

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis intervensi teknis yang diperlukan dalam pengelolaan tuna di Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara (PPN) Ternate guna mendukung ketelusuran hasil tangkapan (traceability) sesuai standar MDPI, regulasi EU IUU No. 1005/2008, dan sertifikasi BRC. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi lapangan, dan studi literatur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pencatatan dan pelaporan hasil tangkapan belum memenuhi standar internasional yang ditetapkan. Rendahnya pemahaman nelayan terhadap pentingnya pelabelan dan dokumentasi, minimnya pelatihan teknis, serta kurangnya infrastruktur pendukung menjadi hambatan utama dalam penerapan sistem traceability. Selain itu, koordinasi antarinstansi dan keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan masih terbatas. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan lima intervensi strategis: peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia melalui pelatihan, digitalisasi sistem pelaporan, kolaborasi multipihak, perbaikan infrastruktur pelabuhan, serta sosialisasi berkelanjutan kepada nelayan. Intervensi ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas pengelolaan perikanan tuna di PPN Ternate secara berkelanjutan serta memperkuat daya saing produk tuna Indonesia di pasar internasional.

Kata Kunci: Tuna, pengelolaan perikanan, traceability, EU IUU, MDPI, BRC, Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara Ternate.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the technical interventions required in tuna management at the Nusantara Fisheries Port (PPN) Ternate to support catch traceability according to MDPI standards, EU IUU regulation No. 1005/2008, and BRC certification. The approach used is qualitative with data collection methods through interviews, field observations, and literature studies. The results show that the recording and reporting systems of catch results do not yet meet the established international standards. The low understanding of fishermen regarding the importance of labeling and documentation, the lack of technical training, and the insufficient supporting infrastructure are the main obstacles to implementing traceability systems. In addition, coordination between agencies and stakeholder involvement are still limited. This study recommends five strategic interventions: increasing human resource capacity through training, digitizing the reporting system, collab, multilateral, improvements in port infrastructure, and continuous outreach to fishermen. This intervention is expected to enhance the effectiveness of sustainable tuna fisheries management in PPN Ternate and strengthen the competitiveness of Indonesian tuna products in the international market.

Keywords: Tuna, fisheries management, traceability, EU IUU, MDPI, BRC, Ternate National Fisheries Port.