

Pangasius - Indonesia Central Kalimantan

Aquaculture Management Area:
 Pangasius - Indonesia
 Central Kalimantan

Profile updated on 9 September 2019

SUMMARY

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IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)

Pangasius hypophthalmus

SPECIES NAME(s)

Striped catfish

JURISDICTION

Central Kalimantan

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Fresh Water

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle

RELATED LINKS:

- [Environmental Agency of Central Kalimantan](#)
- [Regional Planning Office, Central Kalimantan \(BAPPEDA\)](#)
- [FAO NASO profile for Indonesia](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- Zonal based approaches to aquaculture management are supported by government legislation and department plans.
- The MMAF has introduced a voluntary code of good practice containing farm-level best management practices called the Cara Budidaya Ikan yang Baik (CBIB) standards.
- National legislation and the Cara Karantina Ikan yang Baik (CKIB) guidelines have established contingency plans for aquatic animal disease emergencies.
- 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 MMAF Aquacard program.
- The amount of publicly available information is increasing. There are several initiatives to improve the availability and quality of aquaculture-related data.

Weaknesses

- Despite the acknowledgment of zonal approaches in aquaculture legislation, there is no evidence of its implementation in aquaculture planning and management in Central Kalimantan.
- Small-scale producers are exempt from licensing and environmental impact assessments.
- There is insufficient publicly available information to assess the effectiveness of the management approach and the enforcement of aquaculture regulations (e.g., information on farm water quality, disease outbreaks and control, EIA, and the CBIB standards).
- There is limited information on the aquaculture feed manufacturing industry and no information on source fisheries.
- The status and future of the CBIB standards are unclear as the MMAF no longer financially supports these standards.

Recommendation for improvement

- Feed companies should publicly disclose source fisheries and, where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects. The MMAF Independent Fish Feed Movement (GERPARI) should commit to sourcing raw materials from sustainable or improving source fisheries.
- Future revisions of the five-year strategic plans should incorporate zonal and coordinated management approaches based on waterbody carrying-capacity studies.
- National and provincial authorities should continue to improve the public availability of aquaculture-related data, particularly farm and waterbody water quality, disease outbreak and control measures, and EIA outcomes. These could be included under the BAPPENAS One Data, MMAF SIDATIK, and MoEF EIA portals.
- The MMAF should clarify the responsibility for the CBIB standards, which should become mandatory for all producers. Zonal and coordinated management approaches based on waterbody carrying-capacity studies should be included in these standards.

SCORES

Management Quality:

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

AIPS

No related AIP