MINISTERIAL DECREE

MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 70/KEPMEN KP/2016 ON

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP) OF THE BLUE SWIMMING CRAB
IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS OF INDONESIA

ONE	Establish a fisheries management plan for BSC in Indonesia's fisheries management areas, thereof called "RPP Rajungan in WPPNRI", which is an integral part of this decree.
TWO	BSC FMP in WPPNRI is a guideline for the government, local government and stakeholders in implementing BSC fisheries management in WPPNRI.
THREE	This Decree is effective since the date of issuance

Jakarta, 27 December 2016

MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND
FISHERIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

SUSI PUDJIASTUTI

ANNEXE

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE BLUE SWIMMING CRAB IN
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS OF INDONESIA

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Linkage of the decree with CCRF and Indonesia's fisheries law, indicating fisheries management as an integrated effort from data and information gathering, analyses, planning, consultation, decision making, resources allocation, implementation and law enforcement by the government or other authority toward sustainable productivity and other agreed objectives, and the three pillars of fisheries development: sustainability, sovereignty and prosperity. Therefore the construction of FMP is based on *Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management* (EAFM).

B. Objectives

BSC FMP is meant to support the Fisheries Law with the overall objective to provide a guideline for the government, local government and stakeholders in implementing BSC fisheries management in WPPNRI.

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C. Vision of fisheries management

To establish a sovereign and sustained BSC fisheries management for the welfare of fisheries and coastal communities.

D. Management scope and areas

FMP contains the BSC fisheries status and strategic planning, specifically for four FMAs: 571, 711, 712, dan 713, which involve 25 provincial government (Aceh, Sumatera Utara, Riau, Kepulauan Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Lampung, Banten, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Utara, Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Sulawesi Selatan, PSulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara, and Sulawesi Barat).

CHAPTER II
FISHERIES STATUS

BSC distribution throughout Indonesian seas, in particular east Sumatera, north Java, south and southeast Sulawesi. Existing studies and the Ministerial Decree 47/KEPMEN-KP/2016 suggest the BSC fisheries status as Tables 1-4 below.

Tabel 1. BSC Potential Estimates

No	WPPNRI	Potential (000 ton/yr)
1	571	3,065
2	572	955
3	573	659
4	711	9,437
5	712	22,637

6	713	6,740
7	714	2,180
8	715	643
9	716	424
10	717	22
11	718	1,911

Tabel 2. CPUE in some Indonesian BSC fisheries

NO	Location	Trend of CPUE	S0URCE
1	WPPNRI 712	decreasing	Budiarto, 2015
2	WPPNRI 713 (Kabupaten Pangkep, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan)	decreasing	Jafar, 2011
3	WPPNRI 713 (perairan Kabupaten Maros, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan)	decreasing	Susanto, 2006

Tabel 3. Exploitation rate (E) in some BSC fisheries

NO	LOCATION	E	SOURCE
1	Lampung Timur, Lampung	0,76	Zairion (2015)
2	Cirebon, Jawa Barat	0.82	Ernawati-Sumiono (2015)
3	Demak, Jawa Tengah	0,78	Ernawat-Sumiono (2015)
4	Pati, Jawa Tengah	0,80	Ernawati (2013)
5	Rembang, Jawa Tengah	0,78	Ernawati-Sumiono (2015)
6	Sumenep, Jawa Timur	0,72	Ernawati-Sumiono(2015)
7	Takalar, Sulawesi Selatan	0,78	Nuraeni (2013)

Tabel 4. Utilization level at FMA level (as per Min Decree 47/2016)

No	WPPNRI	Exploitation rate, E	Notes
1	571	0.74	*Fully-Exploited*
2	572	1.06	*Over-Exploited*
3	573	0.64	*Fully-Exploited*
4	711	0.63	*Fully-Exploited*
5	712	1.05	*Over-Exploited*
6	713	1.52	*Over-Exploited*
7	714	1.04	*Over-Exploited*
8	715	1.20	*Over-Exploited*
9	716	1.09	*Over-Exploited*
10	717	1.45	*Over-Exploited*
11	718	0.17	*Moderate*

Note: E < 0.5 = *Moderate*; E 0.5 ≤ E < 1 = *Fully-exploited;* E ≥ 1 = *Over-exploited*

Evaluation using EAFM approach in 2013 suggests the following :
Stocks : green to red, mostly red (3/5 indicator)
Environment : green to red, moderate (roughly equal green, yellow and red)
Fishing : portable trap predominate (43% of 4 fishig types)
This chapter also contains a description of the BSC fishery and socioeconomics – no thorough evaluation has yet been performed

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLANNING

A. Management issues

Table 5. Priority issues in BSC fisheries management

ISSUE	
A	Stocks and environments
1	BSC stock degradation
2	Fishing upon berried female and undersized crab
3	Habitat degradation
4	Unreported catch data
5	Limited scientific information on stock status, distribution and life cycles
B	Soscio-Eoonomy
1	Increasing market demand on undersized- and berried female-free crab

2	Limited financial access for crab fishers
3	Use of non-selective and destructive fishing gears
C	Governance
1	Low level of knowledge and awareness on fisheries sustainability among fishers, collectors, *mini plant*, and other stakeholders
2	Insufficient law enforcement and *Harvest Control Rule*
3	Low participation of fishers in decision making on BSC fisheries management

B. Goals and objectives

Goal 1: "Establish sustainable BSC stocks and environment"

Objectives:

1. Improvement in stock status and sustainability in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712, and WPPNRI 713 within 4 years;
2. 70% of the crab catch comply with regulation within 3 years;
3. Improvement in crab habitat in WPPNRI 712 to "moderate" within 5 years;
4. 50% crab producers provide accurate catch report in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712, and WPPNRI 713 within 4 years;
5. 90% crab processors provide accurate catch report within 4 years;
6. More accurate and sufficient scientific information on crab stock status, distribution and life cycle in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712, and WPPNRI 713 within 4 years.

Goal 2: "Increasing economic benefits from sustainable BSC fisheries to improve the welfare of fishers"

Objectives:

1. Surveillance and control mechanism follow the standard or regulation within 4 years;
2. Sufficient capital facilitation for fishers in crab fisheries centers in WPPNRI 712 and WPPNRI 713 within 3 years;
3. Increase in numbers to 60% of sustainable crab fishing operated in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712 and WPPNRI 713 within 2 years.

Goal 3: "Increasing participation and compliance among stakeholders to perform responsible BSC fisheries management"

Objectives:

1) 50% fishers, collector, *mini plant*, and other stakeholders in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712 and WPPNRI 713 understand on the importance of crab sustainability to support their fisheries within 3 yeras;
2) 25% fishers in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI 712 and WPPNRI 713 implement sustainable fisheries management within 4 years;
3) 50% increase in compliance to regulation in WPPNRI 571, WPPNRI 711, WPPNRI

712 and WPPNRI 713 within 4 years;

4) 50% increase in crab fishers' participation in decision making process.

C. Indicators and benchmarks

Indicators and benchmarks are set for each of the above objectives and targets in 6 Tables.

CHAPTER IV
MANAGEMENT, EVALUATION AND REVIEW PERIOD

A. Management period is set for 5 years

B. Evaluation will be performed annually under the coordination of DG Capture Fisheries using participatory approach.

C. Review will be performed 5 yearly using 5 EAFM indicators (stocks, environment, fishing, social, economy and institution

Review will also be based on: global BSC fisheries development, latest scientific information, (any) changes in policy and regulation, changes in management actions, outcomes and existing issues and others affecting BSC fisheries

CHAPTER V
CLOSE

This FMP in WPPNRI is an implementing guideline for the management of BSC fisheries. The government, local government and stakeholders carry the same responsibility to consistently and sustainably implement the action plan adopted herein.