

ANALISIS STATUS DAN INDIKATOR KINERJA PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN PERIKANAN *MINI PURSE SEINE* DI PANTAI UTARA JAWA

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ABSTRAK

Hingga saat ini informasi dasar bagi formulasi kebijakan pembangunan berkelanjutan di subsektor perikanan tangkap di Indonesia masih banyak didasarkan pada hasil pengkajian stok sumberdaya (*stock assessment*) *species* target. Pendekatan *stock assessment* ini sangat membutuhkan informasi yang substansial, survei independen dan model yang rumit serta banyak dinilai tidak cukup memadai untuk menilai kelestarian sumberdaya perikanan yang sangat bersifat multi-dimensi. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini mencoba menggunakan pendekatan lain berupa metode *Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries* (RAPFISH). RAPFISH adalah suatu metode atau pendekatan berbasis statistik *multidimensional scaling* (MDS), yang berdasarkan hasil penelitian di beberapa negara telah diketahui dengan cepat, mudah dan akurat mampu mengukur secara multi-dimensi status keberlanjutan perikanan tangkap. Kegiatan penelitian yang telah dilakukan sepanjang bulan Mei hingga November 2003 di Kabupaten Indramayu, Tuban dan Lamongan serta Kota Pekalongan dipusatkan pada kajian status keberlanjutan perikanan *mini purse seine* di Pantai Utara Jawa. Pemilihan lokasi dan jenis perikanan tangkap ini dilandasi pada status *over exploited* baik berdasarkan wilayah perairan maupun kelompok ikan pelagis kecil sebagai ikan target dari perikanan tangkap yang memerlukan penanganan serius dan sesegera mungkin. Hasil analisis ordinasi RAPFISH menunjukkan status keberlanjutan perikanan *mini purse seine* di keempat lokasi penelitian relatif sama. Perbaikan status keberlanjutan perikanan *mini purse seine* di Pantai Utara Jawa dapat dilakukan melalui peningkatan kinerja beberapa atribut yang berdasarkan hasil analisis *leverage* di dalam metode RAPFISH terindikasi berpengaruh besar didalam menentukan status keberlanjutan perikanan tangkap tersebut.

ABSTRACT: *The analysis of status and performance indicators of sustainable development of mini purse seine fisheries in North Coast of Java. By: Tjahjo Tri Hartono, Sonny Koeshendrajana, M. Ali Iqbal and Taryono*

At present, the basic information needed to build the sustainable development guidance in capture fisheries in Indonesia is heavily based on the result of stock assessment of targeted species. This assessment requires substansial information, independent survey and complicated model. Besides that the stock assessment study known inappropriate to assess the sustainability of fishery resources since the fishery resources has a multidimensional characteristic. Therefore, an alternative approach was applied by using Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFISH) method. This approach is based on multidimensional scaling analysis which is known as a swiftly and easily method and also quite accurate to measure multidimensional sustainability status of capture fishery as it had been applied in some states. The research had been conducted from May to November 2003 and was located in Indramayu, Pekalongan, Tuban and Lamongan regencies. The research focused on assessment of sustainability status of mini purse seine that operates in northern coast of Java. Selection of fishery and locations based on over exploited status, both territorial water region (Java Sea) and small pelagic fish group as target fish of mini purse seine fishery by which needs a serious action as soon as possible. The results of RAPFISH ordination show that sustainability status of mini purse seine in all research locations relatively similar. Leverage analysis indicates that sustainability status of mini purse seine in north coast of Java could be improved through increasing the performance of several attributes that have a high influence to the sustainability status of the fishery.

KEYWORDS: *sustainable development, RAPFISH, mini purse seine fishery, north coast of java*

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