

Acronym	Bahasa	English
P4KSI	Pusat Penelitian Pengelolaan Perikanan dan Konservasi	Research Centre for Fishery Management and Conservation of Fishery Resources
BPPL	Balai Penelitian Perikanan Laut	Marine Research Agency
KOMNAS KAJISKAN	Komisi Nasional Pengkajian Stok Sumberdaya ikan	National Committee on Fish Stock Assessment Fishery Resources
SDI	Pelayanan Usaha Perikanan	Fishing Services
PUP	Konservasi Kawasan dan Jenis Ikan	Fish and Area Conservation
KKJI	Pengawasan Sumberdaya Perikanan	Surveillance of Fishery Resources
PSDP	Pemasaran Luar Negeri	Foreign Marketing
PLN	Pemasaran Dalam Negeri	Domestic Marketing
PDN	Komisi Tuna Indonesia	Indonesian Tuna Commission
KTI	Kementerian Luar Negeri	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
KEMLU	Pusat Analisis Kerjasama Internasional dan Antar Lembaga	Centre for Analysis on International Cooperation and Inter Institution
PUSKITA	Balai Besar Riset Sosial dan Ekonomi	Research Agency on Social and Economy
BBRSE	Asosiasi Tuna Indonesia	Indonesian Tuna Association
ASTUIN	Asosiasi Tuna Longline Indonesia	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
ATLI	Badan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Manusia Kelautan dan Perikanan	Marine and Fisheries Human Resources Development Agency
BPSDM KP	Kapal dan Alat Penangkap Ikan	Vessel and Fishing Gear
KAPI	Sekretariat Kabinet	Cabinet Secretary
Setkab	Forum Komunikasi Pengelolaan Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya ikan	Forum on Fishery Resources Utilization Management
FKPPS	Titik Batas Referensi	Limit Reference Point
LRP	Aturan Penangkapan	Harvest Control Rule
HCR	Endangered, Terancam, Dilindungi	Endangered, Threatened, Protected
ETP	Rencana Aksi Nasional	National Plan of Action
NPOA	Praktek Pengelolaan yang Baik	Better Management Practices
BMP		

1.2.2 There are well defined and effective harvest control rules (HCRs) in place	There is no Regional Regulation (PERDA) on Harvest Control Rule and stakeholder Rule and stakeholder regulation Currently, there is only regulation on harvest location in regional level, but it does not cover shrimp harvesting in the harvest areas.		Providing regulation on harvest strategy for targeted shrimp	The availability of regulation on harvest strategy for targeted shrimp which covers reducing harvest plan if the stock status is reaching reference point limit and uncertainties.	to consult about the rules of harvest strategy for targeted shrimp at fishermen level	The rules of harvest strategy for targeted shrimp supported by fishermen covers: (1) reducing catch if the stock status is reaching Limit Reference Point, (2) adopting the uncertainties principles, (3) precautionary approach, (4) regular evaluation mechanism towards management performance done by related internal and external stakeholder and (5) short term and long term objectives.	LC EAFM, Fisheries Offices at District level, Fisheries Offices at Province level, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen																		
					to consult about the rules of harvest strategy for targeted shrimp at district/regional level	Draft approved by government at district level covers: (1) reducing catch if the stock status is reaching Limit Reference Point, (2) adopting the uncertainties principles, (3) precautionary approach, (4) regular evaluation mechanism towards management performance done by related internal and external stakeholder and (5) short term and long term objectives.																			
					to support the drafting of harvest of shrimp at district/regional level	The availability of rules supporting shrimp harvest which covers: (1) reducing harvest plan if the stock status is reaching Limit Reference Point, (2) adopting the uncertainties principles, (3) precautionary approach, (4) regular evaluation mechanism towards management performance done by related internal and external stakeholder and (5) short term and long term objectives.	EAFM, Fisheries Offices at Provincial and District level, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen																		
1.2.3 Relevant information is collected to support the harvest strateev	Relevant data regarding stock structure, stock productivity and		Provide supporting information for harvest strategy	harvest strategy which covers stock structure, stock	drafting protocol of data collection	Protocol of data collection is available	LC EAFM																		

	<p>Fleets composition to support harvest strategy is not available.</p> <p>Data regarding stock abundance and fisheries moving monitored and at least one indicator is available and monitored by using enough frequency to support harvest control rules is not available.</p>			<p>productivity, fleet composition, abundance and other information concerning targeted species (level, size, age, sex, by catch, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and death caused by other activities)</p>	<p>conducting data collection regularly</p>	<p>Data which has been analyzed scientifically is available</p>	<p>LC EAFM, Fisheries Offices at District level, WWF, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen</p>																
<p>1.2.4 There is an adequate assessment of the stock status</p>	<p>Data of shrimp stock unit in South Kalimantan water territories and surround is not available, so assessment approach can not be done</p> <p>Assessment for evaluation can not be done because there the lack of shrimp stock status data in South Kalimantan water territories</p> <p>Assessment for assessment can not be done because there the lack of shrimp stock unit data in South Kalimantan water territories</p> <p>Assessment for peer review can not be done because there the lack of shrimp</p>		<p>Do not need an action because stock status (1.1.1.) has been obtained by using RBF</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>																	
<p>2.1.1 The UoA aims to maintain primary species above the point where recruitment would be impaired (PRI) and does not hinder recovery of primary species if they are below the PRI.</p>	<p>Stock status data for primary species is not available, so there is no rules which ensures the recovery mechanism if this species is overexploited</p> <p>Stock status data for primary species is not available, so there is no action plan to protect this species from overexploited</p> <p>Should conduct a research on Risk Based Framework (RBF) for catch status of this primary species</p>		<p>Estimating stock of primary species from shrimp catch in Kotabaru water territories and surrounding it</p>	<p>Stock assessment status by using RBF (PSA) for primary species is available</p>	<p>Conducting biological research of primary species in Kotabaru water territories and surrounding it</p>	<p>The availability of primary species productivity's information (average of age and size when mature gonad, average of maximum age and size, fecundity, reproduction strategy, tropic level) and targeted shrimp susceptibility (overlap area), overlap vertical, selectivity, post-harvest death)</p>	<p>LC EAFM, Fishermen</p>																
					<p>Conducting public consultation for studying species susceptibilities towards overfishing (PSA study) of primary species</p>	<p>Information of species susceptibilities status towards overfishing and the management strategy</p>	<p>LC EAFM, Fisheries Offices at District level, WWF, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen</p>																

<p>2.1.2 There is a strategy in place that is designed to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of primary species; and the UoA regularly reviews and implements measures, as appropriate, to minimise the mortality of unwanted catch.</p>	<p>Management strategy, evaluation of management strategy and implementation of management strategy for primary species is not available concerning management strategy is not available either</p>		<p>Drafting harvest strategy for shrimp primary species</p>	<p>Primary species management strategy which ensures the harvest is under biological based limit is available</p>	<p>Conducting academics research in drafting primary species management strategy</p>	<p>Academic research on primary species management strategy draft which covers evaluation and implementation strategy is available</p>	<p>LC EAFM, Fisheries Offices at District level, WWF, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen</p>																		
<p>2.1.3 Information on the nature and amount of primary species taken is adequate to determine the risk posed by the UoA and the effectiveness of the strategy to manage primary species.</p>	<p>Information about characteristic and status of non-target effective species as part of strategy on primary species management strategy is not available</p>		<p>Conducting a research on primary species in shrimp catching</p>	<p>Enough data on primary species which covers caught species composition (record, species composition, catch result) of each sample fishermen is available</p>	<p>Drafting data collection protocol</p>	<p>data collection protocol is available</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen</p>																		
<p>2.2.1 The UoA aims to maintain secondary species above a biological based limit and does not hinder recovery of secondary species if they are below a biological based limit.</p> <p>Stock status data for primary species is not available, so there is no action plan to protects this species from overexploited</p> <p>Should conduct a research on Risk Based Framework (RBF) for catch status of this secondary species</p>	<p>Stock status data for secondary species is not available, so there is no rules which ensures the recovery mechanism if this species is overexploited</p>		<p>Estimating stock of secondary species from shrimp catch in Kotabaru water territories and surrounding it</p>	<p>Stock assessment status by using RBF (PSA) for secondary species is available</p>	<p>Conducting biological research of secondary species in Kotabaru water territories and surrounding it</p>	<p>The availability of primary species productivity's information (average of age and size when mature gonad, average of maximum age and size, fecundity, reproduction strategy, tropic level) and secondary species susceptibility (overlap area, overlap vertical, selectivity, post-harvest death)</p>	<p>LC EAFM</p>																		

	Information regarding the influence of shrimp fishing activities by using lime which will not cause serious or irreversible harm to the key elements of ecosystem structure and function is not available.			Conducting public consultation to study the ecosystem of targeted shrimp species by using RBF (SICA)	Information regarding ecosystem status of targeted shrimp and the management strategy is available	LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen																
2.5.2 There are measures in place to ensure the UoA does not pose a risk of serious or irreversible harm to ecosystem structure and function.	Regulation stating that ecosystem protection can be done if grouper fishing activity is potential to harm ecosystem function is available Management strategy draft considers action plan as well as the influence of fishing activity towards ecosystem The implementation of management strategy is according to Government Regulation 60 of 2007 and can protect the ecosystem. However, some still violate the minimum size regulations by using trammel net which may harm ecosystem function		Drafting management strategy for ecosystem and supporting monitoring marine protection area	Ecosystem management strategy which ensures the species harvest activity has minimum impact to the ecosystem is available	Conducting draft consultation on ecosystem management and marine protection zone area at fisherman level	Ecosystem management and marine protection zone area policy is supported by fishermen	LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen															
					Conducting draft consultation on ecosystem management and marine protection zone area at district/regional level	The draft is approved at district/regional level	LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut,															
					Supporting the drafting of ecosystem management and marine protection zone area policy at district/regional level	Policy which sets ecosystem management and marine protection zone area is available	LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut,															
2.5.3 There is adequate knowledge of the impacts of the UoA on the ecosystem	Ecosystem data is not enough in providing information on structure and trophic function, community composition, biodiversity and ecosystem productivity pattern The impact of grouper fishing activities towards ecosystem element has not been studied yet. The relevance between information and component and ecosystem element has not been found The monitoring system is not enough to know the risk level of fishery activities towards ecosystem		Conducting research to collect information on the impact of targeted shrimp harvest towards ecosystem	Research result which covers the impact of targeted shrimp harvest towards the main ecosystem (main trophic, predator, competitor, community composition) based on periodic data is available	Conducting research on data collection done periodically	Scientific report which covers the impact of targeted shrimp harvest towards the main ecosystem (main trophic, predator, competitor, community composition) every 2 years is available	LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fishermen															
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<p>3.1.1 The management system exists within an appropriate and effective legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s) - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and - Incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework 	<p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries manages fishery which has > 30 GT and fishing area is between 12-200 mil. The operational area is up to 4 mil and using fleets under 5 GT to reef fish organized by Fisheries Officer at district or regional level. Things to be considered is the lack of management plant for reef fish based on Constitution UU 31 of 2004 while currently the management strategy is in the process.</p>	<p>Conducting research to collect information on the impact of targeted shrimp harvest towards ecosystem</p>	<p>Research result which covers the impact of targeted shrimp harvest towards the main ecosystem (main trophy, predator, competitor, community composition) based on periodic data is available</p>	<p>Reviewing constitution regulation regarding fishery management based on principle 1 and 2 of MSC</p>	<p>The availability of constitution regulation which supports and also recommendation for creating regulation supporting principle 1 and 2 of MSC</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut</p>																			
				<p>Compiling academic draft for management regulation supporting principle 1 and 2 of MSC</p>	<p>Academic draft which covers collaborative fishery management, transparent mechanism to solve problems legally, recognition on fishery management with custom basis and community agreement which support the sustainability are available</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut</p>																			
				<p>Conducting national consultation to support fishery management regulation supporting principle 1 and 2 of MSC</p>	<p>There is recommendation to adopt fishery management regulation supporting principle 1 and 2 of MSC</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut</p>																			
<p>3.1.2 The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.</p>	<p>There is no organization and individual who takes part in the managerial process. The function, role and responsibility have been defined explicitly and understood well.</p> <p>Information regarding management system covering consultation process which periodically searches and receives relevant information including local knowledge is not available.</p> <p>Information regarding consultation process which provides opportunity for all important stakeholders is not available.</p>	<p>Supporting management scheme which has effective and open consultation process for all stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholders in the fishery management process are identified and having well understanding the role and responsibility by searching and receiving relevant information regularly</p> <p>Consultation process on management process let all stakeholders to take part</p>	<p>Strengthening community capacity in the management scheme</p>	<p>The availability of fishery management scheme besides monitoring of harvest area from fishermen group in South Kalimantan</p>	<p>WWF Indonesia</p>																			
				<p>Supporting shrimp processing institution in South Kalimantan and surrounding area</p>	<p>The availability of shrimp processing institution in South Kalimantan and the surrounding area which regulates the implementation of MSC principle number 1 and 2 consisting independent coordinator, representative of Fisheries Officer at District/Regional level, representative of industry, fishermen, scientist, expert, NGO, member of Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) and have open meeting for all stakeholder regularly</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut</p>																			

<p>3.1.3 The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC fisheries standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach.</p>	<p>The availability of governance information and long term policy which regulates species sustainability, ecosystem, habitat and strategies plans</p>		<p>Supporting the drafting of long term objectives which are in line with MSC principles and sensitive approach</p>	<p>The availability of management regulation which supports MSC principles and sensitive approach</p>	<p>See 1.2.2</p>	<p>n/a</p>										
<p>3.2.1 The fishery specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2.</p>	<p>Information regarding short and long term purposes which is consistent with principles 1 and 2 MSC for shrimp 2.MSC for shrimp fishing activities particularly in South Kalimantan and surrounding area.</p>		<p>Supporting the objectives of shrimp fishing management which are in line with MSC principles 1 and 2</p>	<p>Management system which has short and long term objectives and are in line with MSC principles 1 and 2</p>	<p>See 1.2.2</p>	<p>n/a</p>										
<p>3.2.2 The fishery-specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery under assessment.</p>	<p>Process mechanism to decide plan and strategy towards specific fishery purposes is not available Decision making mechanism on important issues which is identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation by considering broad implication, punctually and transparent adaptive is not available Decision making process by appropriate approach and available proper information based is not available</p>		<p>Support decision making process to solve fishery issues</p>	<p>The availability of decision making process which supports the objectives of shrimp fishing management, accommodates issues found in research result, monitoring evaluation and consultation. The information of fishing activity management and performance is available for public Management system which oblige the regulation and responsive to probability of law issues is available</p>	<p>Conducting draft consultation on targeted shrimp fishing management regulation at fisherman level</p>	<p>Regulations on targeted shrimp species management supported by Fishermen and covers: (1) decision-making process for strategy-making and actions in achieving sustainable shrimp management objectives, (2) responsive to any identified issues of research results, monitoring, evaluation and consultation results quickly and transparently, (3) applies appropriate approach, (4) open to public, as well as (5) complies with the rules and respond quickly to any possible law issues</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT.Sekar Laut</p>									

	<p>Information regarding fishery performance and management action based on demand and explanation for every actions or the lack of action and relevant recommendation occurred in research, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Management system which tries to achieve punctually with court decision occurred from law issues</p>			<p>Conducting draft consultation on targeted shrimp fishing management regulation at district/regional level</p>	<p>Regulations on targeted shrimp species management supported by Fishermen and covers: (1) decision-making process for strategy-making and actions in achieving sustainable shrimp management objectives, (2) responsive to any identified issues found in the research results, monitoring, evaluation and consultation results quickly and transparently, (3) applies appropriate approach, (4) open to public, as well as (5) complies with the rules and respond quickly to any possible law issues</p>	<p>LC EAFM, Fisheries Offices at District level, WWF Indonesia, Fishermen</p>																			
				<p>Supporting the drafting of shrimp management regulation at district level</p>	<p>Regulations on targeted shrimp species management supported by Fishermen at district level and covers: (1) decision-making process for strategy-making and actions in achieving sustainable shrimp management objectives, (2) responsive to any identified issues of research results, , monitoring, evaluation and consultation results quickly and transparently, (3) applies appropriate approach, (4) open to public, as well as (5) complies with the rules and respond quickly to any possible law issues</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fisheries Offices at District level</p>																			
<p>3.2.3 Monitoring, control Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with.</p>	<p>Monitoring mechanism, surveillance mechanisms and regulation in fishing area in Kotabaru listed in Regional Regulation (PERDA) is not available</p>		<p>Supporting monitoring mechanism, surveillance mechanisms and regulation running well</p>	<p>MCS system and sanctions for violation are available</p> <p>Prove that fishermen oblige all of the regulation is available</p>	<p>Supporting Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) t district/regional level</p> <p>Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) at district/regional level which has monitoring scheme, regulation and surveillance on shrimp fishing management as well as authority to enforce the rules is established</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fisheries Offices at district/regional level</p>																			
				<p>Conducting socialization on sustainable shrimp management to stakeholders</p>	<p>Socializing sustainable shrimp management and sanctions of violation to stakeholder</p>	<p>LC EAFM, WWF Indonesia, PT. Sekar Laut, Fisheries Offices at district/regional level</p>																			

3.2.4 There is a system for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the fishery specific management system against its objectives. There is effective and timely review of the fishery specific management system.	Relevant information regarding fishery mechanism which evaluates the performance of the fishery specific management system against its objectives.		Supporting research plan in shrimp fishery management	-Regular research plan which is providing strategic information and trusted for management system that is in line with MSC principle 1 and 2	Supporting the drafting of research plan for shrimp sustainability	A structured and scheduled research plan to achieve objectives in accordance with principles 1 and 2 MSC is available	LC EAFM, BPPL, WWF National, WWF Indonesia												
	Periodic specific fishery management system which is under internal and external review is not available			The research result is disseminated to relevant stakeholder regularly	Supporting dissemination of research result to all stakeholder regularly	Proceeding scientific studies on shrimp fisheries is available	LC EAFM, BPPL, WWF National, WWF Indonesia												

- NOTES:**
1. Insert or delete issues according to the needs of your action plan.
 2. Insert or delete lines and numbers (1.1, 1.2, etc) according to the needs of your plan.
 3. Denote H, M, or L priority by colouring relevant boxes under the Performance Indicator.
 4. Cross-reference each action to as many corresponding Performance Indicators as are relevant in your action plan.
 5. Assumption is that 'client organisation' in this hypothetical case is a fishery group (e.g., a fisher's association; industry group; or fishery community association)