

APPENDIX 1. WORKSHOP AGENDA

DATE	TIME	PROGRAMME
14 May	16.00 onwards	Check-in at Pinang Sari Hotel
	19.30 – 21.00	Dinner
15 May	08.00 – 09.00	Registration of participants
	09.00 – 10.30	Opening Session of the Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of the Organizing Committee - Address by Purwito Martosubroto, FAO/FISHCODE - Welcome Address of Director General of Capture Fisheries by Heriyanto Marwoto - Special Address by the Mayor of Banyuwangi
	11.00 – 11.45	Presentation: Introduction to Fisheries Management by Purwito Martosubroto Discussion
	11.45 – 13.30	Presentation: Issues to be addressed in each section of the Management Plan by Mark Elmer Discussion
	14.00 – 15.00	Presentation by Fisheries Services of East Java Province Discussion
	15.00 – 16.00	Presentation by Fisheries Services of Bali Discussion
	19.00 – 20.00	Dinner
16 May	08.00 – 09.00	Presentations: Bio-economic and social-cultural approach to fisheries management of sardinella in Bali Strait by Sahri M., Brawijaya University The use of an environmentally-sensitive model in the management of the Bali Strait sardinella fishery by Abdul Ghofar, Diponegoro University
	09.00 – 13.00	Working Group discussions
	14.00 – 15.30	Working Group discussions
	16.00 – 17.30	Plenary session to discuss the Working Group reports
17 May	08.00 – 10.00	Discussion of Fisheries Management Committee
	10.15 – 12.00	Conclusions and Recommendations Closure of the Workshop

APPENDIX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
R. Rompas Special Advisor to the Minister	Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan	Jalan MT Haryono Jakarta Selatan Tel. (021) 79180303 ext. 3111
Heriyanto Marwoto Secretary to the Director General	Directorate General of Capture Fisheries	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 PasarMinggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. (62-21) 7804116
Suharyadi Salim Director	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Parlin Tambunan Chief, Sub-directorate Marine Resources	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Ratnawati	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Elia Suwardi	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
M. Rosid	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Liliek Soeprijadi	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Jumali	Directorate of Fisheries Resources	Jalan Harsono RM No. 3 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Tel. and Fax (021) 7811672 E-mail: dfm@indosat.net.id
Subhat Nurhakim Director	Coordinating Center for Capture Fisheries Research (CCCFR)	Jalan Muara Baru Ujung Jakarta 14440 Tel (021) 6617909, Fax (021) 6612137 E-mail: kanlutmb@indosat.net.id
Gde Sedane Mertha Chief, Small-Pelagics Research	Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF)	Jalan Muara Baru Ujung Jakarta Tel (021)6602044, Fax (021)6612137 E-mail: kanlutmb@indosat.net.id

NAME	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
Abib T	Fishing Technique Development Centre	Jalan Coaster Semarang
Ch Budi Sasongko Chief Planning	Dinas Perikanan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
Iswahyudi Director	Dinas Perikanan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
Suparwoko Adisoemarto Chief Resources	Dinas Perikanan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
Bambang Sanyoto	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
Moharianto	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
I Ketut Wardananaya	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Jembrana, Bali	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
H. Kamid M.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
R. Bunyamin	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
M. Yusuf	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prop. Jawa Timur	Jalan A Yani 152 B Wonocolo, Surabaya Tel. (031) 8291907, Fax (031) 8281672
IBP Wisnawa Manuaba Director	Dinas Perikanan Propinsi Bali	Jalan Patimura 77 Denpasar, Bali Tel. (0361) 227926, Fax (0361) 223562
IGN Ray Sedana	Dinas Perikanan Propinsi Bali	Jalan Patimura 77 Denpasar, Bali Tel. 227926
Made Sukaya	Dinas Perikanan Propinsi Bali	Jalan Patimura 77 Denpasar, Bali Tel. 227926
I Gede Arka	Dinas Perikanan Kab. Badung	Badung - Bali
Kismanto Chief	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Kab. Banyuwangi	Jalan Brgjen Katamso 2 Banyuwangi Tel. (0333) 421418

NAME	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
Chairil Anwar	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan, Kab. Banyuwangi	Jalan Airlangga 5 C Banyuwangi Tel. (0333) 410609
Hary Cahyo P.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Kab. Banyuwangi	Jalan Brgjen Katamso No.2 Banyuwangi Tel. (0333) 421418
Wagiran DS	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Kab. Banyuwangi	Jalan Brgjen Katamso No.2 Banyuwangi Tel. (0333) 421418
Arifin Usman	PT Muncar	Jalan Pelabuhan 1 Muncar, Banyuwangi Tel. (033) 593274
Sigit Pramudyo	Asosiasi Pengalengan Ikan	Jalan Pelabuhan 1 Muncar, Banyuwangi Tel. (033) 593274
Moh. Zainullah	Mantri Perikanan	Desa Tembokrejo Muncar, Banyuwangi 593149
M. Fatchurrochman As. Chief	LPPMHP Muncar	Jalan Pelabuhan 1 Muncar Banyuwangi Tel. (0333) 593304
Sladi Riyadi	HNSI	Muncar, Banyuwangi
I Wayan Sudiarsana Yoga Secretary	KUD Mina Karya	Desa Pengambangan Kec. Negara – Bali Tel. (0365) 42485
H. Hasan Basri	Nelayan ³ /PSBK Kalimoro	Desa Tembokrejo RT 01/XII Kalimoro Muncar, Banyuwangi
I Wayan Karnenta S	Nelayan	Desa Perancak. Kec. Negara Jembrana, Bali
Jailani	Nelayan/PSBK	Desa Tembokrejo RT 02/VIII Dusun Muncar Baru Banyuwangi
RM Buchori	Nelayan /PSBK	Desa Kalimati, Kedungrejo Muncar, Banyuwangi
Nurhali	Nelayan /PSBK	Desa Kalimati, Kedungrejo Muncar, Banyuwangi
Mastur	Nelayan/PSBK	Desa Kalimati, Kedungrejo Muncar, Banyuwangi
Sahri Muhammad	Universitas Brawijaya (UNIBRAW)	Malang

³ Nelayan=fisherman

NAME	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
Nurochman	Fakultas Perikanan UNIBRAW	Malang
Abdul Ghofar	Diponegoro University	Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir Dan Lautan, Fakultas Perikanan Dan Kelautan UNDIP Gedung Widya Puraya Lt 2 Kampus UNDIP Tembalang, Semarang Tel. (024) 7460046 Email: wr-gofar@semarang.wasantara.net.id
Noel Taylor Moore	ADB/Cofish Project	Jalan Terogong Raya No. 34 Cilandak Barat, Jakarta 12430 Tel. (021) 7512278, 75901255-56 Fax (021) 75901257
Bambang Mardiyanto	ADB/Cofish Project	Jalan Terogong Raya No. 34 Cilandak Barat, Jakarta 12430 Tel. (021) 7512278, 75901255-56 Fax (021) 75901257
Asmani Mochtar	ADB/Cofish Project	Jalan Terogong Raya No. 34 Cilandak Barat, Jakarta 12430 Tel. (021) 7512278, 75901255-56 Fax (021) 75901257
Mark Elmer	Queensland Fisheries Service	Floor 2, Primary Industries Bld 80 Ann Street Brisbane GPO Box 46 Brisbane Qld 4001 Australia Tel. 07 3225 1844, Fax 07 3227 8792 Email: elmerm@dpi.qld.gov.au
Purwito Martosubroto	Fisheries Resources Division Fisheries Department FAO	Viale delle Terme di Caracala 00100-Rome, Italy Tel. (39-06)5705-6469 Fax (39-06)5705-3020 E-mail: Purwito.Martosubroto@fao.org

APPENDIX 3. ADDRESS BY FAO/FISHCODE

Distinguished Major of Banyuwangi, Mr Samsul Hadi
Director-General for Capture Fisheries (represented by Mr Marwoto, the Secretary to DGCF)
Prof Rompas, Special Advisor to the Minister
Director of Resources, Mr Suharyadi Salim
Heads of Provincial Fisheries Services of Bali and of East Java,
Fellow participants, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of FAO, let me firstly share a big welcome of the Organizing Committee to all participants to this workshop, and secondly let me convey our thanks to staff of the Directorate of Resources in Jakarta and of the Provincial Fisheries Service of East Java and Banyuwangi for the good co-operation and excellent preparation in the organization of this workshop.

You are well aware that a continued declining trend of global fish production has stimulated concerns of world fisheries communities on the future of the sector. The decline will continue, unless systematic attempts are made to strengthen fisheries management. The concern of the world fisheries communities has been reflected by the long process of meetings, negotiations and consultations that resulted in the formulation and adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in 1995. The CCRF has provided useful guidelines for leaders in the fisheries sector in developing good management programmes for the sector to the benefit of current and future generations. The present workshop is a part of the FAO activities in implementing CCRF to which the Norwegian Government has provided financial support. This workshop is a follow-up to the one held in Denpasar (Bali) in 1999 and its aim is to refine the Draft Management Plan developed in 1999. To assure efforts towards achieving good fisheries management, stakeholders need to participate in the development of management plans since they are the ones who have the highest interest in the sector. Although fishery resources are renewable, they are not inexhaustible. Overfishing and other overcapacity will lead to detrimental impacts on the resources, fishers and on the sector as a whole.

For your information, the FISHCODE project is assisting three countries in Southeast Asia, namely Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. In these activities FAO has used experts from our neighbouring country, Australia, to provide assistance in developing fisheries management plans. Mr Mark Elmer from the Queensland Fisheries Agency (Australia) will be with us in the next three days to assist us in refining the Management Plan of the lemuru fisheries of Bali Strait. Australia is one of the countries that has extensive experience in developing management plans for fisheries and the country has set as a target that by 2003 all fisheries in Australia will be furnished with a fisheries management plan. I am glad to learn that our colleagues from the ADB/Cofish Project are also here to participate in the workshop. I believe that their presence will be of importance since their project is also addressing fisheries management issues and it has some components focussing on coastal fisheries in the Banyuwangi District.

Finally I wish you successful deliberations in the workshop.

Purwito Martosubroto
Technical Coordinator for Asia, FAO/FISHCODE Project

APPENDIX 4. ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CAPTURE FISHERIES

(delivered by Mr Heryoto Marwoto, Secretary to the Director General of Capture Fisheries)

Representative and expert of FAO,
Mr Rompas, Special Advisor to the Minister,
Director for Resources of DGCF,
Heads of the Provincial Fisheries Services of East Java and Bali,
Honorable Major of Banyuwangi Regency and his staff,
Representatives from fishing and processing industry,
Director for Research and Development,
Staff of DGCF,

Ladies and gentlemen,

First of all let us be thankful to God for His mercy to allow us to be here in good health to participate in this important workshop. We all know that meetings like this have been conducted many times between the staff of the two provinces surrounding Bali Strait to address issues relevant to the fisheries in the Strait. Today through the assistance of FAO we are going again to discuss the lemuru fisheries, which reflects not only how important the fishery for the two provinces is, but also how important it is to address the right questions.

Despite its relatively small area, about 2,500 km², the Bali Strait offers a good potential for lemuru, which have been exploited by fishers from the two provinces. Most of the fish and the fish products are consumed by people in Bali and Java, while some of the canned products are also exported abroad. Recently there is also a limited demand for lemuru as bait for longline fishing.

Fellow participants, ladies and gentlemen,

One of the unique characters of the lemuru fishery is the dominance of a single species in the fishery, which allows for single species fishery management as is commonly practiced in temperate and sub-tropical regions. Furthermore, the lemuru fishery in the Bali Strait has been conducted for generations by fishers from the surrounding area, namely from the Banyuwangi District of East Java and the Badung and Jimbaran Districts of Bali. Only occasionally fishers from outside the area, namely from other areas of East Java (e.g. Madura), will fish in the Strait.

We have noticed through time that the lemuru fishery in the Bali Strait has been managed jointly by the two provinces, as the resources are shared by the two provinces. Various management measures have been jointly agreed upon, such as in the case of zoning, mesh size limitations and numbers of fishing boats allowed to fish. Similar joint agreements have also been in action for the marketing and processing industry. The question that we should think of now is whether the enactment of Autonomy Law No. 22/1999 would have an impact on the agreed principles that have been in place, considering that with this new law more power of authority has been delegated to the district level.

Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen,

The management of lemuru in the Bali Strait reflects the good cooperation between the two provinces, however, it does not mean it is free of problems. Problems and constraints always exist despite good efforts. Constraints are the low level of awareness among fishing communities, the inadequate coordination of effort among institutions as shown by the practice of fishmeal production from small size fish. This also relates to the high capacity of the processing sector. On the other hand, monitoring systems on the industry by officials concerned are still far from adequate, so that in some cases the industry will adopt new technologies without considering the availability of resources.

In fishery management, cooperation with stakeholders is of importance. In the case of small-scale fisheries it is certainly not easy for the fishers to understand the concept of management. However, once the message gets through they will follow. It is in this regard that caution needs to be exercised when dealing with MCS for small-scale fishers and their participation in MCS could be an asset.

Participants, ladies and gentlemen,

The fisheries in the Bali Strait have special features, including:

- (1) The area is relatively small;
- (2) The lemuru has a relatively high potential and almost form a single species fishery;
- (3) The resources are exploited by fishers from the two provinces.

The experience in developing a fisheries management plan for Bali Strait, with its own problems and constraints, will enrich our knowledge of the practice of fisheries management. This could be used as a basis for the application of fisheries management in other areas.

Participants, ladies and gentlemen,

I hope this workshop will be able to elaborate further the components of the Draft Management Plan developed in 1999 by taking into account what has happened in the last two year period. Participants should be able to discuss relevant issues frankly, without any hindrance and with the aim of attaining sustainable fisheries for the benefit of present and future generations.

You are well aware that the concept of CCRF developed by FAO and adopted by member states in 1995, has become the most important reference for those who wish to attain sustainable fisheries development. This present workshop is an important step of the long process of fisheries management and the lessons learned will be of significant value. Therefore, in this opportunity I would like to extend our gratitude to FAO, and especially to Mr Purwito Martosubroto, for the generous support to the workshop. Finally I wish you all a successful deliberation in the workshop. May God bless us.

Thank you.

Director-General of Capture Fisheries
Dr. Made L. Nurdjana

**APPENDIX 5. ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF THE BANYUWANGI
REGENCY**

The Director-General for Capture Fisheries, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries,
Representative of FAO,
The Heads of Provincial Fisheries Services of Bali and East Java,
Representatives of the fisheries industry, guests, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all let us be thankful to Allah SWT for His mercy to allow us to be here this morning in good health. I am honoured to be here for the opening session of this important workshop with the hope that you will be able to find ways and means to solve the problems and constraints in the Bali Strait fishery. I sincerely hope that the discussions and deliberations in the coming three days will be fruitful and that the workshop will meet its objectives.

At this opportunity I would like to provide you with some information that would be relevant to your discussions.

Firstly, although Bali Strait is relatively small (about 2,500km²), it is unique in the sense that it is endowed with a huge potential of lemuru that fishers of the two provinces have been dependent upon. Currently there has been an increasing concern caused by the growing number of cases of detrimental fishing such as “mini trawl”, “handak”, etc. Efforts need to be stepped up to strengthen compliance with rules and regulations.

Guests, participants, ladies and gentlemen,

Another related issue of concern is the increased number of vessels from neither Bali nor East Java having come to fish in the area. Therefore, concerted efforts need to be focussed on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to protect the source of income of the fishers from the two Provinces, who have been fishing in Bali Strait for generations.

Secondly, in the context of sustainable development we have to pay attention to our environment. As some of our coral reefs, which serve as important nursery grounds, have been subject to coral mining and detrimental fishing using harmful chemicals, we have to find ways and means to protect this ecosystem.

Thirdly, in an effort to ensure sustainable lemuru fisheries, there is a need to protect the environment that the resources inhabit. To ensure a good environment for the young lemuru, a plantation programme for mangroves is necessary in the coastal areas of some parts of Bali and Banyuwangi.

Finally, in the name of Allah SWT, I declare the workshop open.
Best wishes for your deliberations and a successful workshop.

Ir Ibnu Hadi
Mayor of Banyuwangi Regency

APPENDIX 6

INTRODUCTION TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT⁴

Purwito Martosubroto

TO HAVE A GOOD GRASP OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SEVERAL QUESTIONS MIGHT BE ADDRESSED:

- What is fisheries management?
- Why do we need fisheries management?
- How to conduct fisheries management?

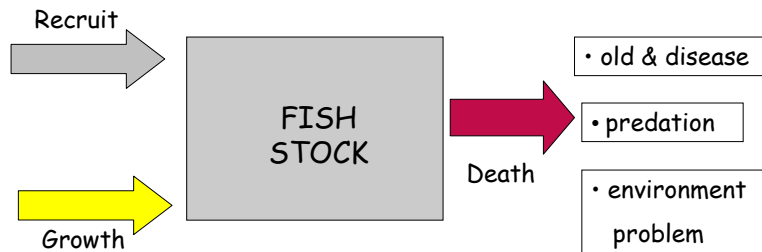
Fisheries management deals with resources and people exploiting the resources

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF FISH RESOURCES

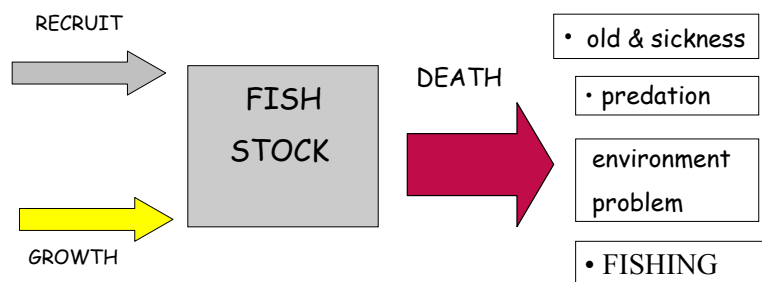
- Do not belong to anyone (as long as still in the water)
- Live in aquatic medium which is not penetrable by eye sight
- Always moving
- Relatively strong species interaction (compared to terrestrial species)
- Renewable resources but not inexhaustible
- Aquatic medium is not static

⁴ Converted from a Powerpoint presentation

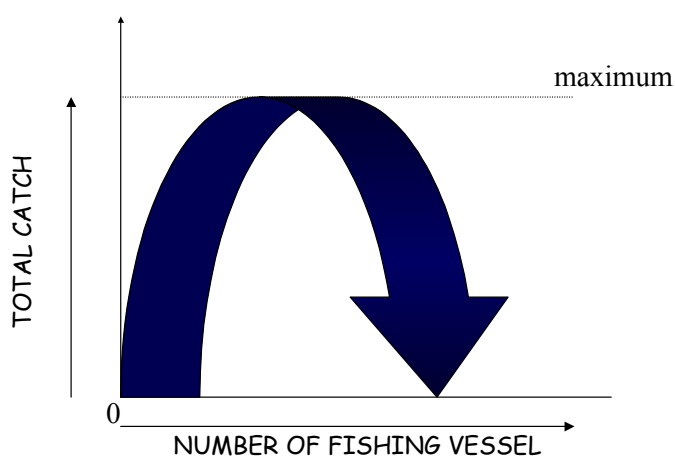
CONDITION OF STOCK WITH NO FISHING



CONDITION OF STOCK WITH FISHING



ROUGH REPRESENTATION OF THE IMPACT OF FISHING



WHAT IS FISHERIES MANAGEMENT?

Definition:

The integrated process of information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of resources and formulation and implementation, with enforcement as necessary, of regulation or rules which govern fisheries activities in order to ensure the continued productivity of the resources and accomplishment of other fisheries objectives.

• What required for fisheries management?

• Information on fish stock (species, distribution, quantity, etc)

• Information on fishing fleet & fishery industry :

- number & kind of fishing gear and vessel
- number of fishers, processing units, landing site, etc.
- cost of fishing operation
- price of fish by size and quality

• Management measures

• MCS scheme

HOW TO CONDUCT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT?

- ***DEVELOP A FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:***
- How to obtain data and information?
- Licensing system
- Control mechanism
- Distribution of authority between Central/Federal and Provincial/State Government
- Consultation between Government and other stakeholders

- ***DEVELOP A FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN***
- On the basis of type of fisheries (demersal, pelagic, shrimp, tuna)
- On the basis of area (west coast, east coast, etc.)
- On the basis of main fishing gear (trawl, gillnets, etc.)
- Develop by government and other stakeholders
- It has a dynamic feature (being continued process)
- To be published (for transparency)
- Subject to regular evaluation
- The amount of budget is proportional to the value of fisheries

**A Fisheries Management Plan is the
backbone of
Fisheries Management**

**Fisheries Management without a Plan
is like
a Car without Steering Wheel**

APPENDIX 7. SOME NOTES ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLANNING
by M. Elmer

MENGAPA PERLU SUATU RENCANA (PENGELOLAAN PERIKANAN)?	I	WHY HAVE A (FISHERIES MANAGEMENT) PLAN?
“Rencana” mencerminkan administrasi yang bertanggung jawab sehubungan dengan meningkatnya interest lokal, nasional dan internasional terhadap pengelolaan sumberdaya alam.	1	Plans represent prudent and responsible administration in times of increasing local, national and international interest in management of (natural) resources.
Dalam suatu rencana, arah strategis merupakan suatu pilihan yang sadar, bukanlah merupakan hasil dari proses evolusi.	2	In a plan, the strategic direction becomes a conscious choice, not a product of evolution over time.
Mempunyai suatu rencana berarti suatu pertimbangan alternatif dalam berbagai skenario.	3	Having a plan is about considering alternatives in different settings / or scenarios.
Rencana dapat/seogyanya dikembangkan dalam hubungannya dengan dan untuk mencapai kebijaksanaan “pemerintahan keseluruhan”, harapan “semua komunitas/masyarakat”, keuntungan seluruh industri.	4	Plans can/should be developed in conjunction with and to achieve wider “whole of government” policy, “whole of community” expectations, “whole of industry” benefit.
Pembuatan rencana yang efektif akan dapat mengidentifikasi sumberdaya manusia dan sumberdaya fisik yang dimanfaatkan. Sumberdaya pokok mana yang diperlukan untuk sukses, kesenjangan informasi mana yang harus diisi (research, monitoring, surveillance), dan dalam beberapa hal, urutan prioritasnya.	5	Effective planning will identify slack resources that can be saved or redirected. What critical resources are required for success, what information gaps need to be filled (research, monitoring, surveillance), and in each case, their order of priority.
Perencanaan yang baik akan mengkaitkan arah strategis dan aktivitas operasional sebagaimana direncanakan.	6	Good planning will link strategic direction and operational activity in a purposeful way.
Adanya suatu “rencana” akan membantu dalam pembuatan keputusan yang mendadak dan mungkin tidak diharapkan.	7	Having a plan assists in the event of having to make sudden and unexpected decisions.
PROSES PERENCANAAN	II	THE PLANNING PROCESS
Akan mengidentifikasi peluang dan ancaman lebih awal.	1	Will identify opportunities and threats on the horizon earlier than would happen otherwise.
Akan membentuk suatu wadah informasi dan kesadaran tentang maksud dan tujuan.	2	Will build a body of information and awareness about its purpose.
Akan mengembangkan kemampuan para peserta.	3	Will develop the capabilities of participants.

Akan membentuk pemahaman bersama dan akan menerima kelemahan strategis dan operasional yang mungkin sebelumnya tersembunyi.	4	Will establish corporate knowledge and acceptance of strategic and operational weaknesses that would otherwise be hidden or overlooked.
Proses dan luaran akan terbuka untuk scrutiny yang luas, analisa dan diskusi.	5	The process and outcomes are subject to wider scrutiny, analysis and discussion.
Keputusan yang diambil akan sesuai dengan yang di-cita2-kan.	5a	Decisions that are taken are likely to better fit the general thrust of what is trying to be achieved.
Deviasi dan koreksi akan muncul lebih cepat.	5b	Deviations, and corrections, will emerge more quickly
Komitment untuk mencapai tujuan bersama yang transparan dapat diperoleh melalui keterlibatan semua peserta dalam process.	6	Commitment to common transparent goals can be gained more readily through involvement of participants in the process.
KELEMAHAN DALAM PERENCANAAN	III	WEAKNESSES IN PLANNING
Perencanaan bisa menjadi pekerjaan rutin tanpa tujuan praktis	1	Planning can become a ritual without practical purpose.
Perencanaan dapat menjadi beban pihak Admnistrasi jika pekerjaan operasi menjadi pekerjaan rutin sehingga menyimpang dari upaya menangani issues yang strategis.	2	Planning can become a burden to the Administration when the pressures of day-to-day operations drive out the capacity to deal with strategic issues.
Perlu komitmen jujur dari semua pihak yang berkepentingan untuk mencapai sukses.	3	There is a need for genuine commitment from a wider range of interests for success.
Perencanaan mungkin membatasi fleksibilitas dari management untuk merespond keadaan yang tidak diharapkan.	4	There is no guarantee that a plan will deliver better outcomes over snap decisions.
Tidak ada jaminan bahwa suatu rencana akan menghasilkan luaran yang lebih baik dari keputusan yang tidak terencana.	5	Planning may restrict the flexibility of management to respond to unexpected circumstances.
KESIMPULAN	IV	SUMMARY
Perencanaan merupakan peluang meningkatkan kontrol terhadap suatu kejadian, untuk menentukan, antisipasi atau merubah hasil luaran.	1	Planning is an opportunity to increase one's control over events, to determine, anticipate or alter outcomes.
Kehadiran suatu rencana membantu peserta untuk mendukung arah yang sudah disetujui.	2	The existence of a plan helps people conform with and contribute to an overall agreed direction.
PERENCANAAN LEBIH BAIK TIDAK DIBUAT KALAU DILAKSANAKAN DENGAN SETENGAH2.	V	PLANS ARE BETTER NOT DONE THAN DONE POORLY.

**APPENDIX 8. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE MANAGEMENT PLAN
by M Elmer**

ISSUES UNTUK DIBAHAS DALAM SETIAP KOMPONEN DARI RENCANA PENGELOLAAN		ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN EACH SECTION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Setiap kelompok kerja menyiapkan suatu pemaparan sesuai dengan topik komponentnya untuk dimasukkan dalam rencana pengelolaan yang akan dibahas dalam workshop. Rancangan perencanaan ini merupakan pengembangan dari dokumen dasar yang disepakati dalam workshop yang lalu di Bali, 6-8 April 1999.		The relevant working groups should prepare a statement on their respective topic/s for inclusion in the draft management plan being prepared by the workshop. The draft plan is an expansion of the base document prepared by the previous workshop at Bali on 6-8 April 1999.
Rencana tsb terdiri dari beberapa komponen seperti dibawah ini. Kelompok kerja diharapkan mengeceknya, menambah atau menguranginya dimana perlu sepanjang ada kaitannya dengan perikanan lemuru yang dibicarakan.		The plan is made up of a number of sections listed below. Working groups should check to ensure that they cover each of the topics mentioned under each section heading, or leave them out if considered not relevant in the case of this (Bali sardinella) fishery.
DESKRIPSI DARI PERIKANAN	A	DESCRIPTION OF FISHERY
Jenis species yang tertangkap	1	Species taken
Daerah (disertakan dengan peta)	2	Area (defined) (map of location showing actual area)
Cara penangkapan (jenis dan deskripsi serta sejarah pemakaiannya)	3	Fishing methods (list and describe, history of growth in their use)
Informasi sosial-ekonomi (trend produksi, tenaga kerja, kapal, alat, jumlah tenaga yang terlibat dalam setiap sektor, hal2 lain yang penting dalam perikanan ini)	4	Socio-economic information (fishery production over time, employment, boats, gear, people engaged in each sector, other information of importance to this fishery)
JURISDIKSI	B	JURISDICTION
Institusi yang berwenang	1	Responsible agency/ies
Peraturan perundangan yang berlaku	2	Existing legislation covering the fishery
Institusi yang berwenang sesuai dengan peraturan perundangan	3	Government agencies with responsibilities for the fishery under that legislation
Peranan dan tanggung jawab dari institusi	4	Roles of responsible agencies
Persetujuan formal atau informal antar institusi.	5	Formal or informal agreements between departments/agencies

<p>STATUS SUMBERDAYA DAN LINGKUNGANNYA</p> <p>(Merupakan bagian baru sebagai pengganti bagian lama dengan judul “Reset dan pengkajian stock” dan diletakkan sebelum “Objectives” agar lebih memudahkan.)</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>STATUS OF STOCK/S AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>(This section has been included as a new heading. It previously appeared under the heading, Research and Stock Assessment, but is better placed here ahead of the fishery objectives for better understanding.)</p>
<p>Ringkasan pengkajian lama</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Past assessments summarised</p>
<p>Pertimbangan terhadap pengaruh perikanan terhadap lingkungan/ikan2 rucuh/ikan2 yang dibuang</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Considerations of fishery effects on catch/discards/environment</p>
<p>Pemaparan singkat tentang status perikanan</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Summary statement on status of the fishery</p>
<p>Informasi ilmiah dan informasi lain (monitoring) yang mendukung pemaparan singkat diatas perlu dilampirkan</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Attachment of scientific and monitoring information that led to the above summary statement</p>
<p>TUJUAN TENTANG PENGELOLAAN (GOALS, VISI, DLL)</p> <p>(Seksi ini berisi objectives dari segi biologi, ekologi, ekonomi dan sosial. Untuk mengecek agar goals yang dipilih dapat dicapai dengan membandingkan dengan isi artikel 7 dari Kode Etik Perikanan yang bertanggung jawab).</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT (GOALS, VISION ETC.)</p> <p>(This section will contain objectives for biological, ecological, economic and social purposes. A reliable check of whether the goals chosen cover all aspects of the fishery can be achieved by comparing the results with the contents of Article 7 of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries – the Section on Fisheries Management)</p>
<p>Berikut ini adalah cheklist dari issues yang mungkin terliput dalam Objective Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan</p>		<p>The following is a checklist of issues that might be covered by a Management Plan Objective.</p>
<p>Objective dari aspek biologi</p>	<p>D1</p>	<p>Biological Objectives</p>
<p>Pemanfaatan lestari dengan tingkat exploitasi yang optimal</p>	<p>D1a</p>	<p>Sustainable use through optimal exploitation levels</p>
<p>Menserasikan kapasitas penangkapan (kapal, alat) dengan pemanfaatan yang lestari</p>	<p>D1b</p>	<p>Matching fishing capacity (boats, gears) to sustainable use of stocks</p>
<p>Kewajiban dari policy nasional, sediaan makanan, kemiskinan dan yang lain</p>	<p>D1c</p>	<p>National policy obligations, food supply, poverty, other.</p>
<p>Objective dari aspek ekologi</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Ecological Objectives</p>
<p>Mengurangi hasil tangkap sampingan dan pengaruh penangkapan terhadapnya</p>	<p>D2a</p>	<p>Minimise waste, discarding, catch of non-target fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species.</p>

Adopsi teknologi baru dan informasi untuk mengurangi pengaruh negatif dari penangkapan	D2b	Adoption of new technologies and information to avoid undesirable effects of fishing
Objective dari aspek sosial	D3	Social Objectives
Kepentingan nelayan kecil, untuk kehidupan yang layak	D3a	Interests of subsistence fishers, a secure and just livelihood
Prioritas kepentingan bagi nelayan kecil?	D3b	Preferential access to small scale fishers?
Prioritas kepentingan bagi nelayan tradisional	D3c	Preferential access to traditional fishers
Lainnya	D3d	Other
Komponen yang berkaitan dengan hal diatas?	D3e	Subject to above?
Allokasi akses yang seimbang	i	Equitable allocation of access
Tingkat pendapatan dan issue kemiskinan	ii	Income levels and poverty issues?
Mengurangi dampak sosial dari penyesuaian perikanan (kapal dan tenaga)	iii	Minimising social effects of fishery adjustment (boats and people)
Kontinuitas dari supply makanan, industri pasca panen	iv	Continuity of food supply, fish processing industry
Keamanan makanan, kesehatan dan	v	Food safety, health and safety
Penangkapan illegal	D3f	Illegal fishing
Pengurangan konflik antar pengguna	D3g	Minimise conflict between users
Objective dari segi ekonomi	D4	Economic Objectives
Mendapat keuntungan melalui strategi penangkapan dan pengelolaan perikanan yang cost effective.	D4a	Profits through permitting effective fishing strategies, and cost effective management
Objectives dari penyuluhan	D5	Extension Objectives
Peningkatan ketrampilan nelayan dan kesadaran akan peraturan pengelolaan dan tujuannya	D5a	Improve skills of fishers and awareness of management rules and their purpose
Objectives dari segi kepatuhan	D6	Compliance Objectives
Terjaminnya peraturan yang dipatuhi oleh para pengguna	D6a	To ensure rules are followed by participants
PENGELOLAAN OPERASIONAL	E	OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT
Maksud dari bab ini adalah untuk menggambarkan aturan pengelolaan yang diperlukan untuk mencapai objective diatas.	E1	The purpose of this section is to describe the management measures that are necessary to meet the above objectives.