



Implementation of MCS in Indonesia

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Presented in Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, 23-24 August 2022, Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

LAYOUT

- 01 | **COUNTRY PROFILE**
- 02 | **INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE
SYSTEM**
- 03 | **NATIONAL AND REGIONAL
PROGRAMME**
- 04 | **INPUT**

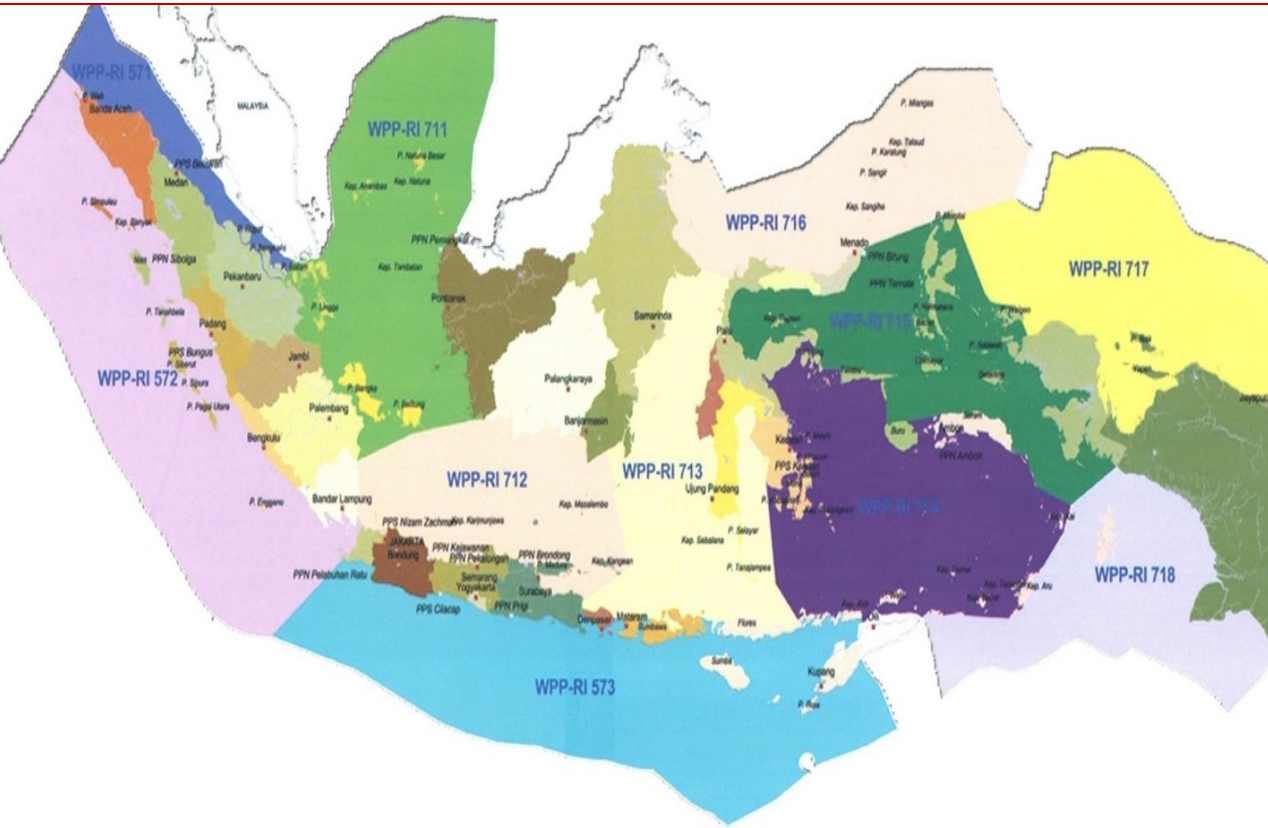
Country Profile

Geographical and Biological Aspect

- The biggest marine and archipelagic state with 17.504 Islands;
- Located between Indian Ocean and Pacific, and Australia and Asia;
- Sea Area is about 6,4 million km²
- Second longest coastline: 108.000 km
- Multi species and multi-habitat
- Maximum Sustainable Yield estimated 12.05 Million Ton (2022)



Big Challenges for MCS



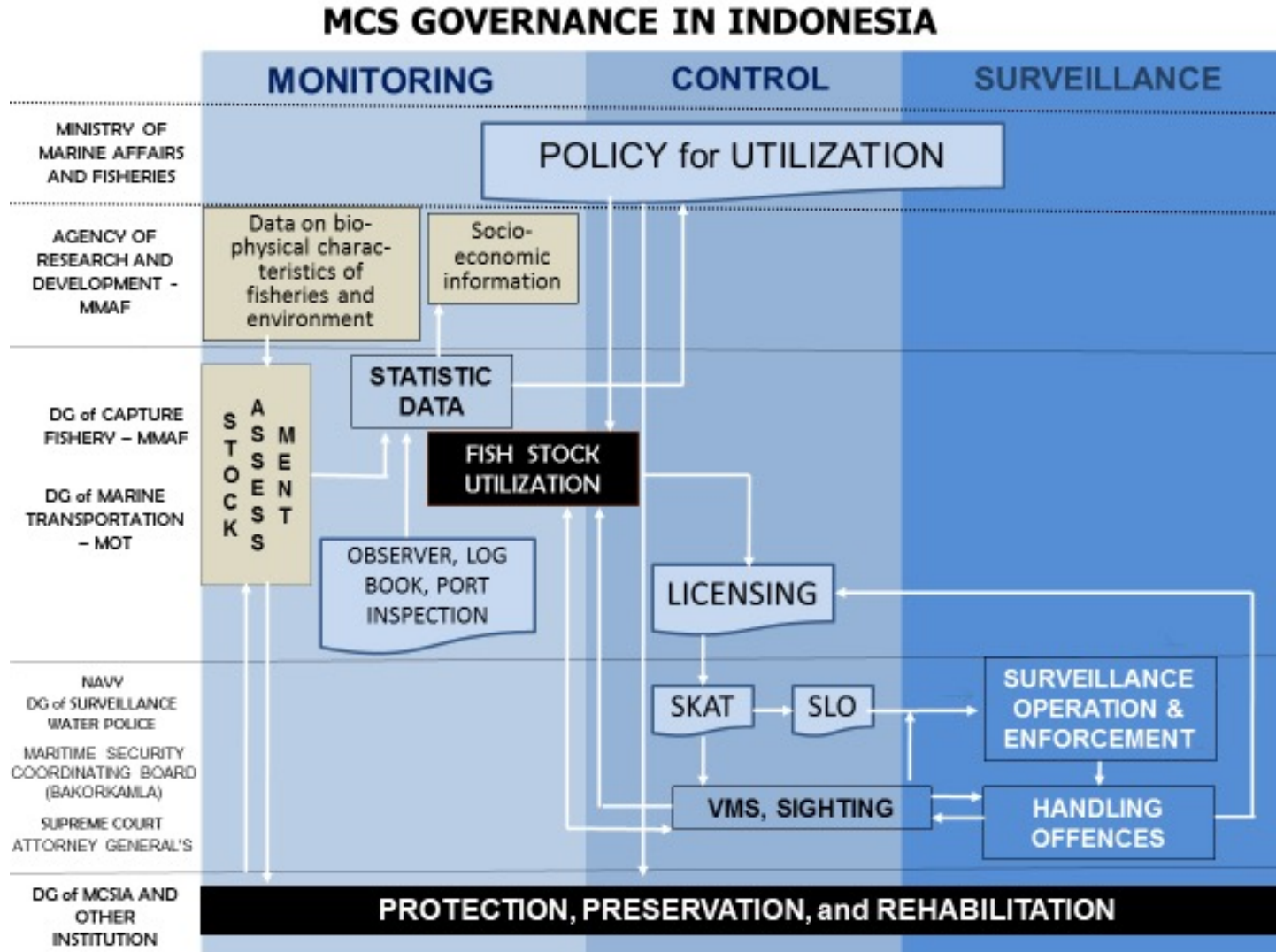
Multi species

Multi-gears

Multi-habitat

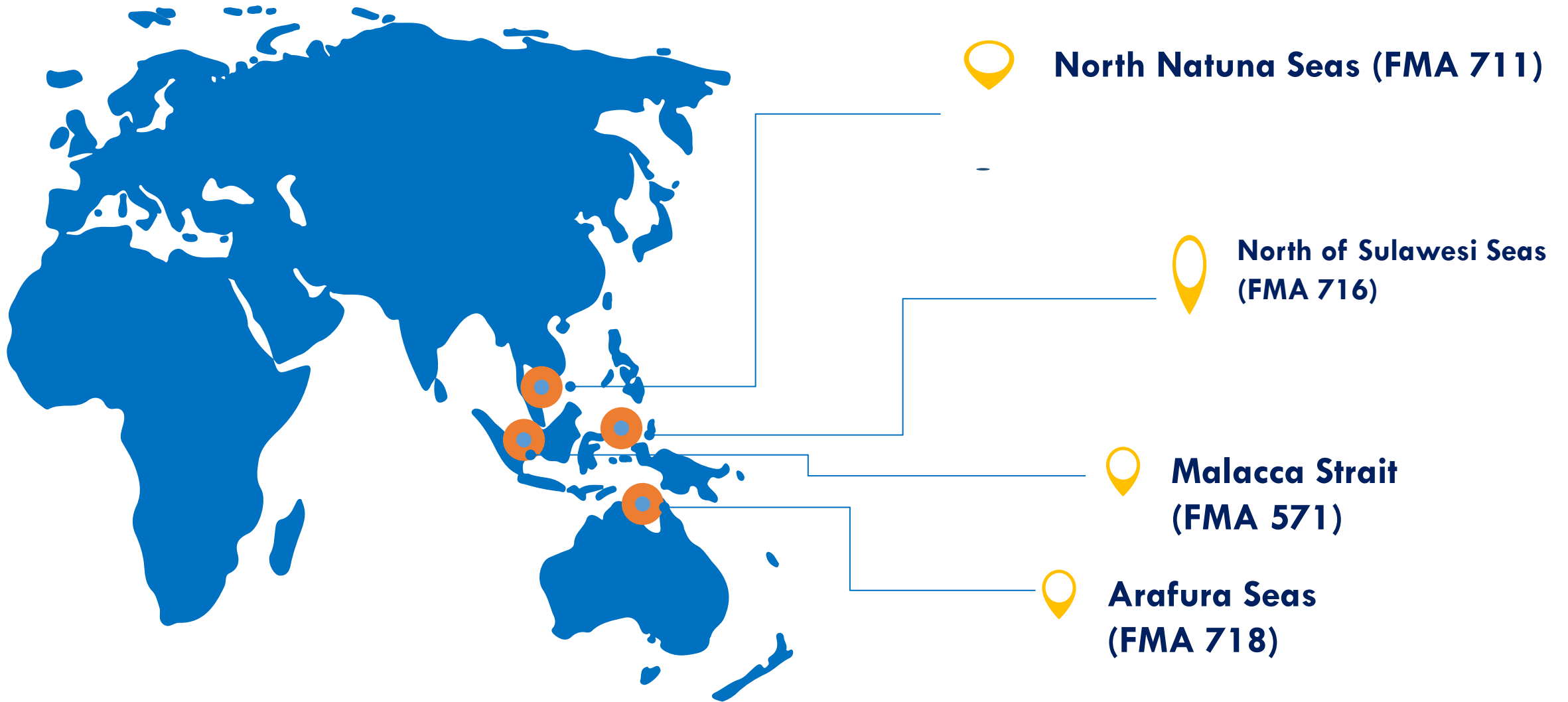
Multi-stakeholder

MCS (Monitoring Controlling Surveillance) Governance in Indonesia



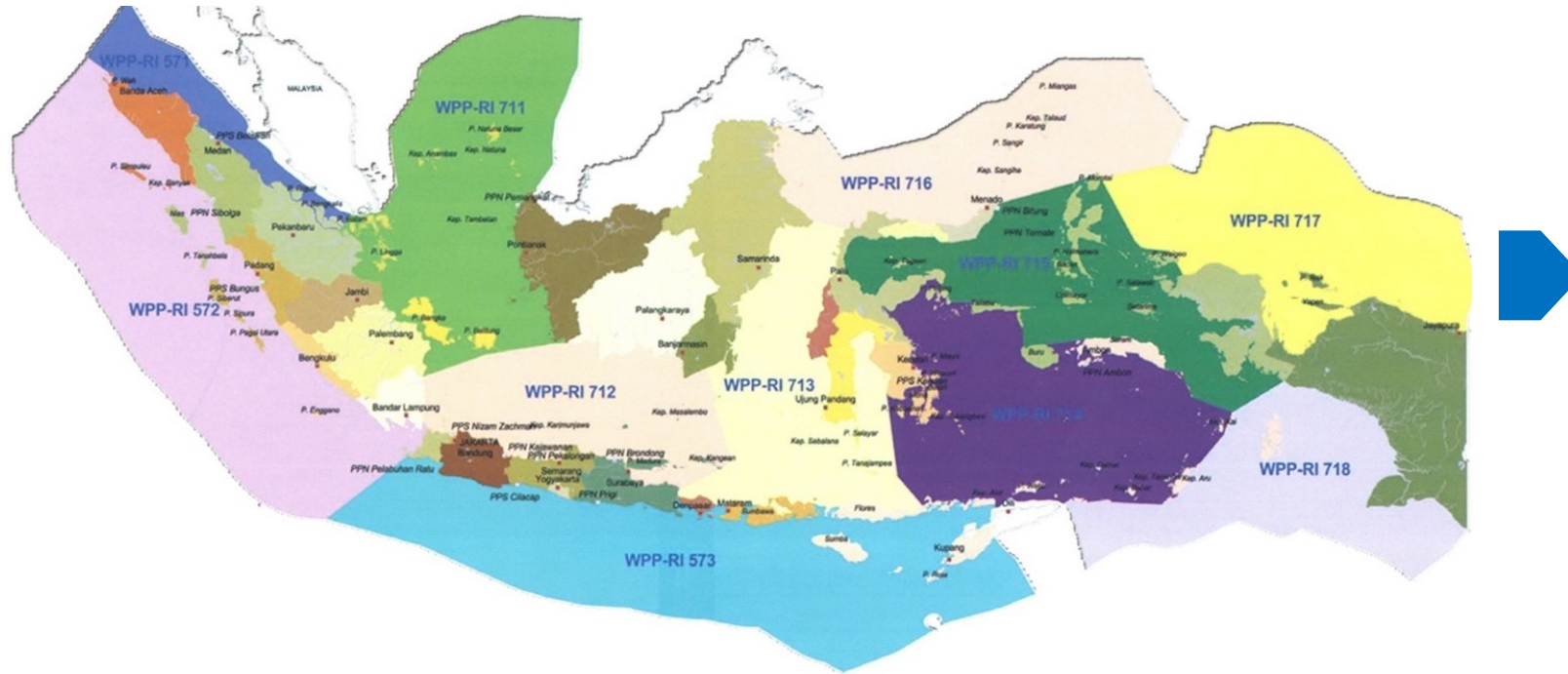
- Wide range stakeholders involved in MCS Governance in Indonesia
- Coordination among agencies play a vital role

Vulnerable Area of IUU fishing



IUU fishing in Indonesia Waters

*** (2022)**



IUUFV Arrested:

85

IUUFV Flag State:

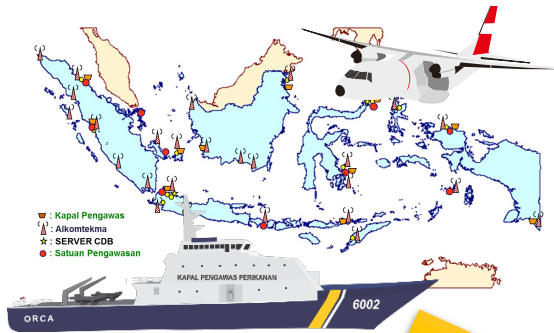
Vietnam	2 units	Indonesia	74 units	Malaysia	8 units	Philippines	1 unit
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Integrated Surveillance System (Scheme)

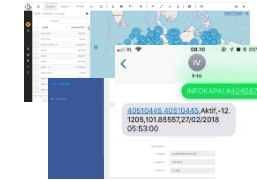


Surveillance Based on Technology

Technology for data communication between the head/regional office and the fleet, both sea and air



Utilization of web-based applications for easy data access

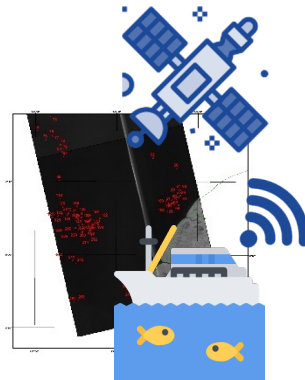


- Information System of Surveillance
- Data Sharing System for fishing licence)
- Web for check the activity of VMS
- Webtrack VMS



Satellite-based technology as a tool for surveillance:

VMS
Radar Satellite
AIS
etc....



Utilization of mobile phone-based technology to improve the ability to obtain intelligence information related to violations in the field (SMS Gateway, POKMASWAS, etc)



Implementation of other technologies such as, e-logbook, analyze base on GIS, utilization coast radar, etc, as a tool to facilitate surveillance activities (more effective, efficient, dan accurate)

MCS Infrastructures



Airborne Surveillance



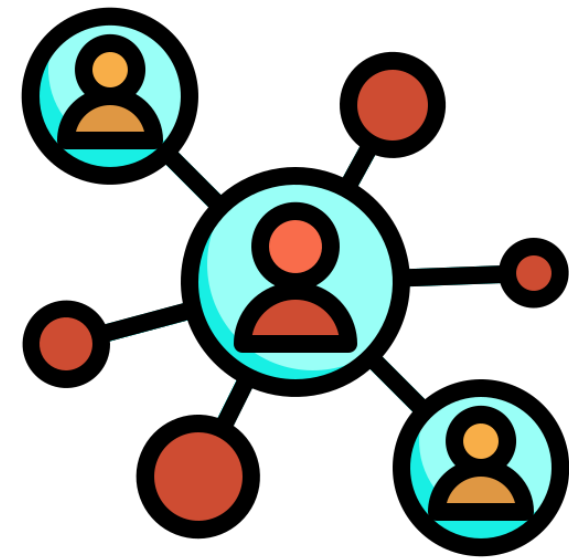
Patrols Vessels



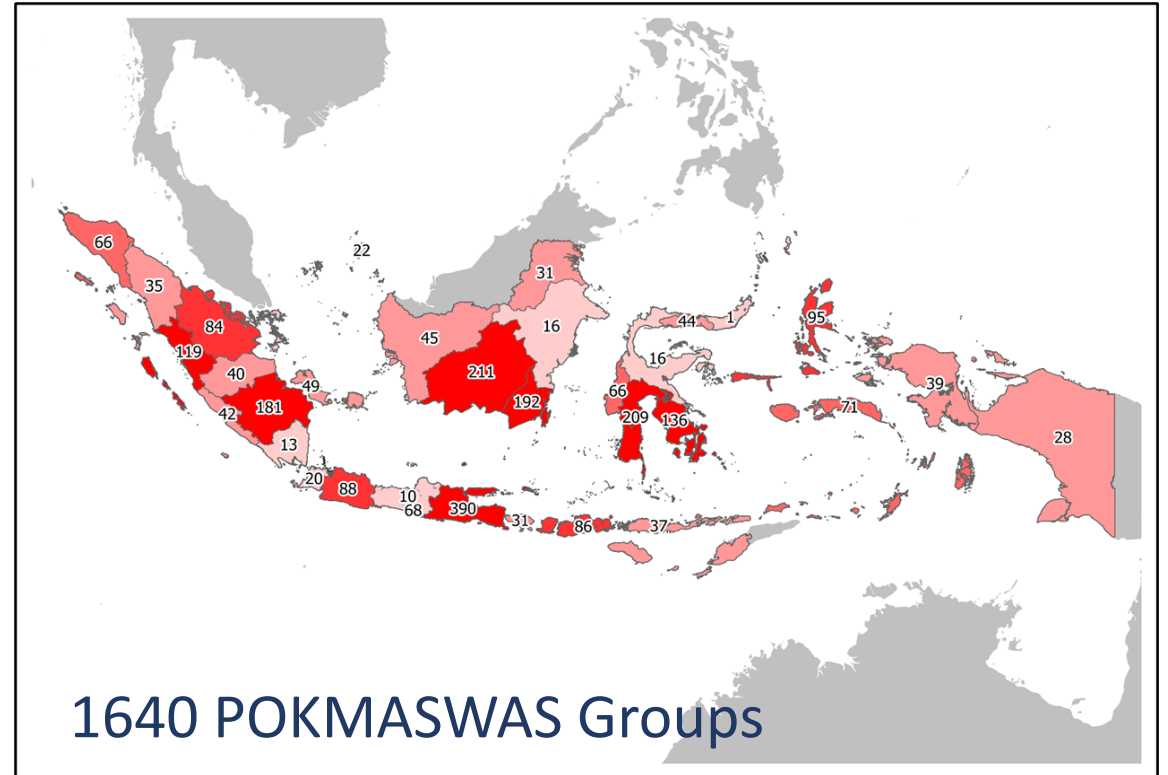
Fisheries Monitoring Center

Patrol Vessels Crews

Surveillance based Community



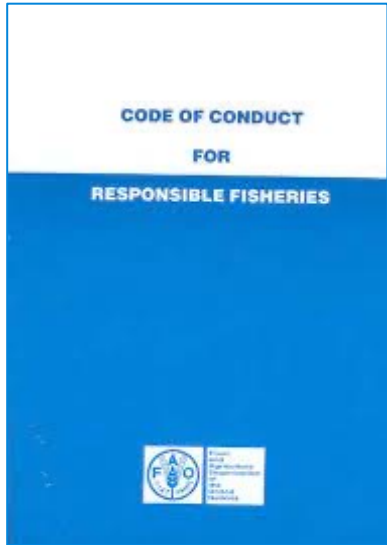
- To combat illegal fishing the Indonesian government introduced a Surveillance based community surveillance initiative in 2001
- POKMASWAS is voluntary. A wide range of people from local communities are involved in POKMASWAS. Groups of local leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, NGOs, and some local fishermen support the government by conducting fishing surveillance activities such as patrolling, monitoring fishing sites and reporting illegal fishing activities.
- Indonesia has 1,640 groups of POKMASWAS



COMPONENT/TOOLS OF MCS FOR FISHING VESSEL

Indonesia's national legislation related to Article 3.2, 8.1-8.5, and 8.9 of the CCRF

in **article 8.2**, indonesia has implemented strict **criteria of surveillance** of fishing vessels **before fishing, while fishing, during landing and post landing**



Before Fishing

- Issuing legal operational standards of fishing Vessel

While Fishing

- Surveillance of vessel while fishing → ensure that fishing activities are in accordance with the rules

During Landing

- Inspection of fishing vessel when landing the catch
- Checking the type, quantity and size of catch, suitability of fishing gear & base port
- Issuing fishing vessel inspection result upon arrival

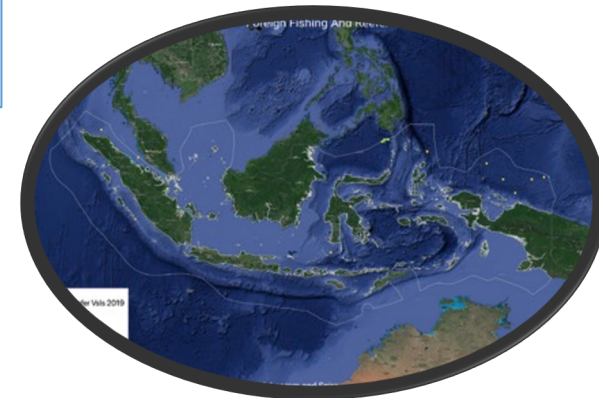
Post Landing

- Inspection after landing the catch
- Inspection the purpose of fish distribution and processing
- Catch traceability

Implementation in Fisheries Transparency



- Indonesia has developed mobile application (called **SALMON**) to involve Fisheries Companies and Owner in monitoring their fishing vessels
- Information sharing mechanism in Regional Platform (RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC, ASEAN Network on Combating IUUF)
- Indonesia has involved Surveillance based community Based Surveillance (POKMASWAS)



SALMON Apps Features



1. Salmon Activation

Online Activation VMS Document



2. Salmon Tracking

To monitor fishing vessels movement



3. Salmon Dashboard

To monitor compliance of fishing vessels



4. Salmon Contact

Communication with officer for 24/7



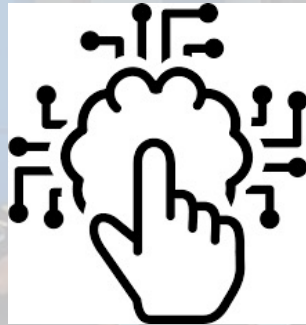
BENEFIT

1. Online system: VMS document.
2. Transparency in monitoring and law enforcement
3. Owner and Fisheries Companies play their role to ensure compliance level

NATIONAL COORDINATION FORUM ***ON FISHERIES CRIME INVESTIGATION***



Common best practices/SOP on fisheries investigation



Data and information sharing



- Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Attorney General, Police, Navy, Court
- Finding way out on fisheries case.



Established in 33 Provinces

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE

1. Indonesia has ratified PSMA and Standard of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW) and in process to ratify Cape Town Agreement 2012 and ILO C-188
2. As a member of RFMOs (IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC) and non contracting party (IATTC), Indonesia implements Conservation and Management Measures. Indonesia registered fishing vessels in those RFMOs:
3. Indonesia itself is actively involved in three 3 Regional Mechanism to combat IUU Fishing notably RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC, and newly established AN-IUU.
4. Indonesia has submitted data on fishing vessels for FAO Global Record, and SEAFDEC Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR), and regularly update it each year.
5. Traceability fisheries product:
 - a. Implementation of Catch Certification System (SHTI).
 - b. Implemented electronic logbook (E-Log book).





Terima Kasih