malaka

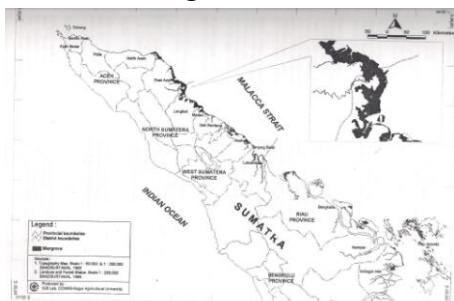
Daerah	Luas (km ²)*	Panjang Pantai (km)**
1. Aceh		
1. Aceh Besar	2.686,1	207,4
2. Pidie	4.160,6	104,2
3. Aceh Utara	5.067,1	170,8
4. Aceh Timur	260,0	252,4
Sub Total	12.173,8	734,8
2. Sumatera Utara		
1. Langkat	6.262	207,4
2. Deli Serdang	4.398	150,8
3. Asahan	4.581	51,1
4. Labuhan Batu	9.323	8,9
Sub Total	24.564	418,2
3. Riau		
1. Kampar	30.377,59	169,8
2. Bengkalis	30.451,45	1.593,4
3. Indragiri Hilir	12.325,82	591,3
4. Kepulauan Riau	7.361,39	3.513,4
Sub Total	80.516,25	5.867,9

Sumber: *) diolah dari Aceh, Sumatera Utara, dan Riau Dalam Angka, 1996

**) diolah dari Peta Selat Malaka, Aceh, Sumatera Utara, dan Provinsi Riau

(Bakosurtanal, 1983)

Distribusi mangrove di Selat Malaka



Luas Mangrove di Selat Malaka

No	Daerah	1990*	1996**
1	DI Aceh	59.400	2.150
	- Aceh Besar		7.650
	- Pidie		750
	- Aceh Utara		22.130
	- Aceh Timur		32.680
2	Sumatera Utara*	86.800	-
	- Labuhan Batu		-
	- Asahan		-
	- Deli Serdang		-
	- Langkat		-
	Subtotal		60.000
3	Riau	239.900	2.100
	- Kampar		102.400
	- Bengkalis		111.400
	- Indragiri Hilir		65.700
	- Kepulauan Riau		385.000
	Subtotal		
Total		386.100	447.680

Sumber: NKHD, DI Aceh, Sumatera Utara, dan Provinsi Riau, 1996

* Sawelo, 1988

** Reprint, 1980 in Chua 1997

Ekosistem Mangrove

- ± 477.680 ha mangrove di Selat Malaka, 385.000 ha (80%) di propinsi Riau, 60.000 ha (13%) di Sumatera Utara, dan 32.680 ha (7%) di Aceh
- ± 28 genera spesies di Sumatera Timur (Padden, 1993)
- Rhizophora apiculata* dan *Sonneratia alba* merupakan spesies dominan
- Fauna dominan umumnya krustasea dan invertebrata, ditemukan juga kera ekor panjang (*Macaca memestrina*)

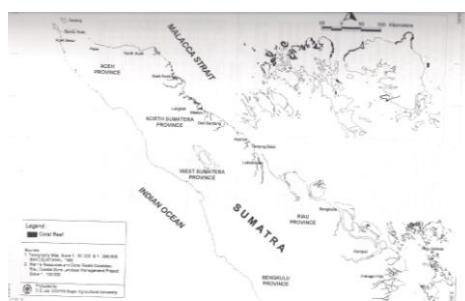
Distribusi lamun di Selat Malaka



Ekosistem Lamun

- Terdapat di Kepulauan Riau yang tersebar dalam patch terisolasi (Chua et al., 1998)
 - Terdapat sekitar 300 spesies ikan yang berasosiasi dengan ekosistem lamun, mayoritas fase juvenil (Hutomo, 1985)
 - Habitat dari beberapa spesies yang terancam punah seperti sapi laut (*Dugong dugon*) dan penyu hijau (*Chelonia mydas*)

Distribusi terumbu karang di Selat Malaka



Luas & distribusi terumbu karang di Selat Malaka

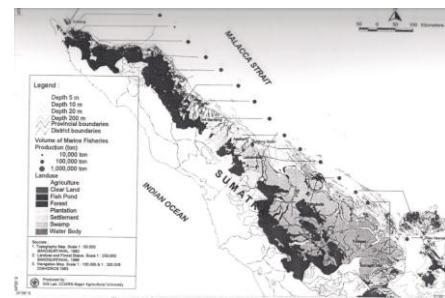
No	Daerah	Luas (km ²)
1	Aceh*	
	- Pulau Weh	26
	- Kepulauan Banyak	2.125
	Subtotal	2.151
2	Sumatera Utara*	
	- Asahan	2.545
	- Labuan Batu	-
	- Deli Serdang	-
	- Langkat	-
	Subtotal	2.545
3	Riau*	
	- Pulau Bintan dan Saudara	168,61
	- Senayang	163,65
	- Lingga	51,93
	- Singkep	107,74
	- Karimun	28,83
	- Moro	2,74
	- Kundur	0,12
	- Inhil	0
	Subtotal	518,62

Sumber: * Neraca Kependudukan dan Lingkungan Hidup, 1996
* Laporan Riau Coastal Zone Land-use Management Project (RCZ – Project, 1996)

Produktivitas Perairan

- Klorofil permukaan 0,51-0,95 mg/m³
 - Kelimpahan zooplankton (Chua et al., 1997)
 - 0,38 - 0,50 x 103/m³ musim timur
 - 0,67 x - 0,84 x 103/m³ musim barat
 - Maximum Sustainable Yield (Moosa, 1998):
 - 253.000 ton ikan pelagis
 - 220.000 ton ikan demersal
 - 88.400 ton udang
 - Peningkatan hasil pendaratan dari dari 310.639 ton tahun 1985 menjadi 448.199 ton (144%) di tahun 1995 dan meningkat menjadi 580.862 ton (187%) di tahun 2007

Tingkat distribusi produksi perikanan tangkap di Selat Malaka

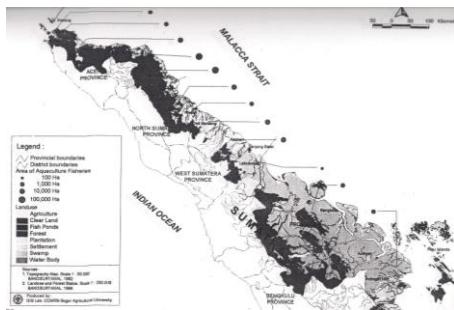


Produksi Perikanan Tangkap di Selat Malaka

No	Provinsi	Perikanan Laut (ton)		
		2005	2006	2007
1	Aceh	81.163	124.963	130.550
2	Sumatera Utara	326.336	342.378	348.222
3	Riau	97.782	99.194	102.090
	Total	505.281	566.535	580.862

Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2009

Tingkat distribusi tambak di Selat Malaka



Ancaman terhadap Ekosistem Pesisir

- Tahun 1993, konversi hutan mangrove untuk tambak udang mencapai sekitar 7% dari total hutan mangrove di Provinsi Sumatera Utara (McPadden, 1993)
- Penambangan karang, gravel dan pasir untuk bahan bangunan dan bahan kapur.
- Penjualan karang kepada wisatawan
- Aktivitas manusia:
 - deforestasi, reklamasi tanah, pengerukan, penangkapan ikan secara intensif, industri, serta pencemaran dari kapal dan limbah domestik (Chua et al., 1998)

Fakta Sumber Pencemaran

- Di tahun 1989, diperkirakan BOD dari limbah domestik di wilayah pesisir Indonesia, Malaysia dan Singapura adalah sebesar 5.014 ton / hari
- Jumlah ini diperkirakan meningkat menjadi lebih dari 6000 ton per hari pada tahun 2000
- Kontaminasi logam berat terjadi di beberapa lokasi di Sumatera, seperti di Lhokseumawe di Aceh Utara, Asahan dan Deli Serdang (Dahuri dan Pahlevi, 1994):
 - Merkuri, timah, cadmium dan tembaga yang ditemukan melebihi standar kualitas air nasional untuk mandi dan perlindanan.
 - Kadar logam yang tinggi juga terdapat di sedimen Sungai Pakning di Provinsi Riau, dimana merupakan tempat penyulingan minyak, eksplorasi minyak lepas pantai dan kegiatan transportasi utama.

Pencemaran

- Penggunaan bahan kimia pertanian per tahun di Sumatera Timur:
 - 3.780 ton insektisida,
 - 110 ton fungisida,
 - 291 ton rodentisida, dan
 - 22 ton herbisida.
- Tidak ada penelitian atau informasi tentang siklus bahan kimia tersebut, tetapi sangat mungkin bahwa sebagian besar akan tercuci ke sungai dan terbuang ke lingkungan pesisir dan muara di Selat Malaka.

Penurunan SDI di Selat Malaka

- Pada awal 1971, jumlah tangkapan ikan di Selat Malaka adalah sekitar 428.000 ton (MSY ca. 400.000 ton/tahun) (Burbridge, 1988).
- Khusus di Singapura, hasil tangkapan mencapai 40.000 ton pada tahun 1940-an, menjadi hanya sekitar 11.290 ton pada 1994 (Chua et al., 1997)

Management of fishing capacity

Hary Christijanto, M.Sc

Head of Sub Directorate of F. R for Utilization in Territorial Sea and Archipelagic Waters, Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia

Latar Belakang

Perikanan Tangkap Dunia

Dasar Hukum International

Penyusunan IPOA-MFC

- ❑ Committee on Fisheries (COFI) pada sesi 1997 meminta FAO membicarakan isu kapasitas penangkapan
- ❑ Serangkaian pertemuan teknis: Technical Working Group on the Management of Fishing Capacity in La Jolla, USA, 15 to 18 April 1998; FAO consultation di Rome, 26 to 30 October 1998; yg didahului dgn Preparatory Meeting, 22 to 24 July 1998, dan 1999 FAO International Conference on Fishing capacity di Mexico
- ❑ Mencapai puncaknya pada Sesi 1999 COFI , yang mengadopsi "International Plan of Action (IPOA) for the Management of Fishing Capacity"

Definisi Fish-Cap

- ❑ CCRF regionalization: total number of fishing vessel used in the particular areas of particular fisheries
- ❑ 1999 Technical Consultation on the Measurements of Fishing Capacity (Mexico):
 - ❑ the ability of a vessel or fleet of vessels to catch fish.
 - ❑ As capacity output, it can be expressed more specifically as the maximum amount of fish over a period of time (year, season)
 - ❑ that can be produced by a fishing fleet if fully utilized,
 - ❑ given the biomass and age structure of the fish stock and the present state of the technology.
- ❑ Refer to her definition, capacity can be expressed in terms of inputs (e.g. potential fishing effort) or outputs (e.g. potential catch)

IPOA - MFC

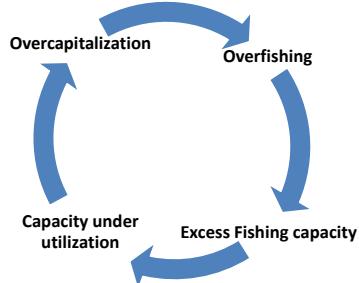
Yang dianjurkan:

- ❑ Meminta negara yang berpartisipasi untuk mengembangkan rencana pengelolaan kapasitas yang efisien, layak (equitable) dan transparan, selambatnya tahun 2005
- ❑ Meminta negara yang berpartisipasi untuk melaksanakan kajian secara berkala terhadap tingkat kapasitas (penangkapan) nya, dan mengidentifikasi perikanan yang paling membutuhkan pengelolaan kapasitas

Sarana yang dibutuhkan:

- ❑ Sarana/Metode untuk mengukur tingkat kapasitas penangkapannya
- ❑ Sarana/Metode untuk menentukan tingkat kapasitas penangkapan yang diinginkan
- ❑ Suatu mekanisme untuk bergerak dari situasi saat ini kepada situasi yang diinginkan

Definisi terkait Fish-Cap



Pengukuran Tingkat Kapasitas

1. Peak to Peak Analisys

2. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

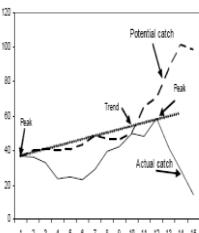
Peak to Peak Analysis

- ❑ Peak to peak analysis merupakan metode sederhana untuk mengkaji fishing capacity, dikembangkan pertama oleh Klein (1960)
- ❑ Metode ini akan sangat cocok jika digunakan pada data yang parsimonius (ekstrem), misalnya pada kondisi data yang hanya terbatas pada tangkapan dan jumlah kapal.
- ❑ Secara teori peak to peak analysis didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa output merupakan sebuah fungsi tingkat input dan trends teknologi
- ❑ Kesulitan utama dalam menginterpretasikan hasil peak to peak analysis adalah tidak mempertimbangkan perubahan ketersediaan stock

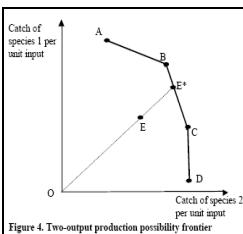
- Mengestimasi hasil tangkapan per unit dan mengasumsikan bahwa puncak (peak) adalah pemanfaatan penuh kapasitas
- Perubahan puncak diasumsikan disebabkan oleh perubahan teknologi
- Rata-rata tingkat (rate) perubahan teknis digunakan untuk menghasilkan tingkat (rate) kapasitas penuh
- Output kapasitas diestimasi melalui perkalian tingkat kapasitas dengan jumlah unit penangkapan
- Adanya output kapasitas di atas, pemanfaatan kapasitas dapat turunkan/dihilangkan

Source Kirley and Squires (1999)

Year	Catch	Biom.	Catch rate	Capacity rate	Potential catch	Capacity utilization
1889	38.97	87.3	423.3	41.0	37.0	100.0%
1890	34.16	92.3	391.8	434.0	40.1	90.3%
1891	29.51	89.5	361.4	41.4	46.1	81.5%
1892	23.36	88.01	284.4	457.6	46.1	51.3%
1893	24.86	87.40	284.1	466.4	40.8	60.9%
1894	24.92	88.2	284.2	477.2	41.3	51.3%
1895	23.91	100.36	288.1	488.0	49.0	59.0%
1896	35.72	95.91	423.0	498.8	44.8	74.4%
1897	24.87	91.2	285.8	505.6	44.8	59.0%
1898	49.97	96.03	294.4	520.4	50.0	100.0%
1899	41.06	122.44	392.5	531.1	65.0	73.9%
1900	33.70	115.00	361.4	544.9	70.0	61.1%
1971	41.61	157.43	264.3	532.7	87.0	47.8%
1972	28.25	179.52	157.4	505.5	101.2	27.9%
1973	14.37	171.43	81.8	574.3	98.5	14.8%



Peak to Peak Analysis



Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

- Output kapal secara individual dibandingkan dengan kapal-kapal terbaik ("best" set of vessels) yg merupakan acuan
- Kapal terbaik adalah kapal-kapal dgn hasil tertinggi untuk setiap unit input. Kapal-kapal ini menentukan "frontier"nya

Gambar 4:

- Dua poros menunjukkan rata-rata tangkapan per input (mis; kg/GRT) dari dua species
- Poin A, B, C dan D menunjukkan komposisi tangkap empat kapal berbeda
- Empat kapal ini merupakan "frontier" karena kapal yang lain tidak ada yang melebihi hasil tangkapan per inputnya
- Poin E menunjukkan satu kapal yang memiliki hasil tangkapan lebih rendah untuk kedua spesies di atas
- Secara asumsif Kapal tersebut berpotensi peroperasi secara penuh pada point E*
- Perbedaan jarak antara OE/OE* adalah ukuran dari pemanfaatan kapasitasnya (capacity utilization)

Figure 4. Two-output production possibility frontier

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

- Dikembangkan pertama oleh Chames, Cooper, dan Rhodes (1978) atau dikenal sebagai CCR, dan dikembangkan oleh Fare dkk (1989,1994) dan disarankan untuk perikanan oleh Kirley dan Squires (1998)
- DEA merupakan metode nonparametrik atau pendekatan matematik (pemrograman matematis untuk menentukan solusi optimal yang berkaitan dengan sejumlah kendala) terhadap beberapa input yang menghasilkan solusi optimum
- Pendekatan DEA telah dipakai secara luas untuk menjawab tingkat input optimum, karakteristiknya, dan tingkat output yang diinginkan
- Pendekatan DEA dalam pengelolaan kapasitas penangkapan bertujuan untuk menghitung efisiensi ekonomi, kapasitas, kapasitas pemanfaatan, kapasitas modal
- DEA merupakan pengukuran efisiensi yang bersifat babas nilai (value free) karena didasarkan data yang tersedia tanpa harus mempertimbangkan penilaian (judgment) dari pengambil keputusan
- Sering disebut sebagai "frontier" based method

Menentukan Tingkat Kapasitas

Referensi Biologis; MSY, JTB

Referensi Ekologis; tingkat komposisi hasil tangkapak ideal (predator-prey relationship)

Referensi Ekonomis; BEP

Keinginan Politis

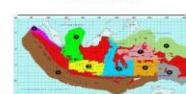
Bagaimana Memulai ??

Saran APFIC - Langkah-langkah Kunci:

1. Melaksanakan kajian kapasitas penangkapannya, melalui perbaikan sistem pendaftaran kapal dan/atau pencacahan secara reguler atas kapal dan upayanya
2. Memulai program pengelolaan kapasitas, dimulai dari satu perikanan utamanya, dengan menetapkan target perubahan – reduksi pd daerah yang terjadi overfishing
3. Menyusun NPOA-MFC
4. Menetapkan langkah pengelolaan untuk memastikan penghapusan kelebihan kapasitas (bukan hanya dipindahkan), termasuk penerapan right-based fishery bila memungkinkan
5. Mencari dan mendapatkan dukungan dari organisasi regional/internasional dengan mengembangkan kerjasama regional yang dapat mengharmonisasi kapasitas penangkapan

APFIC regional consultative Workshop – Managing Fishing Capacity and IUU Fishing in the Asian Region, 2007

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPOA)
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING
CAPACITY



2007

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES
MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Dasar Hukum Nasional

1. UU No. 31/2004 jo UU No. 45/2009 tentang Perikanan
2. UU No. 32/2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah
3. PP 54/2002 tentang Usaha Perikanan
4. Perpres tentang Ratifikasi UNIA
5. Perpres tentang Keanggotaan Indonesia pada IOTC (Perpres No. 9/2007) dan CCSBT (Perpres No. 109/2007)

Pasal 7 UU 45/2009

Dalam rangka mendukung kebijakan pengelolaan sumber daya ikan, Menteri menetapkan:

- a. Rencana pengelolaan perikanan;
- b. Potensi dan alokasi sumber daya ikan di wilayah pengelolaan perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia;
- c. Jumlah tangkapan yang diperbolehkan di wilayah pengelolaan perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia;
- f. Jenis, jumlah, dan ukuran alat penangkapan ikan;
- g. Jenis, jumlah, ukuran, dan penempatan alat bantu penangkapan ikan;
- h. Daerah, jalur, dan waktu atau musim penangkapan ikan;
- i. Persyaratan atau standar prosedur operasional penangkapan ikan;
- j. Pelabuhan perikanan;
- k. Sistem pemantauan kapal perikanan;
- o. Pencegahan pencemaran dan kerusakan sumber daya ikan serta lingkungannya;
- p. Rehabilitasi dan peningkatan sumber daya ikan serta lingkungannya;
- q. Ukuran atau berat minimum jenis ikan yang boleh ditangkap;
- r. Kawasan konservasi perairan;
- t. Jenis ikan yang dilarang untuk diperdagangkan, dimasukkan, dan dikeluarkan ke dan dari wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia; dan
- u. Jenis ikan yang dilindungi.

Peraturan terkait Kapasitas Penangkapan

1. Kepmen KP no. 6/2010 tentang Alat penangkapan Ikan di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia
2. Kepmen KP No. 1/2009 tentang Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan
3. Permen KP No. 05/2008 jo Permen KP No. 12/2009 tentang Usaha Perikanan tangkap
4. Kepmen KP No. 13/2004 tentang Pedoman Pengendalian Nelayan Andon dlm rangka Pengelolaan SDI
5. Kepmen KP No. 30/2004 tentang Pemasangan dan Pemanfaatan Rumpon
6. Kepmen KP No. 60/2001 tentang Penataan Penggunaan Kapal Perikanan di ZEEI
7. Kepmen KP No. 38/2003 tentang Produktivitas Kapal Penangkap Ikan

Peraturan terkait Kapasitas Penangkapan (*lanjutan*)

8. SK Mentan No. 392/1999 tentang Potensi Sumberdaya Ikan dan JTB di WPP-RRI
9. SK Mentan No. 994/1999 tentang Pembentukan FKPPS di Laut
10. Kepmentan No. 392/1000 tentang Jalur-jalur Penangkapan
11. Resolusi/Rekomendasi Langkah Konservasi dan Pengelolaan tertentu dari IOTC, CCSBT dan RFMO,

Institusi

Institusi yang terlibat dalam kegiatan pengelolaan kapasitas penangkapan:

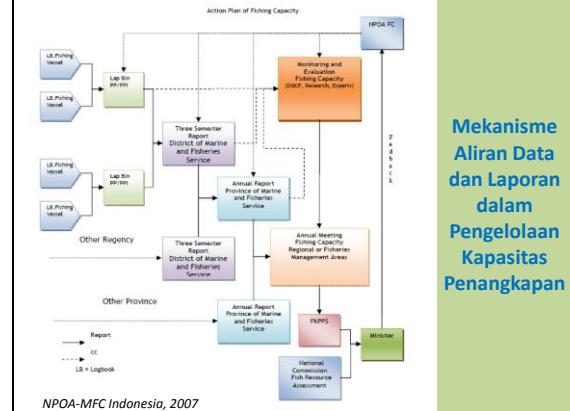
- Licensing** – Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap dan Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi dan Kabupaten
- Research** – Badan Riset Kelautan dan Perikanan, didukung lembaga riset terkait
- Surveillance and Controlling** – Ditjen Pengawasan SDKP dan institusi pengawas penangkapan lain
- Reporting** - Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap dan Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Provinsi dan Kabupaten

Kelompok Kerja (POKJA) Kapasitas Penangkapan

- Suatu kelompok kerja yang terdiri dari tenaga ahli dibidang perikanan, ekonomi dan kebijakan pengelolaan sumberdaya perikanan tangkap
- Dibentuk secara ad-hoc menjelang kegiatan FKPPS
- Bertugas untuk mengumpulkan dan mengevaluasi kapasitas penangkapan di masing-masing WPP berdasarkan laporan yang disampaikan pusat dan daerah
- Dapat melakukan penelitian kapasitas penangkapan secara independen dan memanfaatkan program observer

Informasi Dasar

1. Total izin kapal (ukuran kapal atau power kapal) atau total jumlah alat tangkap yang beroperasi
2. Total pendaratan (per-jenis alat tangkap, jenis ikan dominan dan bycatch/discard)
3. Jumlah upaya (total waktu penangkapan dan waktu maksimal penangkapan dalam situasi normal per tahun/musim)
4. Karakteristik dasar operasi penangkapan (musim, alat tangkap, penggunaan alat bantu, termasuk praktik transhipment)
5. Informasi biologi (komposisi hasil tangkapan, komposisi ukuran, perhitungan referensi biologi spt MSY dan JTB)
6. Karakteristik penentuan "Power Fishing" (tonase, HP, ukuran palkah, umur kapal, biaya operasional)
7. Informasi alat tangkap (dimensi, target dan nilai ekonominya)
8. DLL - (Catatan ekspor, konsumsi, non konsumsi)



Mekanisme
Aliran Data
dan Laporan
dalam
Pengelolaan
Kapasitas
Penangkapan

Rekomendasi

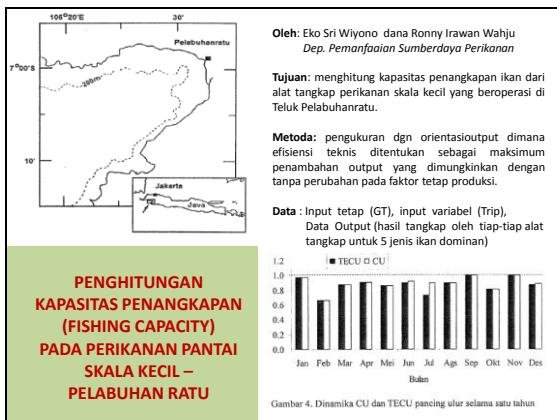
Rekomendasi Rencana Aksi bagi Program Pengelolaan Kapasitas Penangkapan baru ditujukan untuk Perikanan Pukat Udang di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Arafura

Terdiri atas 14 Rencana Aksi



29

Kemajuan Penerapan



Pengkajian Kapasitas Penangkapan WPP-711 dan WPP-718

Menerapkan metode DEA dan menganalisis data TGAT (time, gear, area & target), dengan kesimpulan, a.l.:

- Analisis keragaman CPUE untuk kedua WPP menunjukkan trend menurun.
- Assessment berdasarkan alat tangkap menunjukkan terjadinya overcapacity di WPP-711 (kisaran 7-200%) dan WPP-718 (kisaran 3-117%).
- Assesment kapasitas unit berdasarkan target ikan menunjukkan kecenderungan over eksplorasi untuk pelagis kecil, demersal dan cumi di WPP-711. Untuk WPP-718 ikan demersal saja yang belum over eksplorasi dengan peluang pengembangan + 8% dari kondisi saat ini.

Penerapan Fish-Cap

SK Dirjen PT 08/2010 tentang Pemberhentian sementara pemberian izin baru alat penangkapan ikan dan alat bantu penangkapan tertentu

Uni Eropa dengan Entry-Exit Scheme sejak 2003, diikuti dengan ketentuan pendaftaran kapal (EU Vessel Register) sejak 2004

Program de-lisensi China dengan target 7% armada (2002-2007)

Beberapa Penurunan Jumlah Armada

	2000		2005	
	Unit	GT	Unit	GT
EU-15	95.501	2.022.244	83.677	1.791.195
Japan	337.600	1.447.960	320.010*	1.342.120*
Norway	13.017	392.316	7.723	373.282
Rep. of Korea	89.294	917.963	97.203**	721.398**
Russian Fed.	2.653	2.424.035	2.256	1.176.211

Sumber Bacaan

Indonesia NPOA for the Management of Fishing Capacity, 2007

Buku Panduan Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Pengelolaan Kapasitas Penangkapan, 2007

IPOA for the Management of Fishing Capacity, 1999

FAO Fisheries Circular No. 994, 2004

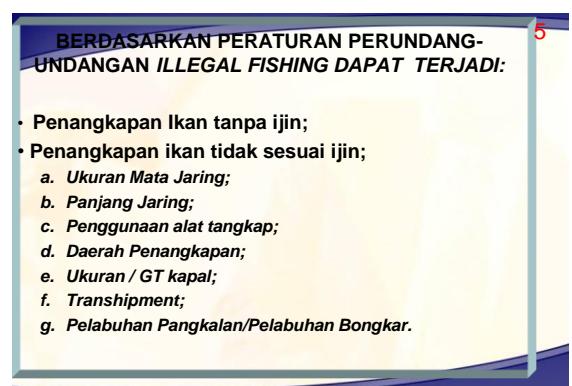
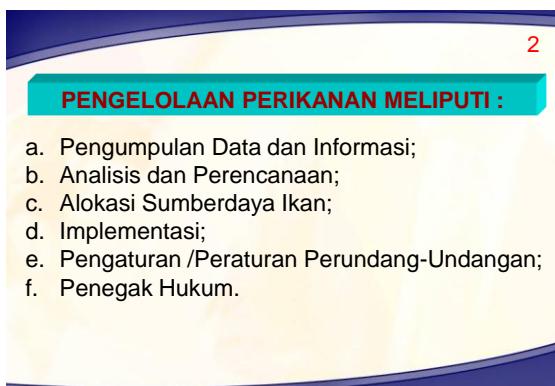
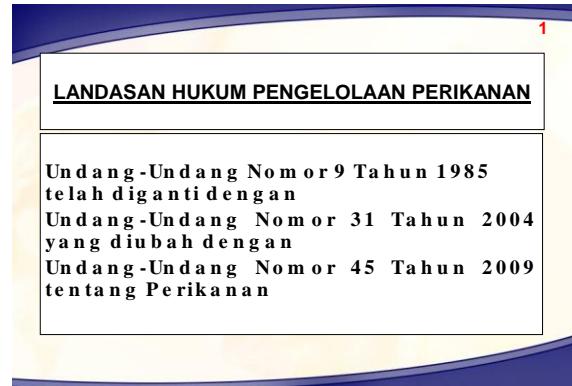
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 445, 2003

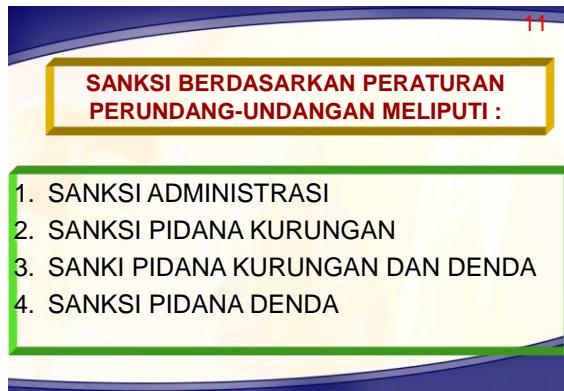
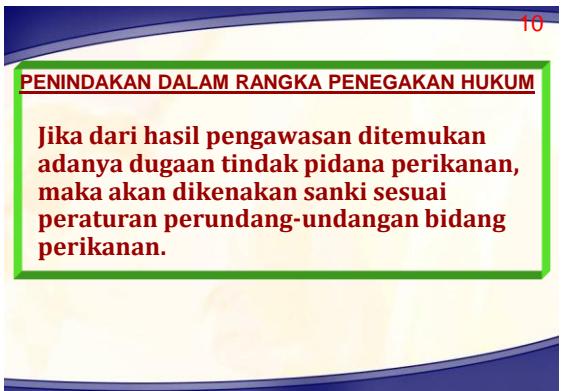
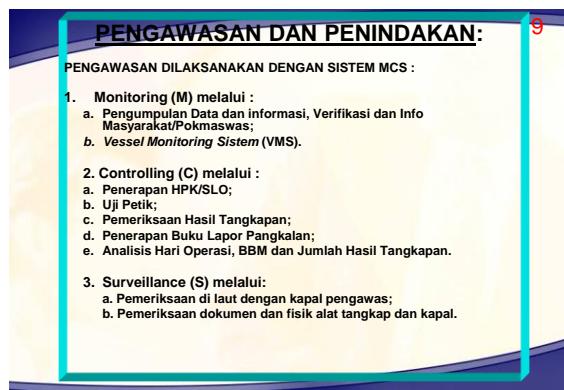
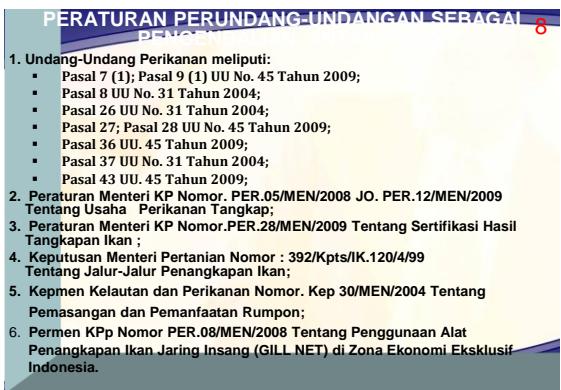
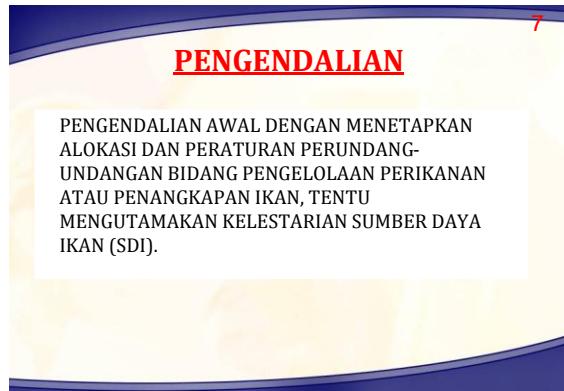
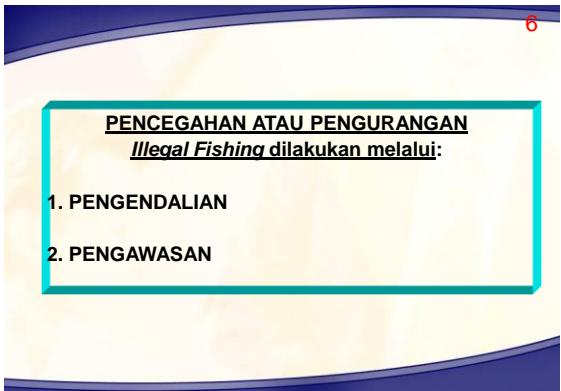
RAP Publication 2007/18

Reduction of Illegal Fishing

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12

PENERAPAN SANKSI

1. Sanksi Administrasi dilakukan dengan peringatan hingga pembekuan atau pencabutan ijin oleh pemberi ijin;
2. Sanksi pidana dikenakan oleh pengadilan perikanan melalui proses penyidikan dan penuntutan

13

HASIL WORKSHOP TENTANG PENINGKATAN KAPASITAS PENGAWASAN DIPRIORITASKAN PADA:

- Mengimplementasikan sistem dan persyaratan agar ikan hasil tangkapan benar-benar berasal dari hasil IUU Fishing;
- Mengendalikan kapal penangkap ikan negara anggota masing-masing yang beroperasi di perairan teritorial dan ZEE negara anggota RPOA lainnya;
- Peraturan tentang aktivitas transhipment;
- Pemutakhiran peraturan perikanan melalui konsistensi negara anggota RPOA terhadap tujuan RPOA.

HINGGA SEKARANG HASIL-HASIL DARI RPOA BELUM EFEKTIF DAN MASIH ADA BEBERAPA HAL YANG BELUM DISEPAKATI

14



STRATEGI PENGAWASAN

- **Preemptive** → pencegahan offensif sebelum terjadinya pelanggaran di wilayah kelautan perikanan
- **Responsif** → reaksi cepat dalam penanganan pelanggaran dan tindak pidana
- **Persuasif** → pembinaan terhadap pelaku untuk meningkatkan kesadaran tidak melanggar hukum
- **Koordinasi** → melakukan koordinasi dg instansi terkait (BAKORKAMLA, TNI AL, POLRI dll)

15

PENGAWASAN DI SUMATERA UTARA

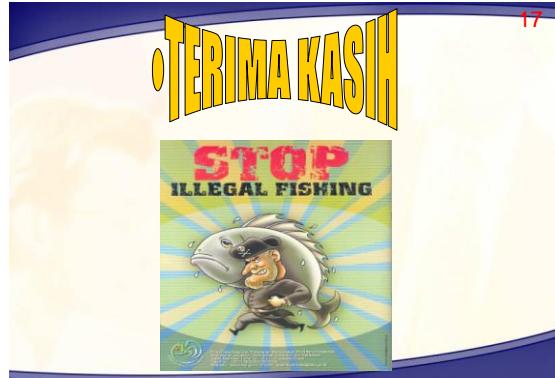
1. TELAH DITERAPKAN HPK/SLO;
2. UJI PETIK KAPAL PERIKANAN;
3. SOSIALISASI PENGAWASAN;
4. PATROLI LAUT OLEH PENGAWAS DI UPT STASIUN PSDKP BELAWAN

PERATURAN YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN PENGAWASAN PENANGKAPAN IKAN

16

- UU No. 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan;
- **UU No. 45 TAHUN 2009** tentang Perubahan atas UU 31 Tahun 20004 tentang Perikanan;
- Permen KP No. PER.07/MEN/2010 tentang Surat Laik Operasional Kapal Perikanan;
- Permen KP. No. PER.05/MEN/2007 tentang Penyelenggaraan Sistem Pemantauan Kapal Perikanan;
- Permen KP. No. PER.12/MEN/2009 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor PER. 05/MEN/2008 Tentang Usaha Perikanan Tangkap;
- Kepts. Dirjen P2SDKP No.19/DJ-P2SDKP/2008 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Operasional Pengawasan Kapal Perikanan;

17



Annex 8

Regulations and policies that have implications for the fishing activities, fisheries and habitat management

Ms. Dyah Harini

Legal and organization Officer, DGCF, MMAF of Indonesia

PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN YANG BERIMPLIKASI PADA KEGIATAN PENANGKAPAN IKAN

oleh Bagian Hukum, Organisasi dan Humas

Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap
Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan

Disampaikan dalam acara

Kerjasama DJPT dan SEAFDEC-Sida "On-Site Training/Workshop" tentang Pengembangan Kapasitas untuk Integrasi Perikanan dan Pengelolaan Habitat serta Pengelolaan Kapasitas Penangkapan Ikan

Medan, Juli 2010

Daftar peraturan perundang-undangan yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan penangkapan ikan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas:

❖ Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 tentang

Perikanan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan
Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009.

❖ Peraturan Menteri Nomor PER.05/MEN/2008

tentang Usaha Perikanan Tangkap sebagaimana
telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Nomor

PER.12/MEN/2009.

Lajutan..

❖ Peraturan Menteri Nomor PER.03/MEN/2009

tentang Penangkapan Ikan dan/atau
Pengangkutan Ikan di Laut Lepas.

❖ Keputusan Menteri Nomor

KEP.06/MEN/2010 tentang Alat Penangkapan
Ikan yang Berlaku di Wilayah Pengelolaan
Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia.

Dasar Hukum Permen KP Nomor PER.03/MEN/2009 tentang Penangkapan Ikan dan/atau Pengangkutan Ikan di Laut Lepas

Bahwa dasar pertimbangan ditetapkannya peraturan perundang-undangan mengenai kegiatan penangkapan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas adalah berdasarkan :

a. Pasal 5 ayat (2) Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009, yang berbunyi: "Pengelolaan perikanan di luar wilayah pengelolaan perikanan Republik Indonesia, sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), diselenggarakan berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan, persyaratan dan/atau standar internasional yang diterima secara umum".

b. Pasal 7 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor PER.05/MEN/2008 tentang Usaha Perikanan Tangkap sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor PER.12/MEN/2009, yang berbunyi: "Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pengoperasian kapal penangkap ikan berbendera Indonesia yang dipergunakan untuk melakukan kegiatan penangkapan ikan di laut lepas sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) diatur tersendiri dengan Peraturan Menteri.

Lajutan.....

c. Pasal 13 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia Nomor PER.05/MEN/2008 tentang Usaha Perikanan Tangkap sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor PER.12/MEN/2009, yang berbunyi: "Ketentuan lebih lanjut mengenai pengoperasian kapal pengangkut ikan berbendera Indonesia yang dipergunakan untuk melakukan kegiatan pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (4) diatur tersendiri dengan Peraturan Menteri.

d. Dan masuknya Indonesia menjadi anggota pada beberapa organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional / *Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)*, yang ditetapkan melalui:

6. Bab VI. Pengawasan dan Pemantauan
Adanya petugas *observer on board* dan *inspector on board*.
Kewajiban memasang *vessel monitoring system (VMS)*.

7. Bab VII. Kelompok Kerja

Kelompok kerja untuk memperlancar pemenuhan kewajiban Indonesia pada organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional.

8. Bab VIII. Sanksi

Sanksi administratif bagi pelanggar ketentuan dalam Peraturan ini.

9. Bab IX. Ketentuan Peralihan

Jangka waktu yang diberikan untuk melakukan perubahan SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI laut lepas.

10.Bab X. Penutup

- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 9 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengesahan *Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission* (Persetujuan tentang Pembentukan Komisi Tuna Samudera Hindia).
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 109 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengesahan *Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna* (Konvensi tentang Konservasi Tuna Sirip Biru Selatan).

Muatan Materi dalam Peraturan Menteri Nomor PER.03/MEN/2009 yaitu:

- Bab I. Ketentuan Umum
Pengertian-pengertian.
- Bab II. Ruang Lingkup
Obyek atau sasaran dari Peraturan ini.
- Bab III. Perizinan Penangkapan Ikan dan/atau Pengangkutan Ikan di Laut Lepas
Pihak yang dapat memperoleh izin dan pihak yang berhak menerbitkan izin.
- Bab IV. Persyaratan Penangkapan Ikan dan/atau Pengangkutan Ikan di Laut Lepas
Syarat-syarat untuk mendapatkan SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI baru maupun mengubah SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI untuk kegiatan di laut lepas.
- Bab V. Pelabuhan Pangkalan dan Pendaratan Ikan
Kapal penangkap dan kapal pengangkut ikan berbendera Indonesia yang beroperasi di laut lepas wajib mendaratkan ikan hasil tangkapannya pada pelabuhan pangkalan yang telah ditentukan.
Kewajiban mengisi *log book* dan adanya ketentuan mengenai *port state measures*.

- Bab VI. Pengawasan dan Pemantauan
Adanya petugas *observer on board* dan *inspector on board*.
Kewajiban memasang *vessel monitoring system* (VMS).
- Bab VII. Kelompok Kerja
Kelompok kerja untuk memperlancar pemenuhan kewajiban Indonesia pada organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional.
- Bab VIII. Sanksi
Sanksi administratif bagi pelanggar ketentuan dalam Peraturan ini.
- Bab IX. Ketentuan Peralihan
Jangka waktu yang diberikan untuk melakukan perubahan SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI laut lepas.
- Bab X. Penutup

**Ruang Lingkup
(Psl. 2)**

- Orang atau badan hukum Indonesia yang melakukan penangkapan ikan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas.
- Kapal penangkap ikan berbendera Indonesia dan kapal pengangkut ikan berbendera Indonesia yang melakukan penangkapan ikan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas.

- Perizinan
(Psl. 3-4)**
- Setiap orang atau badan hukum Indonesia yang akan melakukan kegiatan penangkapan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas wajib terlebih dahulu memiliki SIUP.
 - Kapal penangkap dan/atau kapal pengangkut ikan tersebut wajib dilengkapi dengan SIPI dan/atau SIKPI untuk setiap kapal yang digunakan.
 - SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI tersebut diterbitkan oleh Menteri, berupa:
 - SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI baru kepada orang atau badan hukum Indonesia;
 - SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI perubahan kepada orang atau badan hukum Indonesia.

- Lanjut...**
- Setelah dilengkapi dengan SIPI dan/atau SIKPI, kapal perikanan Indonesia dapat melakukan penangkapan dan/atau pengangkutan ikan di bagian laut lepas dimana Indonesia menjadi anggota pada organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional.
 - SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI di laut lepas diterbitkan oleh Direktur Jenderal atas nama Menteri dengan mempertimbangkan ketentuan dari masing-masing organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional.

SIUP (Psl. 5)	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Permohonan Perubahan SIUP Untuk Melakukan Kegiatan Penangkapan Ikan dan/atau Pengangkutan Ikan di Laut Lepas, harus melampirkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fotokopi SIUP yang masih berlaku; b. Identitas Kapal Perikanan dengan format yang telah baku; c. Rencana spesies target dan produksi penangkapan ikan di laut lepas untuk masing-masing kapal penangkap ikan; d. Laporan kegiatan usaha dan laporan penangkapan ikan bulan berjalan; e. Surat pernyataan dari pemilik kapal bahwa kapal tersebut tidak termasuk dalam <i>IUU List</i>; f. Fotokopi KTP penanggung jawab dengan menunjukkan aslinya; g. Rekomendasi dari asosiasi atau organisasi perikanan yang bergerak di laut lepas dan terdaftar di Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan.
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SIUP 	<p>e. Surat keterangan domisili usaha;</p> <p>f. Speciment tanda tangan pemilik kapal atau penanggung jawab perusahaan;</p> <p>g. Identitas kapal dengan format yang telah baku;</p> <p>h. Rencana spesies target dan produksi penangkapan ikan di laut lepas;</p> <p>i. Surat pernyataan bahwa kapal yang digunakan tidak tercantum dalam <i>IUU List</i>.</p>	SIPI (Psl. 6)	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Bagi yang sudah memiliki SIPI dan akan melakukan kegiatan penangkapan ikan di laut lepas wajib mengajukan permohonan perubahan SIPI, dengan melampirkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fotokopi SIUP dan SIPI; b. Identitas kapal dengan format yang telah baku; c. Fotokopi tanda pendaftaran kapal atau buku kapal perikanan dengan menunjukkan aslinya; d. Rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan fisik kapal; e. Fotokopi KTP penanggung jawab perusahaan dengan menunjukkan aslinya.
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SIPI 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Bagi yang belum memiliki SIPI dan akan melakukan kegiatan penangkapan ikan, mengajukan permohonan dengan melampirkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fotokopi SIUP; b. Fotokopi tanda pendaftaran kapal atau buku kapal perikanan dengan menunjukkan aslinya yang telah mendapat pengesahan dari pejabat yang berwenang; c. Rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan fisik kapal; d. Fotokopi KTP penanggung jawab perusahaan seperti yang tercantum dalam SIUP; e. Fotokopi risalah lelang bagi kapal yang diperoleh melalui lelang; f. Identitas kapal dengan format yang telah baku. 	<p>Untuk jenis-jenis alat penangkapan ikan yang digunakan di laut lepas harus mengacu pada ketentuan organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional. (Psl. 7)</p>
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SIKPI
(Psl. 8)

- Bagi yang sudah memiliki SIKPI dan akan melakukan kegiatan pengangkutan ikan di laut lepas wajib mengajukan permohonan perubahan SIKPI, dengan melampirkan:
 - a. Fotokopi SIUP dan SIKPI;
 - b. Identitas kapal dengan format yang telah baku;
 - c. Fotokopi tanda pendaftaran kapal atau buku kapal perikanan dengan menunjukkan aslinya;
 - d. Rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan fisik kapal;
 - e. Fotokopi KTP penanggung jawab perusahaan dengan menunjukkan aslinya.

SIKPI

- Bagi yang belum memiliki SIKPI dan akan melakukan kegiatan pengangkutan ikan, mengajukan permohonan dengan melampirkan:
 - a. Fotokopi SIUP;
 - b. Identitas kapal dengan format yang telah baku;
 - c. Fotokopi tanda pendaftaran kapal atau buku kapal perikanan dengan menunjukkan aslinya yang telah mendapat pengesahan dari pejabat yang berwenang;
 - d. Rekomendasi hasil pemeriksaan fisik kapal;
 - e. Fotokopi KTP penanggung jawab perusahaan seperti yang tercantum dalam SIUP;
 - f. Fotokopi risalah lelang bagi kapal yang diperoleh melalui lelang;

Penandaan
(Psl. 10)

- Setiap kapal penangkap dan kapal pengangkut ikan berbendera Indonesia yang akan beroperasi di laut lepas harus terdaftar pada organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional dan dilakukan penandaan.
- Penandaan tersebut dilakukan oleh pemilik kapal yang mengacu pada standard masing-masing organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional.

Call sign

- Setiap kapal penangkap dan kapal pengangkut ikan yang beroperasi di laut lepas wajib dilengkapi dengan radio panggil (*call sign*) dengan persyaratan dan/atau standard internasional yang diterima secara umum.

Kewajiban Nakhoda
(Psl. 11)

- Melakukan upaya maksimum untuk pencegahan pencemaran laut;
- Melakukan penyelamatan penyu laut, burung laut dan biota laut yang dilindungi yang tertangkap secara tidak sengaja;
- Meminimalisasi tertangkapnya jenis biota laut yang bukan merupakan sasaran tangkap (*non-target species*); dan
- Mencatat dan melaporkan hasil tangkapan yang menjadi sasaran maupun yang bukan sasaran penangkapan.

Pelabuhan Pangkalan dan Pendaratan Ikan

Setiap kapal penangkap dan kapal pengangkut ikan yang beroperasi di laut lepas dapat melakukan pendaratan di pelabuhan pangkalan yang tercantum dalam SIPI, SIKPI atau di pelabuhan di luar wilayah Republik Indonesia yang menjadi anggota organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional. (Psl. 12)

Pelabuhan pangkalan bagi kapal yang beroperasi di laut lepas Samudera Hindia: (Psl. 13)

- a. Pelabuhan perikanan Jakarta;
- b. Pelabuhan perikanan Cilacap;
- c. Pelabuhan perikanan Bungus;
- d. Pelabuhan perikanan Sibolga;
- e. Pelabuhan perikanan Pelabuhan Ratu;
- f. Pelabuhan perikanan Prigi;
- g. Pelabuhan perikanan Kupang;
- h. Pelabuhan perikanan Pulau Baa;
- i. Pelabuhan perikanan Pengambengan;
- j. Pelabuhan umum Sabang;
- k. Pelabuhan umum Benoa.

Pelabuhan pangkalan bagi kapal yang beroperasi di laut lepas Samudera Pasifik:

- a. Pelabuhan perikanan Kendari;
- b. Pelabuhan perikanan Bitung;
- c. Pelabuhan perikanan Ternate;
- d. Pelabuhan perikanan Sorong;
- e. Pelabuhan perikanan Biak;
- f. Pelabuhan umum Jayapura.

Pengawasan dan Pemantauan

(Psl. 18)

- ❑ Kapal penangkap dan kapal pengangkut ikan berbendera Indonesia yang beroperasi di laut lepas wajib menerima, membantu kelancaran tugas dan menjaga keselamatan petugas pemantau di atas kapal perikanan (*observer on board*) dan petugas inspeksi di atas kapal perikanan (*inspector on board*).
- ❑ Setiap kapal penangkap ikan yang diberi izin menangkap ikan di laut lepas wajib dilengkapi dengan alat sistem pemantauan kapal perikanan (*vessel monitoring system/VMS*).

Kelompok Kerja

(Psl. 20)

- ❑ Untuk kelancaran pelaksanaan keikutsertaan dan pemenuhan kewajiban Indonesia pada organisasi pengelolaan perikanan regional dapat dibentuk kelompok kerja yang diatur tersendiri dengan Keputusan Menteri.

Sanksi

(Psl. 21)

- ❑ Setiap orang atau badan hukum Indonesia yang melakukan kegiatan penangkapan ikan di laut lepas yang melakukan pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan Peraturan Menteri ini dapat dikenakan sanksi administratif.
- ❑ Sanksi administratif tersebut dapat berupa peringatan tertulis, pembekuan, atau pencabutan SIUP, SIPI, dan SIKPI.
- ❑ Ketentuan tata cara pengenaan sanksi administratif berpedoman pada Peraturan Menteri tentang Usaha Perikanan Tangkap.

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project: an Overview

Rudolf Hermes

Chief Technical Advisor, Bay of Bengal large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project - FAO Regional Office for Asia-Pacific



The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project: an Overview

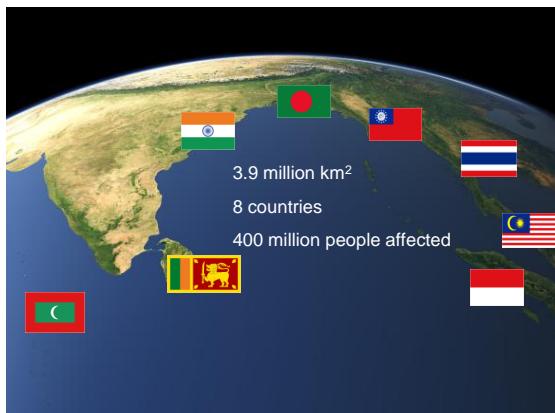
Rudolf Hermes
Chief Technical Advisor, BOBLME Project
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Training Workshop on Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and Management of Fishing Capacity
DKP – SEAFDEC
Medan, Indonesia, 19-23 July 2010

A brief history

1979 – 1999 Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP)
Improve the standard of living and the quality of life of small-scale fishers (by development and uptake of techniques and technologies, and addressing management of BoB fisheries)

2001 – 2005 BOBLME Project development (Dec. 2004 Tsunami)
April 2005 – Project approved by GEF Council
June 2008 – Project reviewed and confirmed
September 2008 – First signature
April 2009 – Project becomes operational
May 2009 – Project staff arrive



3.9 million km²
8 countries
400 million people affected

Rapid population growth and high dependence on aquatic resources for food, trade, livelihoods, and increased land use are having major impacts on the marine ecosystem

The Bay of Bengal is experiencing

- over exploitation of fish stocks
- habitat degradation
- land based pollution

➤ uncertainty whether the ecosystem will be able to support livelihoods in the future

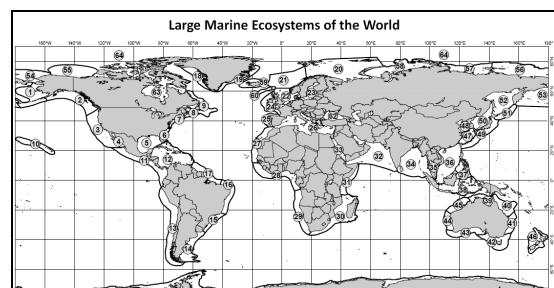




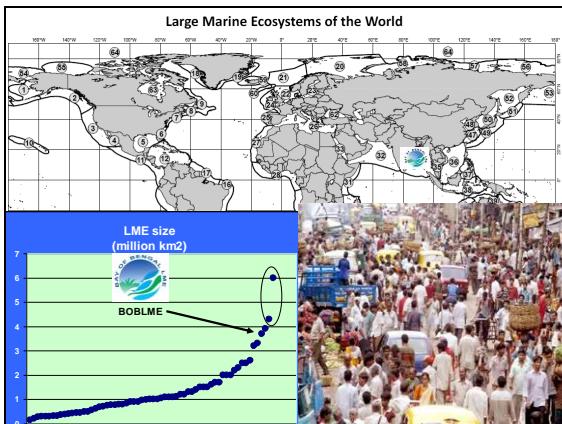





Large Marine Ecosystems of the World

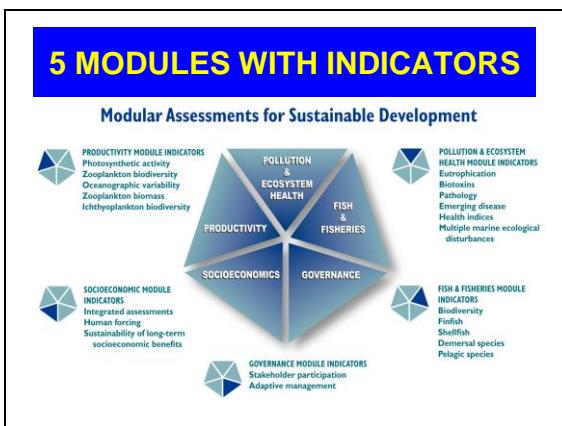


www.lme.noaa.gov - www.boblme.org



PHYSICAL AND ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE AREAL EXTENT OF LMEs:

- Bathymetry
- Hydrography
- Productivity
- Trophodynamics





Component 3:

Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment

- Improved understanding of large-scale processes and dynamics affecting the BOBLME
- Promote use of MPAs to conserve regional fish stocks
- Improved regional cooperation with regional and global assessment and monitoring programmes



Component 4:

Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Management of Pollution

- Establishment of an effective ecosystem indicator framework
- Develop a regional approach to identifying and managing important coastal pollution issues



Component 5: Project Management

- Establishment of the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU)
- Monitoring and evaluation system
- Project information and dissemination system

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)



FAO definition (simplified)

An integrated approach to fisheries to balance diverse societal objectives, within ecologically meaningful boundaries



The many approaches to ecosystem management

- Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)
- Coastal Zone Management (CZM)
- Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM)
- Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)
- Large Marine Ecosystem Management (LME)
- Ecosystem-based Management (EBFM)
- Wealth-based Fisheries Management (WBFM)
- Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA)
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)



The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) is a way of achieving sustainable development

Sustainable Development (EAF)

Ecological well-being

Human well-being

Governance - ability to achieve -

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project is an opportunity to implement the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Expected Outputs of the BOBLME Project



1. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
2. Establishment of an institutional arrangement
3. Commitment from the BOBLME countries to implement a Strategic Action Programme (SAP)



Expected Outcomes of the BOBLME Project



- Stronger governance:
 - Improvements in policy development
 - Processes for planning and dialogue
- Improved resource management:
 - Better understanding of small-scale fisheries issues
 - Co-management - Multi-sectoral involvement
 - Healthier ecosystems
 - Sustainable fisheries
- Improved well-being, greater resilience of coastal communities
- Better knowledge of:
 - Fisheries for hilsa and Indian mackerel
 - BOBLME's large-scale processes and ecology
 - Likely effects of climate change
 - Basic ecosystem health indicators in the BOBLME

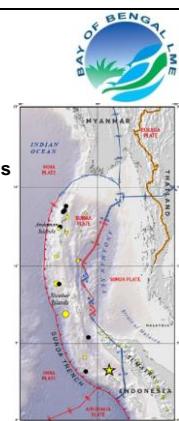


FAO is GEF Agency and project execution agency

FAO provides:

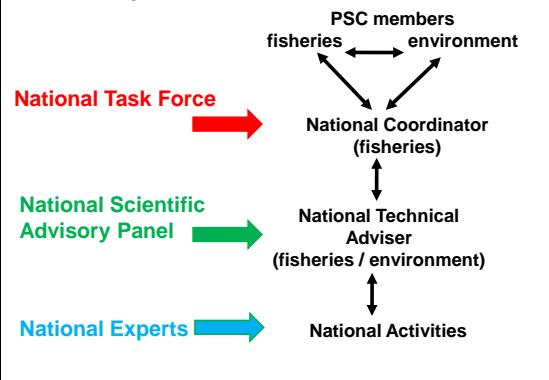
- Staff administration
- Project services – travel, purchasing etc
- Budget and financial management and reporting
- Technical adviser
- Project Task Force
- Temporary accommodation for the RCU

Project Activities



- 486 Workshops
- 77 Studies
- 129 International consultant months
- 259 National consultant months
- Data collection
- Short courses, training
- Communications
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Reporting

National Project Structure



What has been achieved over the last year?

- There is a plan for the completion of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and update on-going
- Regional Inception Workshop agreed that the Project and its activities were still relevant
- National Inception Workshops have been completed in six countries
- Project Steering Committee (PSC) adopted a Regional Work plan for 2010
- Website is up and running and a Communication Strategy adopted

What has been achieved over the last year?

- The BOBLME Project offices will be located in Phuket
- Many partners have been engaged
- Training provided in EAF, livelihoods, stock assessment
- Regional Workshop on Fisheries Data and Statistics
- Regional Workshop on Land-based Pollution
- Formation of Oceanography Working Group

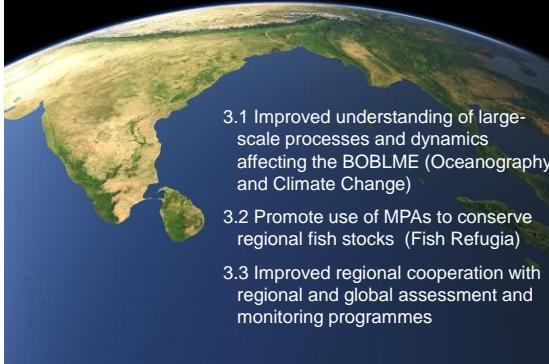


Challenges - the need for partners

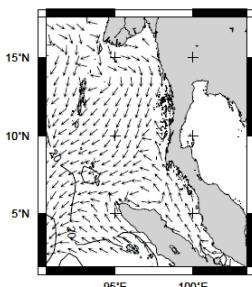


CORIN, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IUCN, ICRI, GPA, IOC, IGOOS, MFF, IOSEA, SEAFDEC, Worldfish, BOBP-IGO, SASP-SACEP, EASP-COBSEA, NACA, ICSF, IOTC, AECEN, IW Learn, IAEA, GESAMP, PEMSEA, BIMSTEC, Universities
ASEAN, SAARC...

Component 3: Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment



Long term surface currents due to tides, wind and heat flux (1985-2003)
December through February (NE monsoon) average



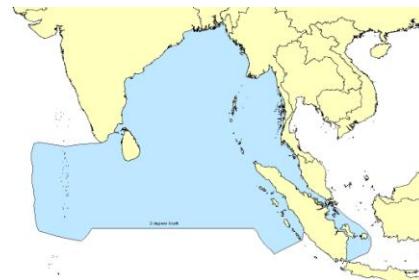
During NE Monsoon, the surface water masses enter the Andaman Sea along a narrow band close southerly of Cape Negrais.

These water masses move to the south and leave the Andaman Sea in the wide area between south of the Andaman Islands and Sumatra. Parallel to Andaman Island in the Indian Ocean a southward current is shown.

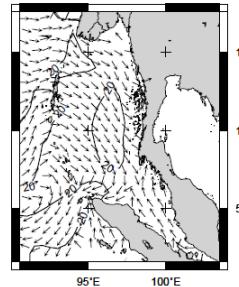
A second surface water masses enter the Andaman Sea from the north-east side of the Malacca Strait. It spreads to the borderline between Thailand and Myanmar.

An anticyclonic gyre is located north of Sumatra between the island Weh and Lhokseumawe. This gyre blocks the outflow of the Malacca Strait over a part of its whole breadth

BOBLME in Indonesia: Nanggroeh Aceh Darussalam, Riau, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Utara



Long term surface currents due to tides, wind and heat flux (1985-2003) June through September (SW monsoon) average.



During SW Monsoon, the surface water masses enter the Andaman Sea over a long section from Cape Negrais to the north of Nicobar Islands.

The outflow of the Andaman Sea surface water is concentrated between the south of Nicobar Islands and Sumatra.

The local anticyclonic gyre north of Sumatra vanishes. A recirculation regime generated, with water masses coming from the Andaman Sea re-circulating along the north coast of Sumatra to Indian Ocean.

The second entry of surface water masses into the Andaman Sea still occurs. However, it is closer to the coast of Malay Peninsula and flows towards the island Phuket.

BOBLME tasks as envisaged (ProDoc):



3.2 Consensus on approaches to the establishment and management of MPAs and Fish Refugia for sustainable management and biodiversity conservation objectives

- Review/status report on MPAs in the BoB
- (locations, policies, enforcement, effectiveness)
- MPA Working Group establishment
- (gap identification and advisory)
- Support to MPA establishment and management

Collaboration with Indian Ocean Global Ocean Observing System (IOGOOS)
Sustained Indian Ocean Biogeochemical and Ecological Research (SIBER)
Keystone ecosystem mapping and monitoring of indicators of ecosystem health in coastal habitats

Annex 10

Status of mackerel (*Rastrelliger spp.*) and other related trans-boundary migratory species in Malacca Strait

Ir. Tuti Hariyati

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PENDAHULUAN

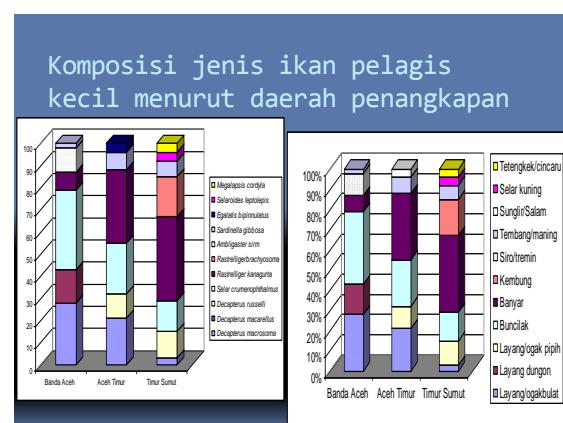
- Perairan Selat Malaka yang terletak di bagian barat paparan Sunda, dikelilingi oleh negara-negara Thailand, Malaysia dan Singapura dan Indonesia. Bagian selatan merupakan perairan dangkal >20 meter dan sempit (rata-rata 40 kilometer) makin ke arah utara semakin dalam dan lebar (350 kilometer).
- Kondisi oseanografis Selat Malaka sangat dipengaruhi perubahan angin musim Barat Daya dan musim Timur Laut. Arus permukaan di Selat Malaka pada kedua musim selalu menuju ke utara, selama musim Barat Daya lebih kuat daripada musim Timur Laut.
- Sumber daya ikan di Selat Malaka dimanfaatkan oleh keempat negara di sekelilingnya . pada tahun 1998, 16% dari produksi ikan di Selat Malaka tahun 1998 (525.600 ton) terdiri dari jenis-jenis ikan pelagis kecil : ikan layang, selar, kembung, banyar dan tembang.
- Berdasarkan hasil penelitian Bay of Bengal Project (BOBP) pada tahun 1986, ikan kembung (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*) dan ikan banyar (*R. kanagurta*) di Selat Malaka diduga merupakan share stock antara Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand (BOBP, 1987; Mertha et al., 1993).
- Dalam tulisan ini dibahas status sumber daya ikan pelagis kecil terutama ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) di perairan Selat Malaka meliputi aspek biologi : komposisi jenis, indeks kelimpahan, tingkat kemarahan gonad, musim pemijahan yang dapat dijadikan masukan dalam penyusunan kebijakan pengelolaan,

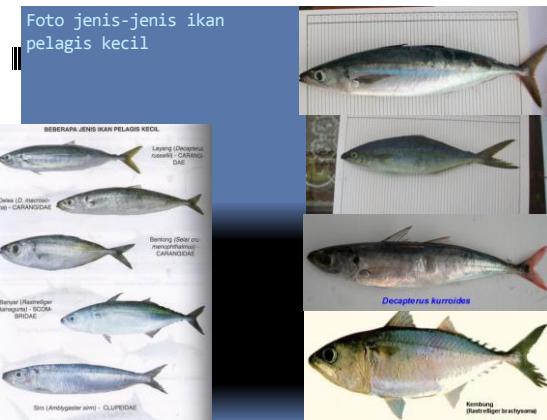
Basis pendaratan, daerah penangkapan dan alat tangkap ikan pelagis kecil di Selat Malaka			
Basis pendaratan	Daerah penangkapan/perairan	Ikan target	Armada/alat tangkap
Lampulo / Banda Aceh	Banda Aceh	Pelagis kecil	Pukat cincin mini
	Idi Rayeuk	Pelagis kecil	Pukat cincin sedang
Belawan	timur laut Sabang	Layang dungan	Pukat cincin mini
	Aceh Timur	Pelagis kecil	Pukat cincin besar
Tanjung Balai Asahan	Pantai Sumut-Aceh Timur	Kembung	Pukat cincin mini
	timur Sumatera Utara	Pelagis kecil	Pukat cincin besar
	Pantai Sumut	Kembung	Pukat cincin mini
	Pantai Sumut	Kembung	Jaring insang



Jenis-jenis ikan pelagis yang dominan tertangkap di Selat Malaka

- Rastrelliger kanagurta* (banyar/kembung lelaki/gembung kuring)-neritik
- Rastrelliger brachysoma* (Kembung/gembung gepeng) kostal
- Decapterus macrosoma* (Layang deles/ogak bulat) oseanik
- Decapterus kurroides* (Layang ekor merah)
- Decapterus russelli* (Layang/ogak pipih) off shore neritik
- Decapterus macarellus* (Layang/Malalugis/ogak dungan) oseanik
- Selar crumenophthalmus* (Benton, bencilak) kostal
- Amblygaster sisir* (siro/tremi) oseanik
- Sardinella gibosa* (tembang, maning) kostal
- Elagatis bipinnulatus* (sunglit/salam) oseanik
- Selaroides leptolepis* (selar kuning/selar gelek) kostal
- Atule mate* (selar hijau) kostal
- Alepes melanoptera* (selar como) kostal
- Alepes jeddaba* (selar como) kostal
- Megalaspis cordyla* (tetengkek, cincaru) kostal

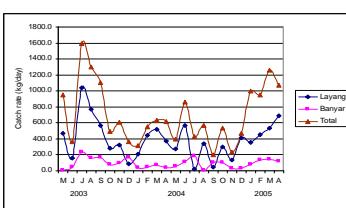




Musim penangkapan ikan pelagis kecil (hasil tangkapan, aktivitas dan indeks kelimpahan)

Daerah penangkapan/perairan	Tertinggi	Terrendah
Banda Aceh	Peralihan 1	Timur
Aceh Timur	Barat	Timur
Sumatera Utara	Timur	Peralihan 1

Fluktuasi indeks kelimpahan total serta indeks kelimpahan ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) dan ikan layang (*Decapterus russelli*) di Selat Malaka (perairan timur Sumatera Utara sampai Aceh Timur tahun 2003-2005)



Indeks kelimpahan ikan pelagis kecil total serta indeks kelimpahan ikan banyar dan ikan layang yang tinggi di Selat Malaka : Maret-Mei (musim Peralihan 1) dan Juni-Agustus (musim Timur).

Indeks kelimpahan tahunan (CPUE) ikan pelagis kecil total di Selat Malaka

Perairan	CPUE (kg/hari) ikan pelagis kecil pada tahun				
	1995	1996	1997	2003	2004
Banda Aceh	1283	428	322		
Aceh Timur	1416	436	436		
Sumatera Utara	1725	936	1832	927	644

Tren CPUE ikan pelagis kecil menurun

Reproduksi betina ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) dan ikan layang (*Decapterus russelli*) di Selat Malaka tahun 2003-2004

Tingkat Kematangan Gonad (TKG)	%	
	Ikan banyar	Ikan layang
I (belum matang)	7	10
II (belum matang)	19	31
III (mulai matang)	32	38
IV (matang)	32	19
V (mijah dan salin)	10	2

Persentase ikan yang matang gonad (TKG III, TKG IV dan TKG V) tinggi diduga karena letak daerah pemijahan tidak jauh dari daerah penangkapan

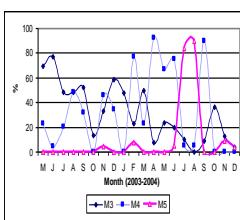
Dugaan Musim pemijahan Ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) dan layang (*Decapterus russelli*) tahun 2003-2004

Berdasarkan :
Fluktuasi bulanan % betina yang matang gonad (TKG III s/d TKG V) dan Fluktuasi bulanan GI (Gonad Index)

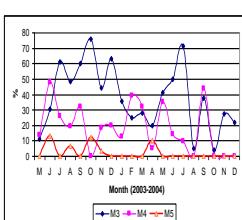
Musim pemijahan
ikan banyar : Mei-Okttober dan Desember-Maret
ikan layang : April-Okttober

Fluktuasi % bulanan

FLUKTUASI BULANAN % IKAN BANYAR YANG MATANG GONAD (TKG III S/D TKG V)

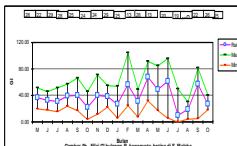


FLUKTUASI BULANAN % IKAN LAYANG YANG MATANG GONAD (TKG III S/D TKG V)

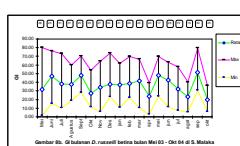


Fluktuasi GI

FLUKTUASI GONAD INDEX (GI) IKAN BANYAR

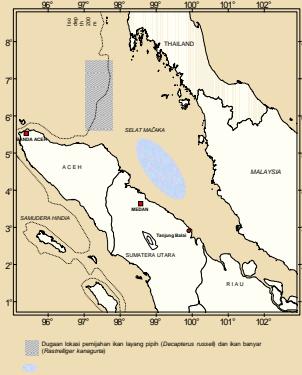


FLUKTUASI GONAD INDEX (GI) IKAN LAYANG



DUGAAN LOKASI PEMIJAHAN

di sebelah utara, di sekitar garis Isodepth 200 meter, mengingat bahwa pada sebagian dari daur hidup *Rastrelliger* spp. dan *Decapterus* spp berada di laut dalam guna melakukan pemijahan



PARAMETER POPULASI DAN TINGKAT PEMANFAATAN IKAN BANYAR (RASTRELLIGER KANAGURTA) MENGGAMBARKAN STATUS PEMANFAATAN SUMBER DAYA

Nilai-nilai parameter populasi : parameter pertumbuhan (L_{∞} , K) dan parameter kematian (Z,M dan F); serta Tingkat Pemanfaatan (E) ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) tahun 1995-2009

Tahun	Metode	L _∞	K	Z	M	F	E
1995-1997	von Bertalanffy	36.4	0.75	3.07	1.12	1.95	0.64
2009	ELEFAN 1	25.0	0.80	4.38	1.33	3.05	0.70

Nilai F meningkat, dalam tiap tahun F>M, sehingga nilai E ikan banyar (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) tahun 2009 sudah tinggi

PANJANG PERTAMAKALI MATANG GONAD (LM)

Nilai-nilai panjang pertama kali matang gonad (L_m) ikan pelagis kecil dari perairan Selat Malaka pada tahun 1995-2009

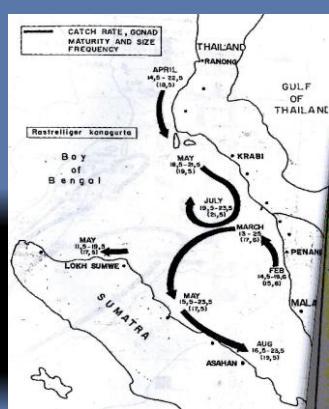
Periode penelitian	Spesies	L_m (cm FL)	Perairan :
1995-1997	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	17	Selat Malaka (gabungan)
	<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	16	Selat Malaka (gabungan)
	<i>D. macarellus</i>	20	Banda Aceh
2003-2004	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	17	Selat Malaka (gabungan)
	<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	16	Selat Malaka (gabungan)
2009	<i>R. kanagurta</i>	20	Utara Banda Aceh dan Timur laut Sabang
	<i>D. macrosoma</i>	18	Utara Banda Aceh dan Timur laut Sabang
	<i>D. macarellus</i>	22	Utara Banda Aceh dan Timur laut Sabang

LM ikan banyar bervariasi menurut perairan (laut dalam->paparan)
Nilai LM dari tahun ke tahun relatif tetap. Diduga tidak ada kegagalan rekrutmen

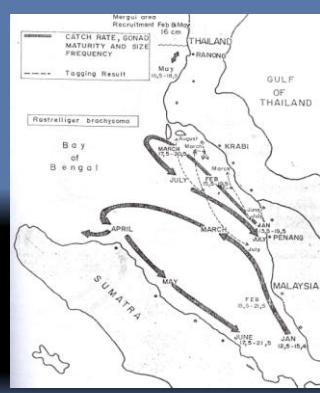
Pola hipotetik migrasi (BOBP (1987))

Dari pengamatan indeks kelimpahan, TKG dan sebaran frekwensi panjang ikan yang dikumpulkan oleh 4 negara di sekeliling Selat Malaka dalam penelitian yang dikoordinir oleh BOBP. Disimpulkan bahwa ikan banyar dan ikan kembung di Selat Malaka terdiri dari 1 stok.

Pola migrasi ikan Banyar



Pola migrasi ikan Kembung



Kesimpulan

- Komposisi hasil tangkapan pukat cincin di perairan timur Sumatera Utara didominasi ikan banyar dan ikan kembung, di perairan Aceh Timur didominasi 2 jenis ikan layang serta ikan banyar dan di perairan Banda Aceh didominasi 2 jenis ikan layang.
- Musim penangkapan ikan pelagis kecil di perairan Banda Aceh berlangsung pada bulan Maret-Mei di perairan Aceh Timur antara bulan Desember-Februari dan di perairan timur Sumatera Utara pada bulan Juni-Agustus dan September-Nopember.
 - Indeks kelimpahan ikan pelagis kecil di Selat Malaka dari tahun ke tahun menurun.
 - Ikan banyar dan layang pipih yang tertangkap di Selat Malaka didominasi ikan matang gonad yang pada saatnya akam memijah.
 - Musim pemijahan ikan banyar di perairan Selat Malaka tahun 2003-2004, bulan Mei - Oktober, serta Desember-Maret. Musim pemijahan ikan layang pipih pada bulan April-Okttober.
 - Area pemijahan ikan banyar dan ikan layang di Selat Malaka diduga pada bagian utara di sepanjang garis Isodepth 200 meter.

Nilai L_m ikan banyar di perairan Banda Aceh (laut dalam) dan timur laut Sabang (20 cm) > nilai L_m rata-rata di Selat Malaka (17 cm).

Dari tahun ke tahun belum ada perubahan nilai L_m ikan banyar juga ikan layang pipih (16 cm)

Tingkat pemanfaatan (E) ikan banyar di perairan Selat Malaka tahun 2009 tinggi (0.70).

SARAN

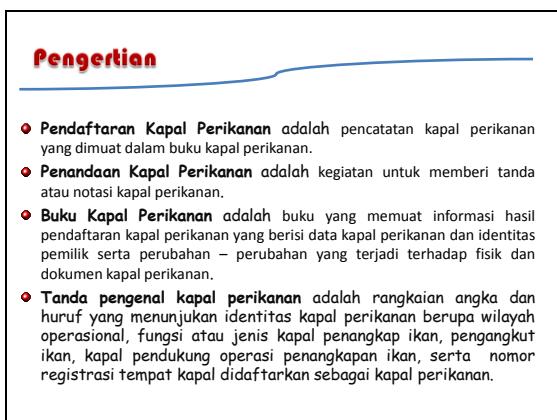
Informasi sumber daya ikan banyar / kembung lelaki (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) dan ikan pelagis kecil lainnya terutama indikator-indikator populasi seperti: indeks kelimpahan, musim dan lokasi pemijahan, panjang pertama kali matang gonad dan tingkat pemanfaatan) kiranya dapat digunakan sebagai masukan di dalam penyusunan kebijakan pengelolaan.

Annex 11

Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory

Mr. Miskatul Firdaus Sahwan

Head of Sub Directorate of Fishing Vessel Registration, Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia



Persyaratan Pendaftaran Kapal Perikanan

Kapal Perikanan Berbendera Indonesia
(belum memiliki SIPI/SIKPI)

Direktur Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap

Dengan melampirkan :

1. Foto copy SIUP (Surat Izin Usaha Perikanan);
2. Foto copy grosse akte;
3. Foto copy KTP;
4. Foto copy Surat Laut/ Pas Tahunan
5. Foto copy Sertifikat kelaikan dan pengawalan kapal (kapal penangkap) atau Sertifikat kelaikan (kapal pengangkut);
6. Pemohon pemeriksaan fisik kapal perikanan;
7. Surat keterangan penghapusan kapal (Deletion certificate), bagi kapal yang dibeli atau diperoleh dari luar negeri; dan
8. Surat pernyataan dari pemohon yang menyatakan bertanggung jawab atas kebenaran data dan informasi yang disampaikan.

Lanjutan....

Kapal Perikanan Berbendera Indonesia
(telah memiliki SIPI/SIKPI)

Direktur Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap

Dengan melampirkan :

1. Foto copy SIUP, SIPI dan/atau SIKPI;
2. Foto copy grosse akte;
3. Foto copy KTP;
4. Foto copy hasil pemeriksaan fisik kapal perikanan;
5. Foto copy Sertifikat kelaikan dan pengawalan kapal (kapal penangkap) atau Sertifikat kelaikan (kapal pengangkut); dan
6. Surat pernyataan dari pemohon yang menyatakan bertanggung jawab atas kebenaran data dan informasi yang disampaikan.

Kapal Perikanan yang telah terdaftar diberi nomor urut pendaftaran dan dicatat dalam Buku Induk Kapal Perikanan.

Buku Induk Kapal Perikanan merupakan pembukuan hasil pendaftaran kapal perikanan berdasarkan pencatatan dalam Buku Induk Pusat, Buku Induk Propinsi dan Buku Induk Kabupaten/Kota.

DATA BASE

Ketentuan Pendaftaran Kapal Perikanan

- Pendaftaran kapal perikanan digunakan untuk memenuhi persyaratan penerbitan SIPI/SIKPI, kecuali kapal perikanan yang berukuran di bawah 5 GT;
- Pelaksanaan pendaftaran kapal perikanan tanpa dikenakan biaya;

Buku Kapal Perikanan

1. Pendaftaran kapal dimuat dalam buku kapal perikanan, al berisi :
 - a) Identitas Kapal;
 - 1) No. Registrasi
 - 2) Nama Kapal
 - 3) Tempat, Tahun Pembangunan,
 - 4) Bahan utama Kapal,
 - 5) Type/Jenis Kapal,
 - 6) Jenis Alat Penangkap Ikan
 - 7) Merk dan Type dan Nomor Mesin Utama Kapal,
 - 8) Jumlah dan Kapasitas Palika ikan,
 - 7) Tempat pendaftaran,
 - 8) Tanda pengenal kapal
 - 9) Foto Kapal Perikananb) Identitas Pemilik Kapal;
c) Perubahan – perubahan yang terjadi terhadap fisik dan dokumen kapal perikanan.
2. Bukan sebagai grosse akte atau bukan surat tanda kebangsaan kapal.
3. Kapal perikanan yang telah terdaftar, diberi nomor urut pendaftaran dan dicatat dalam Buku Induk Kapal Perikanan.

Desain cover
Buku Kapal Perikanan..



Pusat

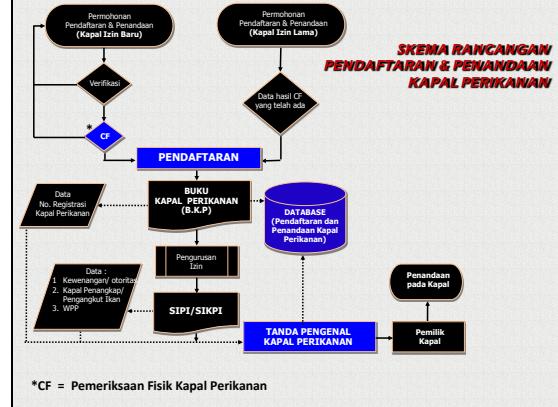


Provinsi

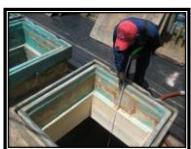


Kabupaten

- Buku Kapal Perikanan dibuat dalam 2 (dua) rangkap, asli diberikan kepada pemilik kapal dan salinannya disimpan oleh instansi sesuai dengan kewenangannya;
- Buku Kapal Perikanan berlaku selama kapal digunakan sebagai kapal perikanan;



Identifikasi & Pengukuran Kapal Perikanan



2 Pemeriksaan Alat Penangkapan Ikan

Identifikasi & Pengukuran

- * Jenis dan Jumlah
- * Konstruksi API
- * Utsuran Pokok API
- * Mesh Size Jaring



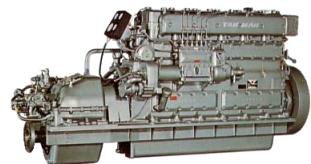
Identifikasi & Pengukuran Alat Penangkapan Ikan



3 Mesin Utama Kapal

Identifikasi

- Merk mesin
- Nomor seri mesin



Identifikasi Mesin Penggerak Utama Kapal



Penandaan Kapal Perikanan

- Kapal Perikanan yang telah dilengkapi dengan Buku Kapal Perikanan dan SPI/SKPI diberi tanda pengenal kapal perikanan;
- Tanda pengenal kapal perikanan, meliputi : tanda daerah penangkapan, tanda jalur penangkapan ikan, dan/atau tanda alat penangkapan ikan;
- Pembuatan dan pemasangan tanda pengenal kapal perikanan dilakukan oleh pemilik kapal, pada bagian atas sisi kiri dan kanan lambung haluan kapal di bawah nama kapal;
- Tanda pengenal kapal perikanan dicat warna dasar hitam dengan ukuran 150 cm x 40 cm, dengan tinggi huruf/angka 25 cm (jika kurang dari 20 karakter) atau 20 cm (jika lebih dari 20 karakter)

Kapal Perikanan Indonesia yang beroperasi di wilayah Organisasi Pengelolaan Perikanan Regional selain diberi tanda pengenal kapal perikanan dapat diberikan tanda khusus sesuai dengan persyaratan yang ditetapkan oleh Organisasi Pengelolaan Perikanan Regional

Contoh

Penandaan Kapal Perikanan

Contoh penulisan tanda pengenal kapal perikanan pada kapal penangkap ikan **KM. NUSANTARA - I** dengan ukuran kapal **lebih besar dari 30 GT**, sebagai berikut :

A/IV/KP-PS/00001

1 2 3 4

Keterangan :

1. **A** = Kewenangan Pusat
2. **IV** = Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan 711 (Selat Karimata, Laut Natuna & Laut Cina Selatan)
3. **KP-PS** = Kapal Penangkap Ikan dengan alat tangkap Pukat Cincin
4. **00001** = Nomor urut registrasi/pendaftaran "00001" di Pusat

Artinya :

Kapal **KM. NUSANTARA - I** merupakan kapal penangkap ikan dengan alat tangkap pukat cincin yang beroperasi di daerah penangkapan ikan WPP IV, terdaftar di Pusat, dan telah didaftarkan dengan Nomor pendaftaran "00001".

Contoh penulisan tanda pengenal kapal perikanan pada kapal penangkap ikan **KM. NUSANTARA - VI** dengan ukuran kapal **10 GT s/d 30 GT**, sebagai berikut :

B-33/V/KP-GN/00001

1 2 3 4

Keterangan :

1. **B-33** = Kewenangan Provinsi Jawa Tengah
2. **V** = Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan 712 (Laut Jawa)
3. **KP-GN** = Kapal Penangkap Ikan dengan alat tangkap Jaring Insang
4. **00001** = Nomor urut registrasi/pendaftaran "00001" di Provinsi Jawa Tengah

Artinya :

Kapal **KM. NUSANTARA - VI** merupakan kapal penangkap ikan dengan alat tangkap jaring insang hanyut yang beroperasi di daerah penangkapan ikan WPP V, terdaftar di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, dan telah didaftarkan dengan Nomor pendaftaran "00001".

Contoh penulisan tanda pengenal kapal perikanan pada kapal penangkap ikan **KM. NUSANTARA - VII** dengan ukuran kapal lebih kecil dari 10, sebagai berikut :

C-32.09/V/KP-GN/00001

1 2 3 4

Keterangan :

1. **C-32.09** = Kewenangan Kabupaten Cirebon - Jawa Barat
2. **V** = Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan 712 (Laut Jawa)
3. **KP-GN** = Kapal Penangkap Ikan dengan alat tangkap Jaring Insang
4. **00001** = Nomor urut registrasi/pendaftaran "00001" di Kabupaten Cirebon - Jawa Barat

Artinya :

Kapal **KM. NUSANTARA - VII** merupakan kapal penangkap ikan dengan alat penangkap ikan jaring insang berlapis yang beroperasi di daerah penangkapan ikan WPP V, terdaftar di Kabupaten Cirebon - Jawa Barat, dan telah didaftarkan dengan Nomor pendaftaran "00001".



Contoh Penandaan Kapal Di Luar Negeri (JEPANG)



Annex 12

Port Monitoring

Mr. Hardono

Head of Sub Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation, Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16 Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia

<p>MONITORING EFEKTIF PADA PELABUHAN PERIKANAN (PORT MONITORING)</p> <p><i>Disampaikan dalam rangka : "On-site Training/Workshop on Capacity Building for Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity" Medan, 19 Juli 2010</i></p>	<p>VISI </p> <p>INDONESIA PENGHASIL PRODUK KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN TERBESAR 2015</p> <p>MISI </p> <p>MENSEJAHTERAKAN MASYARAKAT KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN</p>								
<p>KEBIJAKAN</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Melaksanakan Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan yang Efisien, Efektif dan Mandiri</td><td>Melaksanakan Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pelabuhan di Lingkaran Luar Wilayah Indonesia (Outer Ring Fishing Port), Daerah Perbatasan dan Daerah Potensial</td></tr><tr><td>Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Prima di Pelabuhan Perikanan</td><td>Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pusat Pendataran Ikan di Perairan Umum Daratan</td></tr><tr><td>Pelabuhan Perikanan sebagai Pusat Informasi Perikanan Tangkap</td><td>Dukungan Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Pengembangan Unit Bisnis Perikanan Terpadu di PP</td></tr><tr><td>Pelaksanaan Kesyahbandaran yang Mandiri di Pelabuhan Perikanan</td><td>Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan di Pelabuhan Perikanan</td></tr></table>	Melaksanakan Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan yang Efisien, Efektif dan Mandiri	Melaksanakan Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pelabuhan di Lingkaran Luar Wilayah Indonesia (Outer Ring Fishing Port), Daerah Perbatasan dan Daerah Potensial	Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Prima di Pelabuhan Perikanan	Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pusat Pendataran Ikan di Perairan Umum Daratan	Pelabuhan Perikanan sebagai Pusat Informasi Perikanan Tangkap	Dukungan Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Pengembangan Unit Bisnis Perikanan Terpadu di PP	Pelaksanaan Kesyahbandaran yang Mandiri di Pelabuhan Perikanan	Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan di Pelabuhan Perikanan	<p>DEFINISI PELABUHAN PERIKANAN</p> <p><i>Adalah tempat yg terdiri atas daratan dan perairan di sekitarnya dengan batas-batas tertentu sebagai tempat kegiatan pemerintahan dan kegiatan sistem bisnis perikanan yang digunakan sebagai tempat kapal perikanan bersandar, berlabuh, dan atau bongkar muat ikan yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas keselamatan pelayaran dan kegiatan penunjang perikanan</i></p>
Melaksanakan Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan yang Efisien, Efektif dan Mandiri	Melaksanakan Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pelabuhan di Lingkaran Luar Wilayah Indonesia (Outer Ring Fishing Port), Daerah Perbatasan dan Daerah Potensial								
Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Prima di Pelabuhan Perikanan	Pembangunan dan Pengembangan Pusat Pendataran Ikan di Perairan Umum Daratan								
Pelabuhan Perikanan sebagai Pusat Informasi Perikanan Tangkap	Dukungan Terhadap Pertumbuhan dan Pengembangan Unit Bisnis Perikanan Terpadu di PP								
Pelaksanaan Kesyahbandaran yang Mandiri di Pelabuhan Perikanan	Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan di Pelabuhan Perikanan								
<p>DASAR HUKUM PENGELOLAAN PELABUHAN PERIKANAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 2004 tentang PerikananPP No. 19 Tahun 2006 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 62 Tahun 2002 tentang Tarif Atas Jenis Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak Yang Berlaku Pada Departemen Kelautan dan PerikananKeputusan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 1082/Kpts/OT.210/10/99 tentang Tata Hubungan Kerja UPT Pelabuhan Perikanan dengan Instansi Terkait dalam Pengelolaan Pelabuhan PerikananPeraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. PER.02/MEN/2006 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Pelabuhan PerikananKeputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. 46/MEN/2002 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Pelabuhan Perikanan PantaiPeraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan No. PER.16/MEN/2006 tentang Pelabuhan PerikananPERDA-PERDA bagi Pelabuhan Perikanan yang dikelola oleh PEMDA	<p>Fungsi pelabuhan perikanan dalam mendukung pengelolaan dan pemantauan sumber daya ikan dan lingkungannya :</p> <p>UU No. 45 tahun 2009 dan Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor: PER.16/MEN/2006</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Pelayanan sandar dan labuh kapal perikanan dan kapal pengawas perikananPelayanan bongkar muatPelaksanaan pembinaan mutu dan pengolahan hasil perikananPemasaran dan distribusi ikanPengumpulan data tangkapan dan hasil perikananPelaksanaan penyuluhan dan pengembangan masyarakat nelayanPelaksanaan kegiatan operasional kapal perikananPelaksanaan pengawasan dan pengendalian sumber daya ikanPelaksanaan kesyahbandaranPelaksanaan fungsi karantina ikanPublikasi hasil riset kelautan dan perikananPemantauan wilayah pesisir dan wisata bawahPengendalian lingkungan (kebersihan, keamanan, dan ketertiban (K3), kebakaran, dan pencemaran)								



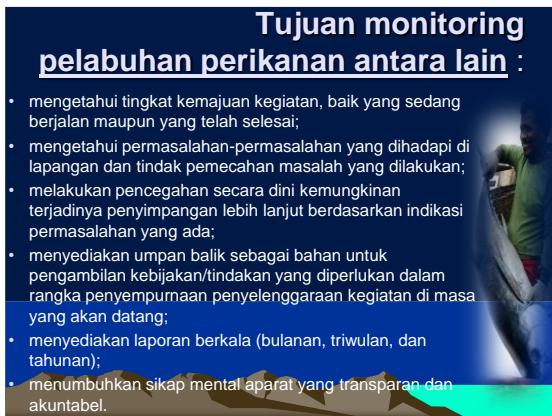
Klasifikasi Pelabuhan Perikanan
Peraturan Menteri Kelautan & Perikanan Nomor: PER.16/MER/2006

No	Kriteria Pelabuhan Perikanan	PPS	PPN	PPP	PPI
1	Daerah operasional kapal ikan yang dilayani	Wilayah laut Sentral, Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEEI) dan perairan internasional	Perairan ZEEI dan lautan territorial	Perairan pedalaman, perairan kepulauan laut territorial	pedalaman dan perairan kepulauan
2	Fasilitas tambahan untuk ukuran kapal perikanan	>60GT	30-60 GT	10-30GT	3-1 GT
3	Panjang dermaga dan kedalaman kolam	>300 m dan >3 m	150-300 m dan >3 m	100m dan >2 m	50m dan >2 m
4	Kapasitas menampung kapal	>6000 GT (ekivalen dengan 100 buah kapal berukuran 60 GT)	>2250 GT (ekivalen dengan 75 buah kapal 30 GT)	>300 GT (ekivalen dengan 30 buah kapal 10 GT)	>60GT (ekivalen dengan 20 buah kapal dengan 3 GT)
5	Volume ikan yang didaratkan	Rata-rata 60 ton/hari	Rata-rata 30 ton/hari	-	-
6	Ekspor ikan	Ya	Ya	Tidak	Tidak
7	Luas lahan	>30ha	15-30 ha	5-15 ha	2-5 ha
8	Fasilitas pembinaan mutu hasil perikanan	Ada	Adahidak	Tidak	Tidak
9	Tata ruang (zona) pengolahan/pengembangan industri perikanan	Ada	Ada	Tidak	Tidak
10	JUMLAH	6	13	46	903

Pelabuhan Perikanan di Pesisir Timur Sumatera /Wilayah Selat Malaka

No Propinsi	PPS	PPN	PPP	PPI	Total
1 Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0	0	0	86	86 *)
2 Sumatera Utara	1	0	0	34	35 *)
3 Riau	0	0	0	19	19
4 Jambi	0	0	1	1	2
5 Babel	0	2	0	14	16
6 Kepri	0	0	1	10	11
7 Sumsel	0	0	0	7	7
8 Lampung	0	0	4	18	22 *)
JUMLAH	1	2	6	189	198

Note :
*) Lokasi PPI di Pantai Timur & Barat Sumatera



- Manfaat monitoring**
- Bagi pihak Penanggung Jawab Program :
 - Salah satu fungsi manajemen yaitu pengendalian atau supervisi.
 - Sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban (akuntabilitas) kinerja
 - Untuk meyakinkan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan
 - Membantu penentuan langkah-langkah yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan proyek selanjutnya.
 - Sebagai dasar untuk melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi selanjutnya.
 - Bagi pihak Pengelola Proyek, yaitu :
 - Membantu untuk mempersiapkan laporan dalam waktu yang singkat
 - Mengetahui kekurangan-kekurangan yang perlu diperbaiki dan menjaga kinerja yang sudah baik.
 - Sebagai dasar (informasi) yang penting untuk melakukan evaluasi proyek



Pusat Informasi Pelabuhan Perikanan (PIPP)

Latar belakang :

- Banyaknya pusat distribusi dan koleksi sumberdaya perikanan menjadi sumber kesulitan yang dialami oleh para pengambil keputusan (*decision maker*) atau investor potensial di bidang perikanan tangkap.
- Informasi seperti dimana saja sumberdaya ikan dapat diperoleh, kuantitas atau volume produksi serta harga jualnya, masih sulit diperoleh.
- Sekalipun data dan informasi tersebut tersedia, persoalan yang timbul kemudian adalah masalah kemudahan mendapatkannya (*accessibility*) dan kesesuaian (*compatibility*) dengan format data yang dimiliki oleh si pemakai dan sumber data tersebut



Pusat Informasi Pelabuhan Perikanan (PIPP)

Menginformasikan dinamika kegiatan pelabuhan perikanan kepada stakeholder perikanan dan kelautan via media internet melalui situs :

<http://www.pipp.dkp.go.id/pipp2>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the PIPP website. It features a header with the logo and name. Below the header, there are several menu items: Profil Pelabuhan, Kapal & Alat Tangkap, Number Data Ikan, Provinsi & Inovasi, Operasional, and Gantung Stock. The main content area includes sections for "Selamat Datang di PIPP", "Berita Terbaru", and "SELAMAT HARI RAYA". On the right side, there is a sidebar with links to various departments and a footer with copyright information.



Monitoring Data PIPP

- Aktifitas kapal di pelabuhan
- Produksi dan distribusi ikan di pelabuhan
- Tenaga kerja di pelabuhan
- Penyaluran perbekalan di pelabuhan
- Pendapatan pelabuhan
- Prasarana pelabuhan
- Industri di pelabuhan
- Kelembagaan di pelabuhan

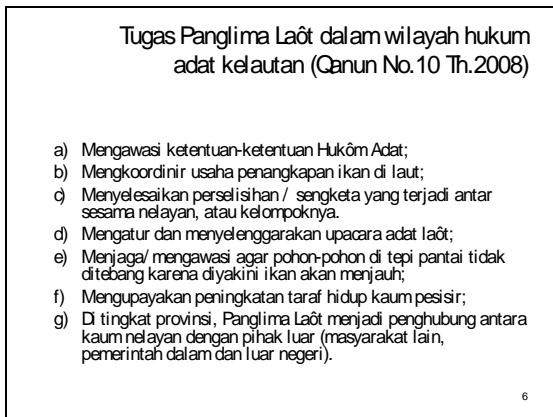
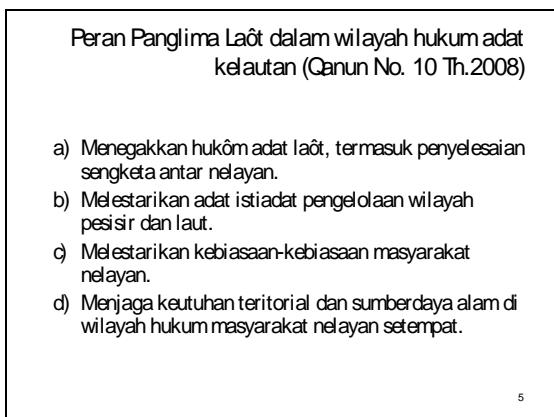
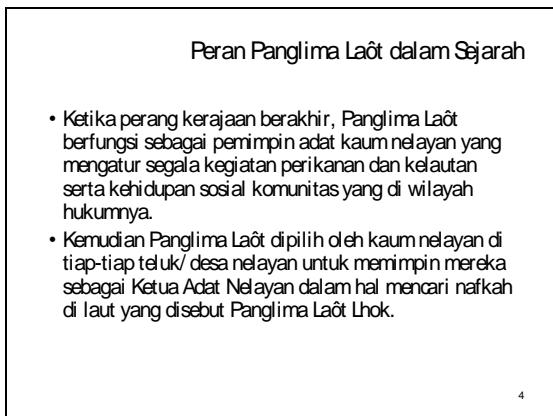
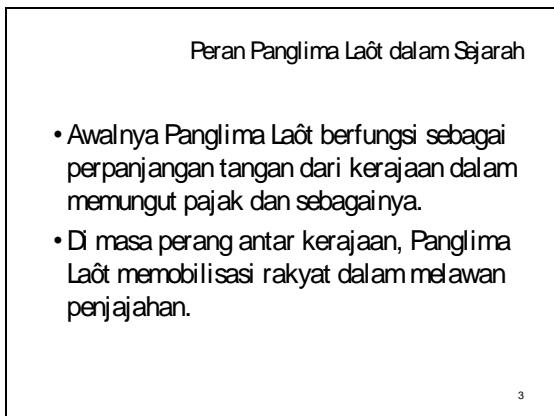
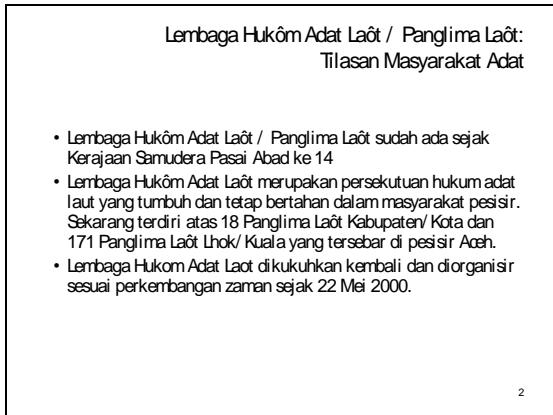
The screenshot shows the Monitoring Data PIPP section of the website. It displays several data tables and charts. One chart shows "Jumlah Dikirim & Penerimaan Produk Perikanan" over time. Another chart shows "Pendapatan Pelabuhan" for various months. There are also tables for "Berita Terbaru" and "SELAMAT HARI RAYA". The interface includes a search bar and navigation menus for "Home", "Profil Pelabuhan", "Kapal & Alat Tangkap", "Number Data Ikan", "Provinsi & Inovasi", "Operasional", and "Gantung Stock".

Annex 13

Local Knowledge

HT. Bustamam and Mr. Miftachuddin Cut Adek

Panglima Laot Aceh
Jl. T. Nyak Arif No. 25-26A Banda Aceh, Indonesia



Dari Panglima menjadi Ayah Kaum

Karena peran dan tugas melindungi dan memajukan kaumnya, Panglima Laot juga biasa disebut "Abu Laot" atau "ayah" kaum nelayan. Sebutan inilah yang kian memperkuat penghormatan terhadap Panglima Laot, karena untuk menjadi "Abu" harus memiliki keunggulan-keunggulan, antara lain:

- unggul dalam iman dan ketakwaan kepada Allah,
- unggul dalam kearifan dan kebijaksanaan,
- unggul dalam kemurahan hati (tidak mementingkan diri sendiri atau serakah),
- unggul dalam ilmu kelautan dan perikanan.

7

HUKUM ADAT DAN ADAT LAOT

• Hari-Hari Pantang Laot

 ↳ Hari Kenduri Laot

 ↳ Hari Jumat

 ↳ Hari Raya Idul Fitri

 ↳ Hari Raya Idul Adha

 ↳ Hari Kemerdekaan 17 Agustus

 ↳ Hari Memperingati Hari Tsunami 26 Desember

• Sanksi Adat

 Seluruh Hasil tangkapan disita dan dilarang Melaut serendah - rendahnya 3 hari dan selama-lamanya 7 hari

8

HUKUM ADAT DAN ADAT LAOT

Kearifan Lokal Yang Dimiliki di bawah pimpinan Panglima Laot merupakan daya tarik tersendiri yang ada dalam masyarakat nelayan untuk mengatur adat istiadat kebiasaan yang ada dilaut seperti:

- ↳ Adat Sosial
- ↳ Adat Barang Hanyut
- ↳ Adat Kenduri Laot
- ↳ Adat Pemeliharaan Lingkungan

9

HUKUM ADAT DAN ADAT LAOT

Tata Cara/Peraturan Penangkapan Ikan Dilaut

 ↳ Cara Meupayang

 ↳ Pemasangan Tuasan, Rumpon dan Bube

 - Masalah Meletakkan Tuasan dilaut

 - Masalah Pemotongan Tuasan/Unjam

 - Mengambil Ikan di Tuasan Kapal lain

 ↳ Penangkapan Benur dan Nener

 ↳ Tatacara Persidangan

 ↳ Sanksi hukom

 ↳ Pengaturan Keuangan LHAL

 ↳ Aturan Tambahan

 - Transaksi jual Beli Perahu dan alat tangkap

 - Tidak dibenarkan meletakkan rumpon di lokasi pelayaran

 - Penggunaan Alat bantu Modern (lampa)

10

Susunan Organisasi

- Ω Panglima Laot terdiri dari :
 - a. Panglima Laot lhok;
 - b. Panglima Laot kabupaten/kota; **dan**
 - c. Panglima Laot Aceh.
- Ω Panglima Laot Lhok dipilih oleh pawang-pawang boat atau nelayan-nelayan di Lhok masing-masing melalui musyawarah.
- Ω Panglima Laot kab/kota atau nama lain dipilih dalam musyawarah Panglima Laot Lhok dalam wilayah Kab/Kota tersebut.
- Ω Panglima Laot Aceh atau nama lain dipilih dalam musyawarah Panglima Laot kab/kota se-Aceh

11

Lembaga Persidangan Hukom Adat Laot

(Qanun No. 10 Th. 2008)

Terdiri dari

1. Lembaga Persidangan Hukom Adat Laot Lhok
struktur ; 3 orang Penasehat, 1 orang Panglima Laot sebagai Ketua persidangan, 3 orang staf Lembaga sebagai anggota dan 1 orang sekretaris bukan sebagai anggota
2. Lembaga Persidangan Hukom Adat Laot kab/kota
struktur ; 3 orang Penasehat, Panglima Laot sebagai Ketua persidangan, Seluruh Panglima Laot Lhok sebagai anggota dan 1 orang sekretaris bukan sebagai anggota

12

Wewenang, Tugas dan Fungsi (Qanun No. 10. Th. 2008)

Wewenang Panglima Laot :

- a. menentukan tata tertib penangkapan ikan atau meupayang termasuk menentukan bagi hasil & hari-hari pantang melaut
- b. menyelesaikan sengketa adat dan perselisihan yang terjadi di kalangan nelayan;
- c. menyelesaikan sengketa adat yang terjadi antar wilayah Hukum Panglima Laot Lhok
- d. mengkoordinasikan pelaksanaan hukum adat laot, peningkatan sumber daya dan advokasi kebijakan bidang kelautan dan perikanan untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan nelayan

13

Wewenang, Tugas dan Fungsi (lanjutan)

Panglima Laot Lhok mempunyai tugas :

- a. melaksanakan, memelihara dan mengawasi pelaksanaan adat istiadat dan hukum adat laot;
- b. membantu Pemerintah dalam bidang perikanan & kelautan;
- c. menyelesaikan sengketa dan perselisihan yang terjadi diantara nelayan sesuai dengan ketentuan hukum adat laot;
- d. menjaga & melestarikan fungsi lingkungan kawasan pesisir dan laut;
- e. memperjuangkan peningkatan taraf hidup masyarakat nelayan
- f. mencegah terjadinya penangkapan ikan secara ilegal.

14

Wewenang, Tugas dan Fungsi (lajutan)

Tugas Panglima Laot kab/kota :

- § Melaksanakan tugas-tugas sebagaimana dimaksud seperti tugas Panglima Laot Lhok yg bersifat lintas Ihok
- § Menyelesaikan sengketa antar Panglima Laot Ihok

Tugas Panglima Laot Aceh :

- § Melaksanakan tugas-tugas sebagaimana tugas Panglima Laot Lhok yang bersifat lintas kab/kota;
- § Memberikan advokasi kebijakan kelautan dan perikanan serta memberikan bantuan hukum kepada nelayan yang terdampar di negara lain
- § Mengkoordinasikan pelaksanaan hukum adat laot.

15

Wewenang, Tugas dan Fungsi (lanjutan)

Fungsi Panglima Laot :

- a. Panglima Laot kota sebagai ketua adat bagi masyarakat nelayan;
- b. Panglima Laot, sebagai penghubung antara pemerintah dan masyarakat nelayan;
- c. Panglima Laot, Mitra Pemerintah dalam menyukseskan program pembangunan perikanan dan kelautan

16

BADAN OTONOM LEMBAGA HUKUM ADAT LAOT Panglima Sebagai Ayah Kaum

Kaitannya dengan memajukan kaum nelayan, Panglima Laot melalui Yayasan Pangkai Meuruno Aneuk Nelayan (YPMAN) telah menyantuni beasiswa untuk anak nelayan yang dananya berasal dari jasa dana abadi sebesar Rp 11,9 miliar, yang diterima sebagai hibah dari Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan melalui Pemerintah Daerah dari hasil penjualan kapal ikan asing (Thailand) yang disita pemerintah pada tahun 2000.

Pada Tahun 2007 Menkokesra melalui Bakornas PB memberi tambahan Bantuan Dana sebesar 44,573 miliar sehingga Total dana Abadi sampai sekarang Rp. 62 Miliar

Hingga TA 2002 - 2010 beasiswa ini telah diberikan kepada 12.210 siswa/i (SD, SMP, SMU, dan PT serta sekolah Khusus dan Pesantren) dengan jumlah dana yang berbeda.

17

Peran Panglima Laot Ketika Tsunami: Cinta Sang "Abu"

Ketika Tsunami menerjang pesisir Aceh, para Panglima Laot menjadi pemimpin rilil kaum pesisir, sekalipun ia sendiri harus korban nyawa atau kehilangan anggota keluarga (1 Panglima Laot Kabupaten dan 5 Panglima Laot Lhok meninggal).

Pada ketika ini Panglima Laot berperan sebagai Pemimpin, koordinator, penasehat dan penghibur.

18

Peran Panglima Laot Pasca Tsunami

Minggu ke-3 Januari 2005 Panglima Laot Provinsi Aceh mengkoordinir program pembersihan sampah Tsunami, yang bertujuan memberikan kesibukan bagi sekitar 1.300 orang pengungsi agar tidak mengalami trauma berkepanjangan sekaligus memberikan pendapatan secukupnya.

19

Peran Panglima Laot Pasca Tsunami

Konsolidasi Panglima Laot melalui kegiatan "Pertemuan dan Doa Bersama Panglima Laot se Provinsi Nangroe Aceh Darussalam", 19 – 20 Februari 2005 di Banda Aceh, dihadiri 515 orang terdiri atas 119 Panglima Laot dari 17 Kabupaten/ Kota dan 396 nelayan dan kaum perempuan pesisir. Kegiatan ini bertujuan mengkoordinasikan keberadaan kaum nelayan dan memusyawarkan hal-hal pembangunan yang mereka butuhkan di daerahnya masing-masing. Kesimpulan dan rekomendasi pertemuan ini telah dituangkan dalam Buku "Kruë Saumangat Panglima Laot" (Bangkitlah Semangat Panglima Laot).

20

Peran Panglima Laot Pasca Tsunami

- Selang Maret – Juli 2005 memperluas jaringan dukungan kerjasama pemerintah dan lembaga donor untuk rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi Aceh, melalui: Konsultasi langsung dengan Pemerintah dan lembaga donor;
- Desain Data Management System (DMS) untuk pengelolaan kegiatan secara transparan, demokrasi, dan bertanggung gugat;

21

Peran Panglima Laot Pasca Tsunami

- Pelatihan Pengelolaan Program dan Keuangan, bekerjasama dengan Yayasan KEHATI, April 2005;
- Pameran Foto dengan tema "100 hari setelah Tsunami: Perjuangan Berlanjut", 10 – 24 Mei 2005 di Galeri Foto Jurnalistik Antara, Jakarta;
- Pameran Civic Fair, 16 – 18 Mei 2005, di Gedung DPR RI, Jakarta;
- "Panglima Laot Friends Meeting", 7 Juni 2005 di Sekretariat Panglima Laot Prov. NAD Banda Aceh.

22

Peran Panglima Laot Pasca Tsunami

- Tahun 2006, bekerja sama dengan WWF ,Wetlands mengkoordinir Penanaman Mangrove dan Tumbuhan Pantai di seluruh wilayah Pantai Aceh
- Bekerjasama dengan Menkokesra Menyalurkan 500 unit Speed Boat Polytelin berserta alat Tangkapnya untuk nelayan Aceh
- Tahun 2007, bekerjasama dengan Brown University, UI dan Unsyiah dalam Rangka Riset tentang Recovery Masyarakat Nelayan Aceh Pasca Tsunami
- Bekerjasama dengan Palang Merah Belgia melakukan Progam Pemberdayaan Nelayan Aceh
- Bekerjasama dengan UN-FAO melakukan pemantapan CO-Management untuk Pengelolaan sektor Perikanan yang berkelanjutan
- Bekerjasama dengan UN-FAO membuat kawasan perlindungan ekosistem (protec area)

23

Terima Kasih



Rakok-Rakok informasi diatas terdapat dalam:
- Buku "Kruë Saumangat Panglima Laot", Preloing Pertemuan dan Doa Bersama Panglima Laot se Provinsi Nangroe Aceh Darussalam 19 – 20 Februari 2005 di Banda Aceh.
- Booklet "Itip Tegaknya Lembaga Hukum Adat Laot", Panglima Laot NAD 2005.
- Leaflet "Menjaring Ikan, Mengikat Mata Dopen", Panglima Laot, 2005
- Leaflet "Data Manajemen Sistem", Panglima Laot, 2005

Untuk Informasi Hubung:
Lembaga Adat Laot / Panglima Laot
Provinsi Nangroe Aceh Darussalam
J. T Nyek Arif No. 25 – 26A, Banda Aceh
Telp: (0651)7409692
Email: mitsach_prlad@yahoo.com
www.panglimalaotnadh.org

24

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI LEMBAGA HUKUM ADAT LAOT /PANGLIMA LAOT ACEH PERIODE 2010-2016

Dewan Penasehat :

Gubernur Aceh
Ketua Majelis Adat Aceh (MAA)
Kepala Dinas Kelautan & Perikanan Aceh

Pengurus Harian :

Panglima Laot Aceh ;
(H. T. Bustamam)

Wakil Panglima Laot :

Pw. Bahruddin Lambeunggh
Ir. Iskandar Ahmad
Mustafa Harihi, SE, MBA
Pw. M. Yusuf Sulaiman
Pw. T. Risman
Pw. H. Yahya Hanifah
Pw. Tgk. Muhammad Jamil

Sekretaris Jenderal (General Secretary):

H. Umar Abdur Aziz, Sag. SS MA
(Hp. 08126999068, Email: uabdaz@yahoo.com)

Wakil Sekretaris (Vice Secretary)

Miftahuddin Cut Adik, SE, M.S
(Hp. 085277341660, Email: miftach_pinad@yahoo.com)

25

Annex 14

Monitoring Controling and Surveillance (MCS)

Trian Yunanda, M.Sc

Head of Sub Cooperation Division, Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16
Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia



Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO, 1995)

Negara bertanggung jawab untuk mengimplementasikan MCS dalam pengelolaan sumberdaya perikanan

MONITORING Pemantauan atas perubahan intensitas pemanfaatan SDI, guna mengetahui status pemanfaatan SDI, untuk menentukan langkah-langkah pengelolaan

CONTROL Fokus pada hubungan administrasi antara penangkap ikan dengan stock SDI, untuk mengendalikan agar pemanfaatan sumberdaya ikan tetap rasional.

SURVEILLANCE Pengamatan secara efektif, melalui darat, laut dan udara, terhadap setiap olah gerak dan perilaku kapal perikanan di wilayah penangkapan ikan tertentu, untuk menjamin ditaatinya peraturan perundangan.

Sumber : Presentasi PSDKP pada FKPPS Nasional 2010

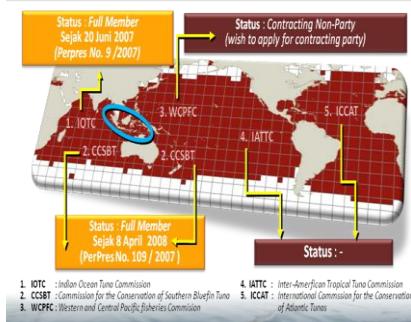
Esenzi MCS Perikanan

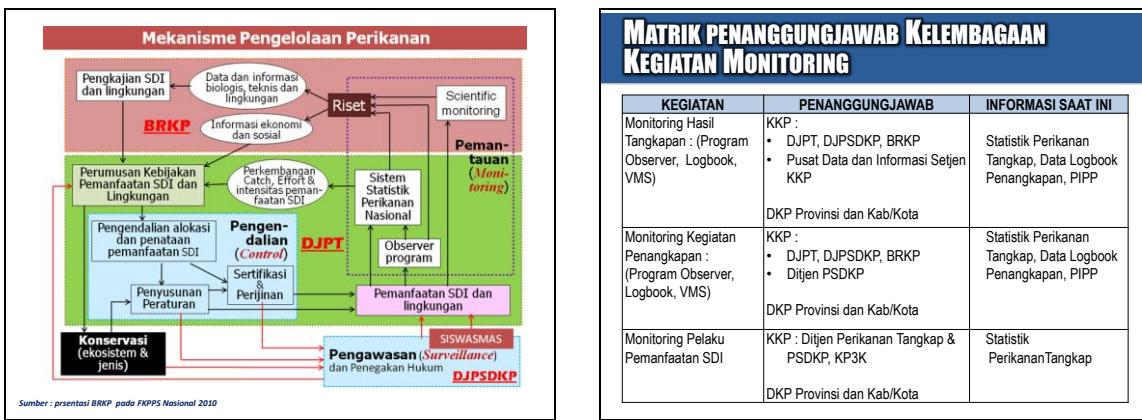
Sistem **pengelolaan, pengendalian dan pengawasan** sumber daya perikanan [FAO, 1990] untuk mewujudkan perikanan yang bertanggungjawab [*Responsible Fisheries*].

- *MCS mengandung arti pembinaan SD Perikanan*
- **Pengawasan** untuk memastikan kepatuhan para pelaku usaha perikanan terhadap peraturan perundangan yang berlaku

Sumber : Presentasi PSDKP pada FKPPS Nasional 2010

LAUT BEBAS.....????





Lanjut

KEGIATAN	PENANGGUNGJAWAB	INFORMASI SAATINI
Monitoring kegiatan di Pelabuhan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fasilitas Prosessing • Pendataran dan Penangkapan Ikan 	KKP : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJPT, P2HP 	Statistik Pendaratan (PIPP)
Monitoring Perdagangan dan Pemasaran Ikan	KKP : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJPT, P2HP 	Statistik Perikanan
Monitoring Stok Ikan di Laut	KKP : BRKP Komnasjiskan	Peta Status dan Potensi SDI
Monitoring Ekosistem dan Lingkungan SDI	KKP : KP3K, DJPT (SDI) Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Kementerian Kehutanan	
Monitoring Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Nelayan	KKP : KP3K, BPSDKP	

MATRIX PENANGGUNGJAWAB KELEMBAGAAN KEGIATAN MONITORING

KEGIATAN	PENANGGUNGJAWAB	INFORMASI SAATINI
Monitoring Hasil Tangkapan : (Program Observer, Logbook, VMS)	KKP : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJPT, DJPSDKP, BRKP • Pusat Data dan Informasi Setjen KKP 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap, Data Logbook Penangkapan, PIPP DKP Provinsi dan Kab/Kota
Monitoring Kegiatan Penangkapan : (Program Observer, Logbook, VMS)	KKP : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJPT, DJPSDKP, BRKP • Ditjen PSDKP 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap, Data Logbook Penangkapan, PIPP DKP Provinsi dan Kab/Kota
Monitoring Pelaku Pemanfaatan SDI	KKP : Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap & PSDKP, KP3K	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap DKP Provinsi dan Kab/Kota

Lanjut

KEGIATAN	PENANGGUNGJAWAB	INFORMASI SAATINI
Penggunaan Awak Kapal dan Pendatarannya (captain and crew)	Kementerian Perhubungan KKP (DJPT)	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap
Pendirian dan Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan	KKP (DJPT)	PIPP
Penyusunan Aturan Pelelangan Ikan	KKP (P2HP)	
Pendataan Habitat/Ekosistem dan Spesies yang dilindungi	KKP KP3k)	

MATRIX PENANGGUNGJAWAB KELEMBAGAAN KEGIATAN CONTROLLING

KEGIATAN	PENANGGUNGJAWAB	INFORMASI SAATINI
Pendaftaran Kapal (Kapal Skala Besar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KKP : DJPT 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap
Pendaftaran Kapal (Kapal Skala Kecil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KKP • Dinas Perikanan Pusat dan Provinsi 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap
Perijinan Kapal (Kapal Skala Besar > 30 GT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KKP : DJPT 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap
Perijinan Kapal (Kapal Skala Kecil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KKP • Dinas Perikanan Pusat dan Provinsi 	Statistik Perikanan Tangkap
Perijinan Penggunaan Alat Penangkap Ikan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KKP • Dinas Perikanan Pusat dan Provinsi 	

MATRIX PENANGGUNGJAWAB KELEMBAGAAN KEGIATAN SURVEILLANCE

KEGIATAN	PENANGGUNGJAWAB	INFORMASI SAATINI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pengawasan di Laut (Patroli) - Pengawasan di Darat - Pemantauan Kapal (VMS) - Penegakan Hukum 	DJ PSDKP POLRI TNI AL	
Pengawasan Polisi termasuk di wilayah pelabuhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Dinas Lokal yang terkait 	