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The functions of fisheries harbormaster to prevent illegal, unreported, unregulated (Iuu) fishing

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Abstract

Indonesia is a marine country that is rich in the diversity of marine resources threatened by the rampant activities of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The position of fisheries harbormaster in a fishing port is critical considering the duties and functions of the fisheries harbormaster indirectly also have an essential role in preventing and overcoming IUU fishing. The enactment of the Law. No. 45 of 2009 on Amendment to Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries and Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping states that every fishing vessel that will sail to catch fish and/or transport fish from the port must have a Sailing Approval issued by the harbormaster at the fishing port. This research is a normative (juridical) research by reviewing library materials (literature studies) with data supporting cases of IUU fishing. Through this research, evidence has been obtained that the harbormaster in the fishing port is not only responsible for maintaining the security and safety of the port, but also supports the government's vision of making the sea the nation's future by eradicating IUU fishing from the land before the ship sails.

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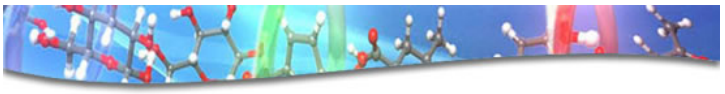

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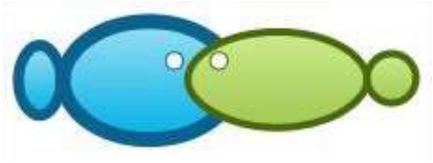

The functions of fisheries harbormaster to prevent illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing

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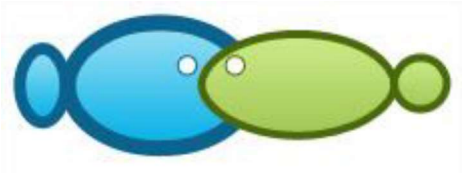
Abstract. Indonesia is a marine country that is rich in the diversity of marine resources threatened by the rampant activities of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The position of fisheries harbormaster in a fishing port is critical considering the duties and functions of the fisheries harbormaster indirectly also have an essential role in preventing and overcoming IUU fishing. The enactment of the Law. No. 45 of 2009 on Amendment to Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries and Law No. 17 of 2008 on Shipping states that every fishing vessel that will sail to catch fish and/or transport fish from the port must have a Sailing Approval issued by the harbormaster at the fishing port. This research is a normative (juridical) research by reviewing library materials (literature studies) with data supporting cases of IUU fishing. Through this research, evidence has been obtained that the harbormaster in the fishing port is not only responsible for maintaining the security and safety of the port, but also supports the government's vision of making the sea the nation's future by eradicating IUU fishing from the land before the ship sails.
Key Words: marine resources, eradication, IUU fishing, harbormaster, fishing port.

Introduction. Indonesia, as a marine country with fisheries as one of the natural resources, proves that a large portion of the fishery port is needed as one of the vanguards of Indonesian fisheries. The duties and functions of the harbormaster at the fishing port are essential in the administrative responsibilities of correspondence for fishing vessels and fish carriers. Also, the harbormaster participated in promoting the safety and security against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

IUU fishing is a broad term of various types and activities of illegal fishing in open areas and national jurisdictions, such as fishing without permit and fishing with false permit. IUU fishing is a significant concern in fisheries management throughout the world (Azhar et al 2019). Illegal fishing is carried out by national vessels on ships that are under the jurisdiction of the country without the permission of the country, or that is contrary to the laws and regulations or carried out by ships that move without taking any necessary assistance and maintenance measures, and is carried out by ships that deny national or international law. Unreported fishing is carried out without ties, not approved or submitted to national authorities, or approved by management organizations that have not been reported. Unregulated fishing is carried out by vessels without prior nationality or using certain flags without discussing the country's fishing policy as well as the conservation policy of the fishing area.

This paper emphasizes the urgent need to combat IUU fishing activities. However, this research will limit the discussion to the function of the fishery port and the prevention of IUU fishing activities in Indonesia.

Material and Method. This research was written by reviewing the harbormaster at the fishing port and carried out by the library research. Substantially, a significant change to Law No. 45 of 2009 compared to the previous Law No. 31 of 2004 is the emphasis on the provisions of severe criminal sanctions against foreign vessels, which commits the crime



Land use effects on Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (EPT) communities in Ranau-Beluran District, Sabah, Malaysia

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Abstract. Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (EPT) are particularly sensitive and well suited as bioindicators for monitoring stream health. This study aims to investigate the EPT communities between disturbed and undisturbed areas of Ranau-Beluran District. Based on National Water Quality Standards of Malaysia, the sampled streams were categorized as Class I and II of water classes. Nonparametric Mann-Whitney test showed that only canopy cover was significantly different between disturbed and undisturbed sites. The sampled insects were dominated by Ephemeroptera (80.42%), followed by Plecoptera (14%) and Trichoptera order (5.58%). The Leptophlebiid family was the most abundant (44.82%). Family richness, the Simpson's and Shannon-Weiner diversity indices all showed similar trends, EPT diversity being lower in disturbed sites. The diversity of EPT was strongly related to canopy cover.
Key Words: benthic macroinvertebrates, bioassessment, Borneo, EPT, land uses.

Introduction. For centuries, humans had relied on the resources near the aquatic environments for settlements, transportation, and water supply for domestic and agricultural use (Fang & Jawitz 2019). Yet studies had shown that alterations and deterioration in the riverine landscapes caused by deforestation, agriculture expansion, urbanization and industrialization had adversely impacted the freshwater environments (Habib & Yousuf 2016; Paul & Meyer 2016; Justus 2017). In addition, human activities including water extraction, fisheries overexploitation, water pollution, habitat destruction and exotic species introduction in freshwater had led to population decline and biodiversity loss (Dudgeon et al 2006; Strayer & Dudgeon 2010; Reid et al 2019).

Freshwater macroinvertebrates are constantly being studied due to their ubiquity in various freshwater habitats, as well as their use as for monitoring stream health, among others. From the freshwater macroinvertebrates, 3 orders, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera and Trichoptera (EPT), are particularly sensitive to changes in their environments. They are well documented as indicators of better water quality or healthy streams (Lenat 1993; Barbour et al 1999). Therefore, studies on the responses of these 3 orders to the natural variation (Bispo et al 2006; Haidekker & Hering 2008) and anthropogenic effects (Fikri et al 2016; Hamid & Rawi 2017; Masese & Raburu 2017) enable the understanding of changes in freshwater ecosystems.

Liwagu, Sugut, Sapi, and Labuk River are a few important catchments in Ranau-Beluran District. These rivers and their tributaries act as water resources for highland vegetable farming, resort/tourism development, hydropower needs, and especially have a vital role as water supply for the scattered communities from Ranau to Beluran. Previous studies focused on the upper catchments at Kinabalu Park (Wong & Fikri 2016) and Kundasang area (Shafie et al 2017). This study aims to investigate the EPT communities in the disturbed and undisturbed areas of Ranau-Beluran District.