

## INTISARI

### ANALISIS KEBERLANJUTAN PERIKANAN LAYANG DENGAN *PURSE SEINE* DI PANGKALAN PENDARATAN IKAN LONRAE KABUPATEN BONE

Perairan Kabupaten Bone, Sulawesi Selatan, merupakan salah satu sentra perikanan pelagis kecil dengan Pangkalan Pendaratan Ikan (PPI) Lonrae sebagai pusat pendaratan utama. Intensitas penangkapan ikan layang yang tinggi berpotensi menimbulkan tekanan terhadap stok dan penangkapan berlebih (*overfishing*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai status keberlanjutan pengelolaan perikanan layang di PPI Lonrae. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Mei–Juli 2025 dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif melalui survei pada 30 kapal *purse seine* dan wawancara dengan tiga informan ahli yang dipilih secara *purposive*. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan metode *Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries* (RAPFISH) dengan lima dimensi keberlanjutan (ekologi, ekonomi, sosial, teknologi, dan kelembagaan), dilengkapi analisis *leverage* dan simulasi *Monte Carlo*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara keseluruhan pengelolaan perikanan layang berada pada kategori kurang berkelanjutan, dengan indeks ekologi 37,18; ekonomi 46,62; sosial 45,13; kelembagaan 36,87; dan teknologi 24,48. Analisis *leverage* mengidentifikasi atribut kunci yang berpengaruh, antara lain tren produksi dan ukuran rata-rata ikan (ekologi), ketergantungan subsidi dan kepemilikan kapal (ekonomi), partisipasi keluarga (sosial), penanganan ikan pascadidaratkan (teknologi), dan praktik penangkapan ilegal (kelembagaan). Untuk meningkatkan keberlanjutan, strategi pengelolaan perlu diarahkan pada pengaturan kuota tangkap, reformasi subsidi, penguatan infrastruktur penanganan ikan higienis, pemberdayaan keluarga nelayan, serta penegakan tata kelola kelembagaan.

Kata kunci: pengelolaan sumber daya ikan, RAPFISH, multidimensi, *overfishing*, tata kelola perikanan

## ABSTRACT

### SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF SCAD FISHERY USING *PURSE SEINE* AT LONRAE FISH LANDING BASE, BONE REGENCY

The waters of Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, are an important center for small pelagic fisheries, with the Lonrae Fish Landing Base (PPI) serving as the main landing center. Intensive fishing of scad fish has put pressure on stocks and indicates a risk of overfishing. This study aimed to assess the sustainability status of scad fish fisheries management at the Lonrae PPI. The research was conducted from May to July 2025 using a quantitative descriptive approach through a survey of 30 *purse seine* vessels and interviews with three purposively selected expert informants. Data were analyzed using the Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFISH) method, which includes five dimensions of sustainability (ecological, economic, social, technological, and institutional), supported by leverage analysis and Monte Carlo simulation. The results showed that overall, scad fishery management was categorized as less sustainable, with an ecological index of 37.18, economic index of 46.62, social index of 45.13, institutional index of 36.87, and technological index of 24.48. Leverage analysis identified key influential attributes, including production trends and average fish size (ecology), subsidy dependence and vessel ownership (economy), family participation (social), post-harvest handling (technology), and illegal fishing practices (institutional). To improve sustainability, management strategies should focus on regulating catch quotas, reforming subsidies, enhancing the infrastructure of hygienic fish landing facilities, empowering fishing families, and enforcing institutional governance.

Keywords: fishery resource management, RAPFISH, multidimensional, overfishing, fisheries governance