ACTION / TASK	OUTPUT	DETAIL ACTION (for the Seafood Savers member)	ACTION LEAD & PARTNERS	SEAFOOD SAVERS		Links to MSC Performance Indicators																												
						P1. Target stocks							P2. Ecosystem components														P3. Management system								
				MEDIUM	ADVANCE	1.1.1 Stock status	1.1.2 Reference points	1.1.3 Stock rebuilding	1.2.1 Harvest Strategy	1.2.2 Harvest control rules and tools	1.2.3 Information and monitoring	1.2.4 Assessment	2.1.1 Retained spp. status	2.1.2 Retained spp. management	2.1.3 Retained spp: Information &	2.2.1 Bycatch spp. status	2.2.2 Bycatch spp. management	2.2.3. Bycatch spp: Information &	2.3.1 ETP spp. status	2.3.2 ETP spp. management	2.3.3 ETP spp: Information & monitoring	2.4.1 Habitat status	2.4.2 Habitat strategy	2.4.3 Habitat: information & monitoring	2.5.1 Ecosystem: status	2.5.2 Ecosystem: strategy	2.5.3 Ecosystem: information & monitoring	3.1.1 Legal or customary framework	3.1.2 Consultation, roles & responsibilities	3.1.3 Long-term objectives	3.1.4 Incentives for sustainable fishing	3.2.1 Fishery-specific objectives	3.2.2 Decision-making processes	3.2.3 Compliance & enforcement	3.2.4 Research plan	3.2.5 Management performance evaluation
1. GOVERNANCE AND DEFINITION OF NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES																																		
1.1. Refine objectives to ensure that priority is given to sustainable fisheries and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management at national and local level	Mechanism to potentially extend the current law to prioritise fisheries sustainability, against production and growth objectives, and accommodate EAFM principles	Facilitate the availability of fishery management plan which promotes sustainability principles	SDI, P4KSDI, Dinas, PLN, KKJI, PSDKP		6 mths																						H								

		Facilitate the availability of regulation (e.g. ministerial decrees) which promotes sustainability principles			6 mths																						H									
1.2. Extension of the management system to local level	All fishery management principles, including precautionary approach should be extended to provincial and district levels;	Facilitate the development of fishery management authority, involving government representatives from provincial and district levels	SDI, P4KSDI, Dinas, PLN, KKJI, PSDKP		12 mths																						H		H		H	H				
		Support the development of fishery regulations and policies in provincial and district levels, following the national regulations			6 mths																						H									

1.3. Indonesia becomes a full Member of WCPFC and is instrumental in formulating strong precautionary policies at both RFMOs and implements decisions	To continue the process to become full member of WCPFC	Monitor and providing support on ensuring the continuation process of becoming WCPFC full member	KKP (SDI, P4KSDI, PUSKITA), KTI, KEMLU, SetKab		12 mths																							M									
	Actively participated in adoption process of precautionary policies in the fishery management in RFMOs	Ensuring the precautionary principles is adopted in national regulations (e.g. Ministerial decrees, fishery management plan)	SDI, P4KSDI		18 mths			H																				M									

		Promoting the precautionary principles adoption in RFMOs following international conventions			60 mths			H																			M								
	Regular attendance at meetings	Preparing report with compliance reports on meetings related to WCPFC	SDI, P4KSDI		60 mths																						M								
1.4. Development of fisheries specific management plans	Definition of goals and objectives, Adherence to RFMO conventions, Implementing national tools and HCRs (See also 3.4 below), implementing precautionary management measures, developing bycatch mitigation strategies (3.5), Applying MCS, and reviewing strategies	Tuna management plan document development following FIP suggestions	SDI, P4KSDI, PUP, PSDKP, KTI dan stakeholder lainnya (ASTUIN, ATLI, Agency of MAF in province and district, dll) and WWF/SFP.		24 mths					H							H			H											H					

		Adoption of the tuna management plan principles into existing area based fishery management plan			24 mths																						M								
2. STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK																																				
2.1. Decision making and consultation processes consolidated through FKPPS and the Tuna Management Committee, which implements management strategies in territorial, archipelagic and EEZ waters	Legalize FKPPS and the Management Committee as a formal apex institution for Indonesian fishery managemet role as defined	Facilitate the availability of regulation (e.g. ministerial decrees) which promotes FKPPS and management authority to responsible on the tuna fishery management			60 mths																							M								

Strengthen the role of Tuna Management Committee (at national level) and to formally undertake the fisheries management	Facilitate the availability of regulation (e.g. ministerial decrees) which promotes a certain body to be responsible on the tuna fishery management	SDI, Agency of MAF in province and district, stakeholder,		60 mths																								M								
Decisions implemented centrally, and not at decentralized level. Provinsi and District implement policy, but not responsible for formulating and making decisions which are at variance with national management requirements	Facilitate the development of national regulation on fisheries management plan			60 mths																								M								
	Monitor the FKPPS and government at provincial and national levels work following the regulation			60 mths																													H			

	Allow for active engagement from stakeholders in management decision making.	Actively involve industry, research agency, NGOs in meetings related to the fishery decision making	SDI, P4KSDI, PUP, PSDKP, KTI dan stakeholder lainnya (ASTUIN, ATLI, Agency of MAF in province and district, dll)		60 mths																												H			
2.2. Identification of responsibility and capacity building across the range of implementing bodies	Allocation of tasks to specific stakeholders; Tuna Fisheries Satker, KKP, DKP Provinsi and District and Community groups	Facilitate the availability of regulation (e.g. ministerial decrees, directorate general decrees) on tasks allocation with specific job description to the right agency to support the fishery management	SDI, Agency of MAF in province and district, stakeholder s as described above.		24 mths																						H					H			H
3. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES																																							

3.1. National scientific stock assessment capacity strengthened to support management taking onto account the major biological factors	Human capacity building in stock assessment and establishing regio specifc research stations at Benoa and Bitung	Workshop to identify and ensure the authority who is in charge to do stock assessment analysis, strengthened and agreed on the methodology to do assessment (which also address the MSC needs)	P4KSDI, BRPL, KOMNAS KAJISKAN, BPSDM.	6 mt hs								M																								M	
		Training on stock assessment, fisheries biology and fishing capacity		6 mt hs								M																								M	
3.2. Indonesia strengthens its commitment to data collection and collation, especially in the form of stock structure, stock abundance and fleet composition	Stock abundance, Fleet composition, Stock productivity, Stock structure	Sampling methodology module development and conduct training on fish stocks		6 mt hs							M	M																									

		Increase private awareness and participation in the data collection by facilitating research activities and providing access to their production facilities	P4KSDI, BRPL, SDI, industry (direct and via industry associations)	24 mths							M	M																									
		Improve catch and effort statistics data and reports		60 mths							M	M																									
		Increase research activities of the newly established research institute for indian tuna in benoa and encourage the establishment of the institute in bitung		60 mths							M	M																									

3.3. Indonesia should adopt its own LRPs based on national and RFMO advice so that stocks are maintained above the biomass levels providing maximum sustainable yield Points	Stock assessment strengthened (YFT, SKJ, BET and others)	Sampling methodology module development and conduct training on fish stocks	P4KSDI, BRPL, KOMNAS KAJISKAN	6 mths		M																															
		Increase private awareness and participation in the data collection by facilitating research activities and providing access to their production facilities		6 mths																									M								

	Setting national level Reference Points for each species	appropriate LRP would be set and policy paper will be developed when data required (e.g. catch, effort, cost of fishing, fish price in 3.2) are available	P4KSDI, BRPL, KOMNAS KAJISKAN, SDI	6 mths			H																														
		the policy and position papers will be proposed to Capture DG		6 mths																										H							
	Recommend to WCPFC and IOTC to have a regional LRP	develop policy paper on regional LRP that should be set on biological carrying capacity	SDI, WWF	6 mths			H																														

3.4. Formal harvest strategy adopted for Indonesian Pacific and Indian Ocean tunas linked to a set of (National or RFMO) Limit Reference Points, covering the range of fisheries (including those < 30 GT and 5 GT). The object should be consistent with RFMO advice, which in the case of the Pacific, is to limit effort to 2004 levels, and to reduce effort on YFT and BET by 30%	MMAF develops Harvest Strategy linked to CMM 2008-01 for EEZ/YFT and BET activities and restrictions on effort capped at 2001-2004 levels, In addition, the spirit of the measures (i.e effort control/capacity reduction in territorial /archipelagic waters if interactions with juvenile YFT/BET are significant.?	Support P4KSI on the development of scientific paper with regard to tuna resources and fisheries as a basis to develop the policy paper document	SDI, FKKP, KTI	6 mt hs					H																												

3.5. Fisheries specific management plans set encompassing a set of well defined control rules limiting effort (by restricted entry licensing, especially at provincial level) and the impact of juvenile BET (restrictions on the use of FADs (across al levels of Government), raising the minimum mesh size, closed areas and others). The tools used should take into account uncertainties	Develop fisheries specific management plan (national fishery management plan for Tuna)	Encourage Capture DG - fishery resources management Directorate to develop tuna management plan and harvest strategy document	SDI. FKKP, KTI	24 mt hs						H																										
		Encourage Directorate of fishing licensing to control fishing capacity and activity on the basis of harvest strategy		24 mt hs					H	H																										

		Encourage Directorate of fisheries surveillance to undertake surveillance and law enforcement to ensure compliance		24 mths					H	H																											
3.6. By catch data collection	Review of available information on stock status including bait fisheries, sharks, marlins and other 'main' pelagic species	Participate on the study on the bait fish, sharks, marlins and other 'main' pelagic species		6 mths		H					H	H																									
	Development of observe training module (from WWF/SPC examples) and training of observers	Participate on the improvement of the existing observer training module, especially on bycatch data recording (need to be detailed than the current data available)	P4KSDI, BRPL, SDI, industry, WWF/NGO, universities, SPC	6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																

	Requires monitoring aggregate fish densities and size on FADs over periods to determine the likely impact on associated fish species	Participate on the data collection on monitoring fish around FADs, WWF will collect the data on the field, the data analysis will be conducted by P4KSI		6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																
	Modeling of fishery removals to assess the impact on the ecosystem using existing SPC tools – ECOPATH etc	encourage RFMO to conduct the modeling in regional wide		60 mths																									M				M		M	

3.7. Completion of a risk based framework for retained and bycatch species (skipjack. Small tunas, mahimahi, kawakawa, sharks) and Bait fish. Requires independent research to collect qualitative and quantitative information to perform a risk based approach covering SICA and PSA	Stakeholders receive training in risk assessment and participate in method specific workshops to determine risk to non target species.	participate in training workshop on risk assessment, include simulation	P4KSDI, BRPL, SDI, PSDKP, industry, WWF/NGO, University, multi-stakeholder involvement, RFMOs, external research bodies	6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																
		involving in initiation of risk assessment, involving relevant stakeholders		6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																
	Drawing from the information in 4.1 and undertake a risk assessment	conduct undertake the Risk Based Assessment		6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																

		strategy development on using the data from RBA for MSC evaluation		6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																
3.8. National limits for ETP interactions set and independent data collected on ETPs limits to ensure that bycatches are within national and international requirements. This may require observers to be present across a range of fisheries	NPOAs finalised or amended to take account of WCPFC CMMs (sharks, turtles, cetaceans and birds)	P4KSI conducts analysis for NPOA development on ETP (turtle, cetacean, birds), along with WWF data	SDI, FKPPS, KTI	6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																
		SDI & KKJI develop NPOA for ETP (turtle, cetacean, birds, sharks)		6 mths									M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M																

3.9. Management strategy and mitigation	Developing a management strategy for bycatch species and baitfish to be incorporated into a management plan (1.4)	P4KSI will provide scientific paper with regard to tuna resources and fisheries as a basis to develop the policy paper document	SDI, FKPPS, KTI	6 mt hs																													M			
		Capture DG - fishery resources management Directorate will develop tuna management plan and harvest strategy document		6 mt hs					H	H																										

3.10. Indonesian Research Plan prepared to take account of national and international demands and obligations with appropriate budget funding secured from industry, government and donors.	Information gathering to determine data gaps, tactical focus omn critical target stocks (and not confined to current FMA review process), Cost effective risk assessment ingrained into analytical tools, application of ecosystem models, capacity building to support the above, awareness raising of activites undertaken and periodic review (includingsubject to external scrutiny).	workshop on information gathering to determine data gaps, tactical focus omn critical target stocks (and not confined to current FMA review process), Cost effective risk assessment ingrained into analytical tools, application of ecosystem models, capacity building to support the above, awareness raising of activites undertaken and periodic review (includingsubject to external scrutiny)	P4KSDI, (BRPL.,BBRSE, KAPI)	6 mt hs																					M	M	M											

seek cooperation with SPC/CSIRO with respect to ecosystem data collection	promote and assist P4KSI to have cooperation with SPC/CSIRO with respect to ecosystem data collection		60 mt hs																						M	M									
incorporate raising awareness of the research plan to improve understanding among stakeholders in national, provincial and district level	involve the stakeholders in national, districts on research plan		6 mt hs																															M	
	sharing the result of research to the national and districts		6 mt hs																															M	
extend internal review process (e.g. research, management) incorporating inputs from provincial and district levels	extend internal review process (e.g. research, management) incorporating inputs from provincial and district levels		60 mt hs																																M

	to plan an external review process, as well as the monitoring of implementation of plan	to plan an external review process, as well as the monitoring of implementation of plan		60 mths																																			M
4. COMPLIANCE STRENGTHENING																																							
4.1. Compliance action to be implemented based on risk analysis and determine enforcement priorities across the range of tuna fisheries	Compliance plans are developed in conjunction with national, provincial, district and community organizations	Initiate the development of compliance plans (incl activity, partner, budget) involving national, provincial, district and community organizations	PSDKP, Agency of MMAF in province and district / POKMAS		12 mths																															H		
		Socialization of compliance plans for tuna fisheries		6 mths																																H		

		Assisting on the implementation of the plan		6 mths																															H		
4.2. Strengthtening the legislation on sanctions	Upgrading existing violations schedules to account for application to new management measures and across the range of fisheries (EEZ, archipelagic and coastal)	Facilitate the government on improving the regulations and improving the surveillance mechanism	PSDKP/MMAF Legal Department		12 mths																														H		
		Socialization of regulation for tuna fisheries stakeholders		6 mths																															H		
		Assisting on the implementation of the plan		6 mths																															H		

4.3. Education process for fishers on management measures for target species, bycatch reduction and consequences of ecosystem interactions	Applied to all stakeholder groups, and extended to the POKMAS network. Requires considerable buy in from middlemen and processors.	Training module development on management measures for fishers	PSDKP, BPSDM KP, SDI, P4KSDI, KAPI, Agency of MAF in province and district, Processors, middlemen and WWF.	6 mths																														H		
		Facilitate on conducting training on management measures for fishers		6 mths																														H		

4.4. Strengthen Community based management systems for hand-line and other coastal fisheries.	Arguably existing on some basis already, but requires considerable strengthening of PokMasWas dedicated functions, resourcing and support.	Facilitate the establishmen of PokMasWas, prepared with surveillance and monitoring plan on fishing practices	PSDKP, Agency of MAF in province and district, all stakeholder	6 mt hs																															H		
		Monitor the performance of PokMasWas as part of management system		60 mt hs																															H		
4.5. Reports prepared and publicly available identifying violations detected	Reports are prepared and identifying the result of inspection activities, especially in relation with fishing activities	Facilitate the collection of report on regulation compliance	PSDKP, Agency of MAF in province and district	60 mt hs																															H		

		Facilitate the report uploading to the MMAF website		60 mths																														H		
4.6. Train and improve the effectiveness of enforcement officers and add supporting hardware	Upgrading of existing PSDKP training programme, but extended to Provincial and District participation.	Facilitate the training on surveillance to PokMasWas and PSDKP in the provincial and districts		6 mths																															H	
		Facilitate the workplan synchronization with other surveillance stakeholders to improve the surveillance and enforcement		6 mths																								H						H		
5. OTHER ISSUES																																					

5.1. Review of the impact on fuel subsidies on sustainability, 5-30GT; and < 5 GT vessels.	Conducting review on the effect of subsidy on fishery resources, to all fishery (environmentally friendly and non environmentally friendly) and different GT variation	been involved in the study on opportunity and challenge of fishery subsidy in Indonesia to support sustainable fishery	PDN, PLN, BBRSE	60 mths																										H					
5.2. Explore the prospect of changing emphasis from fuel subsidy to positive subsidies such as sustainable fishing incentives.	Explore positive subsidies which benefit sustainable fishing practices eg pole & line	been involved in the development of best practices for fisheries subsidy which doesn't lead to overfishing in Indonesia through series of expert group discussion	PDN, PLN, BBRSE	60 mths																										H					
					H	1	2	2	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	3	14	1	1
					M	1	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
					L	2	2	2	4	5	5	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	7	1	2	2	5	14	6	3

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: H M L
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)