

National Plan of Action (NPOA)

# Conservation and Management of

# Sharks and Rays 2016-2020

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries - Republic of Indonesia

# **NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPOA)**

# **Conservation and Management of Sharks and Rays**

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#### **PUBLISHED BY:**

Director of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

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# Acronyms

BalitbangKP Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan kelautan dan Perikanan (Marine and

Fisheries Research and Development Agency, MMAF)

BPSDMKP Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Human Resource Development

Agency, MMAF)

CCSBT Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

DJPT Direktorat Jendral Perikanan Tangkap (Directorate General of Capture Fisheries)

ERS Ecologically Related Species

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FMA Fisheries Management Area

IOTC Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

IPOA International Plan of Action

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

KKHL Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut (Directorate of Conservation and

Marine Biodiversity)

MMAF Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

NPOA National Plan of Action

PRL Pengelolaan Ruang Laut (Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management,

MMAF)

PSDKP Direktorat Jendral Pengawasan Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan, KKP

(Directorate General of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance, MMAF)

RFMO Regional Fisheries Management Organization

SDI Direktorat Sumber Daya Ikan (Directorate of Fish Resources)

SEAFDEC Southeast Asean Fisheries Development Centre
SIPI Surat Ijin Penangkapan Ikan (Fishing Permit)

UN United Nations

WCPFC Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

WCS Wildlife Conservation Society

WG Working Group

WWF World Wildlife Fund for Nature

# Foreword

Sharks and rays are part renewable resources. If sharks and rays are fished wisely and not exceeding the total allowable catch, these resources will be sustainable. Today's global utilization of sharks and rays have reached a concerning rate; the high demand of sharks and rays fins have led to signs of overexploitation in many countries, including Indonesia. From economic perspective, the high price of sharks fin and rays will give financial benefit to fisher communities and income to the country. However, fishing activities that exceed the rate of recovery and done in ways that are not environmentally friendly have become serious threats to the sustainability of sharks and rays in many countries, including Indonesia.

The characteristics of sharks and rays fisheries are unique; around 70% of sharks and rays production came from bycatch from various fishing gears such as handline, longline and gillnet, trawl, and purse seine. A specific fishing gear to catch sharks is sharks longline, while guitarfish is caught using liong bun net. Issues on shark finning in Indonesia arose earlier, however now all parts of the shark are utilized. Not only its fin, the meat, bone, skin and liver are also used for various products.

The concern over sharks and rays extinction and its declining population in many countries have raised international concern. In 2013, the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) has listed 5 (five) shark species and 2 (two) manta ray species in its Appendix II, which means that the international trade of those species must be controlled strictly according to CITES regulation.

Shark fishery is also related to tuna fishery. Almost inevitable to avoid sharks bycatch in tuna fisheries since they share the same habitat and food. Together with its stakeholders, many innovations have been done by Indonesian government to reduce shark bycatch in tuna fishery; several regulations related to capture fishery explicitly oblige boat owners to release pregnant and juvenile sharks if it is caught in their fishing activity.

Sharks and rays management efforts involve a number of stakeholders, not only by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) but also related to local government and non governmental organizations. This National Plan of Action for Sharks and Rays is developed as the guidelines for various stakeholders in implementing sharks and rays management in Indonesia.

Jakarta, 2015
Director of Conservation and Marine Biodiversity

# 1. INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Background

Based on the data released by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the total of Elasmobranchii fish in the world in 2008 reached 700,000 tons. From that figure, Indonesia, India, Spain, Taiwan and Mexico are five biggest shark producers in the world (Lack and Sant, 2011). Compare to other sharks and rays producer countries, Indonesia has bigger fishing area and therefore has high production rate.

Sharks and rays resources have become the main livelihood for some communities, particularly those who depends their lives on the species' fishery product – from fishermen, collector, seller, and processor of sharks and rays fishery in some regions. In the abovementioned fishery business, almost all parts of the caught fish are used by local fishermen. However, the main product that is processed locally and traded in its dried form to big cities in Indonesia is the fin. It is even exported to countries like Hongkong, Singapore, and Japan (Suzuki, 2002), while the meat is smoked or dried to be sold in local markets. Its skin, liver and jaws are also used for various purposes.

In the past few decades, the trend of shark fishing is increasing, from small scale longline fishery to commercial fishery targeting several high economic species such as dogfish sharks (Squalidae), shovelnose ray (Rhynchobatidae) and big sharks (Carcharhinidae, Lamnidae, Alopiidae and Sphyrnidae), both as target or bycatch. Several shark fin importers are willing to provide loan and capital to local fishermen in order to increase their shark catch.

Thus from socio economic perspective, shark is one of important fishery commodities for some communities and has significant impact to their livelihoods. Though shark is not the target of most fishing activities, it has become an important component of the catch. This condition slowly increases the level of exploitation of shark resources in Indonesian waters.

On the other hand, sharks as part of top predator and sits at the top of the food chain, are believed to have important role in protecting and managing the ecosystem balance. If its existence in the nature is threatened, it may change the nature of the community structure and disturb the ecosystem balance. Urged by uncontrolled exploitation of sharks and concerns on ecosystem balance, UN member countries through FAO in 1999 commended to establish an International Plan of Action (IPOA) on shark conservation and management. The IPOA mandates FAO member countries (including Indonesia) to develop a Workplan on Shark Management or a National Plan of Action (NPOA). Although the NPOA is voluntary, Indonesia is the world's biggest sharks and rays producer and therefore has big interest in implementing better sharks and rays management.

Indonesia has responded to the mandate by establishing an NPOA for Sharks and Rays Management in 2010 for a 5 year period which was ended in 2014. Rays was added in the NPOA since rays come from the same family as sharks and share similar high threats. The NPOA 2016 - 2020 is the continuation of Indonesia NPOA for Sharks and Rays 2010-2014, by taking into consideration the evaluation results of the 2010 - 2014 NPOA.

# 1.2 Objectives

The NPOA for Sharks and Rays Conservation and Management 2016-2010 document has the following objectives:

- (1) As a reference for related parties to develop and implement sharks and rays conservation and management program;
- (2) As an official document for the Government of Indonesia in implementing regional/international convention related to sharks and rays.
- (3) As a sign of commitment of the Government of Indonesia on its ratified international commitments.

# 1.3 Scope

The NPOA for Sharks and Rays 2016 – 2010 is a reference for all parties to conserve and manage sharks and rays resources in Indonesia based on the main duty and function of each institution. Sharks and rays in this document refer to all species of sharks in general, manta ray, and large sawfish. Emphasize on manta ray and large sawfish is given since the two species are already protected by national regulation and therefore future management plan in required.

#### 1.4 User

The NPOA for Sharks and Rays Conservation and Management 2016-2020 is intended for policy makers and made as a reference for central and local governments, marine and fisheries agencies, universities, research institutions, NGOs, and other parties that have interest and relevant duties and functions to manage sharks and rays resources sustainably.

# 2. CURRENT STATUS OF SHARKS AND RAYS MANAGEMENT

# 2.1 Bioiversity

Indonesian waters have high biodiversity of sharks and rays species. There are at least 221 species of sharks and rays found in Indonesian waters. However, current information shows that almost all sharks and rays of economic value are facing extinction.

Sharks and rays are members of cartilagenous fish from Chondrichtyes class. Most sharks and rays species known by public are from Elasmobranchii subclass. This subclass consists of two big groups – sharks and rays. Over 500 species of sharks are found around the world, from freshwater to the deep sea (Compagno, 2001; Compagno, et al., 2005).

The West Indo Pacific region is believed to be the world's center of cartilagenous fish (chondrichtyan) diversity (Compagno, 1984). It is estimated that there are around 245 species of Elasmobranchii fish in West Indo Pacific region, and around 41% of it are shark species (Compagno, 2002). Located in the region, Indonesian waters are also believed to have high diversity of sharks and rays.

Based on the study from various literatures and research up until 2010, at least 221 species of sharks and rays have been found in Indonesian waters, which consists of 117 shark species, 3 ghost shark species, and 101 ray species from 44 families (Fahmi, 2010; 2011; Allen & Erdman, 2012). From the 44 cartilagenous fish families, only around 26 shark species from 10 genus and 6 families have high economic value from its fin trade in national and international market. Sharks from Carcharhinidae, Lamnidae, Alopiidae and Sphyrnidae family are the ones commonly caught for its fins due to its big size. On the other hand, there are several shark-like ray species from Rhynchobatidae, Rhinobatidae, Rhinidae and Pristidae family are caught for its fins. Some even have relatively higher price in the market compared to shark fins.

International organization working on biota protection and conservation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature or IUCN, stated that sharks are one of the species with high level of threat. In Indonesia, one shark species is listed as Critically Endangered, 5 species are listed as Endangered, 23 species are Vulnerable, and 35 species are under Near Threatened category.

# 2.2 Production

Based on the 2012 Indonesia Capture Fishery Statistics Data, shark production from 2005 – 2011 does not show significant change. Shark production data in national fishery statistics is already divided into five groups, namely thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp., Alopiidae family), requiem sharks (consists of several species from *Carcharhinus* genus, Carcharhinidae family), mako sharks (*Isurus* spp. Lamnidae

family), hammerhead sharks (Sphyrna spp., Sphyrnidae family), and dogfish sharks, which consists of several species from Squalidae family and Centrophoridae family (Squaliformes Order). Shark production data between 2005 until 2011 is available in the table below.

Table 1. National Shark Production from 2005 – 2011

NO	CHARK CROUP	PRODUCTION (TON)							
	SHARK GROUP	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Silky sharks	12,971	25,530	29,687	26,000	28,378	26,454	23,934	
2	Thresher sharks	13,274	14,474	13,767	9,385	8,210	12,890	18,240	
3	Mako sharks	272	1,363	497	461	830	733	632	
4	Hammerhead sharks	253	99	1,423	2,366	3,112	3,438	3,394	
5	Dogfish sharks	16,536	14,472	12,066	5,413	5,302	2,585	4,014	
6	Saw sharks	-	6	22	13	163	53	67	
	TOTAL	43,306	55,944	57,462	43,638	45,995	46,153	50,281	

Capture Fishery Statistics in 2012 classified rays landing into five groups , which described rays production in the national fishery statistics. The five groups are blue-spotted ray/leopard whipray, butterfly ray, Javanese cownose ray, shovelnose ray, and shovelnose ray showed the tendency to decrease (Table 2).

Table 2. National ray production in 2005 – 2011 period

		PRODUCTION (TON)						
NO	SPECIES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Blue-spotted ray/leopard whipray	26,944	29,069	35,650	35,784	5,265	37,799	0,432
2	Butterfly ray	200	2,768	2,020	4,309	2,414	2,447	3,720
3	Javanese cownose ray	975	4,790	3,808	3,871	4,795	4,232	4,278
4	Shovelnose ray	120	12	2	-	223	189	293
5	Guitarfish	28,492	17,945	9,597	3,645	9,602	3,498	4,241
	TOTAL	56,731	54,584	51,077	47,609	62,299	48,165	52,964

# 2.3 Fishing Ground

Sharks are caught in almost all areas in Indonesia. The vast area of Indonesian waters becomes one of the challenges in shark fishery management. In the efforts to have easier fishery management, the Government of Indonesia through Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number PER.18/MEN/2014 on Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia has set Fisheries Management Units in Indonesia. The Ministerial Regulation divided Indonesia into 11 Fisheries

Management Areas (FMAs) from the waters in Malaka Strait to Arafura Sea (Figure 1). And thus shark fishery management is also divided according to the FMAs.

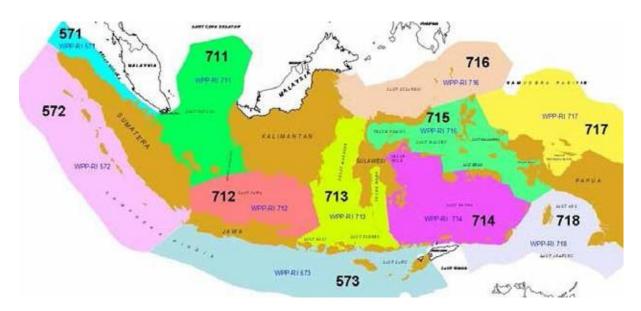


Figure 1. Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia

Determination of potential fishing area is usually based on the abundance of high economic value fish or the fish targeted by fishermen. Some areas in Indonesia have become the centers of important shark fishery production because it has become the landing sites for shark catch from within the FMA or as the collection site for the catch results from other areas. The potential areas for shark production in Indonesia includes the western part of Sumatera (FMA 572), southern part of Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara (FMA 573), Natuna Sea and Karimata Strait (FMA 711), Java Sea (FMA 712), and Arafura Sea (FMA 718), as served in the table below.

**Table 3.** Centers of Shark fishery production and its FMAs

NO	PRODUCTION CENTER	FISHING AREA
1	Sibolga, North Sumatera	FMA 572
2	Muara Baru, Jakarta	FMA 712, FMA 718, FMA 573
3	Muara Angke, Jakarta	FMA 712, FMA 713, FMA 711, FMA 573
4	Pelabuhanratu, West Java	FMA 573, FMA 572
5	Cilacap, Central Java	FMA 573
6	Prigi, East Java	FMA 573
7	Surabaya, East Java	FMA 712, FMA 713, FMA 573
8	Benoa, Bali	FMA 573, FMA 713, FMA 714
9	Tanjung Luar, West Nusa Tenggara	FMA 573

# 2.4 Fishing Gear

Sharks and rays are generally bycatch, there are no particular gears used to catch sharks and rays. In the national fishery statistics data, there are at least five fishing gears that can have sharks as bycatch, namely tuna longline, set bottom longline, set longline, drift longline, and drift gillnet. Since 1993 until 2003, the use of the five fishing gears tends to increase, but from 2003 to 2010 it tends to decrease. This may be caused by the decreasing catch, which could not cover the operational cost of fishing so the gears then modified or substituted.

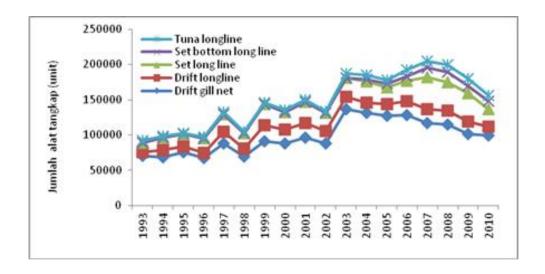


Figure 2. Development of fishing gear amount in 18 years (1993-2010)

# 2.5 Fishing Season

Shark fishing season in Indonesia is related to fishing time, which is related to fishing area and the amount of shark caught by the fishermen. Shark fishing is usually done all year long and not limited to any particular season. However, in certain months when fish catch increase, it is usually determined as shark fishing season. In some areas in Indonesia, shark fishing season has a certain pattern and this is usually related to the season pattern and weather condition in the area. The ideal shark fishing season is when the weather condition is good with calm wave and wind, so the fishermen can go farther and longer. An example is the Indian Ocean FMA (FMA 572 and 573) with shark fishing season between April to October. This is related to the season pattern and weather condition during that period when the sea is relatively calm and waves are relatively small and the fishermen can operate easily. On the contrary, from November to February the waters in the southern part of equator are highly influenced by the west season as indicated by high tide and strong winds that cause traditional fishermen with relatively small boats do not have the courage to operate.

# 2.6 Market

In Indonesia fishery export statistics, shark export commodity is divided into four product categories: dried fins, salted fins, frozen shark nei, and shark products (sharks fresh or chilled). The common product exported is the dried fins which include guitarfish and wedgefish/shovelnose ray (Rhyncobathidae and Rhinobatidae family) fins. In the fishery statistics data, only shark fins were specifically recorded, while other parts of the shark or ray body such as soft bone, sin, and gills are clustered together with other shark parts (shark fresh or chilled). Meanwhile, shark oil is put in the same category with other fish oil products and therefore very difficult to obtain the precise production number (Blaber, 2006)

The trade chain of sharks in Indonesia is relatively long and complex, from fishermen, collectors, processing units, exporters, and all the way to the importing countries. In Indonesia, trade chains in the collectors' level are the most complex. According to Zainudin (2011), the many levels of the collectors make it hard to develop a traceability system to know the origins of the caught sharks. Fish traceability system is very important in fishery management and trade system, since some buyer countries already apply and require a tracaebility document for all fish species entering their countries, such as the catch certificate which has been implemented by the European Union since 2010. However, by simplifying the trade chain at collectors' level, shark trade mechanism in Indonesia can be viewed as seen in Figure 3.



Figure 3. The flow of shark product in domestic trade in Indonesia (Zainudin, 2011)

Sharks and rays products are exported through several international airports such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar and Medan. For shark products from Cilacap, it is usually exported via Jakarta and a small amount

is exported to Japan using marine transportation. Shark product from Lombok (Tanjung Luar) is exported via Surabaya and Jakarta. The main destination countries for Indonesia shark product export are Japan, China, Taiwan, and Hongkong, besides South Korea, Singapore, and Malaysia (Figure 4). The main airports could be the base to control and monitor Indonesia's shark product export at the exit gates in order to support shark fishery management in Indonesia. While shark product produced by fishing boats in several areas in Indonesia are not only for export but also to fulfill the demands from domestic consumers, such as those landed in Juwana, Pati, Rembang, Pontianak, Wakatobi, and several other places (Zainudin, 2011).

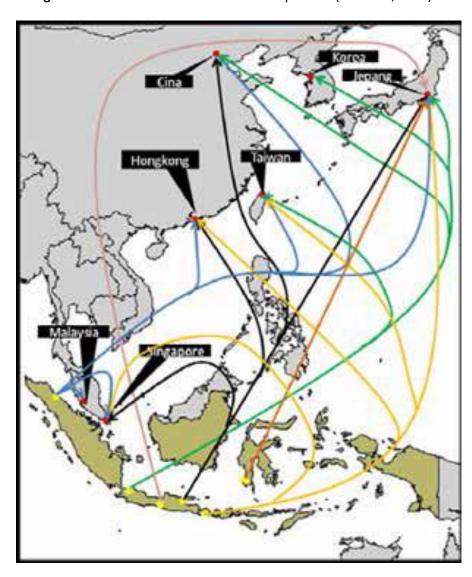


Figure 4. International trade flow of shark product (Zainudin, 2011)

# 2.7 Post Harvesting of Shark

Different from the issue spreading in the international world about shark fishery, almost all parts of the shark's body are utilized, providing economic benefit and helping the lives of fishermen communities, traders, and exporters. Shark product consists of meat, soft bone, skin, teeth, jaw, innards, liver and fin. The fresh shark fins are marketed locally, which are then processed into various dining menu such as

roasted, smoked, *pindang* (preserved with salt without drying), steak, or specially prepared soup. Shark meat can also be processed into *abon* (shredded meat that has been boiled and fried), *dendeng* (jerked meat), smoked, and made as materials for meatballs, *otak-otak* (seafood snack steamed in banana leaves), and fish crackers.

The products from shark commodity besides the fins and soft bones are generally used only for local consumption or marketed in national level, though some are also marketed abroad. Fins and soft bones that are marketed abroad generally go through several phases.

Generally, the fishermen sell all of their catch to the collector (whole body). Collectors will then sort the shark body parts and then sell it according to the market needs. Shark meat is usually sold directly to consumers or to processing companies to be processed into various food products. Fins, bones, and teeth were usually sent to bigger collectors which act as the exporter of shark fins, teeth, and bones. While the skin and other body parts were usually collected by home industries to be made as skin crackers, crafts, or cattle feed.

Dried shark meat (salted) besides being sold in the local market, it also sent to big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Semarang, or even exported to neighboring countries such as Bangladesh and Srilangka. Dried soft bones are exported to various countries with Japan as the main destination. Shark's soft bones are used as the materials for adhesive, cosmetics, and raw materials for pharmacy which is believed by the Japanese as medicine for cancer. Collectors could not yet process the soft bones into final product. So far it is only exported as raw materials (only dried).

Shark skins from blue shark species, *Prionace glauca*, can be used as the materials for crackers; while the skin from other shark species after it is tanned could be made for leather industry, such as bags, wallets, or shoes. Shark teeth can be processed into accessories such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, rings, buttons, etc. The intestines could be processed into raw materials for insulin, and this organ also produces protease enzyme that is broadly used in food and non food industry.

Sharks' liver can produce oil, particularly from dogfish sharks (Squalidae and Centrophoridae family). The oil from dogfish sharks can be utilized for lubricants in factories and raw materials for medicines, and consmetics since it contains vitamin A and D. Other than that, shark liver oil from Centrophorus genus could be used as an airplane fuel and lubricants in cold areas. Laboratory analysis showed that the content of non saturated fatty acid of dogfish sharks was 3.7%, while the composition of non saturated fatty acid in dogfish shark's liver oil consists of Omega-3 Octadecanoate, Linolenate, Octadecatetraenoate, Eicosatetraenoate, and Eicosapentaenoate (EPA) (Damongilala, 2008). The fins are

the most valuable part of the body. Shark fins are generally used for soup and considered a prestigious menu in seafood restaurants in Indonesia's big cities such as Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya with the price of up to IDR 500,000 per portion.

# 2.8 Socio Economic Aspect of Shark Fishery

From socio-economic point of view, shark fishery provides economic benefits to direct business actors such as the fishermen and the processors. Besides providing new opportunities for processing or crafts (e.g. ray and shark leather) industries, shark exploitation also provide the opportunity for complimentary businesses, such as marketing and export. Various work opportunities that are currently developing along with the development of shark fishery among others are fishermen, fishing gear providers, retailers, collectors, and exporters.

The result of shark fishery socio economic study analysis conducted in 2004-2005 in several areas in Indonesia showed that shark production gives significant contribution to fishermen's income, both that are targeting sharks as their main catch and those getting it through bycatch. The main income received by fishermen usually depends on the profit and loss sharing system that is commonly practiced in some shark production locations, though there are some that apply salary system. Some examples are boat crews from Tanjung Luar (West Nusa Tenggara), Sungai Liat (South Kalimantan), and Sungai Kakap (West Kalimantan) each year receive IDR 20.8 million, IDR 24.1 million, and IDR 8.5 million. While the crew that catch sharks from bycatch in Kedonganan (Bali) and Batang (Central Java) each has IDR 27.7 million and IDR 22.4 million per year (Review on Shark Fishery Status and Its Conservation Efforts in Indonesia, 2013).

Based on the economic analysis, it can be concluded that shark commodity has given significant contribution to fishermen's income, both that are targeting sharks as their main catch and those getting it through bycatch. The importance of shark commodity for some fishermen related to shark fishery needs to be a special note for the stakeholders in applying the management measures for shark resource in Indonesia. With international pressure to save sharks population in nature, the government of Indonesia is requested to apply conservation efforts and limits shark catch within its jurisdiction area. Therefore, the government needs to further analyze the level of implications of regulations that will limit or tighten shark fishing activities to the fishermen directly involved with the commodity. In addition, there needs to be an alternative source of income other than shark fishery without changing too much of the work pattern and culture of the fishermen should the limitation or stricter fishery management is applied in all FMAs in Indonesia.

# 2.9 International/National Regulation on Sharks and Rays

# 2.9.1 International Regulation

# 2.9.1.1 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

Indonesia ratified IOTC convention through Presidential Regulation Number 9/2007 on the approval of the Agreement for Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. Since its establishment, IOTC has established resolutions related to shark fishery through Resolution Number 05/2005 on the protection of sharks caught in association with fishery management, and Resolution Number 12/2009 on the protection of thresher sharks (Alopiidae family) in IOTC management area. IOTC stipulations on shark fishery are:

- All Contracting Parties must report their shark catch, including the historical catch;
- All fishing vessels are not allowed to store on their vessels, transport from/to other vessels or land shark fins catch that are against Resolution 05/2005;
- All countries must release the live sharks caught from fishing activities, particularly juvenile and pregnant female;
- All countries must conduct research on selective fishing gears.

In IOTC Resolution 12/2009 on The Conservation of Thresher shark (Family Alopiidae) Caught in Association with Fisheries in The IOTC Area of Competence, the stipulations are as follows:

- All vessels are prohibited from detaining on board, transport from/to other vessel, land, store, sell or offer to sell any parts or the whole body of all thresher shark species from Alopiidae family except for scientific observation.
- All vessels must immediately release thresher shark caught without harming it.
- All vessels must record and report thresher sharks that are accidentally caught and released.
- In fishing recreation and sport, thresher shark caught must be released alive and must be equipped with animal release equipments.
- If possible, CPCs conducts research on Alopias spp. species within IOTC convention area to identify the fostering area.
- Scientific observers are allowed to collect biological sample of dead thresher sharks as part of the activities approved by Scientific Committee.
- All Contracting Parties must report their shark catch to IOTC Secretariat.

# 2.9.1.1 Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

CCSBT in 2011 implemented the Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species (ERS) of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna that regulates the followings:

- All member countries must implement IPOA for Sharks, IPOA for Seabirds, and FAO for Sea Turtles;
- All member countries must comply with binding regulations or recommendations on the

- protection of ecological related species applied by IOTC and WCPFC;
- All member countries must collect and report ERS catch data and report actions taken to address ERS.

Indonesia ratified IOTC convention through Presidential Regulation Number 109/2007 on the Convention for The Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

#### 2.9.1.2 Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

West and Central Pacific countries and countries that catch fish around the region has agreed on the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean signed on September 5, 2000 in Honolulu, USA. However, the convention is effective on June 19, 2004. On September 2013, Indonesia ratified its full membership for WPCFC convention. The commission stipulates the following:

- All countries must implement IPOA for sharks and update the implementation of National
   Plan of Action for Sharks and submit it in its annual report to WCPFC;
- All member countries must report in its annual report the catch of blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.) and thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.), including the catch that are kept and disposed, and research and development activities conducted to reduce shark catch.

# 2.9.1.3 Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATCC)

Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is an international commission responsible for the conservation and management of tuna and other marine resources in the Eastern Pacific Ocean which was established in May 31, 1994 and consist of members from Belize, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Elsavador, European Union, France, Guatemala, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Chinese Taipei, United States, Vanuatu, and Venezuela. In June 2013, Indonesia joined IATTC with Bolivia, Honduras and Liberia as a non-cooperating member.

In 2005, IATTC issued resolution No. C-05-05 on Resolution on the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. The provisions in this resolution among others are:

- All parties are obligated to implement a national plan of action for conservation and management of sharks stock, in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.
- All parties must undertake necessary measures to require their fishermen to fully utilize their retained shark catches.

#### 2.9.1.4 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

CITES or international trade convention for species of wild flora and fauna, is an international agreement adopted since 1975. The Government of Indonesia has ratified the convention through Government Regulation No. 43/1978. As a member of CITES, Indonesia is obliged to follow and support CITES decisions. In CITES, there are three lists called Appendices as follow:

- Appendix I, consist of the list of species and protect all wild flora and fauna species that are threatened with extinction and are or may be affected by all forms of trade.
- Appendix II, are species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation.
- Appendix III, are wildlife flora and fauna species that are protected in one particular country inside their habitat. Appendix III gives an option for CITES Parties to list the species in Appendix II or Appendix I.

#### **IATTC Resolution Content Related to Sharks and Rays**

Each Party and co-operating non-party, co-operating fishing entity or regional economic integration organization (collectively "CPCs") should establish and implement a national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, inaccordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.

In 2006, the IATTC, incooperation with scientists of CPCs and, if possible, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, shall provide preliminary advice on the stock status of key shark species and propose are search plan for a comprehensive assessment of these stocks.

CPCs shall take the measures necessary to require that their fishers fully utilize any retained catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts, and skins, to the point of first landing.

CPCs shall require their vessels to have on board fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard, up to the first point of landing. CPCs that currently do not require fins and carcasses to be off loaded together at the point of first landing shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the 5% ratio through certification, monitoring by an observer, or other appropriate measures. CPCs shall take the measures necessary to require that their fishers fully utilize any retained catches of sharks. Full utilization is defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts, and skins, to the point of first landing.

The ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks described in paragraph 4 shall be reviewed by the Working Group on Stock Assessment and reported back to the Commission in 2006 for revision, if necessary. Fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, landing or trading in any fins harvested in contravention of this Resolution.

In fisheries for tunas and tuna-like species that are not directed at sharks, CPCs shall encourage the

release of live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable, that are caught incidentally and are not used for food and/or subsistence.

CPCs shall, where possible, undertake research to identify ways to make fishing gears more selective. CPCs are encouraged, where possible, to conduct research to identify shark nursery areas.

The Commission shall consider appropriate assistance to developing CPCs for the collection of data on shark catches.

Each CPC shall annually report data for catches, effort by gear type, landing and trade of sharks by species, where possible, inaccordance with IATTC reporting procedures, including available historical data. CPCs shall send to the IATTC Secretariat, by May 1, at the latest, a comprehensive annual report of the implementation of this Resolution during the previous year.

Table 4. List of Shark species listed in CITES Appendix

NO	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	APPENDIX	YEAR
1.	Rhincodon typus	Whale sharks	II	2003
2.	Cetorhinus maximus	Basking sharks	II	2003
3.	Carcharhodon carcharias	Great white sharks	II	2005
4.	Pristidae spp.	Sawfish	I	2007
5.	Carcharhinus longimanus	Whitetip sharks, Silvertip sharks, Whitetip whaler	II	2013
6.	Sphyrna lewini	Hammerhead sharks	II	2013
7.	Sphyrna mokarran	Hammerhead sharks	II	2013
8.	Sphyrna zygaena	Hammerhead sharks	II	2013
9.	Lamna nasus	Mackerel sharks*  * not found in indonesia	II	2013
10.	Manta spp.	Manta ray	11	2013

#### 2.9.2 National

Law Number 31/2004 on Fisheries as amended by Law Number 45/2009, Article 7 Paragraph (1) stated that in order to manage fish resources, Minister sets a minimum size or weight of fish that can be caught in marine conservation areas and also regulates protected fish species. The points of these arrangements are one of the management instruments that can be done to ensure the existence, availability and sustainable utilization of fish resources, including sharks.

Legislations and its subsidiary legal products which directly and indirectly related to fish resources conservation efforts (protection, preservation and sustainable utilization), including sharks and rays, among others are:

# 2.9.2.1 Government Regulation Number 7/1999

Government Regulation No. 7 year 1999 on Preservation of Wild Flora and Fauna is an implementing regulation of Law Number 5/1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and its Ecosystem. The protected wild flora and fauna are listed in the appendix of this regulation, and one species of ray included in the list is *Pristis microdon* or commonly known as sawfish. Most people thought this ray (sawfish) is a shark due to its similar feature to shark. One of the differences between sharks and rays is the position of the gills where shark's gill is located at the side of the head while ray's is located at the bottom of the head.

# 2.9.2.2 Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 12/2012

Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 12/2012 regulates the provisions of fishing business in the open sea capture fishery enterprises on the high seas. Several articles in this ministerial regulation related to shark resources management are:

- Article 39 stated that "all fishing vessels that fish in the sea and get bycatch that are ecologically
  related species to tuna fisheries such as sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals including
  whale and thresher shark must undertake conservation measures."
- Article 40 outlined the conditions of shark bycatch that is ecologically related to tuna fisheries must not be a juvenile or pregnant female and should be landed in whole.
- Article 43 further describes the status of bycatch species that are ecologically related to tuna
  fisheries such as thresher shark that must be released alive. In addition, it also stipulates the
  sanctions for fishing vessels that catch, transport, land, store and/or trade thresher sharks from
  Alopiidae family, either whole or in parts.

# 2.9.2.3 Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 57/PERMEN-KP/2014

Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 57/PERMEN-KP/2014 is the amendment of Ministerial Regulation No. 26/2013 that regulates capture fisheries business within Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) in Indonesia. Article 73 stated the obligations concerning conservation measures and fish resource management as follows:

- All fishing vessels with fishing licence (SIPI) in Indonesia's FMAs must take conservation measures towards particular species that are ecologically related to tuna, as determined by the Regional Fisheries Management Organization;
- Particular species as referred in paragraph (1) are as follows:
  - a. Bycatch fish such as thresher shark, sea turtle and sea mammals including whales; or
  - b. Non-fish that are caught incidentally (incidental catch) such as seabirds.
- Conservation measures for bycatch fish as referred in Paragraph (2) letter (a) are:
  - a. The obligation to release the live fish.

- b. Handle and/or clean the caught fish that are dead and land it as a whole.
- c. Record the caught fish species that are dead and report it to the Director General through the Head of Port Base as stated in SIPI.
- Conservation measures for non-fish incidental catch as referred in Paragraph (2) letter (b) are:
  - a. Release the non-fish species that are caught alive
  - b. Record the caught non-fish species that are dead and report it to the Director General through the Head of Port Base as stated in SIPI
- Fishing vessel that violates the provisions as referred in Paragraph (3) and (4) will be given administrative sanctions in form of SIPI revocation.

#### 2.9.2.4 Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.18/MEN/2010

Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number PER.18/MEN/2010on Fishing Log Book requires all fishing vessels that have Fishing Licence (SIPI) to fill the fishing log book. This logbook contains data on fishing gears, fishing operation and catch report. With this regulation, each catch including sharks and rays must be reported to the related parties.

# 2.9.2.5 Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 1/Permen-Kp/2013

Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 1/Permen-Kp/2013 stipulates the provisions on the monitoring of fishing vessels and fish transport vessels. This regulation stated that all fishing vessels above 30 GT (gross tonnage) and fish transport vessels operating in Indonesia's FMA are required to have an observer. One of the tasks of the observer is to monitor and record the bycatch species that are ecologically related to tuna fishery, shrimp-trawl fishery and fish-trawl fishery.

#### 2.9.2.6 Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013

The Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 18/KEPMEN-KP/2013 determined the full protection status of whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*). According to this ministerial decree, whale shark is determined as a fully protected fish species and the extractive use of this species and its parts is prohibited by law.

## 2.9.2.7 Ministerial Decree Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 4/KEPMEN-KP/2014

The Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 14/KEPMEN-KP/2014 concerning the full protection status of Manta rays (*Manta* spp.). Manta rays consist of two species, namely *Manta birostris* and *Manta alfredi* and both determined as fully protected fish species. With this ministerial decree, the catching or trading of Manta rays parts and its derivatives is prohibited. The manta rays are highly traded

in international market particularly for its gills and skins. Violations of these provisions shall be sentenced according to law.

From economic point of view, Manta ray has the potential to be utilized and developed for marine tourism. Manta ray has become one of attractive diving objects. Indonesian waters such as Bali, East Kalimantan, Komodo and Raja Ampat have become world destinations for Manta rays diving tourism. The determination of this fully protected status is expected to ensure the sustainable source of income for local community.

# 2.9.2.8 Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN-KP/2014

The Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 59/PERMEN-KP/2014 concerning the export ban of all parts of oceanic white tip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and hammeredhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.) from Indonesia. The listing of Oceanic white tip sharks and hammeredhead sharks in CITES Appendix II in 2013 indicated that the global population of these species have been seriously threatened, which mostly caused by high demand in international trade.

In order to anticipate the extinction threats of Oceanic whitetip sharks and hammerhead sharks in Indonesian waters and to prepare the implementation of CITES provisions toward the two shark species, the international trading is temporarily banned and the resources status will be further evaluated. Based on this consideration, if the evaluation result showed that the sustainable utilization of these species can be possibly done, the export of these species will be reopened. Over the enactment of this ministerial regulation, fishing for domestic use is still allowed.

# 2.10 Challenges

In this NPOA document, the challenge is defined as a gap between the existing conditions with the necessary conditions (expected). The necessary condition is a management objective that includes the management at the national level and the implementation of regional provisions or international ratified provisions.

Some of the challenges related to sharks and rays that have been identified are:

# 2.10.1 Regulation

Law enforcement in grassroots level is proved to be ineffective. Other than the insufficient level of supervision in the field due to the extent of the Indonesian territorial waters, the lack of carrying capacity, the lack of infrastructure and human resources are still the main constraints for the implementation of

shark fishery management on the field.

Moreover, low respect toward law enforcement, lack of motivation and information, and deviation in implementing the regulation on the ground become an obstacle in achieving sustainable management of sharks and rays. Furthermore, the "sharks finning" is one of the issues that have become an international concern. The practice of finning is not just considered as cruel but also a waste of resourcesbecause only part of the fins are utilized while other parts thrown into the sea or discarded. It requires a special regulation with clear sanctions to stop the practice of sharks and rays finning.

The characteristic of shark fishery also creates difficulties in implementing the regulation. The challenge encountered in the field showed that in general, sharks were caught in weak condition or even already dead by the time of removal of the fishing rod or net that was installed by the fishermen on the previous day. Another consideration from the fishermen is that if they discard the sharks that have been caught, it will reduce their earnings. Therefore, the implementation of the regulation should be followed with intensive and continuous awareness program for shark fishermen communities on the protection of several shark species including those in vulnerable to extinction category.

# 2.10.2 Capacity for Data Collection

Until recently, there are about 120 shark species that have been identified (Fahmi & Kathleen Tan, 2013a; 2013b; 2014; Fahmi & White, 2015) and 101 species of rays found in Indonesian waters. It is a big challenge to prepare the human resources that is capable to identify the sharks and rays in Indonesia. Currently, the provisions of CITES have regulated to the level of genus/species and it will be difficult to effectively implement the convention provision on the ground if the current human resources do not have the ability to identify to these levels.

Particular for sharks and rays, the international trade is commonly done in form of dry fins and thus it is difficult to identify a species. Considering that the provision of convention regulates up to species level, the mechanism of species identification needs to be developed and should be started at the time the sharks is landed until the specimen is ready for export.

## 2.10.3 Data Accuracy

According to the statistical data of fisheries, catches of sharks have been classified into five groups of thresher shark (family Alopiidae), dusky shark (family Carcharhinidae), make sharks (family Lamnidae), hammerhead sharks (family Sphyrnidae); and a group of dogfish sharks and greeneye spurdog (family Squalidae and Centrophidae). The classification of this data collection is already applied in large-scale

fishing ports, but it has not been optimally implemented for small-scale fishing port and thus it needs to be strengthened. Another concern is the lack of public awareness from community to land their catch in the existing fisheries ports. Hence, there is likely a bias between the data in the fishing port with the existing data of fishing catch.

### 2.10.4 Socio Economic Condition of Community

It is generally known that the economic condition of fishermen in Indonesia is always at the bottom layer. Low education level and economic capability makes them difficult to change their livelihood as fishermen which have been done in generations. Generally, the fishermen used small size boat/ship and do fishing in the coastal waters where sharks and rays that caught were small and have not reached the age of maturity. Usually, most of them were sold to meet their daily needs and no part of the shark was discarded.

The other fishermen group is quite advanced because they generally use a large-sized fleet so they can fish in areas that are relatively far from the coast. The issue of shark finning generally occurs in this group of fishermen. Sharks were not the targets of catch, however due to the common fishing area, many sharks caught as bycatch. The high market demand and the exports price of shark fins have driven the fishers to take shark fins that were caught and discard the other parts with low commercial value.

Considering the abovementioned structure of fishers, a different regulation between the small-scale and the large-scale fishers is required. The shark fishing policy should not have a big impact to the small-scale fishers.

# 2.10.5 Bycatch

Currently, the information on sharks and rays resources is limited and the models of sustainable management related to shark fishery have yet to be well-formulated. Moreover, small sharks generally live in the coastal area where most of the traditional fishermen are fishing. Though shark is not the target of fishing, small-size sharks (immature) are often caught as bycatch.

Therefore, it requires specific actions to reduce the number of bycatch for small sharks though impossible to be eliminated completely. One of the possible options is to establish conservation area in some parts of the coastal area which have been identified as spawning ground and nursery ground of sharks. With this establishment, it is expected that some of the sharks could reach maturity age to keep the rate of shark recruitment in their natural habitat.

The studies on nursery ground and spawning ground are limited and need to be mapped, and should be followed up as an effective conservation action on the field level.

# 2.10.6 Research

Studies on sharks and rays carried out by research institutions are still limited. The main challenges are low interest from the researchers as well as budget constraint.

The lack of information could lead to policies taken in shark fishery management is unsupported by sufficient scientific database. On the other hand, some shark species are migratory species. Thus to determine its potential population, a study requires to be done on a regional basis in accordance with the species' range state.

# 3. EVALUATION OF NPOA IMPLEMENTATION IN 2010-2014

The 2010-2014 sharks and rays NPOA has ended on October 2014. During that period, there were many improvements shown by Indonesian Government regarding sharks and rays management. The complete matrix of activities on that period is available in Table 5. The summary of achievements is as follows:

- 1. Status of national shark fishery. In 2013, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries published a book, titled "Review on National Shark Fisheries Status," to provide one national data reference on shark fishery. Several important information contained in the book were on national shark production development, shark product export development, fishing gears resulting shark bycatch, as well as a list of endangered shark species.
- 2. **Protection of endangered sharks and rays.** As a commitment to protect endangered sharks and rays, Government has included whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) in the protection list, which means the fishing and trading of this species in Indonesian waters is prohibited. Similar action was also taken by the government for manta ray. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries stated two spesies of manta rays as fully protected.
- 3. **Biological research of sharks and rays.** Biological researches on sharks and rays have been conducted in several fish landing sites and should be continued in order to monitor its development. Information obtained from this study could be the basis for government in setting the policies regarding shark management in Indonesia.
- 4. **Strenghtening inventory.** The current data divided shark production into 5 (five) families; silky shark, thresher shark, hammerhead shark, dogfish shark and shortfin mako. For species enlisted in CITES appendix, inventory efforts at species level has been done by placing enumerators. These enumerators were placed in main sharks landing, and the activity is still on going.
- 5. Sustainable management. To maintain sharks and rays sustainability, shark fishery management has been included in fishing permit regulation. Since 2014, a plan for fishing quota has been initiated for sharks enlisted in Appendix II CITES. A technical guideline to differentiate shark fins listen in CITES Appendix and the technical guide to differentiate the gills of manta ray gills from other rays have been produced. In addition, the guidelines were trained to surveillance officers in the field.

**Table 5.** Evaluation Matrix of Sharks and Rays NPOA Implementation in 2010-2014

	ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	RECOMMENDATION
Revisit the status of sharks and rays fisheries in Indonesia	(1) Development of "Shark Fishery Status in Indonesia" book which is a compilation of data and information from various sources: P4KSI, Dit. KKJI, P2O-LIPI and WWF Indonesia	The sharks and rays fisheries status to be updated at least every two years
<ol><li>Development of data collection method and process</li></ol>	(2) Data collection process has comply with the existing guides and regulations	Should be continued in the next NPOA implementation
3. Development of sharks and rays research	<ul> <li>(3) 2008-2011/P4KSI-ACIAR; Shark Fishery in Tanjung Luar, East Lombok</li> <li>(4) 2010/BPPL; the biology and fishery of shark in Indian Ocean at Southern Java; and</li> <li>(5) 2012/BPPL; the biology and fishery of shark in Java Sea.</li> </ul>	Should be continued in the next NPOA implementation
4. Improvement of management steps	<ul> <li>(6) 2012; Shark enumerator placement in Tanjung Luar Port and Labuan Batu (NTB) and Kupang (NTT)</li> <li>(7) 2013; Identification of sharks landed in South</li> </ul>	Should be continued in the next NPOA
	<ul> <li>(7) 2015, Identification of Sharks failted in South Java Coast and Lampung by LPSPL Serang</li> <li>(8) 2012; MMAF Regulation No.12/2012 on Offshore Fisheries, Article 39 – Article 44 on obligation to land sharks in whole condition (excluding juvenile and pregnant sharks) and to release thresher sharks in live condition.</li> <li>(9) 2013; MMAF Decree No.26/2013 on Capture Fisheries Business in Indonesia's Fishery Management Areas, which prohibit thresher shark capture.</li> </ul>	
5. Protection of biodiversity, habitat, and the function and structure of ecosystem	<ul> <li>(10) 2012; Workshop to update Sharks and Rays NPOA implementation status</li> <li>(11) 2013; MMAF Research centre and P2O-LIPI published a pocket book of endangerend shark species</li> <li>(12) 2013; Whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) is protected through MMAF Decree No. 18 Kep./MEN-KP/2013;</li> <li>(13) 2013; Together with MMAF Research Centre, P2O-LIPI, Fisheries Resources Directorate and WWF jointly published "SHARK FISHERIES STATUS IN INDONESIA"</li> <li>(14) 2013; Raja Ampat district Waters is stated as no take zone for sharks and rays, which is stipulated by local government regulation;</li> <li>(15) 2013; Waters of Manggarai Barat, East Nusa Tenggara Province is stated as shark and manta ray Protection zone, which is stipulated by local</li> </ul>	Should be continued in the next NPOA

Table 5. Continuation

	PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	RECCOMMENDATION
5.	continuation	<ul> <li>(16) 2013; public consultation to initiate endangered shark protection in Sibolga (North Sumatra), Banda Aceh, Jakarta, Surabaya (East Java), Tanjung Luar (NTB).</li> <li>(17) 2013; Dissemination of information on international trade of sharks listed in CITES appendix in Sibolga, Aceh, Jakarta, NTB, Surabaya, Makassar (KKJI), Pekalongan and Lampung (LPSPL Serang), NTT (BPSPL Bali)</li> <li>(18) 2013; Coordination meeting (2 times) to formulate catch quota/shark export;</li> <li>(19) 2014; Manta ray (Manta birostris and Manta alfredi) are protected by MMAF decree No. Kep.04/Men-KP/2014</li> <li>(20) 2014; Development of "Shark Fisheries NDF" for 4 shark species: hammerhead (Sphyrna lewini, S.mokarran and S. zygaena) and oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus);</li> <li>(21) 2014; Development of CITES Appendix II Shark Fin identification pocket book</li> </ul>	Should be continued in the next NPOA Agar dilanjutkan pada periode NPOA berikutnya
6.	Raising awareness on sharks and rays	<ul> <li>(22) 2014; A lecture on "biological aspect and level of shark utilization and threat in Indonesia" also took place, along with public consultation on shark and manta ray protection plan and CITES regulation information dissemination on international trade of sharks listed in CITES Appendix II, Venue: Sibolga, Aceh, Tanjung Luar, Surabaya, NTT, Makassar, Lampung and Pekalongan</li> <li>(23) 2014; The study on Utilization of Whale Shark Tourism Attraction in Probolinggo, East Java</li> <li>(24) 2013; directorate of area and fish species conservation facilitated inter echelon I coordination meeting in MMAF and related institutions on Indonesia's position on COP CITES regarding the proposal of several shark species listing in Appendix II</li> </ul>	Should be continued in the next NPOA

# 4. NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR SHARKS AND RAYS CONSERVATION

# 4.1 Conservation and Management Objective

The general objectives of "NPOA for Sharks and Rays Conservation and Management" 2016-2020 period among others are to improve the protection of endangered sharks and rays as well as to promote sustainable shark utilization. The main objectives of NPOA Shark and Ray 2016-2020 are:

- a. Preparing national regulation on sharks and rays management,
- b. Implementation of international regulation regarding sharks and rays management,
- c. Improving data accuracy of sharks and rays catch,
- d. Protection/management of endangered sharks and rays utilization,
- e. Improving research on sharks and rays, and,
- f. Improving stakeholders' understanding on sharks and rays management.

# 4.2 Conservation and Management Strategy

In order to achieve those objectives, the 2016-2020 Sharks and Rays Conservation and Management NPOA has developed 9 (nine) primary strategies, the summary of those strategies are:

#### (1) Develop and implement national regulation to support sustainable sharks and rays management

The main target of this strategy is the establishment of primary regulation regarding management and conservation of sharks and rays, along with its implementation. The umbrella regulation is NPOA of sharks and rays and other regulations which support the sustainable management of sharks and rays fisheries.

With the establishment of primary regulation, sharks and rays management could be done in a sustainable manner, considering that management for sharks and rays also involved several related sectors.

#### (2) Conduct sharks and rays fisheries status review at national, regional and international level

In 2014, Indonesia has finished sharks and rays fisheries status book which is a compilation of various research sources and fisheries statistics. This book is the main reference for management of sharks and rays in Indonesia, thus requires updates.

Indonesia is a member of RFMO and CITES, this could be a strategy to conduct review on sharks and rays

regulation related to RFMO policy (SEAFDEC, IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC, etc.) and CITES, particularly those related to international trade of sharks and rays.

#### (3) Strengthening data and information on sharks and rays fisheries

Sharks and rays fisheries data is still the biggest challenge. Therefore, the strengthening of information of these data is one of the main strategies in this NPOA. The main target of the data should be indicated by easy access of sharks and rays fisheries data through MMAF official website.

In addition, data quality of some species should be improved and available at species level through standardized sharks and rays inventory format which is connected to database system, especially in landing sites.

#### (4) Sharks and Rays research development

Research development on sharks and rays needs to be conducted in Indonesia, considering sharks and rays fisheries have long history and involved both traditional and subsistent fishers. Therefore, the research should address challenges regarding biological, management, and socio economic aspects that support the government in developing sharks and rays management policy.

#### (5) Strengthening protection efforts of endangered shark and ray

Indonesia has high diversity of sharks and rays. Different species has different status of population, utilization and threat, and thus require different management steps. For endangered shark and ray species, conservation steps are required. These steps include protection status/utilization regulation and important habitat protection (spawning ground and nursery ground).

#### (6) Improving management steps.

Based on the acquired data, both from research or inventory, the next step is to improve management. This improvement should be conducted in main centers of sharks and rays utilization, both for controlling and management purposes.

#### (7) Increase awareness on sharks and rays

Conservation in post reform era is a common thing done by the government at central and local level. Due to decentralization of conservation area management, many local governments realize the importance of natural resource conservation and provide rooms for conservation in their marine spatial planning.

Species conservation, especially sharks and rays is relatively new and did not get good response partially due to the myth that sharks prey on human and the lack of knowledge of the importance of shark as top

predator which is important to sea ecosystem balance. Therefore an awareness program needs to be applied especially regarding the management and conservation of sharks and rays in community level up to local government level.

#### (8) Institutional empowerment

Sharks and rays management involved several sector both at national and local level and therefore requires communication media that can enhance management coordination process. The initial working group of shark and ray was formed based on the list of sectors and partners in 2010-2014 sharks and rays NPOA. The upcoming 2016-2020 NPOA is expected to be institutionalized by the sharks and rays management working group, thus can support the government in setting-up the policy direction and evaluating management effectiveness.

# (9) Improvement of human resources capacity

The last strategy is the improvement of human resources capacity, especially those who conduct inventory and the controlling of sharks and rays utilization. The target is for them to be able to identify/recognize protected/regulated shark and ray species of which utilization is regulated by RFMO/conventions. This is required to obtain good quality data and to have a sustainbale and effective sharks and rays management.

# 4.3 Matrix of NPOA for sharks and rays Conservation

4.4	Strategy / Program			A -4::4	Indiantes			,	Year		
4.5 No	5	trategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Coll	ating the Regulations to Supp	ort Sus	tainable Management of Shar	ks and Rays						
	1.1	Preparing legal framework for NPOA of Sharks and Rays	1.1.1	Facilitating the NPOA discussion and legislation process for sharks and rays legal framework	Ministerial Decree (MMAF) regulating the NPOA sharks and rays	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT; BalitbangKP; BKIPM, BPSDMKP, NGO, Agency of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DinasKP), Universities	X				
	1.2	Preparing additional regulations for sustainable management of sharks and rays	1.2.1	Focus Group Discussion, public consultation, sharks and rays management workshop	Report and recommendation regarding sharks and rays management	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT; BalitbangKP; BKIPM, BPSDMKP, NGO, Agency of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DinasKP), Universities	X	х			
2	Revi	ewing the sharks and rays fis	sheries s	tatus in national, regional and	l international level						
	2.1	Assessing the sharks and rays fisheries status in Indonesia	2.1.1	Scientist meeting /workshop to update the sharks and rays fisheries status in Indonesia	National data regarding the sharks and rays fisheries status	Dit.SDI, Ditjen PT; BalitbangKP; BKIPM, BPSDMKP, NGO, Agency of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DinasKP)	X	X	X	X	X

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No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
2	2.2	Assessing the sharks and rays fisheries management status related to regional	2.2.1	Updating the sharks and rays regional resolution	Dissemination of the report of regional resolution to related institutions	(Dit.SDI-Ditjen P.Tangkap), BalitbangKP; Ditjen KP3K	X	X	X	X	X	
		policies/RFMO (SEAFDEC, IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC, etc.)	2.2.2	Implementing the regional fisheries resolution in national level	Report(s) of the implementation of sharks and rays regional resolution	(Dit.SDI-Ditjen P.Tangkap), BalitbangKP; Ditjen KP3K	x	х	x	X	X	
			2.2.3	Collating national annual report about the regional fisheries resolution	Annual report regarding the implementation of sharks and rays regional resolution	(Dit.SDI-Ditjen P.Tangkap), BalitbangKP; Ditjen KP3K; NGO	Х	X	Х	Х	X	
	related	related to international trade of sharks and rays	2.3.1	Implementing the CITES in sharks and rays management	Report(s) regarding the implementation of CITES related to sharks and rays management	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT; BalitbangKP, PUSKARI, Ditjen PSDKP	x	х	x	x	х	
			2.3.2	Facilitating the meetings in preparation for convention implementation	Meeting reports	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, NGO	x	X	x	x	х	
			2.3.3	Reporting the convention result to CITES Secretariat	CITES implementation meeting reports related to sharks and rays	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, PUSKARI, Ditjen P2SDKP; NGO	X	X	X	X	X	

Strategy / Program					Year				
		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
trengthening the Data and Fish	eries Inf	ormation Related to Sharks ar	nd Rays						
3.1 Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system	3.1.1	Conducting data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries national data	Data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries national data	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, PUSKARI	Х	Х	Х	Х	х
	3.1.2	Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays	National sharks and rays fisheries database	(Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, PUSKARI	х				
3.2 Optimizing the sharks and rays production/capture data from the primary landing sites	3.2.1	Integrating the sharks and rays data collection format	National standard format of sharks and rays registration	(Dit. SDI_Ditjen P.Tangkap), Ditjen KP3K, BaitbangKP, LIPI	х				
	3.2.2	Collating the sharks and rays introduction guidance	Sharks and rays introduction guidance book	(Dit.KKJI_Ditjen KP3K), BalitbangKP, Ditjen PT, Universities	X				
	3.2.3	Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff	Report(s) of data collection	(Dit.SDI-Ditjen P.Tangkap), Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, LIPI	х	х	X	Х	х
	3.2.4	Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary landing sites	Report(s) of data collection	(Dit.SDI-Ditjen P.Tangkap), Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, LIPI	X	х	х	X	X
	Strengthening the Data and Fish  Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  Optimizing the sharks and rays production/capture data from the primary landing	Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Info  3.1 Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2  3.2.1  3.2.1  3.2.2  3.2.2	Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.1   Conducting data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries national data  3.1.2   Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays  3.2.1   Integrating the sharks and rays data collection format  3.2.2   Collating the sharks and rays data collection format  3.2.3   Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff  3.2.4   Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary	Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Rays  3.1.1   Conducting data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2   Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays   Graph of the primary landing sites    3.2.1   Integrating the sharks and rays data collection format    3.2.2   Collating the sharks and rays data collection format    3.2.3   Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff    3.2.4   Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary    Report(s) of data collection    Report(s) of data collection	Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Rays  3.1.1 Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2 Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays fisheries database of sharks and rays  3.1.2 Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays  3.2.1 Integrating the sharks and rays of sharks and rays of sharks and rays  3.2.2 Collating the sharks and rays data collection format from the primary landing sites  3.2.3 Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.5 Paragkap), Ditjen (Dit. KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, LIPI  3.2.6 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.7 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.8 Report(s) of data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries and rays introduction guidance  3.2.9 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  3.2.5 Paragkap), Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, LIPI	Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Rays  3.1.1 Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2 Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays fisheries database of sharks and rays fisheries database of sharks and rays production/capture data from the primary landing sites  3.2.2 Collating the sharks and rays and rays data collection format rays data collection format of sharks and rays introduction guidance  3.2.2 Collating the sharks and rays registration  3.2.3 Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff Report(s) of data compilation of sharks and rays introduction guidance book galitbangkP, LiPi  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  Report(s) of data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries and rays fis	Strategy/Program Activity Indicator Coordinator Coit.KJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, Ditjen RP3K, SalitbangKP, LIPI Collection Collection Collection Collection Coordinator Coit.KJI-Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, Ditjen PT, Universities Collection Collectio	Strategy / Program Activity Indicator Coordinator  2016 2017 2018 Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Rays  3.1.1 Conducting data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2 Collating national data  3.1.2 Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays fisheries database of sharks and rays production/capture data from the primary landing sites  3.2.2 Collating the sharks and rays and rays introduction guidance  3.2.3 Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary  Report(s) of data collection  Report(s) of data collection  Coordinator  Coordinator  (Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K), Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, PUSKARI  X X X  X X  X X X  X X X  X X X  X X X X  X X X X  X X X X X  X	Strategy / Program  Strengthening the Data and Fisheries Information Related to Sharks and Rays  3.1.1 Strengthening the database and sharks and rays fisheries information system  3.1.2 Conducting data compilation of sharks and rays fisheries national data  3.1.2 Collating national fisheries database of sharks and rays fisheries database of sharks and rays  production/capture data from the primary landing sites  3.2.2 Collating the sharks and rays fisheries and rays fisheries database  3.2.3 Recruiting and assigning the enumerator staff  3.2.4 Collecting the data related to sharks and rays (level: genus/species) in primary sites  Activity  Indicator  Coordinator  Collit.KJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, PUSKARI  X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

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No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4	Rese	earch Development of Shark	s and Ra	ys							
	4.1	Strengthening the research program related to biological and	4.1.1	Researching sharks and rays diversity	Research report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Universities, LIPI, NGO	X	X	X	X	Х
		ecological aspects	4.1.2	Researching the life cycle of sharks and rays (CITES, IUCN, and high economic value)	Research report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Universities, LIPI, NGO	х	х			
			4.1.3	Researching the primary habitat of sharks and rays (spawning, nursery, migration path)	Research report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Universities, LIPI, NGO	x	х			
	4.2	Strengthening the research program related to fisheries management	4.2.1	Assessing the stock in nature and population captured	Stock assessment report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Komnaskajiskan, LIPI, Universities, Ditjen PT	X	X			
		aspect	4.2.2	Assessing the environmental-friendly fishing gear	Stock assessment report	Dit.Kapal API-Ditjen PT, Universities; NGO	X	X			
			4.2.3	Assessing the labeling and DNA barcoding methods as a result of catch product and sharks and rays processed product	Labelling assessment report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Dit.KKJI, BalitbangKP, Universities	X	X			

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No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4	4.3	Strengthening the social–economic research program	4.3.1	Assessing the trade chain of sharks and rays product	Assessment report	Dit. Perdagangan LN- Ditjen P2HP, BalitbangKP, Ditjen KP3K, Universities, NGO	X	х			
			4.3.2	Assessing the processed product of sharks and rays	Assessment report	Dit. Perdagangan LN- Ditjen P2HP, BalitbangKP, Universities	X	X			
			4.3.3	Assessing the condition of sharks and rays fisherman's	Assessment report	Pusat Riset Sosek- BalitbangKP, Universities, NGO	X	Х			
			4.3.4	Assessing the alternatives livelihood	Assessment report	Pusat Riset Sosek, BalitbangKP, Universities, NGO	X	X			
5	Cons	servation of Natural Biodiver	sity, Ha	abitat, Function and Ecosyster	m Structure						
	5.1	Conservation of threatened sharks and rays species	5.1.1	Identifying the threatened sharks and rays species	National data of threatened sharks and rays species	Dit.KKJI, Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP; Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap; LIPI	X	X	X		
			5.1.2	Facilitating to collate the regulation in conservation status of threatened sharks and rays species	Implementation report and/or Ministerial Decree regarding the protected sharks and rays	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, LIPI	X	X			
			5.1.3	Socializing the regulation and awareness regarding the sharks and rays conservation program	Socialization report	Pusdatin-SekjenKP, Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap	X	X	X	X	Х

No		Stuatogy / Duoguaya		A	Indicator			,	Year		
No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5	5.1	Conservation of threatened sharks and rays species	5.1.4	Collating the conservation action plan regarding the protected sharks and rays	Final document of conservation action plan of the protected sharks and rays	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, LIPI	X				
	5.2	Determination and conservation of the main habitat for sharks and rays	5.2.1	Initiating the primary habitat conservation of sharks and rays as conservation zone	Assessment result report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Ditjen KP3K, LIPI	X	х			
6	Stren	ngthening Management Stage	es								
	6.1	Monitoring and evaluation of data collection process	6.1.1	Monitoring and evaluating the result of data collection	Result report of monitoring and evaluation	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Ditjen KP3K, LIPI	X	X	X	X	X
			6.1.2	Verifying the information from data collection sites (capture, processed products, and trade)	Verification report	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Ditjen KP3K, LIPI	X	х	X	X	X
	6.2	Rationalization of utilization control and capture with the resource status	6.2.1	Implementing the policy regarding the fishing gear type, fishing ground, the size of the catch, number of boat, allowed species to catch	Selected-policy report regarding the rationalization of sharks fishing	Dit. Kapal API, Ditjen PT, BalitbangKP, Universities, NGO, Dinas KP	Х	X			
			6.2.2	Registering the traders and exporters of sharks and rays	Report about the number of traders and exporters of sharks and rays	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Ditjen P2HP	X				

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No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
6	6.2	Rationalization of utilization control and capture with the resource status	6.2.3	Implementing the licensing program regarding the sharks and rays circulation and trade (CITES Appendices)	Report on the number of traders and circulation realization	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, BKIPM, P2SDKP, Ditjen P2HP	X	х	х	X	X
			6.2.4	Determining the catching quota and trade	Discussion report regarding the catching quota	P4KSI-BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, Ditjen KP3K, Universities, Komnaskajiskan	X	X	X	X	X
			6.2.5	Implementing the sharks and rays management surveillance policy	Sharks and rays trade data (traffic circulation)	PUSKARI-BKIPMKP, Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen P2SDKP	X	X	X	X	X
7	Publ	ic Awareness about Sharks a	nd Rays	3							
	7.1	Development of public awareness regarding the management and	7.1.1	Preparing the publication and socialization materials	Print out publication and socialization materials	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, PUSDATIN-SekjenKP	X				
		conservation program	7.1.2	Disseminating socialization materials and public awareness	Disseminated socialization materials	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, NGO, Dinas KP	X	x			
			7.1.3	Implementing the socialization to the public	Socialization report	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, NGO	X	X	X	X	X

No		Chuchomy / Duomous		A	Indicator			,	Year		
INO		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
8	Instit	tutional Capacity Development	ent/Insti	tutional Empowerment							
	8.1	Establishment of Task Force (POKJA)	8.1.1	Establishing and legislating the NPOA Task Force	Letter of Decree (Sharks and Rays Task Force) – It can be Ministerial Decree or Director General Decree	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen.KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, Biro Hukum-SekjenKP	X				
			8.1.2	Regular meeting of Task Force	Regular meeting report of Task Force	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen.KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, BPSDMKP, Ditjen P2SDKP, BKIPM, Universities	x		X		X
			8.1.3	Task Force Coordination Meeting	Coordination meeting report of Task Force	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen.KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, BPSDMKP, Ditjen P2SDKP, BKIPM, Universities	X		X		х
			8.1.4	Comparative Study and Task Force Cross Visit	Cross visit and comparative study report	Dit.KKJI-Ditjen.KP3K, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, BalitbangKP, BPSDMKP, Ditjen P2SDKP, BKIPM, Universities		X		х	

No		Stuate and / Due areas		A	Indianton		Year				
No		Strategy / Program		Activity	Indicator	Coordinator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
9	Hum	nan Resources Capacity Deve	lopmen	t							
	9.1	Training Program	9.1.1	Identifying the type of training	Data regarding the need/type of training	Puslat-BPSDMKP, Ditjen KP3K, BalitbangKP, Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, PUSKARI, Ditjen P2SDKP	X				
			9.1.2	Preparing the syllabus and training module	Syllabus and training module	Puslat-BPSDMKP, BalitbangKP, Universities, Ditjen KP3K, NGO	X	X			
			9.1.3	Training implementation	Training report	Puslat-BPSDMKP, BalitbangKP, Ditjen KP3K, Ditjen PT, LIPI, Universities		X	х		

# 5. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

Implementation mechanism of the 2016-2010 sharks and rays NPOA is the responsibility of cross-institutions and cross-sectors at national and local level. The responsibility of role and function is embedded in each institution or sector according to their role and responsibility as stated in the 2016-2010 sharks and rays NPOA management, while communication and coordination mechanism of sharks and rays management is conducted through sharks and rays management working group.

## 5.1 Sharks and rays management working group

Sharks and rays management working group members consist of government and non-government elements as well as experts and related stakeholders which function to develop/implement sharks and rays management plan in Indonesia.

Member of sharks and rays working group are:

- Marine and Fisheries Research and Development Agency (Balitbang KP) of MMAF (Marine and Fisheries Research Center/Puslitbangkan, BBPSEKP)
- Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (Directorates of Fish Resources, KAPAL API, PP, Fish Capture Business Development)
- Marine and Fishery Resources Surveillance of MMAF/PSDKP (Marine Resources, Fishery Resources)
- Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management/DJPRL (Directorate of Conservation and Marine Biobiodiversity/KKHL)
- Secretariat General (Data and Information Center of MMAF)
- Human Resources Development Agency of MMAF/BPSDM (Training Center, Extension Center)
- Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing /P2HP (Directorates of Product Processing, Domestic Marketing, and Foreign Marketing)
- Indonesian Institute of Sciences/LIPI (P2O, P2B)
- National Commission on Fish Resources Study (KOMNASKAJISKAN)
- Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Fishery Product Safety Agency of MMAF (BKIPM)
- NGOs (WWF, WCS, CI)
- UNIVERSITIES
- ASSOCIATIONS

#### The main tasks of the working group are:

- Coordinate the implementation, monitoring and regular evaluation against the programs planned in shark and ray management plan
- Formulate policy recommendation for better and sustainable sharks and rays management
- Develop annual progress report on sharks and rays implementation plan

Develop a 5 (five) year report on the implementation of sharks and rays management

Coordination of sharks and rays management plan implementation requires a coordinator. Therefore, the coordinator of this working group is the head of echelon II of the working group member and appointed by working group meeting.

#### 5.2 Working group regular meeting

Annual working group meeting is conducted to update progress of implementation. This meeting is facilitated by Echelon II Unit which becomes the coordinator of working group.

#### 5.3 Funding

The source of fund for NPOA implementation is national budget (APBN) which is embedded in ministries/institution or other source of funding that is not against the prevailing laws and regulations. For an easier funding, the implementation of main actions is adjusted with the task and function of Echelon II unit in ministries/institution.

## 5.4 Reporting

An annual progress report on sharks and rays management implementation should be developed by working group members under the working group coordinator.

#### 5.5 Evaluation

Sharks and rays management plan is valid for 5 (five) years from 2016-2020 and during that period is open for evaluation. Evaluation is conducted on program and activities with the objective to improve sharks and rays management effectiveness and to response to issues and challenges regarding its management in Indonesia.

# 6.CONCLUSION

The development of Sharks and Rays National Plan of Action is one of Indonesia's commitments to conserve sharks and rays resource in Indonesian waters. This is also a commitment toward IPOA-shark implementation, RFMOs resolution implementation and CITES convention regulation regarding international shark trade in appendix II CITES.

This action plan could be updated along with the development of issues and challenges in managing sharks and rays.

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## 1. Rhincodon typus Smith, 1828

### 2. Alopias pelagicus Nakamura, 1935



Figure 5. Rhincodon typus (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)

Rhincodon typus (whale shark) or also known with its local name hiu paus, hiu geger lintang, hiu bodoh or hiu tutul, is a cosmopolitan species that lived in tropical or warm waters. This is the largest shark in the world and could reach 18 m long. This shark is solitary though it could be found in small schools. Whale shark is very easy to recognize due to its size. In addition to that, the dark gray thick skin has stripes and pale yellow spots. Due to it size, this shark is relatively slow. There are prominent ridges along its sides. The head is wide and flat with big mouth positioned at the front.



Figure 6. *Alopias pelagicus* (Photo credit: White *et al.*, 2006)

Alopias pelagicus (Pelagic Thresher Shark) or also known by the local name hiu monyet or hiu tikus. It is an oceanic shark that lives down to 152 m (White et al., 2006). The long fin tail is a characteristic of Alopiidae genus. The eye shape, dorsal fin position and color of *A. pelagicus* are special features that differentiate it from other Alopias.

# 3. Alopias superciliosus (Lowe, 1841)

# 4. Isurus oxyrinchus Rafinesque, 1810

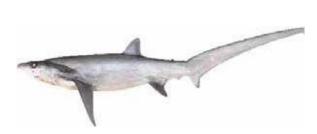


Figure 7. Alopias superciliosus (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)



Figure 8. Isurus oxyrinchus (Photo credit: Fahmi)

known as hiu lutung or hiu pahitan, is oceanic shark that lives from shallow coastal waters to deep (White et al., 2006). The long tail fin is the characteristics of Lamnidae family. characteristics of Alopiidae. The big eye and deep groove on the top of its head differs this species from other Alopias.

Alopias superciliosus (Bigeye Thresher Shark) also Isurus oxyrinchus (Shortfin mako) or hiu mako is epipelagic and oceanic shark that lives on sea surface level down to 650 m deep (Last et al., 2010). The sharp open sea, ranging from surface level to 600 m snout, small eyes and keel at the base of its tail are

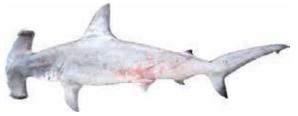
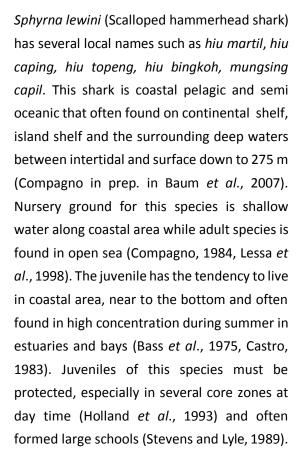


Figure 9. *Sphyrna lewini* (Photo credit: White *et al.*, 2006)



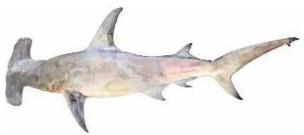


Figure 10. Sphyrna mokarran (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)

Sphyrna mokarran (Great hammerhead shark) also known with the local name; hiu martil, hiu caping, hiu topeng, hiu bingkoh, munsing capil. Hammer head shark is great coastal pelagic and semioceanic tropical species which often found in coastal area and offshore, continent shelf, islands, atolls and deep waters around the island with the depth ranging from surface level to 80 m (Denham et al., 2007). This shark is considered as solitary species, and thus rarely met in large number (Denham et al., 2007).

## 7. Sphyrna zygaena (Linnaeus, 1758)



Figure 11. Sphyrna zygaena (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)

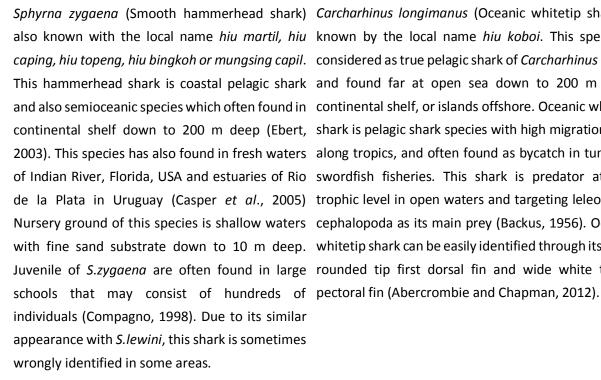




Figure 12. Carcharhinus longimanus (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)

Sphyrna zygaena (Smooth hammerhead shark) Carcharhinus longimanus (Oceanic whitetip shark) is also known with the local name hiu martil, hiu known by the local name hiu koboi. This species is caping, hiu topeng, hiu bingkoh or mungsing capil. considered as true pelagic shark of Carcharhinus Genus This hammerhead shark is coastal pelagic shark and found far at open sea down to 200 m deep, and also semioceanic species which often found in continental shelf, or islands offshore. Oceanic whitetip continental shelf down to 200 m deep (Ebert, shark is pelagic shark species with high migration level 2003). This species has also found in fresh waters along tropics, and often found as bycatch in tuna and of Indian River, Florida, USA and estuaries of Rio swordfish fisheries. This shark is predator at high de la Plata in Uruguay (Casper et al., 2005) trophic level in open waters and targeting leleost and Nursery ground of this species is shallow waters cephalopoda as its main prey (Backus, 1956). Oceanic with fine sand substrate down to 10 m deep. whitetip shark can be easily identified through its white Juvenile of S.zygaena are often found in large rounded tip first dorsal fin and wide white tipped



Figure 13. *Carcharhinus obscures* (Photo credit: White *et al.*, 2006)

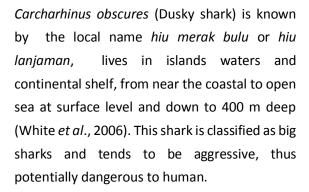




Figure 14. Carcharhinus plumbeus (Photo credit: Fahmi)

Carcharhinus plumbeus (Sandbar shark) or known by the local name hiu super due to its big dorsal fin. This big shark commonly found in island waters, continental shelf and Deep Ocean border (drop). It lives from tidal area to 280 m deep (White et al., 2006). The dorsal fin is high and wide, hence it is classified as super class shark with high market value in shark's fin trade.

# 11. Carcharhinus falciformis (Müller & Henle, 1839)

# 12. Carcharhinus leucas (Müller & Henle 1839)



Figure 15. *Carcharhinus falciformis* (Photo credit: Fahmi)

Carcharhinus falciformis (Silky shark) is better known by the local name hiu lanjaman. This is an oceanic and pelagic medium size shark, commonly found in open sea near land and near to surface level, even though it can be found in 500 m deep (White et al., 2006).

Figure 16. Carcharhinus leucas (Photo credit: White et al., 2006)

Carcharhinus leucas (Bullshark) is known by the local name hiu buas, hiu bekem or hiu lembu. This is a big sized shark and known for its tolerance to various salinity conditions, thus it can enter brackish water and even sometimes to wide fresh water river. This shark is one of the most dangerous species and caused many reports on shark attack. The short and rounded snout is the main characteristic of this species, in addition to the line of wide triangle upper teeth.

# 13. Galeocerdo cuvier (Péron & Lesueur, 1822)

## 14. Prionace glauca (Linnaeus, 1758)





Figure 17. *Galeocerdo cuvier* (Photo credit: White *et al.*, 2006)

Figure 18. *Prionace glauca* (Photo credit: Last *et al.*, 2010)

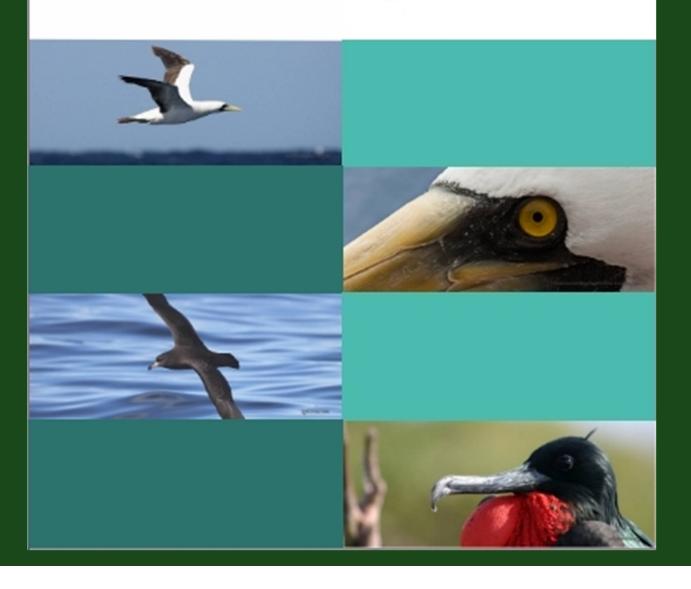
Galeocerdo cuvier (Tigershark) or known by its local name hiu macan is large size shark that is common in coastal rivers to continental shelf both in tropics and subtropics ranging from surface level down to 150 m deep. This shark is omnivore and diets on small sea creature to larger one such as dolphins and turtles, and sometimes consume on garbage thrown in the ocean. This species is potentially dangerous to human, however not usually aggressive (White et al., 2006).

Prionace glauca (Blue shark) has several local names, such as hiu karet, hiu biru, hiu selendang. This large shark is oceanic shark commonly found in tropics or warm subtropics, swimming in surface level down to 800 m deep. This shark migrates and often found in schools at surface level down to 150 m deep. The elongated body with the first dorsal fin positioned in the middle of its body made this shark is easilty to be recognized. The number of cub born is between 4-135 cubs (though commonly it is between 15-30 cubs) per year or every two years with pregnancy period of 9-12 months. Main diet consists of small pelagic fish, squids, demersal fish, small shark and sea birds. Even though this shark is potentially dangerous to human, it is often scared and swam away if being approach by human (Compagno, 2001). Prionace glauca is usually caught by gill net and purse seine. Even if this shark is commonly caught and recorded in local fisheries statistics such as in Cilacap and Pelabuhan Ratu, the population in nature is uncertain. This shark contributes to 3-15% of shark catch in southern java waters. Based on landing inventory in Cilacap (2006-2011) and Pelabuhan Ratu (2003-2008), the trend for blue shark catch is declining in southern java waters.



# National Plan of Action - 2016 Seabirds Mitigation Measures

Indonesian Tuna Longline Fisheries





# National Plan of Action Seabirds Mitigation Measures in Indonesian Tuna Longline Fisheries

MMAF 2016

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#### 1. Introduction

As a member of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Indonesia commits to adopt the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). One of the objectives of this code is to implement a national policy to conserve and manage fisheries responsibly fisheries. Indonesia government had implemented the objective into Indonesian Law No 45 in 2009, concerning Fisheries to ensure that each resource will be utilized sustainably.

Unintentionally, longline fisheries operating on the world's oceans catch seabirds, and there are concerns about the negative impact of seabird bycatch on their conservation status. The seabird bycatch has the possibility adversely impacting fishing productivity and profitability. Thus, there is an increasing need for conservation and management of seabird populations, resulting in more petitions for mitigation measures to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fisheries.

According to the increasing attention to unintended catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and its potential negative impact on seabird populations, in March 1997, at the Twenty second Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), a proposal was formulated that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) organize an expert consultation to develop guidelines leading to a plan of action for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds. The *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* (*IPOA-Seabirds*) was developed through the meeting of a Technical Working Group in Tokyo in March 1988 and the Consultation on the Management of Fishing Capacity, Shark Fisheries and Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries held October 1998 and its preparatory meeting held in Rome July 1998.

Noting the recommendation of the IPOA-Seabirds, States in the waters of which longline fisheries are being conducted by their own or foreign vessels, and states that conduct longline fisheries on the high seas and in the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of other States are encouraged to establish and implement *National Plans of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds* (NPOA-Seabirds) in efforts to scientifically analyse impacts of longline fisheries on seabirds and to develop mitigation measures suited to each specific fishery.

Therefore, the Republic of Indonesia is establishing its *National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds*. The NPOA-Seabirds will provide guidelines for reducing incidental catch of seabirds to all longline fisheries operating in the exclusive economic zone of Indonesia and to all Indonesian longline fisheries operating in waters outside the State. Before that, Indonesia already had a ministerial decree which regulates the

mitigation of seabirds caught seabird, this being in Marine Affairs and Fishery Ministerial Decree No 12/2012.

Indonesia undertakes to implement its NPOA-Seabirds through efforts to develop effective mitigation measures for reducing incidental catch of seabirds and, to this end, ensure support for implementation of the NPOA-Seabirds as well as stronger activity in education, training and publicity.

#### 2. Current Status of Indonesian Fisheries Related to Incidental Catch of Seabirds

#### 2.1. Fisheries Related to Incidental Catch of Seabirds

Indonesian tuna longline fisheries are classified small scale and industrial scale fisheries. The small scale usually operate wooden and fiberglass vessels under 60 GT with less than 20 crew. The industrial tuna longline fisheries operate fishing vessels with size mainly more than 60 GT. The fishing ground of these longline vessel is mixed, from coastal and offshore to high seas (Figure x). Generally fishing vessels 30 GT and above are managed by the central government while below 30 GT are managed by local governments. Depending upon target species and fishing methods, there are several types of industrial Indonesia tuna longline fishery, generally classified into three types: the surface, the middle, and the deep tuna longline. Accordingly, the *National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds* applies to all tuna longline fisheries.

#### 2.1.1. Tuna Longline Fishery

There are large commercial fisheries for tunas throughout Indonesia, involving fleets from coastal states and distant water fishing nations, operating in coastal state EEZs and on the high seas. Two potential Indonesian tuna fishing grounds are the Pacific Ocean which includes Indonesian FMA 713-717 and the Indian Ocean which includes Indonesian FMA 572-573. The tuna fishing gear used in those fishing grounds commonly are purse seine, pole-and-line, troll line/hand line and tuna long line. Among the others fishing gear types targeting tuna only, tuna long liner is considered to have interaction with sea birds. Indonesian tuna long liners are mostly operated in Indian Ocean and the number of Indonesian tuna long line fleets registered in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in 2014 was 1,282 vessels (Table 1).

Table 1. Registered Indonesian fishing vessels by size (GT) as reported to IOTC in 2014 (Irianto *et al.*, 2015).

Size	Number
< 50	241
51 - 100	474
101 - 200	546
201 -300	3
301- 500	6
501 - 800	12
Total	1,282

Distribution of tuna long line fishing activity as a result of RITF-CFRD's observer programs 2005-2014 which include between latitudes 0° and 34°S and longitudes 75° and 135°E, and also in the Banda Sea. Fishing activity mostly occurred within the area between 10° - 20°S and 105° - 120°E (Fig.1).

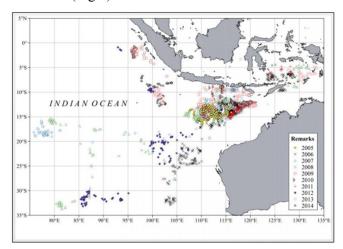


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the observed sets from 2005 to 2014 (source: Observer Program data RITF, Benoa).

DGCF (2015) reported that the catch estimate of tuna long line fleets in 2014 was 44,163 ton comprised of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) 14,811 ton, bigeye tuna (*T.obesus*) 16,414 ton, skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus *pelamis*) 6,337 ton, albacore tuna (*T.alalunga*) and southern bluefin tuna (*T.maccoyii*) 1,063 ton. The RITF scientific observer program also reported that Indonesian tuna long line also caught bycatch including sharks, billfishes, marine turtle and sea birds (Irianto et al., 2015).

Studies of the relationships between seabirds and tuna long line fisheries in Indonesia to date are scarce with no quantitative information available. Lack of regulations and observer programs specifically related to seabird mortality are noticeable features of longline

fisheries in Indonesia. The following information has been gathered from the RITF scientific observer program. From a total of 638 sets of tuna long lines observed within latitudes 15-35°S between 2005 to 2012 incidentally caught of 8 seabirds, 6 of which were released alive (2 being dead).

#### 2.2. Status of Incidental Catch of Seabirds

Recently, it was reported that the world's seabirds are more threatened than any other group of birds. Of about 350 seabird species, 29% are globally threatened and a further 10% near threatened, while nearly half are known or suspected to be experiencing declines in their populations. The albatross family is especially imperilled, with 17 of 22 species threatened with extinction. Thus urgent measures for protecting and managing these species are required.

As a result of observer trips, bycatch of seabirds incidentally caught by Indonesian tuna longliners were mostly found in the waters of  $10^{\circ} \sim 35^{\circ}$ S and  $75^{\circ} \sim 105^{\circ}$ E, with most being black albatros, white albatroses, white albatroses, and gulls.

# 3. National Plan of Action Seabirds Mitigation Measures in Indonesian Tuna Longline Fisheries

#### 3.1. Objective and Scope

#### 3.1.1. Objective

Taking into account the IPOA-seabirds provided by FAO, the *National Plan of Action* for *Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds* (*NPOA-seabirds*) has been developed to enhance conservation and management measures of seabirds by promoting international cooperation to reduce the mortality of seabirds.

#### 3.1.2. Scope

The NPOA-Seabirds applies to all Indonesian tuna longliners operating in the waters of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) i.e. WCPFC, IOTC and CCSBT and the high seas, as well as Indonesian and foreign vessels which undertake longline fishering in the EEZ of Indonesia.

#### 3.2. Mitigation Measures for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds

#### 3.2.1. IOTC and CCSBT Area of Competence

Implementation of mitigation measures for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in distant water fisheries is regulated by the *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act*, and fishers can be fined for breeching this regulation. Longliners operating in the waters under jurisdiction of IOTC and CCSBT, should sincerely implement mitigation measures for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in accordance with resolutions of IOTC and CCSBT. For those operating in the waters outside of the jurisdiction of IOTC and CCSBT, they are also encouraged to take appropriate measures to minimize incidental catch of seabirds.

The policy to reduce incidental catch of seabirds under Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministerial Decree No 12 in 2012 regulates:

- 1. The longliners that fish south of 25°S have to implement effective mitigation to prevent the unintended catch of seabird. The mitigation consists of: 1) Night setting with minimum deck lighting; 2) bird-scaring lines (Tori lines); 3) weighted branchlines; 4) blue-dyed bait of squid; 5) control residual of waste; 6) use of line shooter
- 2. For a seabird bycaught alive in the process of longline operation, the fishers have to release it alive
- 3. For a seabird bycaught and dead in the process of longline operation, the fishers have to report it to the head of the port for reporting to DGCF

#### 3.2.2. Other Areas

For longliners that operate in the waters outside the jurisdiction of RFMOs, within wasters managed by RFMOs but not yet officially established, or within the EEZ of Indonesia, they are encouraged to voluntarily implement and improve mitigation measures for reducing seabird bycatch.

#### 3.3. Data Collection and Analysis

Data on seabirds incidentally bycaught by tuna longline fisheries should be reported in the bycatch logbook in accordance with the Regulations on Reporting of Fishing Operations in the Indonesian EEZ and high seas. This logbook should be submitted monthly to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery (MMAF), along with the tuna and tuna-like species logbook. Data reported by fishers are collected and analyzed by Directorate General of Captured Fisheries (DGCF) and submitted to the competent RFMOs as requested.

As for incidental bycatch of seabirds by the coastal and offshore fisheries in the EEZ of Indonesia, there is a lack of information, and a concrete plan for data collection on seabird bycatch has not been developed so far. However, in an effort to enhance conservation of seabirds, Indonesia is planning to monitor incidental catch of seabirds in these waters.

To improve data on seabird bycatch, the DGCF has published and distributed the Field Guide to Bycatch Species in Indonesian Tuna Longliners". However, there remains a limit to the collection of accurate data on seabird bycatch. Because fishers are not experts on seabirds, the data may contain inaccuracies such as of species identification. To overcome such problems this problem, Indonesia is implementing scientific observer programs to improve the quality of data.

For assessing the status of incidental mortality of seabirds and the effectiveness of mitigation measures, it is necessary to collect correct and reliable data. Hence, longline vessels are encouraged to make the following efforts for collection of the best data.

- 1. Fishers are encouraged to record and report the detailed data, including name of species, number of bycatch, fate (dead/alive), whether released alive or not, etc.
- 2. Longliners fishing in the waters of RFMOs jurisdiction shall record and report relevant data in a logbook in accordance with resolutions of the competent RFMOs.
- 3. If it is impossible to identify the species of seabirds, fishers should take pictures of the seabirds and send them to the DGCF.
- 4. Scientific observers onboard should collect as much relevant data on seabirds bycaught incidentally as possible and make efforts to collect data on seabirds observed near the fishing vessel as well.

#### 3.4. Research and Development

Indonesia will do research to develop mitigation measures best suited to Indonesian longline vessels for reducing incidental catch of seabirds. Indonesia agrees there is an urgent need for an effective conservation and management plan for seabirds. Although Indonesia is presently in the early stages of developing the research system on seabirds, Indonesia will establish the infrastructure of Research and Development (R&D) and promote its medium-to-longterm plan. The R&D plan for reducing incidental catch of seabirds will be developed taking into account the following objectives.

- 1. To develop the most effective and practical seabird deterrent devices
- 2. To develop devices that respect extensive experience of fishers
- 3. To develop devices with the cost minimized but safety maximized

#### 3.5. Assessment

The purpose of the NPOA-Seabirds assessment is to monitor the status of seabird bycatch by Indonesian longline fisheries and to assess the progress of implementation, effectiveness and development.

To assess the NPOA-Seabirds, Indonesia will regularly monitor longline fisheries to determine if a problem exists with respect to incidental catch of seabirds. If a problem exists, Indonesia will adopt a revised edition of the NPOA-Seabirds and continue its effort to reduce incidental catch of seabirds.

#### 3.6. Education, Training and Publicity

In an effort to raise awareness regarding conservation and management of seabirds and to disseminate mitigation measures regulated by RFMOs to fishers, the Research Center and Development of Fisheries (RCDF) of Indonesia conducts education/training for operators of fishing vessels prior to departure on trips. In addition, the RCDF carries out a variety of publicity activities including international workshops attended by both Indonesian and international experts on seabirds.

To help fishers understanding bycatch better, the RCDF, helped by Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries (RITF) has translated the identification card provided by IOTC to be distributed and used easily and conveniently on board, which is also offered to governmental and educational organizations and the general public.

To effectively implement the NPOA-Seabirds, the following activities will be taken:

- 1. Develop and improve education/training programs for fishers
- 2. Revise the field guide on bycatch species, for publication and dissemination
- 3. Strengthen of public relations

#### 3.7. International Cooperation

Indonesia will fully implement its NPOA-Seabirds for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and make efforts to develop and disseminate effective and practical mitigation measures. In addition, Indonesia will actively cooperate with the other states and the international specialist organizations with much technical knowledge and experiences of seabirds.

## 3.8. Others

The Republic of Indonesia will continue to develop and implement its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in tuna Longline Fisheries based upon regular assessment.

Annex 1. IOTC Seabird Identification Card Translation Draft

1	Allilex 1. 1010 Seabil o Identilitation Cald I lanslation Dian	
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
	C	COUVERTURE / COVER
	SEABIRD IDENTIFICATION CARDS	Kartu Identifikasi Burung Laut
	for Fishing Vessels operating in the Indian Ocean	Untuk kapal perikanan yang beroperasi di Samudra Hindia
		PAGE 1
	These seabird identification cards are produced as part of a series	Kartu identifikasi burung laut ini dibuat oleh <i>Indian Ocean Tuna Commission</i> (IOTC) dan Loka
	Commission in order to improve the reporting of interactions	meningkatkan kualitas pelaporan terkait interaksi burung laut dengan kapal-kapal yang
	between vessels targeting species under the management mandate	menargetkan spesies yang pengelolaannya berada di bawah mandat pengelolaan IOTC.
	This publication was made possible through financial assistance	Publikasi ini danat disusun berkat dukungan dana dari <mitra></mitra>
	provided by <partner>.</partner>	· · ·
	For further information contact:	Untuk Informasi lebih lanjut, kontak:
	Acknowledgements: We gratefully acknowledge contributions from Birdlife International and the Secretariat of ACAP for the development of these seabird identification cards.	Ucapan terima kasih : Kami ucapkan terima kasih atas kontribusi dari Birdlife International dan sekretariat ACAP untuk penyusunan kartu identifikasi burung laut ini
	Illustrations by Peter Hayman, reproduced with permission of Random House Struik Publishers from Sasol Birds of Southern Africa.	Ilustrasi oleh Peter Hayman, diperbanyak dengan izin yang diberikan oleh Random House Struik Publishers dari buku <i>Sasol Birds of Southern Africa</i> .
	Photos courtesy of Dr. Ross Wanless, Projeto Albatroz/Fabiano Peppes, Albatross Task Force/BirdLife South A frica.	Foto dari Dr. Ross Wanless, Projeto Albatroz/Fabiano Peppes, Albatross Task Force/BirdLife South Africa.
	©Copyright: IOTC, 2011. Design and layout: Julien Million.	©Hak cipta: IOTC, 2011. Desain dan Tata Letak: Julien Million.
		PAGE 2
	Seabirds are species that derive their sustenance primarily from the ocean and which spend the bulk of their time (when not on land at	Burung laut adalah jenis burung yang mencari makanan di laut lepas dan menghabiskan sebagian besar waktunya (ketika tidak berkembang biak di darat) di laut. Burung laut
	breeding sites) at sea. Seabirds are characterised as being late to mature and slow to reproduce; some do not start to breed until they	memerlukan waktu yang relatif lama untuk menjadi dewasa dan berkembang biak; beberapa jenis bahkan belum mulai berbiak hingga berusia sepuluh tahun. Sebagai kompensasinya,
	are ten years old. To compensate for this, seabirds are long-lived,	burung laut berumur panjang, dengan tingkat kematian alami burung dewasa yang rendah.
	with natural adult mortality typically very low. These traits make any increase in human-induced adult mortality potentially	Berdasarkan sifat-sifat ini, kenaikan tingkat kematian burung tidak terjadi secara alami, namun campur tangan manusia, akan berpotensi merusak kelangsungan hidup populasinya. Bahkan
	damaging for population viability, as even small increases in	sekecil apapun gangguan manusia dapat mengakibatkan penurunan populasi.
_	mortality can result in population declines.	

man-nati. Jenis ini bertukulari teratri keciri, patuni tambing dari keciri, tubang indung yang terbisan menjadi salah satu pembeda burung ini dengan burung petrel raksasa yang (kebanyakan) juga harangan barangan barangan barangan kebanyakan) juga harangan barangan barangan barangan barangan keciri, tubangan kec	(mosity) also an brown. Giant Petreis nave large, bulky bills with a
Ust hat: init in Landourn relatifical north romains don bod lishang hidung yang	Beware: relatively small, slender bills and small, separate nostrils allow this group to be separated from the Giant Petrels, which are about 10 allow all brown. Giant Patrels have large bulls, kills with a
Terdiri atas dua spesies yang keduanya berwarna tubuh gelap, lingkar mata berwarna putih dan terdapat garis berdaging pada paruhnya.	Two species of all-dark albatrosses with clear white eye-ring and colourful, fleshy line on bills.
Empat spesies dari genus ini ada di wilayah IOTC. Merupakan burung laut terbesar di dunia, dengan paruh yang sangat besar dan berat serta bentangan sayap yang lebar. Punggung yang seluruhnya berwarna putih menjadi pembeda dari albatros lainnya (namun, albatros kelana (Diomeda exulans), pada saat muda, punggungnya berwarna gelap).	Four species occur in the IOTC area. World's biggest seabirds, with very large heavy bills and wingspan. All-white backs unique amongst albatrosses (but note young Wandering Albatrosses have dark backs).  Genus Phoebetria
Lubang hidung albatros TIDAK menyatu menjadi satu saluran dan jelas terlihat sebagai dua bukaan yang terpisah pada kedua sisi paruh. Albatros adalah burung besar dengan sayap yang sangat panjang dibandingkan dengan panjang tubuhnya.  Genus Diomedea	Albatrosses' nostrils are NOT fused into a tube and are clearly visible as two separate openings either side of the bill. They are large birds with very long wings compared to body length.  Genus Diomedea
Albatros	Albatrosses
PAGE 3	
Identifikasi, catat, foto dan laporkan setiap interaksi burung laut di kapal Anda	Identify, record, photograph and report every seabird interaction with your vessel.
Delapan famili burung laut berada dalam wilayah kerja Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), baik secara rutin ataupun hanya sebagai populasi sementara yang berkembang biak di daerah tersebut. Sebagian diantara nya, yaitu anggota dari Ordo Procellariiformes (albatros dan petrel) adalah spesies yang paling rentan tertangkap secara tidak sengaja pada perikanan pancing rawai. Oleh karena itu, albatros dan petrel adalah spesies yang sangat rentan terhadap dampak langsung kegiatan perikanan IOTC.  Kartu ini akan membantu pemantau (observer) dan nelayan untuk mengidentifikasi burung laut yang tertangkap di kapal-kapal perikanan yang beroperasi di wilayah kerja IOTC. Kartu ini berisi nama umum dan ilmiah burung laut, status konservasinya (CR - kritis, EN - terancam pumah, VU - rentan, NT - hampir terancam), beberapa informasi tentang ukuran dewasa (bentangan sayap), habitat dan beberapa ciri kunci untuk identifikasi. Peta distribusi menunjukkan perkiraan daerah lintasan setiap spesies di wilayah kompetensi IOTC.	Eight seabird families occur within the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) area of competence, either regularly or as breeding populations. Of these, the Procellariiformes (albatrosses and petrels) are the species most susceptible to being caught as bycatch in longline fisheries, and therefore are most susceptible to direct interactions with IOTC fisheries.  These cards will help observers and fishers to identify seabirds caught by fishing vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence. Each card contains the common and scientific names of the seabird, its conservation status (CR - critically endangered, EN - endangered, VU - vulnerable, NT - near threatened), some information about its adult size (wingspan) and habitat as well as some key features for its identification. Distribution maps show the approximate range for each species in the IOTC area of competence.

puth) dari waktu ke waktu.  PAGE 4  Albatros Kelana/ Wandering Albatross  Bentangan sayap: 2.5 - 3.5 m  Jarang terlihat di perairan dangkal  Lazim terlihat pada daerah lintang selatan sepanjang tahun  Bagian ujung paruh tidak berwarna hitam  Perhatikan: Perubahan morfologi yang signifikan sepanjang siklus hidupnya, semakin tua umur seekor burung, makta warna bulunya menjadi semakin puth. Wanna gelap ditemukan pada burung berusia muda, dan warna putih hampir-keseluruhan ditemukan pada burung berusia bulu berwarna hitam  PAGE 5  Albatros Amsterdam/ Amsterdam Albatross  Bentangan sayap: 2.8 - 3.4 m  Jarang terlihat di perairan dangkal  Sangat jarang, namun biasanya diantara 20-40° Lintang Selatan  Seluruh tubuh berwarna hitam  Pada sayap bagian atas tidak terdapat corak putih  Bagian ujung paruh berwarna hitam  Perhatikan: Burung berusia muda sangat terlihat mirip satu dengan lainnya, namun tidak memiliki ujung berwarna hitam  PaGE 6  Albatros Raja-utara/ Northern Royal Albatross  Bentangan sayap: 2,9 - 3,4 m  Jarang terlihat di perairan dangkal  Bentangan sayap: 2,9 - 3,4 m  Bentangan sayap: 2,9 - 3,4 m
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Common in southern latitudes year-round	Umum pada daerah lintang selatan sepanjang tahun
White back and white tail	Punggung dan ekor berwarna putih
No white on upperwings	Pada sayap bagian atas tidak terdapat corak putih
Black cutting edge on bill	Ujung paruh berwarna hitam
Beware: young birds have dark outer tail feathers, and may have some dark feathers on head and back. Adults are indistinguishable from juvenile Southern Royal Albatrosses.	Perhatikan: Burung muda memiliki corak warna gelap pada bagian bulu ekornya, dan bisa memiliki bulu berwarna gelap pada bagian kepala dan punggungnya. Burung dewasa hampir tidak dapat dibedakan dengan burung Albatros Raja-Selatan remaja.
Black cutting edge	Ujung berwarna hitam
	PAGE 7
Southern Royal Albatross	Albatros Raja-selatan/ Southern Royal Albatross
Wingspan: 2.9 - 3.4 m	Bentangan sayap: 2,9 - 3,4 m
Infrequent in shelf waters	Jarang terlihat di perairan dangkal
Common in southern latitudes year-round	Umum terlihat di daerah lintang selatan sepanjang tahun
Front of wings (leading edge) white	Bagian terdepan sayap berwarna putih
Whitening on wings starts from leading edge, not from middle of wing	Warna bulu pada sayap mulai memutih mulai dari bagian depan, bukan dari bagian tengah sayap
Black cutting edge on bill	Bagian ujung paruh berwarna hitam
Beware: Juveniles Southern Royal Albatrosses are	Perhatikan: Burung Albatros Raja-Selatan remaja hampir tidak dapat dibedakan dengan burung
Black cutting edge	Ujung berwarna hitam
	PAGE 8
Sooty Albatross	Albatros Hitam/ Sooty Albatross
Wingspan: 2 m	Bentangan sayap: 2 m
Restricted to deep waters	Terbatas di perairan dalam
Year-round Year-round	Sepanjang tahun
Uniformly brown from head to tail, except white eye-ring	Seluruh badan berwarna cokelat, terkecuali warna putih disekeliling matanya
Creamy-yellow, fleshy line on lower bill (this may fade to colourless/brown when dead, so not always a reliable feature)	Paruh bagian bawah memiliki corak bergaris berwarna kuning lembut (Corak ini dapat berganti menjadi tidak berwarna/cokelat ketika mati, oleh karena itu hal ini bukanlah penanda yang utama)
Yellow line	Garis kuning

						ı		J					-	ı									
Juvenile	Beware: Juvenile Black-browned Albatross has all-dark underwings and grayish head with white on face and all-dark bill, but bill tip is very visibly darker	All-dark underwings	No yellow on bill	All-grey head but white on face	Juvenile	Beware: Yellow-nosed Albatross has yellow line only on upper bill	Underwings have thick black leading edge	Yellow line on top of upper AND underside of lower bills	Dark-grey head and neck	Adult	Mainly winter	Rare on continental shelf	Wingspan: 2.2 m	Grey-headed Albatross		Blue line	Has a pale blue, fleshy line on lower bill (this may fade to colourless/brown when dead, so not always a reliable feature)	Dark all over, but back noticeably paler than rest of body, and, head and wings noticeably darker than other parts	Year-round	Restricted to deep waters	Wingspan: 2 m	Light-mantled Albatross	
Remaja	Perhatikan: Remaja albatros alis hitam memiliki bulu berwarna gelap pada keseluruhan bagian dalam sayap dan kepala berwarna abu-abu dengan warna putih pada bagian wajah dan paruh berwarna gelap, bagian ujung paruh berwarna lebih gelap dari keseluruhan paruh.	Bagian bawah sayap seluruhnya berwarna gelap	Tidak ada garis kuning pada paruh	Seluruh kepala berwarna abu-abu kecuali pada wajah terdapat warna putih	Remaja	Perlu diperhatikan: Burung albatros hidung kuning memiliki garis kuning hanya pada paruh atas	Garis ujung bulu sayap bagian dalam memiliki corak hitam tebal	Corak garis berwarna kuning pada bagian atas dari paruh atas dan bagian bawah dari paruh bawah	Kepala dan leher berwarna abu-abu tua	Dewasa	Terutama musim dingin	Sangat jarang terlihat di perairan dangkal	Bentangan sayap: 2,2 m	Albatros Kepala Abu-abu/ Grey-headed Albatross	PAGE 10	Garis biru	Paruh bagian bawah memiliki corak bergaris berwarna biru (Corak ini dapat berganti menjadi tidak berwarna/cokelat ketika mati, oleh karena itu hal ini bukanlah penanda yang utama)	Keseluruhan badan berwarna gelap, namun warna pada punggung terlihat lebih pucat dibandingkan dengan warna bagian tubuh lainnya. Selain itu, kepala dan sayapnya berwarna lebih gelap dibandingkan bagian tubuh lainnya.	Sepanjang tahun	Terbatas di perairan dalam	Bentangan sayap: 2 m	Albatros Abu-abu/ Light-mantled Albatross	PAGE 9

oss with light gray on sides of head ly sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with if head) ill group tip only tip only tip only  able amounts of grey on head and could frey-headed or Black-browed	dalamnya. Terdapat bercak hitam pada bagian dalam sayap yang dekat dengan bagian dada atas	Albatrosses, but these two have dark underwings.  Black thumb print
oss with light gray on sides of head ly sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with if head) ill group tip only tip only as for adult	Perhatikan: Remaja memiliki corak abu-abu pada kepalanya, serupa dengan Remaja albatros kepala abu-abu atau albatros alis hitam namun tidak memiliki corak gelap pada sayap bagian	Beware: juveniles have variable amounts of grey on head and could be confused with juvenile Grey-headed or Black-browed
with light gray on sides of head  with light gray on sides of head  ly  sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with f head)  ill  group  group  tip only	Pola sayap bagian dalam terbilang unik, demikian pula halnya pada burung dewasa	Underwing pattern unique and same as for adult
oss with light gray on sides of head with light gray on sides of head area, and has dark grey head with of head) sill sill group group tip only	Remaja	Juvenile
oss with light gray on sides of head nly sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with f head) nill group group	Paruh abu-abu besar dengan ujung berwarna kuning	Large grey bill with yellow tip only
oss with light gray on sides of head hy sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with fi head) sill hin black margins on underwing,	Merupakan yang terbesar di kelompok Thalassarche	Largest of the Thalassarche group
with light gray on sides of head  nly sed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not area, and has dark grey head with f head)  ill  thin black margins on underwing,	Takik kecil hitam pada bagian ketiak	Small black notch in armpit
, not	Ukuran sayap sangat lebar, dengan garis tepi berwarna hitam pada sayap bagian dalam, selebihnya berwarna putih	Very long wings with only thin black margins on underwing, otherwise completely white
, not	Dewasa	Adult
, not	Terutama musim dingin	Mainly winter
, not	Umum terlihat	Common
, not	Bentangan sayap: 2,1 - 2,6 m	Wingspan: 2.1 - 2.6 m
, not	Albatros Pemalu/ Shy-type Albatross	Shy-type Albatross
, not	PAGE 12	
not	Garis kuning hanya pada paruh atas	Yellow line only on upper bill
	Perhatikan: Albatros Hidung-kuning Hindia ( <i>T. chlororhynchos</i> , tidak diilustrasikan) sangat jarang ada di area IOTC. Kepala burung ini berwarna kelabu tua dengan bagian atas kepala berwarna putih yang kontras.	Beware: Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (T. chlororhynchos, not illustrated) is rare in IOTC area, and has dark grey head with contrasting white cap (top of head)
	Garis kuning hanya pada paruh atas	Yellow line on upper bill only
Dewasa  Garis kuning  PAGE 11  Albatros Hidung-kuning Hindia/ Indian  Bentangan sayap: 1,8 - 2 m  Umum terlihat di perairan dangkal  Sepanjang tahun	Kepala dan leher berwarna putih. Beberapa memiliki corak kelabu muda pada sisi kepalanya.	White head and neck, some with light gray on sides of head
Dewasa  Garis kuning  PAGE 11  Albatros Hidung-kuning Hindia/ Indian  Bentangan sayap: 1,8 - 2 m  Umum terlihat di perairan dangkal	Sepanjang tahun	All year
PAGE 11  Albatross  Albatross Hidung-kuning Hindia/ Indian  Bentangan sayap: 1,8 - 2 m	Umum terlihat di perairan dangkal	Common in shelf waters
Garis kuning  PAGE 11  Albatros Hidung-kuning Hindia/ Indian	Bentangan sayap: 1,8 - 2 m	Wingspan: 1.8 - 2 m
Dewasa  Garis kuning  PAGE 11		Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
Dewasa  Garis kuning	PAGE 11	
Dewasa	Garis kuning	Yellow lines
	Dewasa	Adult

black-brow'  ced but always present th age, all intermediate stages have Albatross which has more grey on nd White-capped Albatross have hite underwing.	PAGE 15	-
black-brow'  ced but always present th age, all intermediate stages have Albatross which has more grey on nd White-capped Albatross have hite underwing.	Lubang hidung bersatu dalam satu saluran di atas paruh	nostrils are fused in one tube on top of the bill.
diagnostic black-brow'  ced but always present th age, all intermediate stages have Albatross which has more grey on nd White-capped Albatross have hite underwing.	Petrel	PETRELS
black-brow'  black-brow'  ced but always present th age, all intermediate stages have Albatross which has more grey on and White-capped Albatross have hite underwing.	Panjang hidung jenis terkecil (10cm)	smallest species length (10cm)
black-brow'  ced but always present th age, all intermediate stages have Albatross which has more grey on nd White-capped Albatross have hite underwing.	Panjang hidung jenis terbesar (20cm)	largest species length (20cm)
an: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  und eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present  tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill  juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on I lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have rger, deeper bill and white underwing.  e  ading edge	Lubang hidung albatros tidak bersatu menjadi satu saluran dan jelas terlihat sebagai dua bukaan yang terpisah pada kedua sisi paruh.	nostrils not fused into tube and clearly visible as two separate openings either side of the bill.
nn 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  und eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present  tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill  juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have reger, deeper bill and white underwing.  re  ading edge	Albatros	ALBATROSSES
an: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  und eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on I lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have reger, deeper bill and white underwing.  ading edge	PAGE 14	
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  und eye creating the 'black-brow'  tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill  juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on 1 lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have ger, deeper bill and white underwing.  e ading edge	Remaja	Juvenile
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  nund eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on l lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have rger, deeper bill and white underwing.  re	Dewasa	Adult
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  und eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present  tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on 1 lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have ger, deeper bill and white underwing.	Ujung depan yang lebar	Broad leading edge
rowed Albatross an: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic gend eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on l lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have rger, deeper bill and white underwing.	Ujung berwarna hitam	Dark tip
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  nund eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on l lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have rger, deeper bill and white underwing.	Belum/Pra dewasa	Immature
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m  ostly winter  ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic  nund eye creating the 'black-brow'  thers around eye reduced but always present  tens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have to bill	Perhatikan: Remaja Albatros Kepala Abu-abu memiliki warna abu-abu yang lebih banya kepalanya dan tidak memiliki mata yang gelap. Albatros pemalu dan Albatros topi putih memiliki paruh yang lebih besar serta sayap bagian dalam yang berwarna putih.	Beware: juvenile Grey-headed Albatross which has more grey on head and lacks dark eye. Shy and White-capped Albatross have much larger, deeper bill and white underwing.
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m ostly winter ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic und eye creating the 'black-brow' thers around eye reduced but always present	Paruh semakin berwarna jingga seiring dengan umur, sementara pada fase antara paruh memiliki ujung berwarna hitam	Bill lightens toward orange with age, all intermediate stages have dark tip to bill
nn: 2.1 - 2.5 m ostly winter ge bill with pinkish tip diagnostic und eye creating the 'black-brow'	Bulu bercorak gelap di sekeliling mata berkurang, namun tetap ada	Dark feathers around eye reduced but always present
	Remaja	Juvenile
	Sekeliling mata berwarna gelap, memberikan kesan 'alis hitam'	Dark around eye creating the 'black-brow'
m Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Alba m Umum  Dewasa umumnya pada musim dingin  Dewasa	Paruh berwarna jingga dengan ujung berwarna merah muda	All-orange bill with pinkish tip diagnostic
ross Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Alba m Bentangan sayap: 2,1 - 2,5 m Umum Dewasa umumnya pada musim dingin	Dewasa	Adult
Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Alba Bentangan sayap: 2,1 - 2,5 m Umum	Dewasa umumnya pada musim dingin	Adult mostly winter
SS Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Alba Bentangan sayap: 2,1 - 2,5 m	Umum	Common
Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Alba	Bentangan sayap: 2,1 - 2,5 m	Wingspan: 2.1 - 2.5 m
LANDLY	Albatros Alis-hitam/ Black-browed Albatross	Black-browed Albatross
PACE 13	PAGE 13	

Green tip	Plumage pales with age	Nasal tubes are fused into one long tube on top of bill	Bill tip does not contrast strongly with the rest of the bill	Huge bill with greenish tip	Albatross-sized	Year-round	Common	Wingspan: 1.5 - 2.1 m	Southern Giant Petrel		The largest members of the petrel family aside from the two Giant Petrel species. Two species, commonly occur in subtropical and Southern Ocean waters of the IOTC area. Both actively forage at night and can dive very deep. They are usually responsible for returning baited longline hooks to the surface, which albatrosses will then 'steal' from them and get hooked. Because of their excellent night vision and strong diving abilities, these species are amongst the most difficult to prevent from being caught on longline hooks.	Genus Procellaria	Two species of large petrels, same size as medium albatrosses. Large, heavy bills with pronounced hook and long, fused nostril tubes. Usually dark-brown, but increasingly pale from head down with age. Southern Giant Petrel has spectacular white morph with black flecks on pure white feathers. Only bill tip colour can be used to separate these two species.	Genus Macronectes	Petrels can be confused with shearwaters, however petrels all have short, stout, 'chunky' bills, whereas shearwater always have long, slender bills.	Petrels
Ujung berwarna hijau	Warna bulu memudar seiring usia	Saluran hidung menyatu menjadi sebuah tabung panjang di atas paruh	Warna pada ujung paruh tidak terlihat kontras	Paruh yang besar dengan ujung berwarna kehijauan	Seukuran dengan burung Albatros	Sepanjang tahun	Umum ditemukan	Bentangan sayap: 1,5 - 2,1 m	Petrel Raksasa Selatan/ Southern Giant Petrel	PAGE 16	Anggota terbesar dari famili Petrel disamping kedua jenis petrel raksasa. Kedua jenis ini umum ditemukan pada perairan subtropis dan perairan bagian selatan dari daerah IOTC. Keduanya merupakan jenis nokturnal dan mampu menyelam sangat dalam. Mereka adalah burung-burung yang menyebabkan umpan pada kail rawai kembali ke permukaan air, yang kemudian burung albatros akan memakan umpan dan pada akhirnya terkena kait tersebut. Karena kemampuan penglihatan mereka pada malam hari serta kemampuan menyelamnya, kedua jenis ini termasuk yang paling sulit dicegah dari kematian yang disebabkan oleh tersangkut pada kail rawai.	Genus Procellaria	Dua spesies burung petrel memiliki kesamaan ukuran dengan burung albatros berukuran sedang, seperti paruh yang besar dengan ujung paruh yang jelas, serta lubang hidung yang menyatu dengan paruh. Umumnya berwarna cokelat gelap, namun seiring dengan umur warna dapat berubah menjadi lebih pucat. Petrel raksasa selatan memiliki gabungan bintik yang indah antara putih dengan hitam pada bulu putihnya. Hanya ujung paruh yang bisa digunakan sebagai pembeda pada kedua jenis burung ini.	Genus Macronectes	Burung petrel seringkali diduga sebagai burung penggunting laut. Perbedaannya adalah semua burung petrel memiliki paruh yang pendek dan gemuk, sementara burung penggunting laut memiliki paruh yang panjang dan ramping	Petrel

PAGE 19	
Dagu putih	White chin
Petrel berkacamata	Spectacled petrel
Perhatikan: Burung petrel berkacamata (P. Conspicillata) yang sangat mirip dengan petrel daguputih sangatlah langka di daerah IOTC, dan sangat mudah dikenali dengan lingkaran putih di sekeliling matanya serta ujung paruh yang berwarna gelap.	Beware: closely related Spectacled Petrel (P. conspicillata) is extremely rare in IOTC area, and easily recognizable with white, large circles around eyes and dark bill tip.
Terkadang dagu putih yang luas dengan corak di bagian kepala atau perut	Occasionally more extensive white chin with patch on head or on belly.
Paruh berwarna gading dengan 'pelana' berwarna hitam	Ivory bill with black 'saddle'
Keseluruhan badan berwarna gelap dengan dagu berwarna putih	All dark with white chin
Sepanjang tahun	All year
Burung petrel yang paling sering ditemukan	Most common petrel
Bentangan sayap: 1,4 m	Wingspan: 1.4 m
Petrel Dagu-putih/ White-chinned Petrel	White-chinned Petrel
PAGE 18	
Ujung berwarna merah-coklat	Red-brown tip
Remaja	Juvenile
Dewasa	Adult
Warna bulu memudar seiring usia	Plumage pales with age
Saluran hidung menyatu menjadi sebuah tabung panjang di atas paruh	Nasal tubes are fused into one long tube on top of bill
Warna pada ujung paruh terlihat kontras	Bill tip contrasts with the rest of the bill
Paruh besar dengan ujung berwarna merah-kecoklatan	Huge bill with red-brown tip
Seukuran dengan burung Albatros	Albatross-sized
Sepanjang tahun	Year-round
Umum ditemukan	Common
Bentangan sayap: 1,5-2,1 m	Wingspan: 1.5-2.1 m
Petrel Raksasa Utara/ Northern Giant Petrel	Northern Giant Petrel
PAGE 17	
Fase putih	White phase

Burung Penggunting-laut	Shearwaters
PAGE 22	
Jarang di laporkan sebagai dangkapan sampingan pada perikanan rawai	Seldom recorded as bycatch in longline fisheries
Musim dingin pada belahan bumi selatan	Austral Winter
Umum ditemukan	Common
Bentangan sayap: 0,9 m	Wingspan: 0.9 m
Petrel Tanjung/ Cape (Pintado) Petrel	Cape (Pintado) Petrel
PAGE 21	
Paruh hitam	Dark bill
Perhatikan: Burung penggunting-laut Sooty memiliki warna keabuan pada sayap bagian dalamnya. Banyak dari petrel hitam menyebabkan kesalahan pada identifikasi, namun tidak banyak tumpang tindih dikarenakan jenis ini jarang ditemukan pada bagian utara dari 20° lintang selatan	Beware: Sooty Shearwater, which has a silvery underwings. Many all-dark petrels could cause confusion, but ranges do not overlap much, with this species seldom occuring north of 20°S.
Berbintik dengan corak abu-abu putih pada paruh yang hitam	Mottled, grey-white blaze around all-dark bill diagnostic
Musim panas pada belahan bumi selatan	Austral Summer
Umum ditemukan	Common
Bentangan sayap: 1 m	Wingspan: 1 m
Petrel Sayap-besar/ Great-winged Petrel	Great-winged Petrel
PAGE 20	
Ujung berwarna gelap	Dark tip
Paruh pucat dengan ujung hitam	Pale bill with dark tip
Bagian bawah sayap berwarna abu-abu	Grey underwings
Kombinasi dari warna abu-abu pada tubuh bagian atas dan putih pada tubuh bagian bawah	Combination of uniform grey above and clean white body below
Sepanjang tahun	Year-round
Langka	Rare
Bentangan sayap: 1,4 m	Wingspan: 1.4 m
Petrel Abu-abu	Grey Petrel

PAGE 25	
kepala bagian atas berwarna hitam, menyerupai 'topi'	Clear black cap
Bercak kecoklatan pada bagian perut	Brown patch on belly
"C" putih	White "C"
Terdapat "C" berwarna putih pada pantat	White "C" on rump
Warna putih pucat di sekeliling lehernya	Narrow pale neck-band
Bercak keabuan gelap pada perut yang berwarna putih	Dark, smudgy patch on white belly
Jarang ditemukan di pertengahan musim dingin	Scarce mid-winter
Umum ditemukan di bagian barat Samudera Hindia, tidak ditemukan di bagian timur Samudera Hindia	Common in western Indian Ocean, absent in eastern Indian Ocean
Bentangan sayap: 1 - 1,2 m	Wingspan: 1 - 1.2 m
Penggunting-laut Besar/ Great Shearwater	Great Shearwater
PAGE 24	
Sayap bagian bawah berwarna keabuan	Underwing silvery
Perhatikan: Burung penggunting-laut ekor pendek persebarannya terbatas hingga tenggara dari Samudera Hindia, sebagian kecil dari populasi memiliki warna keabuan pada sayap bagian dalam	Beware: Short-tailed Shearwater, which is confined to the south east of the Indian Ocean and small proportion have obvious silvery underwings
Sayap bagian bawah berwarna keabuan	Silvery underwing
Sepanjang tahun	All year
Umum ditemukan	Common
Bentangan sayap: 1 m	Wingspan: 1 m
Penggunting-laut Hitam/ Sooty Shearwater	Sooty Shearwater
Sebanyak empat jenis umum ditemukan di daerah IOTC. Burung laut berukuran kecil hingga sedang, dengan sayap yang lebar. Sayap bagian atas berwarna cokelat tua hingga hitam, dan sayap bagian bawah berwarna putih hingga cokelat tua.  PAGE 23	Four species common in the region. Small to medium sized seabirds, with long wings. Upperwings dark brown to black, and underwings white to dark brown.
Genus Puffinus	Genus Puffinus
Burung Penggunting-laut sering diduga sebagai burung petrel, namun burung penggunting-laut memiliki memiliki paruh yang lebih panjang dan ramping, sementara burung petrel memiliki paruh yang pendek dan gemuk	Shearwaters can be confused with petrels, however shearwaters always have long, slender bills whereas petrels all have short, stout, 'chunky' bills.

Common	Wingspan: 1 m	Red-footed Booby		Boobies and gannets (Sulids subtropical birds that tend to Confusion with albatrosses pointed bills which lack obvious of albatrosses.	Boobies & Gannets		Pale-bellied morph rare in the Indian Ocean	Beware: Great-winged Petrel (see bill shape) and Sooty Sheaterwater (see underwing pattern)	When spread open, tail forms 'name Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Year around	Common in tropical waters	Wingspan: 1 m	Wedge-tailed Shearwater		Dark-tipped pale bill	Pale feet	Pale bill with dark tip.	Uniformly dark-brown plumage	Pale pinkish feet	South east Indian Ocean in austral summer	Northern Indian Ocean during austral winter	Wingspan: 1 m	Flesh-Tooled Shearwater
				Boobies and gannets (Sulids) are large and common tropical and subtropical birds that tend to occur within 200km of land. Confusion with albatrosses unlikely: all Sulids have simple, very pointed bills which lack obvious hooked end and prominent nostrils of albatrosses.			ne Indian Ocean	sl (see bill shape) and Sooty g pattern)	When spread open, tail forms 'V', or wedge - thus its common name Wedge-tailed Shearwater									nge		austral summer	ng austral winter		
Umum ditemukan	Bentangan sayap: 1 m	Angsa-batu Kaki Merah	PAGE 28	Angsa-batu dan Burung Gannet merupakan burung tropis dan subtropis berukuran besar yang umum ditemukan dalam batasan 200 km dari daratan. Jarang adanya kesalahan identifikasi dengan burung albatros dikarenakan semua burung gannet memiliki paruh yang sangat runcing dan tidak memiliki ujung yang meruncing ke bawah	Angsa-batu dan Burung Gannet	PAGE 27	Burung dengan perut berwarna pucat langka ditemukan di Samudera Hindia	Perhatikan: Penggunting-laut besar (lihat bentuk paruh) dan Penggunting-laut hitam (lihat pola sayap bagian dalam)	Ketika dikembangkan, ekor dari burung membentuk huruf 'V' sehingga terlihat runcing, oleh karena itu jenis ini dinamakan burung penggunting-laut ekor-runcing	Sepanjang tahun	Umum ditemukan di perairan tropis	Bentangan sayap: 1 m	Penggunting-laut Ekor Runcing/ Wedge-tailed Shearwater	PAGE 26	Ujung paruh berwarna hitam	Kaki pucat	Paruh pucat dengan ujung berwarna hitam	Bulu berwarna Cokelat tua	Kaki bewarna merah muda pucat	Bagian tenggara Samudera Hindia ketika musim panas pada bagian belahan bumi selatan	Bagian utara Samudera Hindia ketika musim dingin pada bagian belahan bumi selatan	Bentangan sayap: 1 m	Penggunting-laut Kaki Lebar/ Flesh-footed Shearwater

Adult Bright red feet Beware: dark and light morphs. Cape and Australian gannets lack red feet and have black tail feathers Juvenile No clear underwing pattern, feet yellow, brown or reddish Beware: all other juvenile boobies have clearly defined underwings Brown Booby Wingspan: 1 m Common All year Brown head, upper parts and throat, extending onto upper breast Beware: juvenile Masked Booby, which have dark throat only and lacks dark on upper breast.  Masked Booby Wingspan: 1.5 m Common All year in near shore tropical waters Adult White body	Sepanjang tahun  Dewasa  Kaki berwarna merah terang  Perhatikan: Jenis dengan warna gelap dan terang. Gannet Cape dan Gannet Australia tidak memiliki kaki berwarna merah terang dan memiliki bulu ekor berwarna hitam  Remaja  Tidak memiliki pola yang jelas pada sayap bagian dalam, kaki berwarna kuning, cokelat atau kennerahan  Perhatikan: Seluruh remaja Angsa-batu memiliki pola sayap pada bagian dalam yang jelas  PAGE 29  Angsa-batu Coklat  Bentangan sayap: 1 m  Umum ditemukan  Sepanjang tahun  Kepala berwarna cokelat, begitu pula dengan tubuh bagian atas dan kerongkongan, membentang hingga dada atas  PAGE 30  Angsa-batu Topeng  Bentangan sayap: 1,5 m  Umum ditemukan  Sepanjang tahun di daerah pesisir perairan tropis  Dewasa  Badan putih
Masked Booby	Angsa-batu Topeng
Wingspan: 1.5 m	Bentangan sayap: 1,5 m
Common	Umum ditemukan
All year in near shore tropical waters	Sepanjang tahun di daerah pesisir perairan tropis
Adult	Sepanjang tanun di daeran pesisir perairan tropis
Adult	Dewasa
White body	Badan putih
Small, black face mask diagnostic	Pola warna hitam yang menyelimuti bagian depan kepala seperti topeng
Juvenile	Remaja
Brown does not extend onto upper breast	Warna cokelat tidak membentang hingga bagian dada atas
*****	T:11-1:1-1

PAGE 33	
kemiripan dengan betina namun berwarna kecoklatan pada kepala	but have brownish head
perut, serta garis putih yang membentang hingga sayap bagian dalam. Remaja memiliki	white extending onto underwing. Juveniles are similar to females
kepala dan kerongkongan berwarna hitam dengan warna putih yang melebar dari dada hingga	and throat with extensive white breast and belly, and clear finger of
hitam di seluruh tubuhnya dengan sedikit corak putih pada perutnya. Burung betina memiliki	black with white belly patch diagnostic. Females have black head
Burung cikalang/ bintayung christmas jantan (F. Andrewsi, tidak diilustrasikan) memiliki warna	Male Christmas Figratebird (F. andrewsi, not illustrated) are all-
Kelamin berbeda	Sexes differ.
mengembang	spectacularly.
Pada waktu berbiak, burung jantan memiliki kantung merah terang pada lehernya yang dapat	Males occasionally seen with bright red throat sacs inflated
berwarna gelap, dikenal kerap menyerang burung laut lainnya. Memiliki ekor yang sangat bercabang menyerupai bentuk gunting.	for attacking other seabirds. Deeply forked, scissor-tails.
Burung cikalang/ bintayung merupakan jenis burung tropis yang memiliki tubuh besar dan	Frigatebirds are unmistakeable, large, dark tropical seabirds known
Burung Cikalang/ Bintayung	Frigatebirds
PAGE 32	
Aksen emas di sekeliling kepala	Golden wash to head
Dewasa	Sub-adult
Hampir dewasa	Adult
Belum dewasa	Immature
Remaja	Juvenile
Perhatikan: Gannet Australia (tidak diilustrasikan) memiliki pinggiran bulu ekor yang berwarna putih	Beware: Australian Gannet (not illustrated) has white outer tail feathers
Kaki hitam	Black feet
Kepala berwarna emas dengan garis hitam di tenggorokan	Golden head with black stripe on throat
Ekor hitam	Black tail
Sepanjang tahun	All year
Umum ditemukan di dekat pantai, jenis endemis Afrika Selatan	Common inshore, endemic to South Africa
Bentangan sayap: 1,8 m	Wingspan: 1.8 m
Gannet Tanjung	Cape Gannet
PAGE 31	
Remaja	Juvenile
Dewasa	Adult

Juv	Dar	Female	Other body	Male	All	Coı	Wi	Les		Juv	Female	Male	Adults	Bev	Rec to t	Juv	Wh	Female	All	Male	All	Coı	Wi	Gre
Juvenile	Dark belly with white on upper breast extending onto under wing	nale	Otherwise all dark bird has small white patch joining under wing to body	e	All year	Common inshore, but ranges widely in tropical waters	Wingspan: 2 m	Lesser Frigatebird		Juvenile	nale	e	ılts	Beware: Lesser Frigatebird has white extending onto underwing	Reddish head and throat with white breast, but no white extending to underwing	Juvenile	White on breast/belly never extends onto wings	nale	All-black plumage	e	All year	Common inshore, but ranges widely in tropical waters	Wingspan: 2-2.3 m	Greater Frigatebird
Remaja	Perut berwarna gelap dengan warna putih pada dada bagian atas yang membentang hingga sayap bagian dalam	Betina	Sebaliknya, semua burung berwarna gelap memiliki bercak putih yang membentang dari sayap bagian dalam hingga ke tubuhnya	Jantan	Sepanjang tahun	Umum ditemukan di sekitar pantai, namun biasanya tersebar luas di perairan tropis	Bentangan sayap: 2 m	Cikalang Kecil/ Lesser Frigatebird	PAGE 34	Remaja	Betina	Jantan	Dewasa	Perhatikan: Cikalang kecil memiliki corak warna yang membentang hingga sayap bagian dalam	Kepala dan kerongkongan berwarna kemerahan dan dada berwarna putih, namun warna putih tidak membentang hingga sayap bagian dalam	Remaja	Warna putih pada dada/perut namun tidak membentang hingga sayap	Betina	Keseluruhan berwarna hitam	Jantan	Sepanjang tahun	Umum ditemukan di sekitar pantai, namun tersebar luas di perairan tropis	Bentangan sayap: 2-2,3 m	Cikalang Besar/ Greater Frigatebird

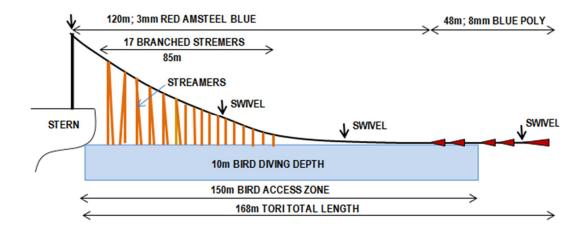
Reddish head and throat with white breast, with white extending to underwing	Kepala dan kerongkongan berwarna kemerahan dan dada berwarna putih yang membentang hingga sayap bagian dalam
Beware: female Christmas Frigatebird which has white belly	Perhatikan: Burung Cikalang christmas yang memiliki perut berwarna putih
Male	Jantan
Female	Betina
	PAGE 35
Other Seabirds	Burung laut lain
Subantarctic Skua	Skua subantartik
Wingspan: 1.3 - 1.6 m	Bentangan sayap: 1,3 - 1,6 m
Frequent	Rutin
Adult mostly austral winter	Dewasa umumnya pada musim dingin bagian belahan bumi selatan
Subantarctic distinguished from brown morph of South Polar (S. maccormicki, not illustrated) with great difficulty, but latter has small, circular, white blaze of feathers at base of bill.	Burung Skua subantartik sangat sulit dibedakan dengan Skua kutub selatan (S. Maccormicki, tidak diilustrasikan), namun Skua kutub selatan memiliki bulu putih kecil yang melingkar di pangkal paruhnya
Pale and intermediate morph South Polar's are rarer, but have paler bodies contrasting strongly with darker wings	Individu Skua kutub selatan dari jenis pucat ( <i>pale</i> ) dan menengah ( <i>intermediate</i> ) lebih jarang ditemukan, namun memiliki warna tubuh yang lebih pucat, sangat kontras dengan warna bulu sayapnya yang lebih gelap
White window on wing	Corak putih pada sayap  PACE 36
IF YOU RECOVER A BANDED SEABIRD	JIKA MENEMUKAN BURUNG LAUT YANG MEMILIKI PENANDA
Petrels and albatrosses of all species caught in the IOTC zone are likely to wear bands, since large numbers have been banded on the breeding grounds. Generally, birds carry a metal leg band with a	Seluruh jenis burung petrel dan albatros yang terdapat di zona IOTC kemungkinan besar memiliki penanda di kaki mereka, disebabkan banyak dari mereka yang telah ditanda ketika berada di lokasi berkembang biak. Umumnya, burung-burung tersebut memiliki penanda metal
number and the address/name of the banding scheme to which recovery must be reported. Some birds may also carry a second plastic/coloured band on the other leg. The entire information on the metal band should be recorded. Since this information is unique, the reporter does not need to provide the band itself, the exact information on the band is sufficient to validate the recovery.	di kakinya yang berisikan informasi nomor dan alamat/nama skema yang dimana jika ditemukan harus segera dicatat. Beberapa lainnya juga mungkin memiliki penanda kedua dari plastik/berwarna pada kaki yang lainnya. keseluruhan informasi yang terdapat di penanda metal/plastik harus dicatat. Dikarenakan informasi tersebut bersifat unik, maka sang pencatat tidak perlu untuk menyediakan penanda karena informasinya cukup valid untuk memvalidasi penemuan.
Examples of metal bands:	Contoh untuk penanda metal:
In case of catch of a banded bird:	Dalam kasus tertangkapnya burung yang memiliki penanda:
1. Check both legs, especially if a plastic band is detected, a metal band is likely to be found on the other leg:	1. Periksa kedua kaki; terutama jika penanda plastik terlihat, maka kemungkinan besar terdapat penanda metal di kaki lainnya

				1				l											_
at least 45 grams attached within 1 m of the hook, or	Weights must be attached to all branch lines as follow:	LINE WEIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS	weighted branch lines (weights must be attached to all branch lines)	bird-scaring lines or 'tori lines' (tori lines shall be deployed during longline setting)	night setting with minimum deck lighting (no setting after nautical dawn and before nautical dusk)	Fishing vessels operating south of 25° South shall use at least two of the following three mitigation measures:	Fishing vessels shall report any interaction with seabirds, including details of species	Longline and gillnet fishing vessels shall record in their logbook any incidental catch of seabirds.	(Note: requirements as per IOTC Resolutions 12/03 and 12/06. It is recommended that you check annually for modifications by IOTC)	IOTC REQUIREMENTS REGARDING SEABIRDS		3. Send the information to the IOTC Secretariat (secretariat@iotc.org) who will forward it to the national banding authorities.	Fishing vessel (type and flag)	Date	Position of recovery (latitude and longitude)	2. Record:	throat), the hook removed, and you must record the entire band information before releasing the bird overboard. Never remove the band.	if alive (in rare cases the bird is caught during hauling of line), the	if dead (most of the cases), then band(s) can be removed, record the numbers, letters and banding scheme or address, as appearing above
Sekurang-kurangnya 45 gram terikat dalam batas 1 m dari kail, atau	Bobot harus terikat ke semua tali cabang sesuai berikut:	Spesifikasi Bobot Tali Pemberat	Tali cabang pemberat (Pemberat harus terikat ke seluruh tali cabang)	Tali pengusir burung atau 'tali tori' (tali tori harus digunakan ketika setting rawai)	Pengaturan malam dengan penerangan dek minimal (tidak ada pengaturan penerangan setelah fajar nautika dan sebelum senja nautika)	Kapal perikanan yang beroperasi di bagian selatan 25° dari selatan harus melakukan sekurang- kurangnya dua dari tiga tindakan mitigasi berikut:	Kapal perikanan harus melaporkan apabila terjadi interaksi dengan burung laut, termasuk detail spesiesnya	Kapal perikanan yang menggunakan rawai dan jaring insang harus mencatat dalam <i>logbook</i> -nya apabila ada burung laut yang tidak sengaja tertangkap	(Catatan: Persyaratan ini sesuai Resolusi IOTC 12/03 dan 12/06. Direkomendasikan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan setiap tahun untuk mengetahui modifikasinya oleh IOTC)	PERSYARATAN IOTC TERKAIT BURUNG LAUT	PAGE 37	3. Kirimkan informasi yang telah dicatat ke Sekretariat IOTC (secretariat@iotc.org) dimana mereka akan meneruskan informasi tersebut ke Indonesian Bird Banding Scheme (IBBS).	Nama Kapal Perikanan (tipe dan bendera)	Tanggal	Posisi penemuan (Garis Lintang dan Bujur)	2. Pencatatan:	DAN paruhnya (jangan pada bagian leher), lepaskan kaitnya, dan catat seluruh informasi sebelum burung tersebut dilepaskan kembali. Jangan pernah mencoba untuk melepaskan penanda pada burung yang masih hidup.	Jika burung masih dalam kondisi hidup (dalam hal ini jarang terjadi, burung ikut tertangkap ketika jaring ditarik kembali) maka negang burung tersebut pada bagian belakang kenalanya	Jika burung telah dalam kondisi mati (dalam hal ini sering terjadi), maka penanda dapat dilepas dari kakinya, catat nomor, huruf dan skema penanda/alamat yang terdapat di penanda tersebut sesuai dengan urutannya.

															T					
1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 7m above the water line can give about 100m of bait protection.	DEPLOYMENT OF BIRD SCARING LINES (TORI LINES)		Towed Object at the end of the streamer line creating tension	Hookline	Streamers	Aerial extent	Towing Point	6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.	5. Each streamer should consist of two or more strands.	three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the line.	and produces an unpredictable lively action(e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust	4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous	3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.	its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.	The above water section of the line shall be sufficiently light that	1. An appropriate towed device on the section of the tori line in the	DESIGN OF BIRD SCARING LINES (TORI LINES)		at least 98 grams attached within 4 m of the hook	at least 60 grams attached within 3.5 m of the hook, or
1. Tali sebaiknya digantungkan pada tiang yang terdapat pada bagian kapal. Tiang tori sebaiknya dipasang setinggi mungkin agar dapat melindungi umpan pada rawai dan tidak terlilit pada alat tangkap. Tiang yang lebih tinggi cenderung lebih baik dalam hal proteksi umpan. Contohnya, tiang setinggi 7 m dari permukaan air dapat memberikan radius proteksi umpan sekitar 100 m.	PEMASANGAN TALI PENGUSIR BURUNG (TALI TORI)	PAGE 38	Obyek yang ditarik pada tali streamer yang menyebabkan tegangan	Kait	Streamer	Aerial extent	Titik tarik	6. Setiap pasang <i>streamer</i> sebaiknya mudah untuk diputus oleh <i>clip</i> agar penyimpanan jaring menjadi lebih efisien.	5. Setiap <i>streamer</i> sebaiknya terdiri dari dua helai atau lebih	tali.	lincah (contohnya adalah tali halus kuat bersarungkan tabung pol yurethane merah) yang dioantungkan dari sujua/ hercahang tiga yang kuat (untuk menghindari kusut) yang terikat ke	4. Streamer sebaiknya terbuat dari material yang mencolok dan menghasilkan pergerakan yang	3. Tali yang terikat ke kapal sebaiknya terikat dengan baik menggunakan <i>barrel swivel</i> yang kuat untuk mengurangi kemungkinan tali kusut	harus cukup berat untuk menghindari defleksi yang umumnya disebabkan oleh angin.	7. Tali di hagian atas air harus sukun ringan untuk manghindari hahituasi dari hurung namun	1. Alat tarik yang layak pada bagian tali tori di air dapat meningkatkan ekstensi aerial	DESAIN TALI PENGUSIR BURUNG (TALI TORI)	PAGE 37	Sekurang-kurangnya 98 gram terikat dalam batas 4 m dari kail	Sekurang-kurangnya 60 gram terikat dalam batas 3,5 m dari kail, atau

7. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines	6. When casting branchline by hand, fishers should ensure that baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are cast under the tori line protection, avoiding the propeller turbulence which may slow the sink rate.	5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and ii) when using a BCM (or multiple BCMs) that allows throwing to both port and starboard, two tori lines should be used.	4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.  Breakaways can be incorporated into the tori line to minimize safety and operational problems should a longline float foul or tangle with the in-water extent of a streamer line.	<ol> <li>Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.</li> </ol>	2. If vessels use only one tori line it should be set to windward of sinking baits. If baited hooks are set outboard of the wake, the streamer line attachment point to the vessel should be positioned several meters outboard of the side of the vessel that baits are deployed. If vessels use two tori lines, baited hooks should be deployed within the area bounded by the two tori lines.
7. Para nelayan dihimbau untuk memasang kerekan manual, elektrik ataupun hidrolik guna val of tori lines. meningkatkan efisiensi pemasangan dan penarikan tali tori.	d ensure that  6. Ketika melempar tali cabang menggunakan tangan, para nelayan harus memastikan bahwa st under the tori kait yang berumpan dan bagian tali cabang yang tergulung terdapat di area yang dibatasi proteksi tali tori untuk menghindari turbulen dari baling-baling yang dapat memperlambat tenggelamnya umpan.	5. Ketika nelayan menggunakan mesin pelempar umpan otomatis (BCM), mereka harus memastikan letak koordinasi dari tali tori dan mesin dengan cara i) memastikan BCM melempar and ii) when umpan di area yang terlindung oleh tali tori, dan ii) ketika menggunakan BCM (atau beberapa wing to both port BCM) yang melempar umpan ke dua arah, dua tali tori harus digunakan	and tangling, 4. Karena ada kemungkinan bagi tali untuk putus ataupun terlilit, tali tori cadangan sebaiknya disediakan sebelumnya untuk mengganti tali yang rusak dan untuk memastikan kegiatan terrupted.  penangkapan ikan dapat berjalan sedemikian rupa. Pemutusan paksa dapat dilakukan untuk meminimalisasi keamanan dan masalah operasional jika pelampung rawai membentur atau terlilit dengan tali streamer	to provide even  3. Pemasangan beberapa tali tori sangat dianjurkan untuk proteksi umpan yang lebih baik	2. Jika kapal hanya menggunakan satu tali tori, maka sebaiknya dipasang sesuai dengan arah angin dari umpan yang dipasang. Jika umpan pada kait dipasang di luar <i>wake</i> , maka titik pengikat tali <i>streamer</i> harus diposisikan beberapa meter diluar sisi kapal dimana umpan telah dipasang. Jika kapal menggunakan dua tali tori, maka umpan pada kait sebaiknya dipasang di ses should be dalam radius area diantara dua tali tori tersebut.

Annex 2. Design and contruction of tori line that commonly adapted and used by tuna longliner fishers.



Streamers are 6.4 mm Kraton orange tubing and extend to the water with streamers spaced at 5 m intervals starting at the stern. Funnels are 17 cm kitchen funnels designed to create drag and create water disturbance to deter birds. A road cone minus its base is attached to the end to create drag and aerial extent. Aerial extent is 150 m. The distance astern that baited hooks sink to 10 m – out of the range of most diving seabirds – was assumed to be 150 m.

Annex 3. Scientific observer form

		_ N	MONITOR	ING H	ASIL T	ANGKA	APAN	$\mathcal{L}$		FORM	LL 4
								,		Hal:	
					-	Tang	gal dan Waktu	Mulai S	etting		
NO. SE	TTING					dd	mm	уу	hh	mm	
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Loka Penelitian Perikanan Tuna

## Annex 4. DGCF observer form

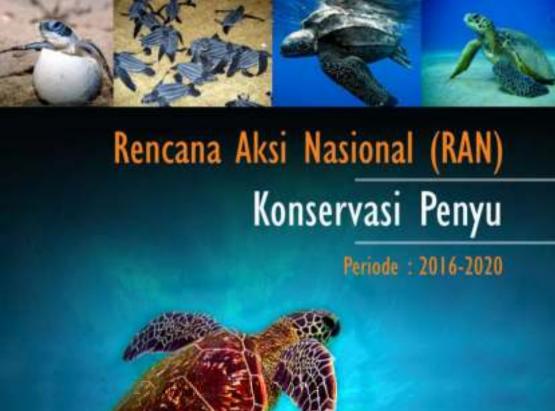
Lembar 6. Spesies Terkait secara Ekologi (ERS) yang Tertangkap - Kelompok API 1 dan 2

Nama Pemantau <sup>1)</sup>		Nomor ID Pemantau <sup>2</sup>	Nama Kapal	% Nomo	r SIPI <sup>3)</sup>	Trip	/ Setting <sup>4)</sup>	Halaman <sup>5)</sup> dari Halaman
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Tanggal <sup>6)</sup>		Waktu (pukul) <sup>7)</sup>	Lintang (d	ld-mm-s	ss) *	ľ	Bujur (dd-mm	-ss) '
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	c Terkait di	i luar bagian tubuh						
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Pada Saat Dilepas: <sup>20)</sup>	Kođe Kondisi <sup>aj</sup>			Des	kripsi Kondisi	b)		
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	AN TERJERAT ALA		M2		ATI DAN TERKEN			LAM TUBUH
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· DEMO								





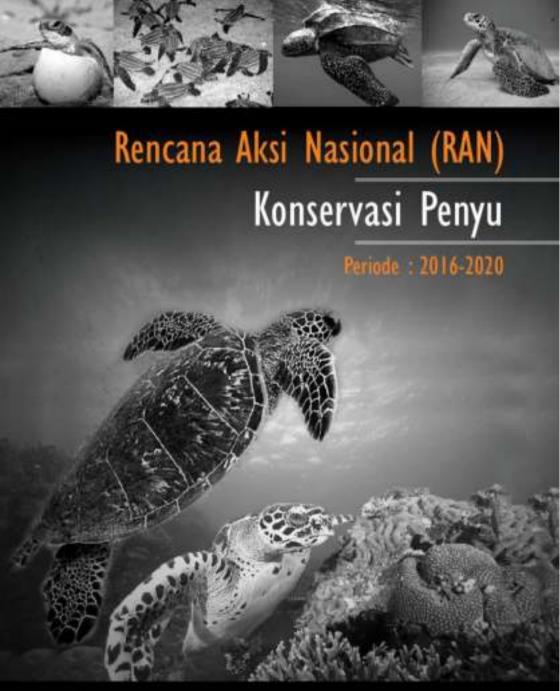
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia







Direktorat Konservasi dan Reanekaragaman Hayati Laist Direktorat Janderal Pangelulaan Buang Laut Benententan Relautan Ban Pentanan





Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut Kemententan KeLautan dan Penteanan Joan

#### RENCANA AKSI NASIONAL (RAN)

### KONSERVASI PENYU

Periode 1: 2016-2020

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Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan

2015



Indonesia merupakan salah satu pusat keanekaragaman hayati dunia, salah satunya penyu. Enam dari tujuh spesies penyu yang ada di dunia dapat ditemukan di wilayah perairan Indonesia, empat spesies diantaranya bahkan melakukan aktivitas peneluran di sepanjang wilayah pesisir Indonesia. Lembaga konservasi internasional IUCN telah menempatkan penyu dalam daftar merah, yang berarti bahwa penyu sudah mengalami ancaman kepunahan yang cukup serius. Penyu yang bersifat migratory species memerlukan langkah penanganan global dan komitmen banyak negara, terutama negara-negara yang menjadi lintasan ruaya penyu. Konvensi perdagangan internasional tumbuhan dan satwa liar CITES telah memasukkan penyu dalam daftar apendiks I, ini berarti bahwa perdagangan internasional spesies tersebut sudah tidak diperbolehkan.

Kelestarian penyu di Indonesia juga mengalami ancaman yang cukup serius dan mengkhawatirkan, terutama disebabkan karena pengambilan telur penyu untuk perdagangan, penangkapan indukan penyu dan kematian penyu yang disebabkan terjerat secara tidak sengaja dalam kegiatan penangkapan ikan. Pada tahun 1999 pemerintah telah menetapkan penyu sebagai jenis biota yang dilindungi, ini berarti pemanfaatan ekstraktif spesies tersebut sudah tidak diperbolehkan, kecuali untuk tujuan penelitian dan pengembangan. Selain itu, daerah pesisir yang menjadi wilayah peneluran penyu sebagian besar juga sudah ditetapkan sebagai kawasan konservasi.

Berbagai upaya yang sudah dilakukan oleh pemerintah tersebut ternyata belum cukup efektif untuk menjamin kelestarian penyu di Indonesia, pengambilan dan perdagangan telur penyu masih sering terjadi di depan mata. Habitat penyu yang bersamaan dengan wilayah hidup ikan-ikan yang menjadi target penangkapan nelayan juga menyebabkan banyak penyu yang mengalami kematian, karena tertangkap secara tidak sengaja.

Permasalahan pengelolaan penyu di Indonesia dihadapkan pada situasi yang cukup kompleks dan melibatkan banyak stakeholders. Dokumen Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Konservasi Penyu ini diharapkan dapat memberikan arahan dan acuan bagi stakehoders dalam melakukan upaya konservasi penyu secara terintgrasi. Ucapan terima kasih saya sampaikan kepada banyak pihak yang telah mendukung dan berkontribusi dalam penyelesaian dokumen RAN Konservasi penyu ini.

> Jakarta, 2015 Direktur Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Laut

> > Agus Dermawan

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# B a b . 1 Pendahuluan

# 111 Latar Belakang

Indonesia merupakan negara yang kaya akan spesies penyu. Dari tujuh spesies penyu yang ada di dunia enam diantaranya berada di perairan Indonesia, vaitu: Penyu Hijau (Chelonia mydas), Penyu Sisik (Eretmochelys imbricata), Penyu Lekang (Lepidochelys olivacea), Penyu Belimbing (Dermochelys coriacea), Penyu Tempayan (Caretta-caretta) dan Penyu Pipih (Natator depressa). Dari enam spesies ini hanya Penyu Pipih yang tidak dijumpai bertelur di wilayah pantai Indonesia. Dengan demikian Indonesia memiliki keragaman jenis penyu yang tinggi dan terdistribusi sangat luas diwilayah perairan lautnya.

Penyu merupakan salah satu reptil terbesar yang hidup dilaut. Keberadaannya memiliki arti penting bagi kehidupan sosial-ekonomi pada banyak masyarakat, terutama bagi masyarakat pesisir. Akan tetapi keberadaan semua spesies penyu yang ada telah mengalami penurunan populasi yang cukup tinggi,

bahkan telah dikatagorikan terancam punah (IUCN, 2007). Oleh karena itu, semua spesies penyu laut diberikan perlindungan. Di Indonesia perlindungan ini diatur dalam UU No.5 Tahun 1990, UU No. 31 Tahun 2004 dan Peraturan Pemerintah No.7 dan 8 Tahun 1999, sedangkan secara Internasional telah dimasukkan dalam Appendix 1 CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangereed Species) vang ini berarti bahwa penyu telah dinyatakan sebagai satwa terancam punah dan tidak dapat diperdagangkan dalam bentuk apapun.

Untuk mengurangi ancaman bagi kehidupan penyu, selain menetapkan status perlindungan penyu secara nasional, upaya perlindungan daerah peneluran penyu juga dilakukan dengan menetapkannya sebagai kawasan konservasi. Pada daerah peneluran penyu tersebut banyak hal yang sudah dilakukan, upaya monitoring populasi, pengamanan sarang dari berbagai gangguan dan penataan habitat yang kesemuanya ditujukan bagi upaya pelestarian penyu.

Penetapan status perlindungan dan perlindungan daerah peneluran saja ternyata belum cukup untuk dapat menjamin kelestarian penyu. Sampai dengan saat ini ancaman kelestarian penyu masih cukup tinggi baik oleh faktor alamiah maupun anthropogenik (manusia). Faktor Alam diantaranya terjadinya abrasi pantai, perubahan iklim (climate change), maupun ancaman hewan pemangsa (predator). Sedangkan faktor anthropogenik antara lain: terjadinya degradasi habitat peneluran, pencemaran laut, tertangkapnya penyu secara tidak sengaja oleh alat tangkap ikan (by-catch), serta pemanfaatan bahan-bahan asal penyu seperti daging, telur maupun karapasnya.

Dengan memperhatikan kompleksnya penyebab ancaman kepunahan penyu di Indonesia maka diperlukan kerjasama dan komitmen dari berbagai pihak untuk secara bersama-sama melakukan upaya yang saling sinergi. Dokumen Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Konservasi Penyu ini merupakan sarana yang penting untuk dapat merumuskan dan meningkatkan komitmen bersama dalam pelestarian penyu di Indonesia.

## 1.2 Maksud ,Tujuan dan Sasaran Pengguna

Maksud: Merumuskan strategi dan kesepakatan para pihak melalui serangkaian rekomendasi aksi yang diharapkan dapat meniamin kelestarian populasi penyu dan habitatnya didalam proses pembangunan ekonomi, sosial dan budaya masyarakat.

Tujuan: Memberikan arahan dan acuan bagi para pihak untuk menentukan prioritas kegiatan konservasi in-situ dan exsitu, serta merancang program yang selaras dengan kebutuhan menjaga keberlanjutan populasi penyu dan habitatnya sehingga kondisi penyu di alam menjadi lebih baik dalam 5 tahun mendatang (Periode 1).

Sasaran Pengguna: Semua pihak baik yang aktif secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dalam upaya konservasi penyu dan habitatnya, dan/atau yang kebijakannya bisa mempengaruhi kelestarian penyu dan habitatnya.

## 13 Ruang Lingkup

Waktu; dokumen Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Konservasi Penyu ini merupakan dokumen RAN periode pertama dengan masa berlaku selama lima tahun (2016-2020). RAN Konservasi Penyu periode kedua akan disusun pada tahun 2020 dengan masa berlaku selama lima tahun (2021-2025).

Sistematika: dokumen RAN Konservasi Penyu memberikan gambaran secara ringkas tentang maksud dan tujuan penyusunan dokumen, bioekologi penyu, permasalahan pengelolaan penyu, rencana aksi, mekanisme implementasi dan penutup. Penjelasan secara rinci untuk masing-masing bab adalah sebagai berikut:

- Pendahuluan menjelaskan: latar belakang, maksud dan 1) tujuan, ruang lingkup serta pengertian.
- Bio-ekologi penyu menjelaskan: biologi dan ekologi penyu. 2)
- 3) Pengelolaan penyu di Indonesia menjelaskan: kelembagaan, pembinaan habitat dan populasi penyu, pemanfaatan, pengamanan dan pengawasan, peran serta masyarakat, serta permasalahan pengelolaan.
- Strategi dan rencana aksi menjelaskan: tujuan, sasaran, 4) strategi, sasaran dan rencana aksi.

Lokasi target; lokasi peneluran yang menjadi target upaya konservasi penyu pada dokumen ini dikhususkan pada daerah peneluran yang pengelolaannya dilakukan oleh Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, Pemerintah Daerah bersama dengan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, Khusus untuk lokasi peneluran yang pengelolaannya dilakukan oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan akan dirumuskan dalam dokumen tersendiri. Adapun daftar kawasan konservasi yang menjadi target prioritas dalam dokumen ini adalah 12 Propinsi yang mewakili populasi penyu dari wilayah Barat hingga Timur yaitu:

- KKPN Pieh, KKPD Mentawai dan KKPD Kab. Pesisir Selatan Sumatera Barat
- (2) TWP. Kepulauan Anambas dan KKPD Bintan (Kep. Tambelan) Kepulauan Riau.
- (3) KKPD Lampung Timur (P. Segama Besar dan Kecil) Lampung
- (4) Taman Pesisir Penyu Pantai Pangumbahan Jawa Barat
- (5) Pantai Peneluran Paloh Kalimantan Barat
- (6) Taman Pesisir Kepulauan Derawan Kalimantan Timur
- (7) KKPD Kab.Pangkep (P.Cangke) dan KKPD Pulau Selayar -Sulawesi Selatan
- (8) Pantai Barat dan Timur Bali
- (9) TWP. Gili Matra NTB
- (10) Pulau Buru Maluku,
- (11) Pantai Jamursba Medi dan Wermon Papua Barat

Untuk lokasi lainnya yang merupakan habitat bagi penyu dapat berkontribusi dalam pencapaian target RAN Penyu dengan mengacu pada rumusan rencana aksi yang relevan dengan lokasi masing-masing.

Upaya pokok; upaya pokok konservasi penyu yang akan dirumuskan dalam dokumen ini meliputi 3 (tiga) upaya, yaitu : perlindungan, pelestarian dan pemanfaatan secara berkelanjutan dan kegiatan lainnya yang terkait dengan upaya konservasi penyu, seperti kegiatan pengawasan dan penelitian. Kegiatan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan yang dimaksudkan adalah pemanfaatan potensi ekonomi penyu yang tidak menyalahi ketentuan yang terkait dengan status perlindungan penyu, misalnya dengan pengembangan ekowisata berbasis penyu.



Вав. 2 Bioeklogi Penyu

### 2.1 Taksonomi dan Klasifikasi

Menurut Carr (1972), penyu termasuk ke dalam Ordo Testudinata yang memiliki 2 (dua) famili yang masih bertahan hingga saat ini, yaitu:

#### Family : Cheloniidae, meliputi:

Spesies : 1) Chelonia mydas (penyu hijau)

Natator depressus (penyu pipih)

Lepidochelys olivacea (penyu lekang)

4) Lepidochelys kempi (penyu kempi)

5) Eretmochelys imbricata (penyu sisik)

6) Caretta caretta (penyu karet atau penyu tempayan)

#### Family : Dermochelyidae, meliputi: B.

Spesies : 7) Dermochelys coriacea (penyu belimbing)

Penyu jenis Lepidochelys kempi (penyu kempi) tidak ditemukan di wilayah perairan Indonesia, tapi berada di Amerika Latin dan perairan pantai timur USA. Oleh karena itu pada pedoman ini tidak diikutkan pembahasan tentang penyu kempi.

Klasifikasi jenis penyu laut yang hidup di perairan Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

#### Penyu Hijau, Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)).

Kingdom : Animalia Phylum : Chordata Class Reptilia Sub Class : Anapsida Ordo : Testudines Famili : Chelonidae : Chelonia Genus : Chelonia myd Spesies

Nama lokal: Penyu Hijau, Penyu Daging (Bali), Penyu Pendok (Karimun Jawa),

Penyu Sala (Sumbawa), Katuwang (Sumatera Barat),

Panyo' Kambau (Paloh)

#### Penyu Lekang, Olive Ridley [Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)]

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum

: Chordata

Class

Reptilia

SubClass : Anapsida

Ordo

: Testudines

Famili.

: Chelonidae

Genus

: Lepidochelys

Nama lokal:

Penyu Sisik Semu, Penyu Lekang, Penyu Batu, Penyu Abu-abu,

Penyu Slengkrah (Jawa Timur), Panyo' Karahan (Paloh)

**CWWF** Indonesia

#### Penyu Belimbing, Leatherback Turtle [Dermochelys coriocea (Vandelli, 17613]

CWWF Indonesia

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum

: Chordata

Class

: Reptilia

SubClass : Anapsida

Ordo

: Testudines

Famili

: Dermochelydae

Genus

: Dermochelys

Spesies

: Dermochelys coriacea

Nama lokal: Penyu Belimbing, Panyo' Timbau (Paloh)

#### 4. Penyu Sisik, Hawkshill Turtle, [Eretmochelys imbricata (Eschscholtz, 1829)]

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Chordata

Class : Reptilia

SubClass : Anapsida

Ordo : Testudines

Famili : Chelonidae

Genus : Eretmochelys

Spesies : Eretmochelys imbricata

Nama lokal: Penyu Sisik (Bali, Jawa Barat, Sumatera Barat, Pulau Seribu,

**CWWF** Indonesia

Sulawesi, Kalimantan Timur), Penyu Sisir (Madura), Penyu

Genting (Jawa Timur), Panyo' Sisek (Paloh)

#### 5. Penyu Tempayan, Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Kingdom : Animalia

Phylum : Chordata

Class : Reptilia

SubClass : Anapsida

Ordo : Testudines

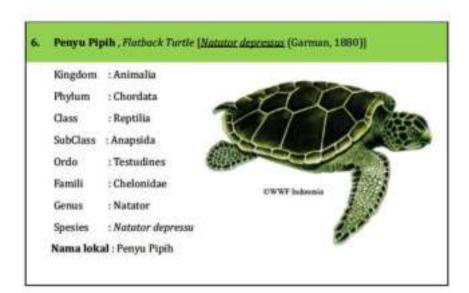
Famili ± Chelonidae

Genus : Caretta

Spesies : Caretta caretta

Nama lokal: Penyu Karet, Penyu Merah, Penyu Tempayan





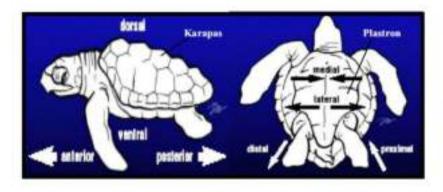
# 2.2 Anatomi Penyu

Pengenalan terhadap bagian-bagian tubuh penyu beserta fungsinya sangat diperlukan agar dapat melakukan identifikasi dengan baik. Anatomi ekstrernal penyu disajikan pada Gambar 2.1. Secara umum, tubuh penyu terdiri dari bagian-bagian:

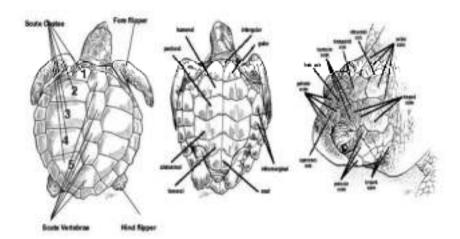
- Karapas, yaitu bagian tubuh yang dilapisi zat tanduk, terdapat 1) di bagian punggung dan berfungsi sebagai pelindung.
- Plastron, yaitu lapisan tubuh bagian bawah sebagai penutup 2) pada bagian dada dan perut.
- Infra Marginal, yaitu keping penghubung antara bagian 3) pinggir karapas dengan plastrón. Bagian ini dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu kunci identifikasi.

- Flipper depan, yaitu sirip atau kaki bagian depan yang berfungsi sebagai alat dayung.
- Flipper belakang, yaitu kaki bagian belakang (pore fliffer), berfungsi sebagai alat penggali dan kemudi.
- Scutes Vertebrae adalah lapisan keratin berupa lempengan sisikyang ditemukan pada bagian tengah karapas.
- Scutes Costal adalah lempengan sisik yang ditemukan pada bagian samping karapas
- Scales adalah lempengan sisik yang menutup bagian Flipper dan kepala.





Dorsal/Atas Ventral/Bawah Head Kepala



Gambar 2.1. Anatomi eksternal penyu

(Sumber: Wyneken, 1996)

# 2.3 Morfologi Penyu

Perbedaan karakteristik eksternal antar spesies penyu terletak pada:

- Jenis cangkangnya (lunak atau keras) serta ada atau tidaknya lempengan sisik di kepala (scales) dan di karapas (scates).
- Jumlah dan susunan lempengan (scutes) pada cangkang, baik cangkang bagian atas (karapas) maupun cangkang bagian bawah (plastron).
- jumlah lempengan sisik (scales) pada kepala.

Identifikasi penyu berdasarkan bentuk luar (morfologi) setiap jenis dapat dilihat pada Tabel 2.1. Tata cara atau kunci identifikasi jenis penyu berdasarkan ciri-ciri morfologi dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2.2, sedangkan ciri-ciri morfologi tukik penyu disajikan pada Tabel 2.2.



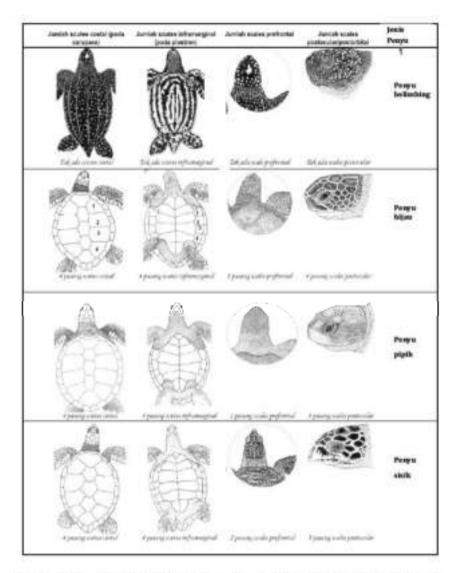
Tabel 2.1. Identifikasi penyu berdasarkan karakteristik eksternal (morfologi)

	Karakteristik Eksternal					
Rode Spesies/ Jonis Penyu	Jenis cangkang / Shell	jumlah scutes costof (pada karapas)	jumlah scutes inframoryinal (pada plastron)	jumlah scoles prefrontal	Jumlah scales postocuker/ posorbital	
Penyu belimbing	Lunak	-	-	-	-	
(Dermochelys curiaceu)						
Penyu hijau	Keras	4 pasang	4 passing	1 pasang	4 pasang	
(Chelonia mydas)						
Penyu ptpih	Keras	4 pasang	4 pasang	1 pasang	3 pasang	
(Natator depressus)						
Penyu sisik	Keras	4 pasang	1 pasang	2 pasang	3 pasang	
(Eretmochelys					-	
(mbr(cate)						
Penyu tempayan	Keras	5 pasang	3 pasang	2 pasang	3 pasang	
(Caretta caretta)						
Penyulekang	Keras	5 pasang	4 passing	2 pasang	3 passing	
(Lepidochelys alivaceu)		atau lebih				

#### Catatan:

- Penyu pipih (Natator depressus) endemik di perairan Australia dan sangat jarang ditemukan di Indonesia.
- Costal scutes penyu sisik (Eretmochelys imbricate) cenderung tumpang tindih/overlapping.
- Pada scutes inframarginal penyu lekang (Lepidochelys olivacea) terdapat lubang-lubang/pores.





Gambar 2.2. Kunci identifikasi penyu berdasarkan karakteristik eksternal (morfologi) (Sumber: Adnyana et al., 2008)

Ciri-ciri Morfologi Na. Jenis Penyu Penyu hijau Karapas melebar, berwarna kehitaman pada bagian karapas (Chelonia mydas) dan bastan tepi karapas bergaris putih tipis serta akustron berwarna potih. Jumlah scoles dan scutes sama dengan penyu hijau dewasa. 2 Ukuran lebih besar dari tukik penyu hijau. Karapas meluas, Penyu pipih (Natator depressus) berbentuk oval tidak meruncing di belakang, berwarna keabuan pada bagian karapas dan pada bagian tepi karapas berwarna putih lebih lebih lebar dari penyu hi jau. Jumlah scales dan scutes sama dengan penyu pipih dewasa Jumlah scules dan scutes sama dengan penyu lekang Penyu lekang (Lepidochelys dewasa. Berwarna hitam pekat secara keseluruhan dan olivacea) memiliki sisik semu. Penyu sisik lumlah scoles dan scutes sama dengan penyu sisik dewasa. (Eretmochelys Berwarna coklat kehitaman dan bentuk karapas imbricate) memanjang. 5 Penyu belimbing Karapas berbentuk buah belimbing dan berwarna hitam (Dermuchelys berbintik putih. corraccort lumlah scoles dan scutes sama dengan penyu tempayan Penyu tempayan (Caretta caretta) dewasa berwarna kecoklatan dan memiliki bentuk karapas

Tabel 2.2. Ciri-ciri bentuk luar (morfologi) tukik setiap jenis penyu

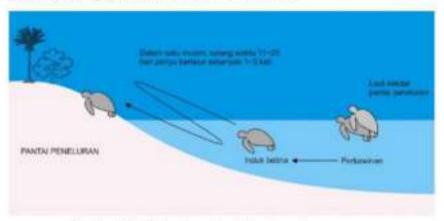
### 2.4 Reproduksi Penyu

Reproduksi penyu adalah proses regenerasi yang dilakukan penyu dewasa jantan dan betina melalui tahapan perkawinan, peneluran sampai menghasilkan generasi baru (tukik). Tahapan reproduksi penyu dapat dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

memanjang seperti bentuk tempayan.

#### Perkawinan a.

Penyu melakukan perkawinan dengan cara penyu jantan bertengger di atas punggung penyu betina (Gambar 2.3 dan Gambar 2.4). Tidak banyak regenerasi yang dihasilkan seekor penyu, dari ratusan butir telur yang dikeluarkan oleh seekor penyu betina, paling banyak 1–3% yang berhasil mencapai dewasa. Penyu melakukan perkawinan di dalam air laut, terkecuali pada kasus penyu tempayan yang akan melakukan perkawinan meski dalam penangkaran apabila telah tiba masa kawin. Pada waktu akan kawin, alat kelamin penyu jantan yang berbentuk ekor akan memanjang ke belakang sambil berenang mengikuti kemana penyu betina berenang. Penyu jantan kemudian naik ke punggung betina untuk melakukan perkawinan. Selama perkawinan berlangsung, penyu jantan menggunakan kuku kaki depan untuk menjepit tubuh penyu betina agar tidak mudah lepas. Kedua penyu yang sedang kawin tersebut timbul tenggelam di permukaan air dalam waktu cukup lama, bisa mencapai 6 jam lebih. Umumnya, proses perkawinan terjadi di perairan dangkal dan dekat lokasi peneluran.



Gambar 2.3. Perkawinan dan lokasi peneluran penyu (Sumber: WWF Indonesia)



Gambar 2.4. Perkawinan penyu di perairan dangkal, mengambang dibawa arus dan dapat menghabiskan waktu berjam-jam sekitar 2-3 jam (Sumber: WWF-Indonesia)

Untuk membedakan kelamin penyu dapat dilakukan dengan cara "sexual dimorphism", yaitu membedakan melalui ukuran ekor khususnya pada penyu dewasa yaitu untuk penyu Betina Dewasa memiliki ekor pendek atau sedikit melibihi karapas sedangkan pada penyu Jantan Dewasa ekor Panjang menjulur keluar hingga keluar bagian karapas belakang (Gambar 2.5). Sedangkan penyu muda dan tukik belum bisa dibedakan jenis kelaminnya berdasarkan morfologi eksternalnya (Suprapti, 2006).





PENYU JANTAN

PENYU BETINA

Gambar 2.5. Perbedaan jenis kelamin penyu. Kiri: jantan; Kanan: betina (Sumber: WWF Indonesia)

Setiap jenis penyu melakukan kopulasi di daerah sub-tidal pada saat menjelang sore hari atau pada matahari baru terbit. Setelah 2-3 kali melakukan kopulasi, beberapa minggu kemudian penyu betina akan mencari daerah peneluran yang cocok sepanjang pantai yang diinginkan.

#### Perilaku Peneluran b.

Ketika akan bertelur penyu akan naik ke pantai. Hanya penyu betina yang datang ke daerah peneluran, sedangkan penyu jantan berada di daerah sub-tidal. Penyu bertelur dengan tingkah laku yang berbeda sesuai dengan spesies masing-masing. Setiap spesies penyu memiliki waktu (timing) peneluran yang berbeda satu sama lain, seperti yang tersebut pada Tabel 2.3.

Tabel 2.3. Waktu (Timing) peneluran menurut spesies (jenis) penyu

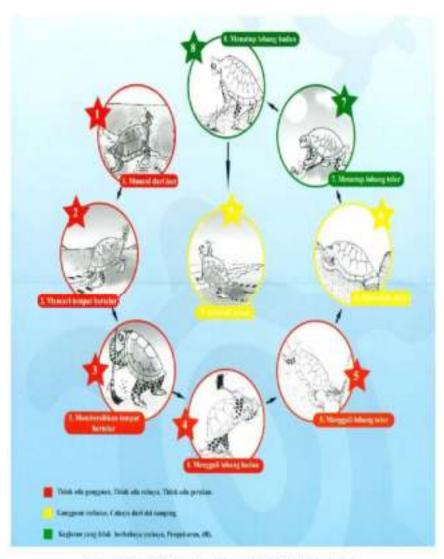
No.	Jenis Penyu	Waktu Peneluran
1	Penyu Hijau (Chelonia mydas)	Mulai matahari tenggelam dan paling banyak ditemukan ketika suasana gelap gulita (jam 21.00-02.00).
2	Penyu Pipih (Natator depressus)	Malam & Siang
3	Penyu Abu-abu (Lepidochelys olivaceu)	Saat menjelang malam (jam 20.00-24.00)
4	Penya Sisik (Eretmochelys imbricate)	Waktu peneluran tidak dapat diduga, kadang malam hari tetapi bisa siang hari
5	Penya Belimbing (Dermochelys coriacea)	Ketika malam mulai menjelang jam 20.00 03.00
6	Penyu Tempayan (Caretta caretta)	Malam

Tahapan bertelur pada berbagai jenis penyu umumnya berpola sama sebagaimana disajikan pada Gambar 2.6. Tahapan yang dilakukan dalam proses betelur adalah sebagai berikut:

- Penyu merayap menuju pantai, muncul dari hempasan ombak
- Naik ke pantai, diam sebentar dan melihat sekelilingnya, bergerak melacak pasir yang cocok untuk membuat sarang. Jika tidak cocok, penyu akan mencari tempat lain.
- Menggali lubang untuk tumpuan tubuhnya (body pit), dilanjutkan menggali sarang telur di dalam body pit.
- Penyu mengeluarkan telurnya satu per satu, kadangkala serentak dua sampai tiga telur. Ekor penyu melengkung ketika bertelur.

- Umumnya penyu membutuhkan waktu masing-masing 45 menit untuk menggali sarang dan 10- 20 menit untuk meletakkan telurnya.
- Sarang telur ditimbun dengan pasir menggunakan flipper belakang, lalu menimbun kubangan (body pit) dengan ke empat kakinya.
- Membuat penyamaran jejak untuk menghilangkan lokasi bertelurnya.
- Kembali ke laut, menuju deburan ombak dan menghilang diantara gelombang. Pergerakan penyu ketika kembali ke laut ada yang bergerak lurus atau melalui jalan berkelokkelok.
- Penyu betina akan kembali ke ruaya pakannya setelah musim peneluran berakhir, dan tidak akan bertelur lagi untuk 2 – 8 tahun mendatang.





Gambar 2.6. Gambaran tahapan penyu bertelur (Sumber : WWF Indonesia)

Berdasarkan gambar diatas, diketahui bahwa dalam tahapan penyu bertelur terdapat tahap sensitif (merah), semi sensitif (kuning) dan tidak sensitif (hijau). Oleh karenanya dalam melakukan aktifitas di pantai (monitoring, pendataan maupun ekowisata) sebaiknya dilakukan pada tahapan berwarna Hijau dan/ atau kuning agar tidak menggangu penyu yang hendak bertelur di pantai.

### 2.5 Siklus Hidup

Seluruh spesies penyu memiliki siklus hidup yang sama. Penyu mempunyai pertumbuhan yang sangat lambat dan memerlukan berpuluh-puluh tahun untuk mencapai usia reproduksi. Penyu dewasa hidup bertahun-tahun di satu tempat sebelum bermigrasi untuk kawin dengan menempuh jarak yang jauh (hingga 3000 km) dari ruaya pakan ke pantai peneluran. Pada umur yang belum terlalu diketahui (sekitar 20-50 tahun) penyu jantan dan betina bermigrasi ke daerah peneluran di sekitar daerah kelahirannya. Perkawinan penyu dewasa terjadi di lepas pantai satu atau dua bulan sebelum peneluran pertama di musim tersebut. Baik penyu jantan maupun betina memiliki beberapa pasangan kawin.

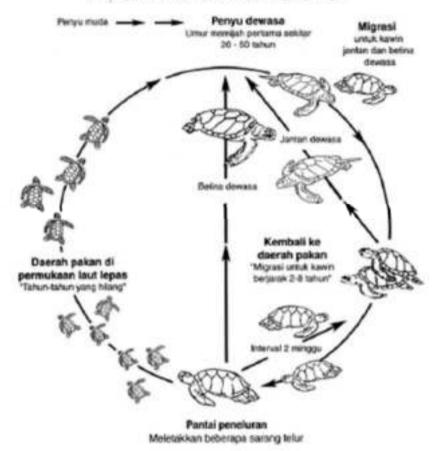
Penyu betina menyimpan sperma penyu jantan di dalam tubuhnya untuk membuahi tiga hingga tujuh kumpulan telur (nantinya menjadi 3-7 sarang) yang akan ditelurkan pada musim tersebut. Penyu jantan biasanya kembali ke ruaya pakannya sesudah penyu betina menyelesaikan kegiatan bertelur dua mingguan di pantai. Penyu betina akan keluar dari laut jika telah siap untuk bertelur, dengan menggunakan sirip depannya menyeret tubuhnya ke pantai peneluran. Penyu betina membuat kubangan atau lubang badan (body pit) dengan sirip depannya lalu menggali lubang untuk sarang sedalam 30-60 cm dengan sirip belakang. Jika pasirnya terlalu kering dan tidak cocok untuk bertelur, si penyu akan berpindah ke lokasi lain.

Penyu mempunyai sifat kembali ke rumah ("Strong homing instinct") yang kuat (Clark, 1967,Mc Connaughey, 1974; Mortimer dan Carr, 1987; Nuitja, 1991), yaitu migrasi antara lokasi mencari makan (Feeding grounds) dengan lokasi bertelur (breeding ground). Migrasi ini dapat berubah akibat berbagai alasan, misalnya perubahan iklim, kelangkaan pakan di alam, banyaknya predator termasuk gangguan manusia, dan terjadi bencana alam yang hebat di daerah peneluran, misalnya tsunami. Siklus hidup penyu secara umum dapat dilihat pada skema pada Gambar 2.7.



# Siklus Hidup Penyu Laut Secara Umum

#### Daerah pakan di dasar perairan pesisir yang dangkal



Gambar 2.7. Skema siklus hidup penyu (Sumber: WWF Indonesia)

### 2.6 Sebaran Jenis Penyu

Perairan Indonesia adalah habitat bagi 6 jenis penyu. Secara umum sebaran habitat dapat dilihat pada Tabel 2.4.

Tabel 2.4. Sebaran penyu di perairan Indonesia (Sumber: Dit KKBHL -Kemenhut 2012)

NO.	SPESIES	SEBARAN		
1	Penyu hijau	Di seluruh perairan Indonesia : perairan Barat Indonesia (Aceb., Sumatera Barat, Kep. Riau, Bangka Belitung), perairan Tengah (Kep. Seribu, Jawa Barat, Karimun Jawa, Kalimantan Barat , Kalimantan Timur, Jawa Timur), Kawasan Timur (Sulawesi, Bali, NTT, NTB, Maluku, Papua)		
2	Penyu pipih	Perairan Nusa Tenggara Timur /Maluku yang berbatasan dengan perairan Utara Australia		
3	Penyu lekang	Ditemukan di perairan pantai di JawaTimur, peraira n Bali, Nus: Tenggara Timur dan Papua.		
4	Penyu sisik	Di seluruh perairan Indonesia, terutama pada pantai -pantai /daerai terumbu karang di pulau-pulau kecil seperti di Laut Jawa, Kepulauar Riau, Laut Flores, Selat Makassar, Selat Karimata, Bali dan kawasa terumbu karang lainoya		
5	Penyu belimbing	yu Perairan Samudera Hindia (Barat Sumatera, Selatan Jawa), Perairan		
6	Penyu tempayan	Perairan TN Komodo, perair an Taka Bonerate, Kep. Banggai dan perairan NTB		

(Sumber : Dit KKBHL -Kemenhut 2012)

#### 2.7 Karakteristik Habitat Peneluran

Semua jenis penyu memilih daerah penelurannya di pantai laut yang memiliki karakteristik yang khas sesuai dengan kebutuhannya terkait kedekatannya dengan feeding ground, kemudahan untuk merayap dan membuat sarang, serta aman dari gangguan manusia. Karakteristik pasir sebagai tempat penyu bertelur juga berbeda-beda. Secara umum tempat pilihan bertelur

merupakan zona supratidal berpasir halus atau kasar yang luas danlandai.

Jenis tanaman atau formasi vegetasi pantai yang umumnya dijumpai di sepanjang daerah peneluran penyu dari daerah pantai ke arah daratan antara lain jenis tanaman Pioner, Pandanus spp, Hibiscus tiliaceus (Waru), Gynura procumbens, Hernandia peltata (Malapari), Terminalia catappa (Ketapang), Cycas rumphii (rumput), Callophyllum inophyllum (Nyamplung), Canavalia ensiformis, Cynodondactylon, dan lainnya. Contoh habitat peneluran penyu disajikan pada Gambar 2.8.



Gambar 2.8. Formasi vegetasi dan kondisi pantai peneluran penyu di daerah peneluran penyu (penyu hijau dan penyu sisik) di Paloh, Kalimantan Barat (Sumber: WWF Indonesia)

Hasil penelitian di berbagai kawasan dunia sejak tahun 1968 hingga 2009 diperoleh kesimpulan tentang karakteristik habitat untuk masing-masing spesies penyu seperti disajikan pada Tabel 2.5

Tabel 2.5. Karakteristik habitat peneluran beberapa jenis penyu

NO	SPESIES	KARAKTERISTIK HABITAT
1	Penyu hijau	Pantai lebar, berpasir putih dan tebal; kemiringan pantai relatife landai; sepi dari gangguan manusia; vegetasi pantai berupa pandan laut, ketapung, waru dan tumbuhan bawah <i>Ipomoeu pes-</i> capras
2	Penyu pipih	Pantai lebar, berpasir putih dan tebal; kemiringan pantai relatife landai; sepi dari ga – ngguan manusia; tidak terdapat vegetasi pantai. Hanya ada rumput-rumputan/tumbuhan bawah
3	Penyu lekang	Pantai berpasir kehitaman, mengandung itat; seri ng dekat muara sungai, kemiringan pantai relatife landai; sepi dari gangguan manusia
4	Penyu sisik	Pantai bertekstur pecahan koral atau pasir putih kasar, hasil hempasan ombak laut. Banyak dijumpai di pulau -pulau karang/pulau-pulau kecil
5	Penyu belimbing	Sama dengan habitat peneluran penyu hijau
6	Penyu tempayan	Pantai lebar berpasir silikat ukuran me dium, ditemukan juga bertelur di pantai berkoral





# Вав. 3 Pengelolaan Penyu di Indonesia

# 3.1 Regulasi

Kompleksitas isu penyu Laut, tak terpungkiri, berdampak pada pengaturan pengelolaan dan konservasinya. Pengalaman menunjukkan bahwa tak satu aturanpun mampu menjawab kompleksitas permasalahan ini. Seluruh aturan mesti dipergunakan secara bersamaan. Aturan-aturan baru mesti dibangun untuk mengisi kesenjangan yang masih tersisa. Luasnya cakupan siklus hidup mengharuskan adanya pengaturan yang meliputi daratan (pantai), wilayah perairan pesisir (hingga 12 mil), zona ekonomi ekslusif, sampai di lautan lepas. Sifat-sifat migrasinya yang cenderung lintas negara mewajibkan adanya pengaturan bilateral, tri nasional, bahkan regional. Kompleksitas dampak sosial-ekonomi yang muncul pada setiap keputusan pengelolaannya memandatkan adanya partisipasi aktif dan progresif dari berbagai pihak. Hal terakhir ini, barangkali adalah salah satu faktor penting yang mendasari keterlibatan lembaga lembaga keagamaan serta komunitas Adat dalam upaya penyelamatan populasi penyu.

#### 3.1.1 Regulasi Perlindungan Penyu Laut di Indonesia

Perlindungan penyu Laut di Indonesia dilakukan sejak tahun 1978 dengan dikeluarkannya Surat Keputusan Menteri Pertanian nomor 327/Kpts/Um/5/1978 tentang status proteksi untuk penyu Belimbing (Dermochelys coriacea). Dua tahun setelah itu, Menteri Pertanian kembali mengeluarkan Surat Keputusan nomor 716/Kpts/-10/1980 untuk melindungi dua jenis penyu Laut yaitu penyu Lekang atau Sisik Semu (Lepidochelys olivacea) dan Penyu Bromo (Caretta caretta). Pada tahun 1990, dikeluarkan Undang-Undang (UU) nomor 5/1990 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya. Bagian yang relevan untuk perlindungan penyu Laut adalah Pasal 21 Ayat 2 dan Pasal 40 Ayat Pada Pasal 21 (2), setiap orang dilarang untuk : (a) menangkap. melukai, membunuh, menyimpan, memiliki, memelihara, mengangkut, dan memperniagakan satwa yang dilindungi dalam keadaan hidup; (b) menyimpan, memiliki, memelihara, mengangkut, dan memperniagakan satwa yang dilindungi dalam keadaan mati; (c) mengeluarkan satwa yang dilindungi dari suatu tempat di Indonesia ke tempat lain di dalam atau di luar Indonesia; (d) memperniagakan, menyimpan atau memiliki kulit, tubuh, atau bagian-bagian lain satwa yang dilindungi atau barang-barang yang dibuat dari bagian-bagian tersebut atau mengeluarkannya dari suatu tempat di Indonesia ke tempat lain di dalam atau di luar Indonesia; serta (e) mengambil, merusak, memusnahkan, memperniagakan, menyimpan atau memiliki telur dan atau sarang satwa yang dillindungi. Pada Pasal 40 (2) dinyatakan

bahwa barang siapa dengan sengaja melakukan pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 21 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) serta Pasal 33 ayat (3) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp. 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah). Dengan diberlakukannya UU No. 5/1990 ini, hanya tiga jenis penyu Laut yaitu penyu Belimbing, Lekang dan Bromo yang secara hukum terlindungi. Tambahan dua jenis lainnya terjadi pada tahun 1992 dan 1996 dengan dikeluarkannya Surat Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No. 882/Kpts/-II/1992 dan No. 771/Kpts/-II/1996 tentang (secara berurutan) status perlindungan terhadap penyu Pipih (Natator depressus) dan penyu Sisik (Eretmochelis imbricata). Perlindungan terhadap penyu Hijau (Chelonia mydas), jenis yang paling banyak ditangkap dan diperdagangkan untuk konsumsi terjadi pada tahun 1999 dengan dikeluarkannya Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) nomor 7/1999 tentang Pengawetan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa. Pada Pasal 4(1) PP ini dinyatakan bahwa jenis tumbuhan dan satwa ditetapkan atas dasar golongan: (a) tumbuhan dan satwa yang dilindungi dan (b) tumbuhan dan satwa yang tidak dilindungi. (2) Jenis-jenis tumbuhan dan satwa yang dilindungi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) huruf a adalah sebagaimana terlampir dalam Peraturan Pemerintah ini. (3) Perubahan dari jenis tumbuhan dan satwa yang dilindungi menjadi tidak dilindungi dan sebaliknya ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Menteri setelah mendapat pertimbangan Otoritas Keilmuan (Scientific Authority). Untuk mengakomodasi kepentingan pemanfaatan satwa dilindungi (termasuk penyu

Laut) maka bersamaan dengan PP No. 7/1999 ini juga dikeluarkan PP No. 8/1999 tentang Pemanfaatan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa.

Beberapa peraturan lain yang juga relevan dengan perlindungan penyu Laut dan habitatnya adalah Surat Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan nomor 447/2003 tentang Tata Usaha Pengambilan, Penangkapan dan Peredaran Tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar, UU No. 31/2004 tentang Perikanan, UU No. 27/2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil, PP No. 60/2007 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan, Peraturan Menteri Kelautan nomor 17/2008 tentang Kawasan Konservasi di Wilavah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil, serta Peraturan Menteri Kelautan nomor 02/2009 tentang Tatacara Penetapan Kawasan Konservasi Perairan.

#### 3.1.2 Regulasi Internasional/Regional

Penyu adalah satwa penjelajah dengan lingkupan ruaya hidup ribuan kilometer. Dengan demikian, upaya perlindungan optimal hanya bisa dilakukan jika ada kerjasama dan koordinasi antar negara. Kesepakatan tentang pengelolaan penyu secara Internasional yang paling populer adalah Konvensi dalam Lingkup Perdagangan Internasional Satwa Terancam Punah (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species - CITES). CITES berlaku sejak tahun 1978 dan hingga saat ini diratifikasi oleh 180 negara. Semua jenis penyu Laut masuk di Appendix-1, yang berarti pelarangan perdagangan internasional penyu Laut dan semua produknya. Walaupun kesepakatan ini sukses menekan perdagangan internasional, namun tidak relevan untuk menanggulangi mortalitas akibat:

- (1) Mortalitas akibat aktivitas perikanan (pukat, rawai, dan sebagainya)
- (2) Pengambilan langsung (penyu dan telurnya) untuk kepentingan domestik
- (3) Destruksi/degradasi habitat

Kesepakatan lainnya adalah konvensi dalam Bidang Keanekaragaman Hayati (Convention on Biological Diversity-CBD). Konvensi ini mulai berlaku sejak tahun 1993. Hingga saat ini sejumlah 183 negara telah meratifikasinya. Pada hakekatnya, ini adalah konvensi tentang konservasi dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan keanekaragaman hayati. Walaupun tidak menyebutkan penyu secara spesifik, namun, konvensi ini setidaknya menyediakan ruang dan mekanisme bagi perencanaan dan proteksi habitat di tingkat nasional maupun regional, walaupun tidak se-spesifik kesepakatan-kesepakatan lain seperti CITES dan Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

Kesepakatan ditingkat regional lainnya adalah Konvensi tentang Konservasi Satwa Liar Bermigrasi (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animal- CMS) yang dikenal dengan istilah Bonn Convention. Konvensi ini disepakati

tanggal 3 Juni 1979, kemudian diberlakukan mulai tahun 1983. Hingga kini, konvensi ini telah didukung oleh 79 negara. Substansinya komplementer terhadap CBD, CITES, RAMSAR, World Heritage Convention dan Konvensi Internasional tentang Pengaturan Penangkapan Ikan Paus, Dalam CMS, enam spesies penyu didaftar dengan kategori terancam punah, dan satu spesies dikategorikan ringkih (vulnerable – bisa terancam punah jika tak ada tindakan memadai). CMS menetapkan agar dilakukan kerjasama internasional dalam konservasi ke tujuh spesies penyu Laut. CMS juga telah mengeluarkan resolusi yang berhubungan dengan by-catch dan upaya mitigasinya (tahun 1999). Negaranegara yang tidak menandatangani CMS bisa berpartisipasi melalui jalinan nota-nota kesepahaman (MOU) yang dibangun dibawah payung CMS. Saat ini, ada tiga MOU yang masuk kategori ini, yaitu:

- (1) MoU on Siberian Cranes of Asia (diadopsi 1993; diamandemen tahun 1998);
- (2) MoU on Marine Turtle of the Atlantic Coast of Africa (disepakati Mei 1999; dikuti 12 negara); serta
- (3) MoU-IOSEA (disepakati Juni 2001, diikuti oleh 35 dari 44 negara yang ditarget).

Dalam kerangka IOSEA (Indian Ocean South East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding), Indonesia termasuk negara yang menyepakati kerangka kerjasama tersebut sejak tahun 2005 dengan tujuan antara lain untuk melindungi, melestarikan, mengembalikan dan memulihkan penyu laut dan habitatnya, berdasarkan pada bukti ilmiah terbaik, dengan memperhatikan karakteristik lingkungan, sosio-ekonomi dan budaya Negara-negara penandatangan.

Pada tingkat regional Indonesian juga terlibat secara aktif dalam beberapa kerangka kerjasama antara lain :

- BSSE (Bismarck Salomon Seas Ecoregion) antara Indonesia, PNG, Salomon Island dan negara-negara di Pasific terutama untuk perlindungan Penyu Belimbing
- (2) SSME (Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion) antara Indonesia, Malaysia dan Filipina, terkait koridor penyu di kawasan perairan laut Sulu dan Sulawesi.
- (3) CTI (Coral triangle Initiative). Kerjama antara 6 negara di kawasang coral triangle (Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Salomon, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste). Terdapat working group khusus tentang Species tang Terancam (Threatened Species Working Group) dengan spesies target pengelolaan antara lain penyu, hiu, dan burung laut.
- (4) MoU of ASEAN Sea Turtle Conservation and Protection, merupakan kesepakatan 10 negara anggota ASEAN untuk perlindungan seluruh jenis penyu yang hidup di negara masing-masing. Kesepakatan ini ditanda tangani di Bangkok pada tanggal 17 September 1997.

# 3.2 Lembaga Pengelola

Masalah pengelolaan penyu menyangkut berbagai macam kepentingan yang melibatkan berbagai instansi di pusat hingga di daerah baik pemerintah, swasta dan masyarakat. Pengelolaan penyu di Indonesia umumnya dilakukan oleh instansi pemerintah sesuai dengan tupoksi yang dimandatkan oleh undang-undang dan kebijakan pemerintah lainnya. Kementerian Kehutanan telah melakukan pengelolaan penyu di kawasan konservasi dan ekosistem esensial, dan Kemenetrian Kelautan dan Perikanan. Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kemeterian Dalam Negeri serta Pemerintah Daerah melakukan pengelolaan penyu sesuai dengan tupoksi dan kewenangannya masing-masing

Salah satu ancaman terhadap populasi penyu di alam adalah kegiatan penangkapan penyu. Pengendalian terhadap kegiatan penangkapan penyu di alam sulit dilakukan, karena pada umumnya daerah penangkapan terletak di kawasan perairan terpencil, sehingga sulit untuk dijangkau serta sarana prasarana yang kurang memadai. Disamping itu tingginya harga jual penyu mendorong berbagai pihak untuk menangkap serta memperdagangkan penyu dan bagian-bagiannya di berbagai daerah. Oleh karena itu diperlukan pengawasan dan pengendalian terhadap pengelolaan penyu baik pengambilan telur penyu dan pelarangan pemanfaatan penyu secara ekstraktif sebagai spesies yang dilindungi.

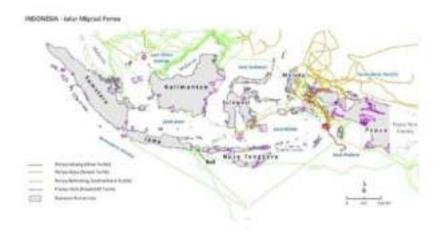
# 3.3 Status Populasi

Informasi tentang status populasi penyu secara nasional masih belum tersedia, pemantauan populasi penyu baru dilakukan pada beberapa daerah peneluran yang sudah ditetapkan menjadi kawasan konservasi. Beberapa daerah peneluran yang secara rutin telah dilakukan pemantauan populasinya diantaranya adalah: populasi penyu belimbing di Jamursba Medi-Papua, populasi penyu hijau di Berau-Kalimantan Timur, populasi penyu hijau di Pantai Sukamade-Jawa Timur, populasi penyu hijau di Pantai Paloh-Kalimantan Barat, populasi penyu hijau di SM Cikepuh dan CA Cibanteng-Jawa Barat, populasi penyu abu-abu di Ngagelan-Jawa Timur, populasi penyu lekang di Pantai Perancak-Bali, populasi penyu hijau dan penyu sisik di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa-Jawa Tengah, populasi penyu sisik di pantai peneluran TN, Kepulauan Seribu-Jakarta, populasi penyu hijau di Pulau Piai-Raja Ampat. Pemantauan populasi pada pantaipantai peneluran yang merupakan kawasan konservasi tersebut dilakukan oleh Kementerian Kehutanan dan Lingkungan Hidup bersama dengan WWF Indonesia.

Status populasi penyu pada habitat peneluran yang menjadi target dalam dokumen rencana aksi ini belum banyak dilakukan, sehingga status populasinya belum diketahui. Walaupun demikian, secara umum status populasi penyu secara umum cenderung mengalami penurunan.

### 3.4 Pemetaan Jalur Ruaya

Perairan Indonesia yang terletak di antara Samudera pasifik dan Samudara Hinda, merupakan lintasan migrasi bagi berbagai jenis biota laut, termasuk Penyu. Pemetaan jalur ruaya penyu sudah mulai dilakukan pada beberapa pantai peneluran, pada setiap daerah peneluran bisa ditemukan satu spesies atau lebih penyu yang bertelur. Pemetaan jalur ruaya penyu dilakukan dengan memasangkan taging satelit di lokasi peneluran penyu, dengan pemasangan taging satelit ini arah ruaya penyu dapat diketahui. Peta gabungan jalur ruaya penyu untuk beberapa spesies dapat dilihat pada Gambar 3.1, sedangkan informasi jalur ruaya penyu yang dilakukan pada beberapa lokasi akan dijelaskan pada bagian selanjutnya.

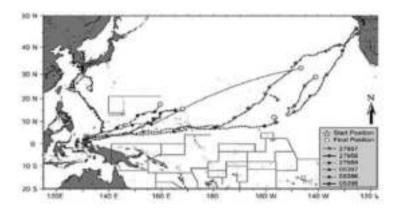


Gambar 3.1 Peta jalur migrasi penyu di Indonesia (KKP-Kemenhut, 2010)

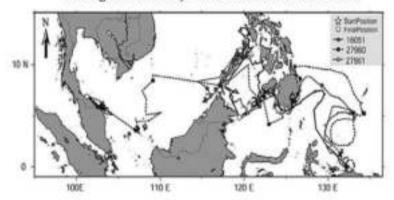
# 3.4.1 Jalur Ruaya Penyu Belimbing di Jamursba Media -Papua Barat

Penyu belimbing diketahui memiliki kisaran pergerakan yang paling luas dibandingkan dengan reptil lautan lainnya, telah terbukti bermigrasi melintasi Samudera Pasifik maupun Atlantik (Ferraroliet al., 2004; Hays et al., 2004; James et al., 2005; Eckert 2006; Benson et al., 2007b). Penyu belimbing yang bertelur di Amerika Tengah dan Meksiko diketahui bermigrasi kearah selatan menuju perairan hangat/tropis Pasifik selatan (Eckert dan Sarti 1997).

Studi yang dilakukan terhadap sembilan ekor penyu belimbing pasca bertelur di pantai peneluran Jamursba Medi menunjukkan bahwa penyu-penyu tersebut bergerak menuju berbagai perairan tropis, yaitu ke perairan Philipina dan Malaysia, perairan di Jepang, hingga menyeberangi equatorial Pasifik ke perairan hangat di Amerika Utara (Benson et al., 2007). Penyu belimbing vang menyeberangi Samudera Pasifik tiba di Perairan dekat Oregon-USA pada Bulan Agustus, saat tingginya agregasi ubur-ubur (Shenker 1984). Ini menunjukkan bahwa tujuan migrasi berhubungan dengan tersedianya sumber pakan (Benson et al., 2007). Hubungan langsung antara lokasi peneluran Pasifik Barat dan ruaya pakan di Timur Laut Pasifik menegaskan konklusi mengenai struktur stok (genetik) oleh Dutton et al., (2000).



Gambar3.2. Lintasan satelit telemetri 6 penyu Belimbing pasca-bertelur yang bergerak kearah Utara atau Timur Laut dari Jamursba Medi, Indonesia (tanda bintang).Lingkaran kecil hitam sepanjang lintasan menunjukkan lokasi bulanan.Lingkaran kosong besar menunjukkan lokasi transmisi terakhir.



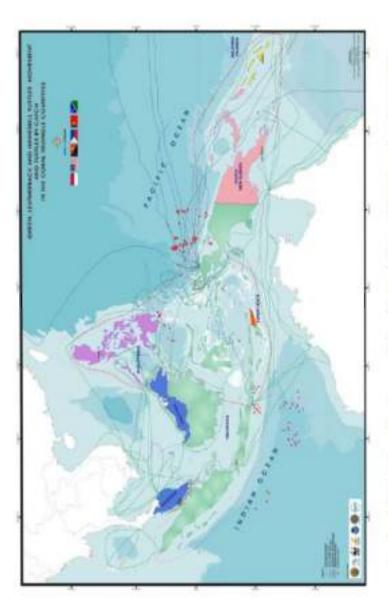
Gambar 3.3. Lintasan satelit telemetri tiga penyu Belimbing pasca-bertelur yang bergerak kearah Barat dari Jamursba Medi,Indonesia (tanda bintang). Lingkaran kecil hitam/penuh menunjukkan lokasi bulanan, sedangkan lingkaran besar kosong menunjukkan lokasi transmisi terakhir. (WWF Indonesia)

## 3.4.2 Jalur Migrasi Penyu Lekang di Alas Purwo dan lamursba Medi

Penelusuran pergerakan pasca-bertelur terhadap penyu lekang telah dilakukan di dua wilayah peneluran, yaitu bagian Selatan (Alas Purwo - Jawa Timur dan Bali) serta Utara (Jamursba Medi dan Kaironi, Papua). Dari empat penyu yang diamati di wilayah selatan, 3 ekor (75%) bermigrasi kearah Barat menuju perairan Provinsi Jawa Barat, sedangkan yang seekor bergerak mengelilingi wilayah selatan dan timur Pulau Bali sebelum bergerak menuju Laut Jawa. Sementara itu, seluruh (5 ekor) penyu dari wilayah Utara bermigrasi menuju ke selatan hingga laut Banda serta Arafura (Gambar 3.4).



Gambar 3.4 Lintasan satelit telemetry penyu Lekang pasca-bertelur di Jawa Timur (S - Alas Purwo) & Bali (B), Kepala BurungPapua (J -Jamursba Medi; K - Kaironi). (WWF Indonesia)



Gambar.3.5.Peta jalur migrasi penyu di Coral Triangle Region (KKP-Kemenhut-WWF,2009)

## 3.5 Perlindungan Habitat Peneluran

Analisis kesenjangan kawasan konservasi untuk perlindungan penyu dilakukan untuk mengetahui sebarapa banyak habitat penting untuk penyu (habitat peneluran, habitat pakan, jalur migrasi dan habitat penting lainnya) yang telah berada dan terlidnungi di dalam sistem kawasan konservasi (KPA/KSA atau bentuk kawasan perlindungan lainnya).

Analisis kesenjangan kawasan konservasi yang dilakukan oleh Kemenhut-KKP dan lembaga mitra pada tahun 2010 menyatakan bahwa di Indonesia terdapat sekitar 95 pantai (143) lokasi peneluran) peneluran utama di Indonesia, 47 pantai atau sekitar 49 % pantai peneluran telah berada di dalam kawasan konservasi. Dimana terdapat 16 pantai peneluran berada di dalam Kawasan Taman Nasional seperti di Taman Nasional Kep. Seribu, Karimun Jawa, Alas Purwo, Ujung Kulon, Taka Bonerate, Wakatobi, Meru Beitiri Komodo dan lain sebagainya. Juga terdapat 7 pantai peneluran yang dilindungi di dalam kawasan Cagar Alam/Cagar Alam peraiarn serta 8 pantai peneluran yang berada di kawasan taman wisata alam/taman wisata alam perairan.

Pantai peneluran yang cukup signifikan antara lain Pulau Banyak, Pulau Sanggalaki, kawasan Jamursba Medi, Abun dan beberapa kawasan lainnya. Data pada Tabel 3.1 menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat lebih dari 51 % kawasan pantai peneluran penyu yang belum memiliki status perlindungan, dan tersebar di seluruh Indonesia, mulai dari wilayah sumatera (NAD, Kepulauan

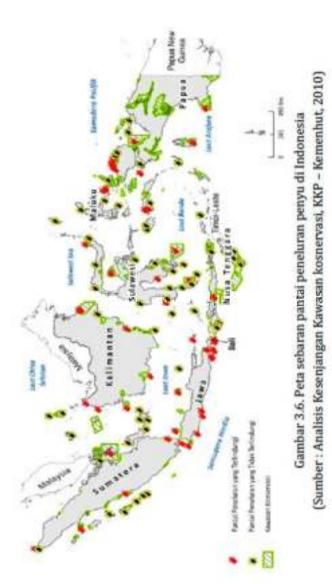
Riau, Sumatera Barat), Jawa (Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur), Sulawesi (Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan), Kalimantan (Kalimantan Selatan dan Kalimantan Timur), Maluku dan Nusa Tenggara.

Untuk jalur migrasi penyu, juga tersebar diseluruh wilayah perairan Indonesia, serta terdapat beberapa jalur yang melintasi kawasan konservasi laut. Pada wilayah Sumatera, migrasi penyu melintasi kawasan konservasi di Pulau Rempang, Bintan, Natuna dan Senayang Lingga. Untuk wilayah Jawa, jalur migrasi melintasi wilayah taman nasional alas purwo. Sedangkan untuk wilayah Kalimantan, jalur migrasi melintasi kawasan konservasi di Derawan dan Bengkayang. Untuk kawasan Nusa tenggara, jalur migrasi melintasi kawasan TN Laut Sawu. Jalur migrasi penyu juga mekintasi wilayah Papua Barat misalnya pada SM Jamursba medi, Kep Wayag Sayang, Abun, Selat Dampier Tirosa.

Tabel 3.1. Sebaran dan status pantai peneluran penyu di Indonesia (Sumber : Analisis Kesenjangan Kawasan kosnervasi, KKP-Kemenhut, 2010)

		PANTAI PENELURAN					
NO	PROPINSI	DILINDUNGI	TIDAK DILINDUNGI	TOTAL			
A	SUMATERA			-			
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2	1	3			
2	Sumatera Utara		1	1			
3	Sumatera Barat	1	4	5			
4	Bangka Belitung		3	3			
.5	Kepulauan Riau	1	4	5			
6	Lampung	2	S /	2			

		PANTAI PENELURAN				
NO	PROPINSI	DILINDUNGI	TIDAK DILINDUNGI	TOTAL		
В	JAWA					
7	Banten	1		1		
8	DKI Jakarta	1	1			
9	Jawa Barat	3	1	4		
10	Jawa Tengah	1	1	2		
11	Jawa Timur	3	3	6		
C	KALIMANTAN		2	10		
12	Kalimantan Barat	3		3		
13	Kalimantan Selatan	1	<u> </u>	1		
14	Kalimantan Tengah	1		1		
15	Kalimantan Timur	1	1	2		
D	SULAWESI					
16	Sulawesi Utara	1	2	3		
17	Gorontalo		1			
18	Sulawesi Barat		1	1		
19	Sulawesi Selatan	2	7	9		
20	Sulawesi Tengah	1	2	3		
21	Sulawesi Tenggara	2	3	5		
E	BALL, NTB dan NTT		in the			
22	Bali	2	1	3		
23	Nusa Tenggara Barat		3	3		
24	Nusa Tenggara Timur	5	9	5		
F	MALUKU dan PAPUA					
25	Maluku	3	3	6		
26	Maluku Utara		2	2		
27	Papua Barat	8	4	12		
28	Papua	1	1	2		



menterian Giastan Dan Perikanan Direktorat jendesi Pengelakan Brang Laut Direktorat Konservasi dan Krantiaragaman Hayati Laut

### 3.6 Sejarah Pemanfaatan Penyu di Indonesia

Pemanfaatan penyu di Indonesia telah sejak lama dilakukan, ratusan tahun yang lalu penyu telah biasa diburu oleh masyarakat nelayan untuk dimanfaatkan daging dan telurnya, namun akhirakhir ini pemanfaatan penyu serta bagian-bagiannya untuk tujuan komersial semakin berkembang seiring kemajuan teknologi dan dibarengi dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk yang pesat. Halini mendorong terjadinya peningkatan mutu kehidupan dan kebutuhan hidup yang semakin beragam. Dimana pada akhirnya keberadaan penyu di alam semakin terancam akibat peningkatan pemanfaatan biota ini baik dalam bentuk pemanfaatan daging dan telurnya maupun karapasnya (khususnya penyu sisik). Berdasarkan data statistik ekspor karapas penyu dari Indonesia tercatat berkembang pesat dalam kurun waktu 1967 - 1993. Puncak ekspor terlihat pada tahun 1978 dimana sekitar 230.000 karapas atau setara dengan 200.000 ekor penyu di ekspor ke berbagai tujuan termasuk ke Jepang, Singapore, Korea dan Hongkong, Namun setelah Indonesia meratifikasi CITES tahun 1979 perdagangan karapas penyu semakin diperketat dan akhirnya berhenti total pada tahun 1993. Namun perdagangan secara illegal baik di dalam maupun luar negeri disinyalir masih terus berlangsung hingga saat ini dan sulit terkontrol.

Pemanfaatan penyu khususnya di daerah peneluran potensial pernah dikontrakan kepada pihak swasta oleh pemerintah daerah. Seperti di pantai pangumbahan kabupaten Sukabumi Propinsi Jawa Barat, Kabupaten Berau Porvinsi Kalimantan Timur

dan Kepulauan Riau Provinsi Riau, Kementerian Kehutanan pernah menerbitkan Penetapan telur penyu hijau dan Penyu Sisik di P. Tambelan Kep. Riau sebagai satwa buru sesuai SK. Menhut Nomor 750/Kpts-II/1999 serta keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor 751/Kpts-II/1999 tentang Tata Cara permohonan pemberian dan pencabutan izin usaha berburu telur penyu hijau (Chelonia mydas) dan Penyu sisik (Eretmochelys imbricata) .Kepmenhut tersebut antara lain mengatur tentang waktu pegambilan hanya berlaku 3 tahun, 50 % telur harus ditetaskan, tukik dibesarkan 6 - 12 bulan dan harus dilepaskan ke alam. Lokasi pengambilan harus diluar Suaka Alam dan Pelestarian alam. Pemanfaatan penyu di pantai pangumbahan saat ini telah dikelola oleh Pemerintah daerah Sukabumi.

Pemanfaatan daging penyu khususnya daging penyu hijau oleh masyarakat Bali untuk kepentingan upacara adat telah dilakukan sejak lama. Adapun upacara adat Hindu yang biasa menggunakan penyu sebagai santapan antara lain upacara ngaben, potong gigi, perkawinan dan wetonan. Terkait dengan hal itu pemerintah Daerah Bali pernah menerbitkan SK. Gubernur No.22/1990 tentang Penerbitan Perburuan dan perlindungan satwa liar serta pengaturan pemanfaatan penyu serta surat edaran Gubernur Bali No.660.1/10794/BKLH tentang Pengaturan Pemanfaatan Penyu di Bali dengan Kuota 5000 pertahun. Akan tetapi pemanfaatan penyu tersebut semakin luas bukan hanya untuk kepentingan adat istiadat melainkan diperdagangkan untuk konsumsi restaurant. Pada tahun 1999 telah diterbitkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 7 tentang

Pengawetan tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar yang antara lain dinyatakan pada Pasal 4 ayat 2 bahwa semua jenis penyu dilindungi. Berdasarkan SK Gubernur Bali nomor 243 tahun 2000 tentang pencabutan SK Gubernur Bali nomor 22 Tahun 1990 dinyatakan bahwa semua pemanfaatan penyu di Bali di larang.

Walaupun penyu tergolong kedalam biota laut yang dilindungi oleh undang-undang, namun pemanfaatan penyu secara tradisional oleh masyarakat juga masih banyak terjadi. Pemanfaatan telur dan daging penyu masih terjadi untuk kepentingan budaya, religi ataupun untuk kepentingan susbsiten masyarakat di pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil.

Pemanfaatan non ekstraktif misalnya untuk kepentingan wisata (ekowisata, eduwisata) telah berkembang dengan baik. Di beberapa tempat, wisata berupa melihat habitat penyu di alam, penyu bertelur, pelepasliaran tukik ataupun melepasliarkan penyu hasil rehabilitasi menjadi atraksi wisata yang banyak diminati.

## 3.7 Peran Serta Masyarakat

Peran serta kelompok-kelompok msyarakat dalam pengelolaan penyu berkembang di berbagai tempat. Umumnya kelompok-kelompok masyarakat malakukan upaya pengamana, pengawasan pantai-pantai peneluran, pembinaan habitat misalnya pembersihan pantai dari sampah dan polusi, kegiatan penetasan penyu semi alami hingga pembuatan kawasan konservasi penyu.

Di Pangumbahan-Jawa Barat, yang merupakan salah satu lokasi penetasan penyu, Pokmas pelesatri penyu telah lama melakukan berbagai upaya pelestarian penyu. Di wilayah Pangandaran-Jawa Barat, terdapat kelompok: Kelompok Pelestari Biota Laut yang melakukan upaya konservasi penyu dengan fasilitasi dari BKSDA Jawa Barat dan Pemkab setempat. Di Kab. Minahasa-Sulawesi Utara terdapat Pokmas Pelestari Satwa dan Lingkungan yang bekerja di pesisir pantai Selatan Kab.Minahasa. Di Selayar-Sulawesi Selatan, terdapat kelompok pemuda dari SSD (Sileya Diving Club) yang melakukan upaya penyadaran masyarakat melalui program #savetheturtle dan menginisiasi 'Kampung Penyu", sebuah desa konservasi berbasis penyu, Serta masih banyak lagi inisitiaf-inisiatif lokal yang tumbuh dan berkembang di masyarakat.

Disamping itu dukungan dari lembaga-lembaga swadaya masyarakat juga sangat besar. WWF-Indonesia, telah mendukung upaya pelestarian penyu sejak tahun 1980an dan bekerja di beberapa pantai peneluran utama di Indonesia antara lain di Berau-Kalimantan Timur, Abun Jamurbamedi - Papua, Sukamade - Meru Betiri, Paloh - Kalimantan Barat, Wakatobi-Sulawesi Tenggara, dan beberapa tempat lainnya. Fokus kegiatan utamanya adalah kegiatan monitoring sarang. Yayasan Penyu Berau melakukan konservasi penyu di wilayah Berau, Yayasan Penyu Papua di Papua dan Yayasan Pulau Banyak di Pulau Banyak (NAD). serta berbagai LSM lainnya yang bekerja di tingkat site/lokal untuk pelestarian penyu. Demikian juga dengan pihak universitas/perguruan tinggi, misalnya Universitas Udayana-Bali, Universitas Hasanuddin-Makasar, 1PB, dan Universitas Sam Ratulangi-Manado.

Pihak swasta juga telah mulai memberikan dukungan bagi kelestarian penyu misalnya melalui kegiatan dari CSR (corporate social responsibility). Sebagai contoh program adopsi sarang di pantai pangumbahan di laksanakan oleh Biofarma dan Connoco Philip di Anambas.

### 3.8 Permasalahan

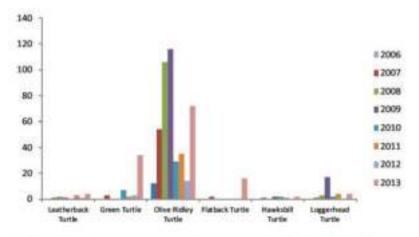
Permasalahan yang mengancam kelestarian populasi penyu dan habitatnya adalah sebagai berikut:

## 3.8.1 Penyu tertangkap sebagai by-catch pada aktivitas penangkapan ikan

Penyu mempunyai tempat hidup dan mencari makan di wilayah perairan yang juga merupakan daerah penangkapan ikan. Persinggungan wilayah ini menyebabkan penyu menjadi rawan tertangkap secara tidak sengaja dalam kegiatan penangkapan ikan. Beberapa jenis alat tangkap ikan yang menghasilkan bycatch penyu diantaranya adalah: rawai/longline, jaring insang/gillnet dan pukat/trawl. Dalam buku ini akan disampaikan jumlah by-catch penyu yang tertangkap dalam pengoperasian tuna longline dan trawl yang didapatkan oleh observer.

### Perikanan Tuna Longline

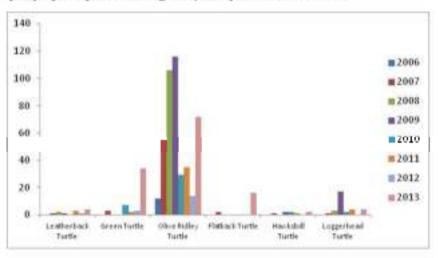
Pendataan by-catch untuk kapal yang menggunakan longline dilakukan oleh WWF Indonesia sejak tahun 2006–2013. Pendataan di lakukan di pelabuhan Benoa (Bali), Bitung (Sulawesi Utara) dan Muara Baru (DKI Jakarta). Teridentifikasi bahwa semua jenis Penyu tertangkap by-catch pada alat tangkap long line dengan jenis Penyu abu sebagai jenis yang paling banyak tertangkap. Untuk meminimalkan dampak dari by-catch tersebut, saat ini telah diinisasi program berupa penempatan petugas /pengamat (observer program) di kapal tuna longline dan pelatihan kepada AKB kapal yang bertugas untuk menyelamatkan penyu yang tertangkap tidak sengaja tersebut (turtle by-catch). Komposisi dan jenis penyu yang tertangkap disajikan pada Gambar 3.7.



Gambar 3.7. Komposisi penyu yang tertangkap by-catch tula longline Sumber: WWF Indonesia, 2013

### Perikanan Pukat Udang

Pendataan turtle by-catch pada alat tangkap trawl udang dilakukan oleh WWF - Indonesia di pelabuhan Sorong sejak tahun 2011. Jenis penyu yang paling banyak tertangkap by-catch pada alat tangkap ini adalah jenis penyu lekang. Komposisi by-catch penyu pada pukat udang disajikan pada Gambar 3.8.



Gambar 3.8. Komposisi penyu yang tertangkap by-catch trawl udang Sumber: WWF Indonesia, 2013

### 3.8.2 Perdagangan dan Penyelundupan Telur Penyu

Dalam substansi status perlindungan, bagian yang dilindungi mencakup seluruh bagian tubuh termasuk derivat dan produk turunannya. Dengan memperhatikan pemahaman tersebut maka telur penyu juga termasuk bagian yang dilindungi, ini berarti pemanfaatannya tidak diperbolehkan dan merupakan kegiatan yang melanggar hukum. Pengambilan telur penyu hampir terjadi di semua pantai peneluran yang tidak terjaga dengan baik, seperti di Pantai Pangumbahan-Jawa Barat, Kepulauan Tambelan-Kepulauan Riau, Pesisir Selatan - Sumatera Barat (diluar kawasan yang dijaga oleh Pemerintah/Dinas KP terkait). Telur penyu ada yang dipasarkan secara lokal dan ada yang diselundupkan ke luar negeri. Perdagangan lokal telur penyu dapat ditemui di Propinsi Sumatera Barat (Kota Padang), Propinsi Kepulauan Riau (Bintan, Natuna, Anambas, Kota Batam), dan di wilayah Kalimantan. Penyelundupan telur penyu umumnya terjadi di wilayah perbatasan dengan negara tetangga, khususnya antara Kalimantan Barat dan Malaysia.

Perdagangan lokal dan penyelundupan telur penyu masih saja terjadi sampai dengan saat ini. Berbagai upaya sudah dilakukan oleh pemerintah untuk mengurangi perdagangan telur penyu, diantaranya: kegiatan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat, pelaksanaan patroli pengawasan, sosialisasi di media cetak dan elektronik, pemasangan baliho, bahkan penegakan hukum.

#### 3.8.3 Penangkapan penyu untuk diperdagangkan

Penangkapan penyu dewasa yang dilakukan secara sengaja untuk tujuan perdagangan masih terjadi di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia. penangkapan penyu secara sengaja tersebut ada yang dilakukan oleh nelayan lokal dan ada juga yang dilakukan oleh nelayan asing. Penangkapan penyu oleh nelayan lokal umumnya ditujukan untuk perdagangan dan konsumsi dalam negeri, sedangkan penyu yang ditangkap oleh nelayan asing umumnya dipasarkan ke negara asalnya.

Nelayan asing yang pernah tertangkap melakukan penangkapan penyu di perairan Indonesia berasal dari Hainan. Dalam periode tahun 2005 -2007 paling tidak sudah tercatat 3 kali kasus penangkapan penyu oleh nelayan Hainan. Dalam ketiga kasus tersebut jumlah penyu yang tertangkap mencapai 1000 ekor yang didominasi spesies penyu hijau. Dokumentasi penyu hasil tangkapan nelayan asal Hainan sebagaimana disajikan pada Gambar 3.9 dan Gambar 3.10.



Gambar 3.9. Penyu yang ditangkap oleh nelayan asal Hainan-RRC di perairan Pulau Derawan, Kalimantan Timur tahun 2007.



Gambar 3.10. Penangkapan penyu menggunakan jaring insang oleh nelayan lokal bekerjasama dengan nelayan asal Hainan-RRC di perairan P. Derawan, tahun 2005.

### 3.8.4 Perubahan Iklim Global (Global Climate Change)

Ancaman terhadap kelestarian penyu tidak hanya disebabkan oleh kegiatan manusia (perdagangan telur penyu dan penangkapan penyu dewasa), tetapi dapat juga disebabkan oleh faktor diluar kendali manusia, seperti perubahan iklim global. Beberapa dampak perubahan iklim yang dapat mengancam kelestarian penyu diantaranya adalah:

- 11 Peningkatan suhu sarang penyu menyebabkan perubahan komposisi kelamin penyu yang ditetaskan.
- Penaikan muka air laut menyebabkan sarang penyu 2) terendam air laut sehingga menyebabkan kerusakan telur penyu.

- Cuaca ekstrim dan perubahan pola arus dapat menyebabkan kerusakan habitat peneluran, dan
- Gejala pengasaman laut (ocean acidification) akan berpengaruh terhadap matarantai makanan di laut.

Hilangnya pantai peneluran oleh kenaikan muka laut telah di kaji antara lain oleh Fish ,M.R. *et al.*, 2005 di Bonaire – Carribean, Baker, J.D. *et al.*, 2006 di North-western Hawai dan Asaad, I., 2009 di Crete-Greece.





## B a b . 4 Rencana Aksi Konservasi

## 411 Tujuan

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 31 tahun 2004 tentang "Perikanan" jo Undang-Undang Nomor 45 tahun 2009 disebutkan bahwa Penyu merupakan salah satu jenis sumber daya ikan. Pada Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 60 tahun 2007 tentang "Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan", dalam Pasal 21 disebutkan bahwa konservasi jenis ikan dilakukan dengan tujuan melindungi jenis ikan terancam punah, mempertahankan keanekaragaman jenis ikan, memeliharan keseimbangan dan kemantapan ekosistem dan memanfatkan sumberdaya ikan secara berkelanjutan.

Mengacu pada devinisi tersebut di atas, tujuan Rencana Aksi Nasional Konservasi penyu periode 1 adalah "pada tahun 2020, populasi penyu di 12 area prioritas di Indonesia lestari dan bermanfaat sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip konservasi".

### 4.2 Sasaran

Untuk mengatasi permasalahan dalam mencapai tujuan program konservasi penyu, dirumuskan sasaran program konservasi penyu tahun 2016 - 2020 sebagai berikut:

- (1) Meningkatnya efektifitas pengelolaan habitat peneluran penyu di lokasi prioritas;
- (2) Terwujudnya penurunan penangkapan dan perdagangan ilegal penyu dan telur di lokasi prioritas sebesar 50% dibandingkan status data tahun 2016;
- (3) Terwujudnya penurunan kematian penyu yang tertangkap secara tidak sengaja (accidental catch) pada perikanan tuna longline dan gill net turun sebesar 30% dibandingkan data tahun 2014:
- (4) Terwujudnya peran aktif masyarakat dalam perlindungan penyu di sekitar lokasi peneluran;
- (5) Terbangunnya kemitraan strategis dengan berbagai pihak dalam melakukan konservasi penyu;
- (6) Terimplementasikannya ekowisata penyu berbasis konservasi sesuai dengan regulasi di lokasi prioritas pada tahun 2020:
- (7) Tersedianya sistm informasi dan database penyu yang terintegrasi pada tahun 2020;

### 4.33 Rencana Aksi

Untuk dapat mencapai tujuan dan sasaran program konservasi penyu pada periode 2016 - 2020 dirumuskan strategi dan rencana aksi konservasi penyu sebagaimana disajikan dalam Tabel 4.1 sedangkan matrik detil rencana aksi disajikan pada Lampiran 1.

	SASARAN	100	STRATEGI	RENCANA ARSI
1	Meningkatnya efektifitas pengelokan habitat peneluran penyu di lokasi prioritas;	1)	Melindungi, merehabilitasi dan menata habitat peneluran penyu di dalam kawasan konservasi dan di luar kawasan konservasi	(1) Melakukan penyelamatan sarang dan meningkatkan daya tetas tukik; (2) Melakukan rehabilitasi habitat peneluran di dalam kawasan konservani yang mengalami degradasi; (3) Melakukan rehabilitasi habitat peneluran di luar kawasan konservasi yang mengalami degradasi; (4) Melakukan perlindungan dan penyelamatan sarang di luar kawasan konservasi; (5) Mempersiapkan lokasi peneluran yang aman untuk mengantisipasi kenalkan muka air laut; (6) Mendasilitasi proses pencadangan habitat peneluran penyu menjadi kawasan konservasi
2	Terwujudnya penurunan penangkaapan dan perdagangan ilegal penyu dan telur di lokasi prioritas sebesar 50% dibandingkan data tahan 2016	2)	Meningkatkan upaya sosialisasi, pengawasan dan penegakan hukum	(1) Pembuatan media informasi konservasi penyu; (2) Sosialisasi regulasi perlindungan penyu kepada stakeholders; (3) Pemberian apresiasi kepada stakeholders pelaksana kunservasi penyu; (4) Melaksanakan pengawasan dan penegakan hukum terhadap pemanfastan ilegal penyu dan telur (5) Melakukan pemilihan duta penyu

	SASARAN	STRATEGE	RENGANA AKSI
p s (c p s	erwujudnya enurunan kemutian enyu yang tertangkap enyu yang tertangkap eccidental catch) pada ertkanan tuna longline ebesar 30% ihandingkan data ahun 2014	Mengurangi kematian penyu yang diakibatkan aktivitas perikanan	(1) Penyusunan pedoman penyelamatan hyontch penyu: (2) Melakukan himbingan telmis (TOT) penyelamatan hy-cutch penyu bagi observer dan nelayan; (3) Pendampingan penyelamatan penya aleh observer; (4) Pendataan hy-cutch penyu dan penanganannya oleh observer; (5) Penherian aprestasi kepada nakboda kapal atas partidipasinya dalam penyelamatan hy-cutch penyu; dan (6) Melakukan kajian modifikasi alat tangkap untuk mengurangi hy-cutch penyu dan ujicoba pengoperasian. (7) Melakukan sosialisasi alat tangkap hasil modifikasi.
a p	erwujudnya peran ktif masyarakat dalum erlindungan penyu di ekitar lukasi peneluran	Meningkatkan peran serta masyarakat dalam konserami penya	(1) Membentuk kelompok masyarakat peduli penyu di lokasi prioritan; (2) Bimtek pemingkatan kapasitas masyarakat dalam konservasi penyu; (3) Membangun dan mengembangkan sistem insentif bagi masyarakat yang melakukan konservasi penyu; (4) Melaksanakan pola pengelolaan kolaboratif konservasi penyu di lokasi prioritas
k k n	lerbangunnya emitraan strategis engan pemanggku epentingan dalam nelakukan pengelolaan onservasi penyu	5) Meningkatkan kemitraan strategis dengan berbagai pihak dalam melakukan konservasi penyu	(1) Membentuk Kelompok Serja (POKJA) Konservani Penyu di tingkat pusat dan daerah; (2) Melaksanakan pertemuan rutin POKJA yang dihadiri oleh pemangku kepentingan; (3) Membangun sistem pendanaan konservani berkelanjutan; (4) Berpartisipasi aktif dalam forum internasional, seperti IOSEA, SSME, BBSE, CTI, dil

	SASARAN		STRATEGI		RENCANA AKSI
6.	Terimplementasikannya eliowisata penyu	6)	Mengembangkan pola pemanfiatan penyu secara non- ekstraktif melalui ekowisata penyu	(1)	Menyusun pedoman ekowisata penyu berbasis masyarakat berasas konservast;
	berbasis konservasi sesual dengan regulasi di lokasi prioritas pada			(2)	Melakukan bimbingan teknis ekowisata penyu bagi <i>staloshohlers</i> ;
	tahun 2020	berbasia konservasi		(3)	Membang un pusat informasi penyu berbasis konservast;
				(4)	Memberikan bantuan sarana dan prasarana untuk mendorong ekowisata penyu berbasis konservasi; dan
				(5)	Pembinas n dan pendampingan pengembangan ekowisata penyu berbasis konservasi.
7.	Tersedianya sistem informasi dan database	7)	Mengembangkan database dan sitem informast penyu nasional	(1)	Menyusun pedoman identifikasi dan monitoring populasi penyo;
	penyu yang terintegrasi pada tahun 2020			(2)	Melakukan bimbingan teknis identifikasi dan pendataan populast penyu;
			(3)	Melakukan pendataan peneluran penyu di dalam kawasan konservasi;	
				(4)	Melakukan pendastaan jalur mignasi penyu;
				(5)	Membuat database penyu nastonal:
				(6)	Membuat dan mengembangkan sistem informasi;





## Вав. 5 Mekanisme Implementasi

Pengimplementasian kegiatan dalam Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Konservasi Penyu (2016-2020) merupakan tanggung jawab bersama lintas instansi di tingkat nasional dan daerah. Tanggung jawab, peran dan fungsi tetap melakat pada masingmasing instansi atau sektor sesuai dengan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya. Mekanisme koordinasi dalam pengimplementasian RAN Konservasi dilakukan oleh penanggung jawab / koordinator rencana aksi.

## 5.1 Penanggung Jawab Rencana Aksi

Untuk periode pertama (2016-2020) penanggung jawab RAN Konservasi Penyu berada di Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut, program konservasi (perlindungan, pelestarian dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan) penyu merupakan salah satu target Ditjen Pengelolaan Ruang Laut (Ditjen PRL). Tugas dan fungsi penanggung jawab rencana aksi diantaranya adalah:

- Memfasilitasi pelaksanaan pertemuan koordinasi yang a. menghadirkan koordinator/pelaksana aksi, paling tidak 2 tahun sekali.
- b. Menghimpun dan mendistribusikan hasil-hasil pelaksanaan kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh koordinator/pelaksana aksi.
- Memfasilitasi proses evaluasi dan penyusunan dokumen rencana aski nasional konservasi penyu periode selanjutnya (2021-2025)

### 572 Pendanaan

Sumber pendanaan yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan kegiatan sebagaimana tertera dalam matrik lampiran RAN Konservasi Penyu dapat bersumber dari APBN yang melakat pada dokumen anggaran masing-masing instansi/lembaga atau sumber pendanaan lainnya yang sah menurut peraturan perundangan dan bersifat tidak mengikat. Bentuk kegiatan disesuaikan dengan tugas dan fungsi masing-masing lembaga/instansi.

Dokumen RAN Konservasi Penyu diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan dalam penyusunan anggaran dan prioritas kegiatan pada masing-masing instansi dengan tetap memperhatikan tugas dan fungsi instansi/lembaga. Untuk pihak-pihak non pemerintah, dokumen ini juga dapat dijadikan acuan dalam penyusunan kerjasama dengan pihak-pihak lain yang berkomitmen pada kelestarian penyu di Indonesia.

## 5.3 Pelaporan

Setiap dua tahun sekali semua koordinator aksi menyampaikan resume laporan pelaksanaan kegiatan kepada penanggung jawab rencana aksi yang selanjutkan dibuatkan laporan secara keseluruhan dan didistribusikan kembali kepada semua koordinator/ pelaksana aksi.

### 5.4 Evaluasi

Dokumen Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN) Konservasi Penyu merupakan dokumen rencana aksi periode pertama dan akan berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun terhitung sejak tahun 2016 sd 2020. Apabila diperlukan, perubahan dokumen rencana aksi dapat dilakukan pada akhir tahun kedua sejak dokumen ini diimplementasikan (tahun 2018). Perubahan dokumen rencana aksi dilakukan dalam pertemuan yang difasilitasi oleh penanggung jawab rencana aksi dan dihadiri oleh perwakilan masing-masing instansi/lembaga terkait.

Evaluasi terhadap RAN Konservasi Penyu dilakukan untuk menilai capaian, kelemahan dan kekurangan sehingga dapat dilakukan perbaikan dan penyesuaian. Kegiatan evaluasi ini dilakukan dengan tujuan:

1) Mendapatkan informasi secara langsung mengenai perkembangan pelaksanaan program/kegiatan pengelolaan konservasi penyu;

- Mengidentifikasi dan mengiventarisasikan permasalahan dari aspek teknis maupun administrasi serta upaya pemecahanyang akan/telah dilakukan; dan
- Mengevaluasi hasil pelaksanaan program/kegiatan khususnya berkaitan dengan rencana aksi.

Sasaran yang ingin dicapai dalam pelaksanaan evaluasi yaitu melakukan pengendalian terhadap pelaksanaan program/kegiatan pengelolaan konservasi penyu agar dapat berjalan secara efektif dan efisien sesuai dengan sasaran yang telah ditetapkan serta memberikan masukan, saran dan rekomendasi terhadap pelaksanaan program/kegiatan yang sedang berjalan dan terhadap perencanaan program/kegiatan yang akan datang.



# Вав. 6 Penutun

Salah satu kewajiban pemerintah yang dimandatkan undangundang adalah melakukan upaya agar sumberdaya yang rawan terancam punah (termasuk penyu) dapat tetap terjaga kelestariannya dengan tetap memperhatikan kepentingan masyarakat untuk memperoleh manfaat ekonomi dari keberadaan sumberdaya tersebut. Pemanfaatan potensi ekonomi dilakukan dengan mengacu pada ketentuan perundangan yang diberlakukan terhadap spesies tersebut.

Penyu merupakan biota perairan yang dilindungi secara penuh, saat ini kelestariannya terus mengalami tekanan yang cukup serius. Penyu hidup pada wilayah perairan yang juga merupakan daerah penangkapan, sehingga penyu seringkali tertangkap secara tidak sengaja (accidental catch) dalam kegiatan penangkapan ikan. Selain itu, penangkapan penyu oleh nelayan mancanegara (terutama Vietnam dan China) juga masih sering terjadi di wilayah perairan Indonesia, upaya pengawasan dan penegakan hukum perlu ditegakkan. Pengambilan telur untuk diperdagangkan (lokal dan luar negeri) masih sering ditemui di sebagian daerah, seperti Sumatera Barat, Kalimantan dan Kepulauan Riau. Aktivitas penyelundupan telur penyu ke Malaysia di daerah perbatasan juga masih sulit dihentikan. Kerjasama antar negara diperlukan untuk dapat menyelesaikan aktivitas penyelundupan telur penyu. Keinginan dan kebutuhan masyarakat untuk dapat memanfaatkan potensi ekonomi penyu harus dilakukan secara benar, sehingga tidak bertentangan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang ada dan tidak melanggar prinsip-prinsip konservasi.

Komitmen dan dukungan dari bergai pihak merupakan kunci keberhasilan program konservasi penyu, termasuk komitmen antar negara. Dokumen RAN Konservasi Penyu ini masih terbuka terhadap penyempurnaan-penyempurnaan, sehingga aksi nyata yang dilakukan dapat menjamin kelestarian penyu di Indonesia.



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Lampiran



Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020

PELABORANA		Ditjen PRL, Pends, NGO	Disjen PRL: Numb, NGO	Dispen PRL Penals, NGD	Ditjen PRL; Penda, Pergaran Trage, NGO	Bitjen PRLi. Penda, Pregensa Tregg, NGO	Bitjen PRLi Noda, Perganan Treggi, NGO
WARETH		2016-2020	1016-2020	1016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2020	2016-2017
HONOR	my u di Lokani Prioritas	12 lokasi princitas	Vinkant	Sirken	Nacional	12 ideast prioritae	Moderate
INSTITUTE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	SARARAN II. Nesingkatnya Efriktifika Progediskan Hakitai Peneliman Ponyu di Lokasi Prioritaa*	Menhybatrya jandak hakkyang menetas dan kerindilike alam di 12 Wasel prisettas	Jamlah babitat berdagnat yang dibipakan upaya rehabithasi 40 9 kelasi petertias	Javish babtat penahran terdegrasi di bar karanan benservasi yang dilabekan apaya rehafalikasi	Janish wang penyayang berkad disebandan (dipadahan) is bokai penesasa panganan	Lavidah kokasi pelesikenn hara yang berhasil dibangan/ disingkas (peolisi yang lelah amasi) di 12 kokasi pelesitas	Terkinya Sarai Reprinsas Pencadangan Kawasan Konservasi
RENCANA ARSE	*Mentingkatorya Efektifitas	Mekkelan upay penjatatan sarang telar penya yang terastang	2. Melakukan rehalelitasi habitasi penaharan di dalam bawasan kemerwei yang mengakani degradusi;	Meldenkan enhaltitasi habitat posishara di har kowasan konservasi yang mengalami degradasi	4. Melakukan perlindungan dan penyekanatan sarang di luar kawasan kemeruani	Memperdapkan lokasi     pesebatan yang asan satok     mengantingan lemalian maka     at lang.	6. Mendaillasi prose percalangan habitar pendam penya menjadi kawasan kontervasi.
STRATEGI		1.1 Melindong, merehabilitasi dan menata	halita pemiuran penya di Jakasi prioritas.				

Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

PRESENTA	s data tahun	Selpen PRL. Selpen KKP. Pergernan Tinggi. NGO	Ottjen PSDAZ, Ottjen PSDAZ, Serjen GOT, Prenda, NGO	Ditjen PRL: Ditjen PSDIOS Sepen IOCP, Preguruan Thugs NGO	Ditjen PSDKP, Ditjen PSL, Penda, Seigen KKP, MGO	Ditjen PRL: Pemils, MGO
MAKETU	nängkan state	2016- BHIP 2017 Setpe 2017 Perg NGD	2026 DRI 2026 DRI 600	2027- DH 2020 DH 1000	2016- Die 2020 De 5eq 5eq	2016- DM
100001	aritas sebesar 50% diba	National day 12 lebast priorities	Newstreet	National den 12 lekasi priesitan	Milelani prioritas	Nestonal day 12 lokast prioritas
MURAINA	SASABAN-12 Terrenquidaya penurunan penangkapan dan perdagangan lingal penyu dan bilan di Johani penertas sebesar 50% dibamilingkan status dara tahun 2018-	Teradiseys hitan-luhan infernal lenserval perys (leafer, booklet, pates; bronze)	Terlaksananya amalahsa pertindangan penya	Terlahanserya pemberian apentasi kepada sake baktera star pertisipasinya daken kemerani penya	Terlaksananya prawes peradikan bagi pelangan Hadak pidana yang melaksikan perana katan Bagal perya dan toka di 12 lakasi pripri dan toka di 12 lakasi	Terlaks amanya pemilihan data penya tingkan maintal
MINAMA AKK	miller of the pendegarden i	Perchastan media biformasi kemarnasi penye;	Socialisto i regolasi perimdutipa penya kapada stala bolifera;	Percherian aperatasi kapada acatah akkers pelatasan kerserwai penya:	Melakarakan pengawasan dan peregakan hakun terhadap perandadan Tegal penya das telat	Melalukan pemilihan data penyu
	d urunnual ad	-	ri.	4	+	al
STRAFFILL	Terrespidage p	2.1 Meningkadam upaya assistinad, pengabanan dan pengaban halum				

Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

9130 BOD		BENCHMANOI	ON SECTION	10000	OLUMN	PELABORANA
wujednya pemura	9	emation persys yang tertangkap :	SEGRETAL 2: Therwolpidings personates lemnation person yang tertungkap secure tilah sengala (eccidental cartel) pada perikanan tuna langker dan gili net turun ishasar 2014.	i) pala perikanan tun	a bengine dan g	di net turus sebesar
Mengatang benation penyuyang dakhatian akrytas perikanan	2	Pergelenation by catch people, pergelenation	Perophaga an lada pedenas perpetentas è-ant peryupata da tangkay leughar dan giber	Nedomi	2016	Ditjen PK. Ditjen PT. BaldhangKP, LIPI, WWF, Perganas Trass
	H	Melakaka bindangan telah (70%) penyakasata by-cath penya hagi diserwi dan selapan.	Terbibanismy poling inclikiration buil bendungan tekeni penyalamban Aprilamban Aprilamba	National	2017-2018	Dilges PML 0 PSDART, Diges PT Balthaugh? Pergenan Trugs.
	el.	Pendangsupen projekanian propu deb doserves	Terlakamanya kapistan pendanya penya sendan penya jifi sasa kapeli yang dilakakan oleh oleserar paling selikit samak anta pena alat bangkap	Subsecti Dians, Suparted Barat, Ball	開発を開	Origina PT. Dispin PT. RESDINCE. WVET
	*	Pentanas by cotch perpadan penagananya aleh olterver,	Tecnolasys deta tr-and penys ment des en det auges (leughe des gelser)	Blong, Ball	2016-2020	Dilgen PT, BPDNGC BALTRANG RP, Programm Trags, WWT, FPLL Pro. Please
	el .	Foreborian aprintias logada sakhoda kapel atar partingastera dalam perpelantanian lycattri penya; dan	Telekonys penbertas apresios legada neiboda azu partizpolopa delen penpelonatan ir-ont i-penya	National	2028	Ditjon Pit. Ditjon Pit. Baldhaughit, WWF,
	d	Kajan modiliani she imglup ushak mengarangi Ar-onth penya dan ujcohanya. pengoporadannya	Neverthapp pality inclais total basis better reddiffers and tangless uses mengarings for stack penys	National	2017-2020	Diğen PT; GalibangiSi, Pergaman Traggi, WWF
	K	Serialisati del tenghap besti modificati	Techsonogu sellationi dal tangkay pang telah di malifikasi	Sultawei Utan. Sentatem Barat, Ball	2018-3620	Balthangth, Pergenies Tregs.

Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

HINKWA		Buyes PRU, Days PSDGP Persk, NOO	Ditjon PRL, Ditjon PSDR, Princia, WWF	Disjon PRL. Disjon PSDR.P Persola, WWT	Dajos PRIL. Dajos PSDS.P Peroda, WWF
WANTE		2016-21118	2018	3002	2019-2020
1597801	okiter lokasi penelaran	Lokas prorites	National	National	Lokus provins
INDUSTRIAL	SESSENDE 4. Terrespirate de la companie de la compa	Terfalcanarys perchantid as PORMAS pedali penyo di bakas procritto	Torishmenty point positive entrally historium of responsições Especitas becommo postya hagi FORMAS	And embargen date Tenediaries poling wolker ants model needgeschanglass stemm internst award that polish konsornasi penyu angemente tyang menengan penyu.	Terrup brancasai kango pengelo kan kataboonif konservani penya herbasis mayarakar paling sedikit di 2 kawasan kanseri mi
MENCANA AKSI	Terrepolity pens aist s	Membernik belongsik magurakat pedali penyudi Makasi prioritas	Biertek peringkutan kapantan magyarakat dalam bemernad penya:	Membangon dan     mengembangkun sistem insentif     bagi manyarakat yang     melakulan inmervasi penya-	Melakunakan pala pengelalaan kolahorati kenamusai penya di lakani prioritaa
STRATEGI		4.1 Meningkathan peran serts manyamban dalam			

Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

PREAMBANA		Bisjan PBL, Disjan PT, Bisishang KP, Birsibakov, Programan Tinggi NOO	Disper PRI., Disper PI., Balahang KP., BPSDAGEP. Pregames Taggi., NGO	Bilgion PRL. Digon PT, BildinkergGD, HPSERMEZP, PPSERMEZP, Nergornen Tinggli, NGO	Dojen PKL. Dojen PT, Balishing KP. Brigarian Tingó. Pregaran Tingó.
WASKING		26162017	2018 day 2020	3007-2018	2016-21220
IN VALUE	Spiriture homerway perpu	Meionad den 12 lokasi prioritas	Network dan 12 Johans priorities	Naviend das 12 lokasi prioritas	1
(Adorngazion)	2.46.6.6.2.2. Z.46.6.6.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	Performancy Kelempek Kerja (POKLA) benearten perpu di fugian matemi den 12 Mean prostan	Terinkonanya perumani nata POKIA paling selitar I sahan sekali	Persolatina renous par produces beforegates until program bostervini preys	Terfolesments formane befores dates residented as legislates knowns takat komet var penys
RENCANA ARISE	Terbanganita lemittaan atta	Memberstalt Kelomposk Kerpa     (POKJA) Konservasi Peryo di     thagikat pean Cden daerah;	Meldeanscher perfensen rutte     FOSD, song dhadin olde     penangka kepentiagan.	3. Nembangan stoten pendansan konservasi penpu berkelanjstan;	6. Sterpartrogues airtif dalem furum intermasional, asperti 105EA. SSHF, BISE, CT, 48.
THATTE		5.1 Messigadan kesidasa stistegis dengan berhajat pihak dalan nedakutak kenserasi pereu			

Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

Terfingskun erkomitatis percyc berthesis konservasi insensi dengan regulasi (I lakasi prioritat peda tahun 2017  Terfingskun erkomitatis percyc berthesis konservasi percyc securi throughous specimen shallow percyc securi throughous percyc berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis berthesis (I lakasi berthesis berthes
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Lampiran 1. Matrik detil rencana aksi konservasi penyu periode 1: 2016 - 2020 (lanjutan)

PELABERNA		Dejan PRL* Penals, NGO, Universities	Dejes PBL* Prends, NOO, Universities	Dajon PRL* Penda, NGO, Universitas	Diges PILL* Persols, NOO, Universities	Diges PILL* Periods, NOO, Universities	Dajan PBL* Persida, NOO, Daiwarahan
WINTE	atot	3016	2016-2013	2018-2028	2011-2028	3018-3018	2016.2019
LOKAID	ergrad pads taken	Named	Nemenal	Laboritore	Lokaro praertas	Named	7
MENTAL	SASSALAN7; Tecnellangs sixtem beformest dan database pengu yang terbitegyad pada tahun 2029	Terrodosty spokeum iskus pendalam penys	Telahamanya paling sediki mas kati bindragan telam pendanan penya hagi pengelala kasanan kotsersasi	Terlibananya pedia sa penyu ili fi kawasa katerinia pindas	Terlaksanya pemananya ake pensanan daya di palag sedha ana Massi pendaran	Terrochaeya davidase peny u national	Tendings sinn mismai perys yng fapat datan palik
HENCKAR ARTS	Terrellanys sixtem lafarma	Menymen poloniarithmed finan- dan monthoring populasi penym	Mobile herbings tolen destifiasi das profetas populari praye	Melakulan pendanan pendanan pengudi dalam kawasa kemerasa	. Nebshiro pedanan jur ograf peny.	5. Meeth nat database petrys emisons).	6. Meritat dan sengenbangkan sistem bibernak
reserve		7.1 Meaganfungless 1. database dan stem informal penys nasional	ri	per .	+	M	p#.







Denkoral Laureni das Laurkangunus Hayai Laur Direktoras Januarias Pangalaines Bassay kant REPRESENTATION BELAUTAN BAN PRESENTATION