

Tilapia - Indonesia West Java

Aquaculture Management Area:



Tilapia - Indonesia



West Java

Profile updated on 25 March 2019

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)

Oreochromis niloticus , *Oreochromis spp*

SPECIES NAME(S)

Nile tilapia, Tilapias nei

JURISDICTION

West Java

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

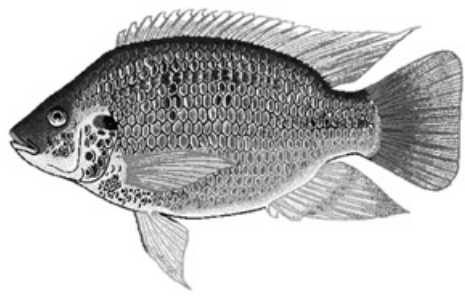
Cage - Fixed, Cage - Floating, Pond, Paddy-cum-fish culture

WATER SOURCE

Fresh Water

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle


 Image: [FAO, 2017](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [Department of Fisheries and Marine Affairs West Java Province \(DKP Jawa Barat\)](#)
- [Department of Environment of West Java Province \(DLHP - Jawa Barat\)](#)
- [Regional Development Planning Agency – West Java \(BAPPEDA\)](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- Government legislation and initiatives support zonal based approaches to aquaculture management. For example, the regional planning development agency produces 20-year spatial plans, while the regional marine and fisheries office produces five-year strategic plans.
- The industry has introduced contingency plans to deal with aquatic disease emergencies, primarily TiLV through the introduction of the Cara Karantina Ikan Yang Baik (CKIB) guidelines and legislation.
- The guidance, control, and enforcement of veterinary drug use are improving through the introduction of the CKIB guidelines, national food quality standards, the MMAF SIBATIK website, and the Aquacard program.
- The industry is supported by scientific research provided by institutions such as the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), and the MMAF Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research Affairs and Human Resources (BRSDM).
- The amount of publicly available information is increasing. There are several initiatives to improve the availability and quality of aquaculture-related data.

Weaknesses

- There is no evidence of an active zonal approach to aquaculture planning and management in West Java and no evidence of the application of carrying capacity studies; despite acknowledgement of zonal approaches in national and regional spatial and marine plans.
- Small-scale producers are exempt from licensing and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations.
- There is insufficient publicly available information to assess the effectiveness of the management approach and the enforcement of regulations for aquaculture in general (e.g., information on farm water quality, disease outbreaks, control and enforcement, EIAs, and the CBIB standards).
- There is limited information on the aquaculture feed manufacturing industry and no information on source fisheries.
- The future of the CBIB is unclear as the MMAF no longer financially supports these standards.

Recommendation for improvement

- The DGA and regional marine and fisheries offices should support the licensing or registration and the environmental assessment of small-scale farms.
- National and provincial authorities should continue to improve the availability of aquaculture-related data, particularly farm and waterbody water quality, EIA, and disease outbreaks and control measures. These could be included under the MMAF SIDATIK, MoEF EIA, and BAPPENAS One Data portals.
- The MMAF should clarify the responsibility for the CBIB and CPIB standards, publish the application procedure, and support the reintroduction of a CBIB information portal.
- Zonal best practices should be included into revisions of the CBIB standards, which should be mandatory for all producers.
- The DGA and regional marine and fisheries offices should incorporate zonal and coordinated management approaches based on waterbody carrying-capacity studies into subsequent revisions of their five-year strategic plans.

SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6
disease	feed	
< 6	< 6	

AIPS

No related AIP