

Shrimp - IndonesiaEast Java

Aquaculture Management Area:

Shrimp - Indonesia

East Java

Profile updated on 19 December 2019

SUMMARY

IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)

Penaeus vannamei, *Penaeus monodon*

SPECIES NAME(s)

Whiteleg shrimp, Camarón blanco, Giant tiger prawn

JURISDICTION

East Java

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle

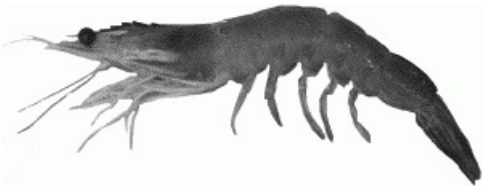


Image: Holtius 1980 via FAO

RELATED LINKS:

- Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) [LEGACY]
- Indonesia - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)
- Seafood Watch report farmed shrimp, Indonesia
- FAO's NASO profile for Indonesia

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- There is extensive legislation supporting area and zonal approaches to aquaculture planning and management.
- The MMAF has introduced farm-level best management practices for shrimp culture as well as a voluntary aquaculture certification scheme, known as CBIB.
- The guidance, control, and enforcement of veterinary drug use are improving through the introduction of the CKIB guidelines, national food quality standards, the Aquacard program, and the SIBATIK website.
- The amount of publicly available information is increasing. There are several initiatives to improve the availability and quality of aquaculture-related data.
- The recently launched Shrimp Industry Improvement and Investment Program (SI3P) in Banyuwangi aims to pilot a suite of zonal tools to improve governance and farm management. The project will promote lessons learned with other areas.

Weaknesses

- Despite the inclusion of zonal approaches to aquaculture planning and management in national legislation, there is little evidence of its implementation in East Java.
- Small-scale producers are exempt from licensing. Farms under 50 hectares are exempt from environmental impact assessments.
- There is very limited public information on water quality, disease outbreaks and control measures, EIA, source fisheries for the feed industry, and adherence to certification and best management practices.
- The status and future of the CBIB certificate and Aquacard program are unclear.
- There is very little evidence of any scientific advice that supports farm siting and industry planning.

Recommendation for improvement

- Feed companies should publicly disclose their source fisheries and their commitments to improve the sourcing of marine feed ingredients (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or via initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project) and, where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects.
- National and provincial authorities should continue to improve the availability of aquaculture-related data, particularly water quality (farm and waterbody), disease outbreaks 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.
- Future revisions of the five-year strategic plans should incorporate zonal and coordinated management approaches based on waterbody carrying-capacity studies.

SCORES

Management Quality:		
regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6
disease	feed	
< 6	< 6	

AIPS

No related AIP