



FISHERY LOSSES IN INDONESIA

APEC 2015 Expert Consultation on Methodology
of Fishery and Livestock Losses



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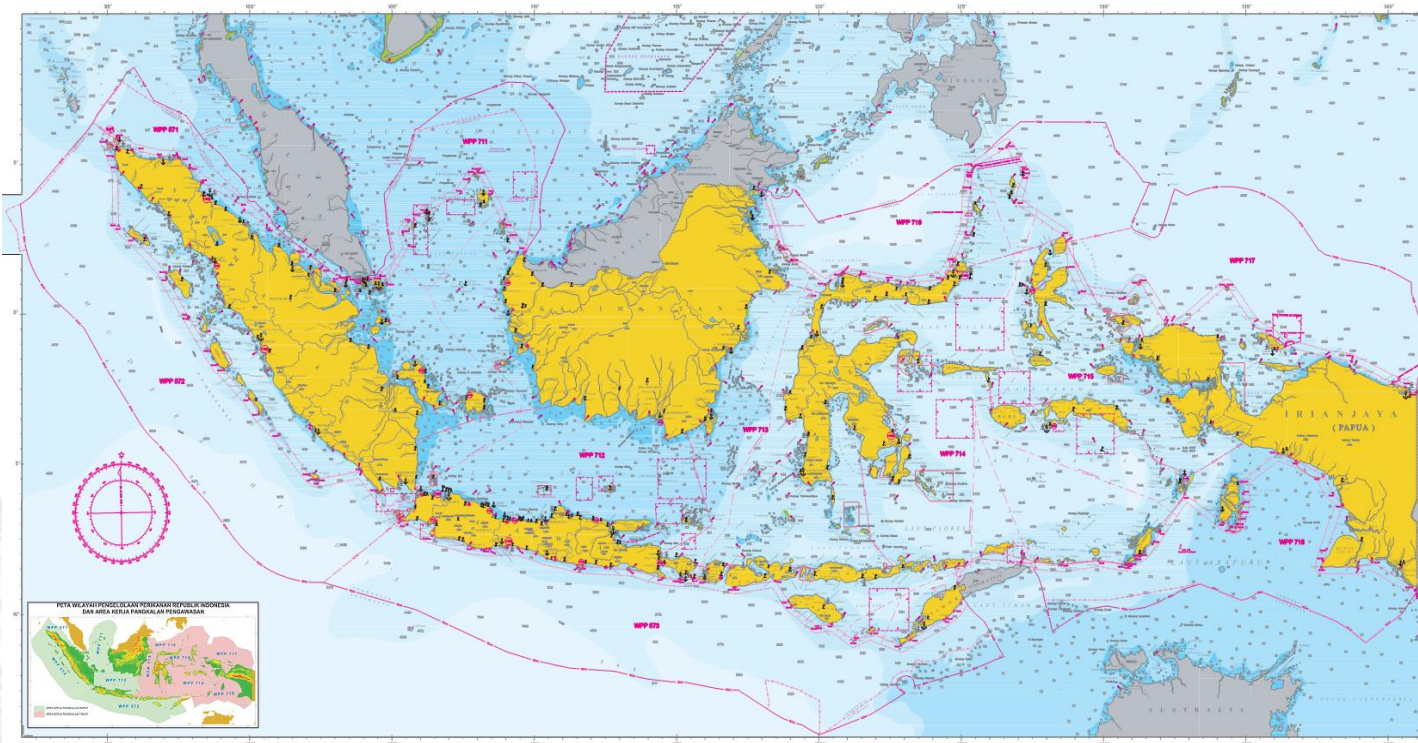


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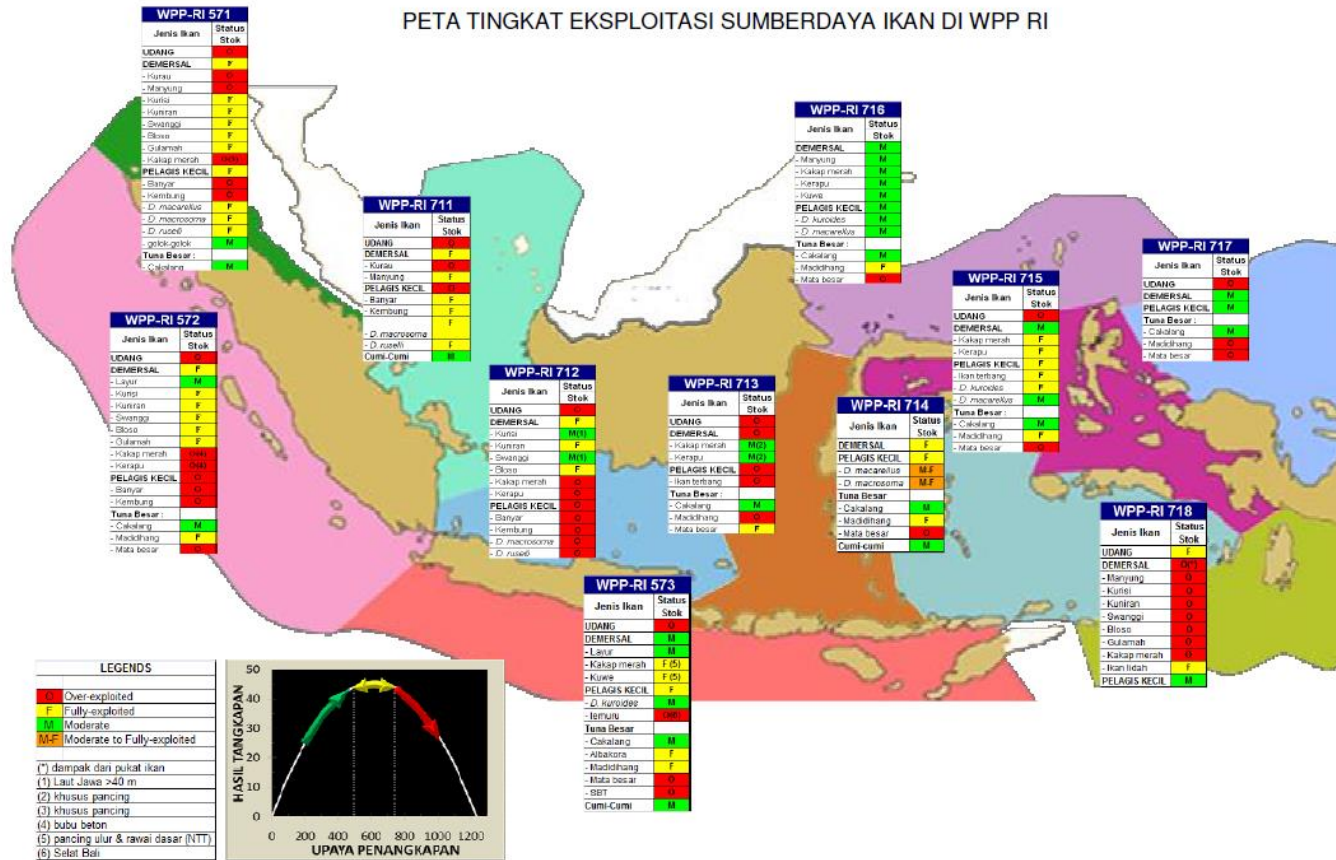
Introduction



- ❖ Indonesia as an archipelagic state has 5.8 million km² of marine waters which around 3.7 million km² are the EEZ waters.
- ❖ Indonesia's total capture fisheries and aquaculture production is over 19.5 million tonnes in 2013 (31.5 % come from capture fisheries and 68.5 %) from aquaculture and contribute 2,21% from the GDP



Exploitation Status of 11 Fisheries Management Area



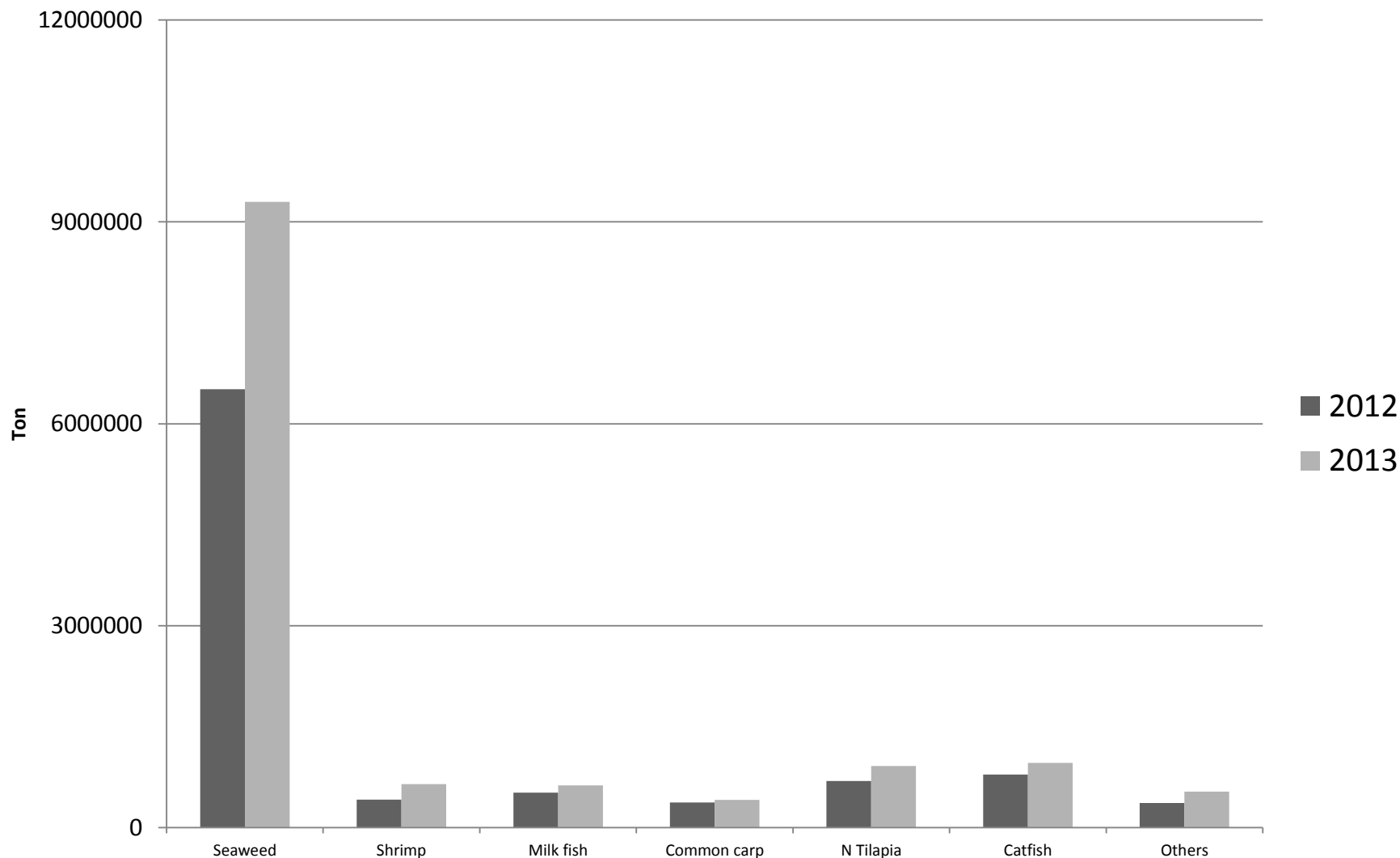
- Most Of the Fisheries Management Area are over exploited
- Fishery Losses level in Indonesia is still high, causing high cost and in-efficiency
- Still Lack of Fishery losses Study --- Need Good Methodology and Acurate Data



2

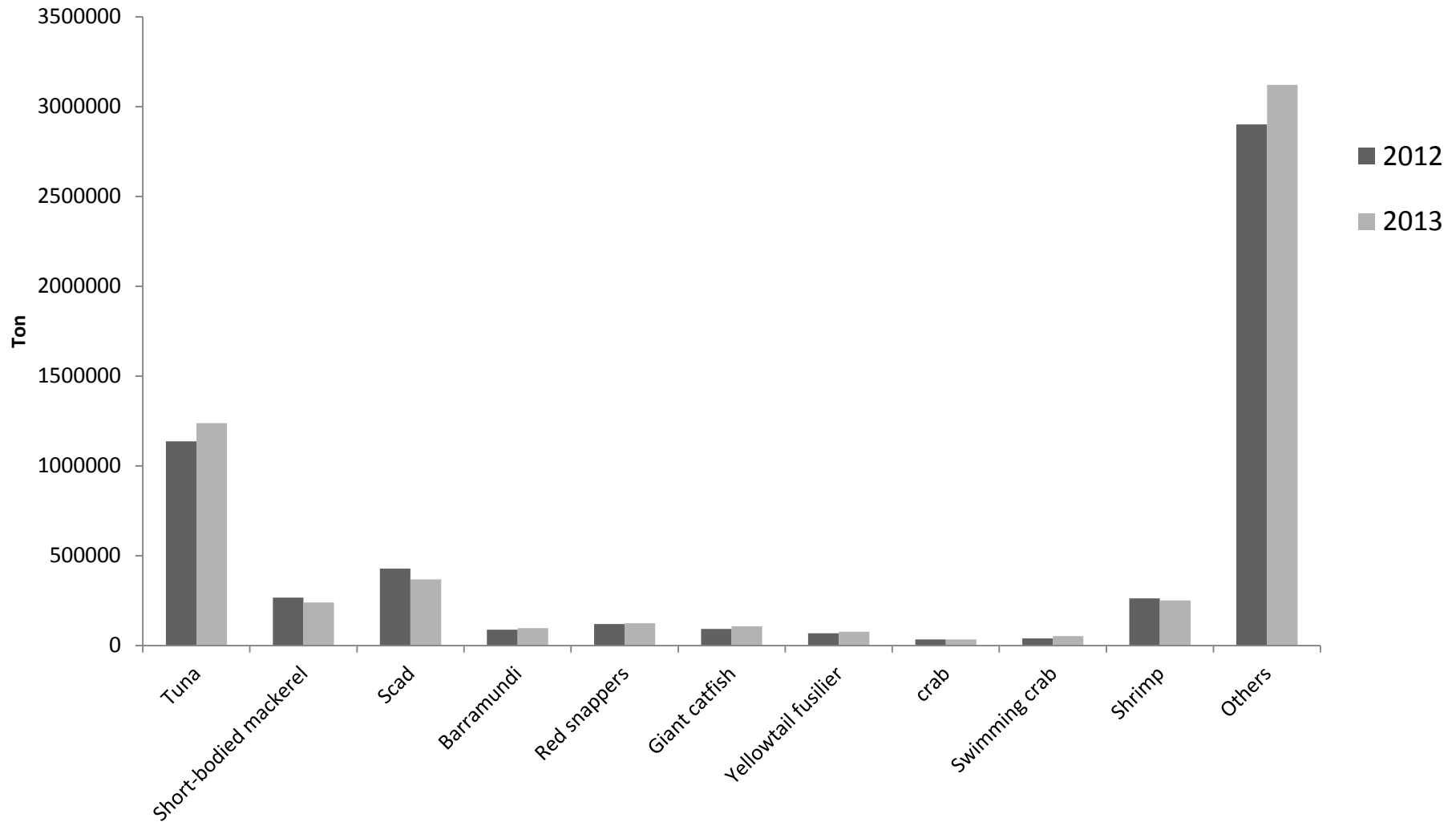
Fishery Major Products and Supply Chain Structure in Indonesia

Aquaculture Figure Based on Production Volume

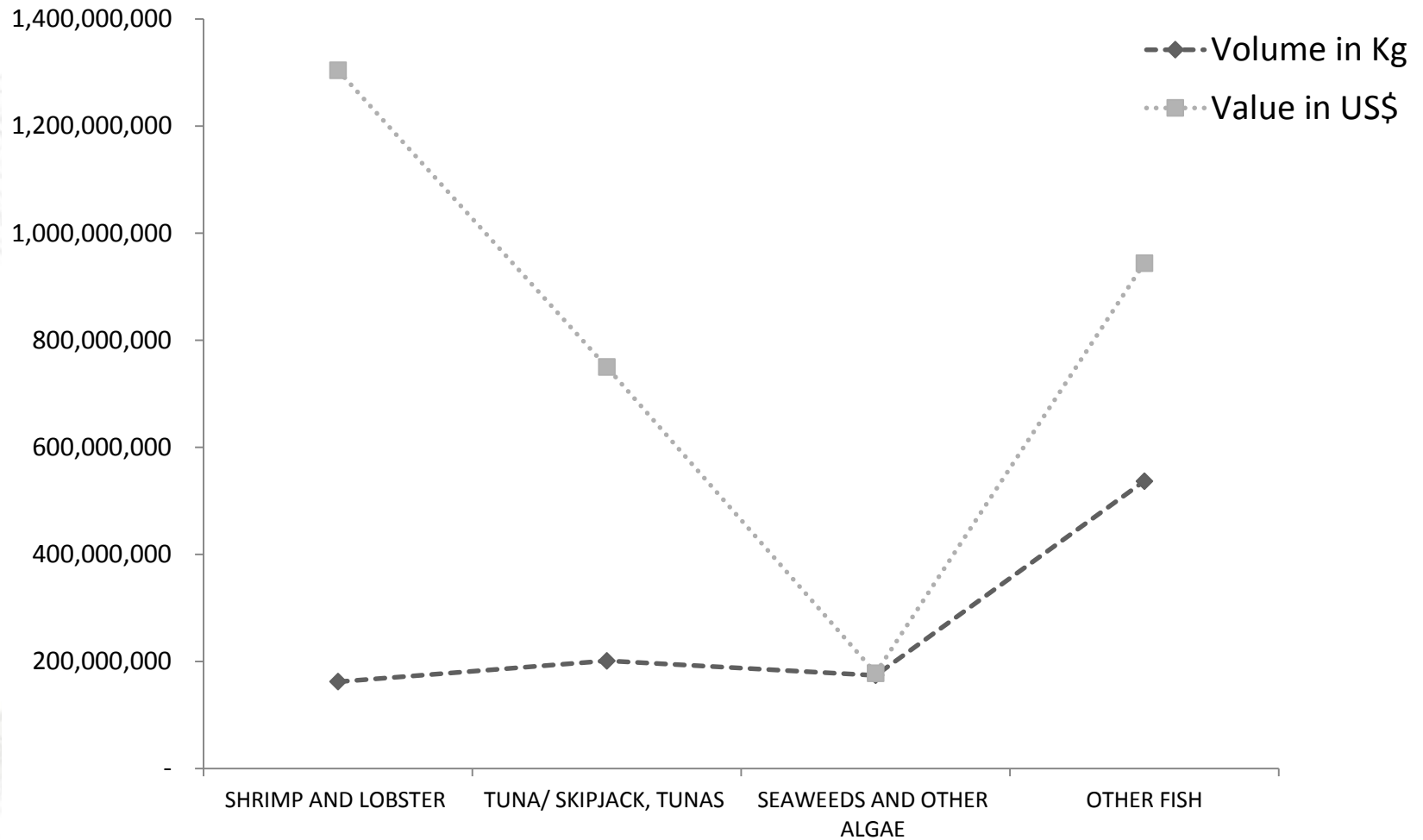


Source: Marine and Fisheries Figures - MMAF 2014

Capture Fisheries Based on Production Volume



Based on Export Volume/Value



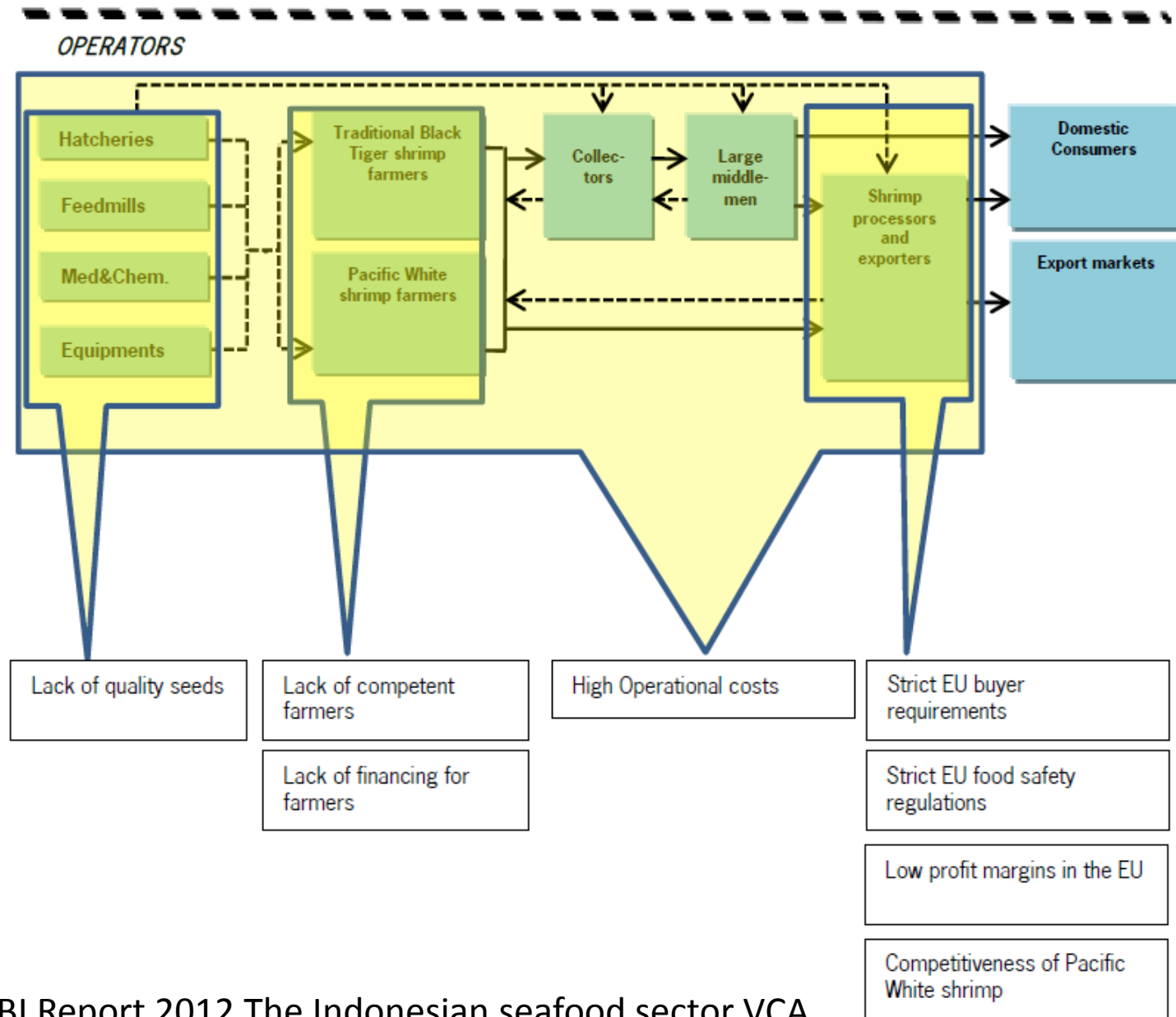
Major Products and Supply Chain

1. Shrimp and Lobster
2. Tuna
3. Seaweed

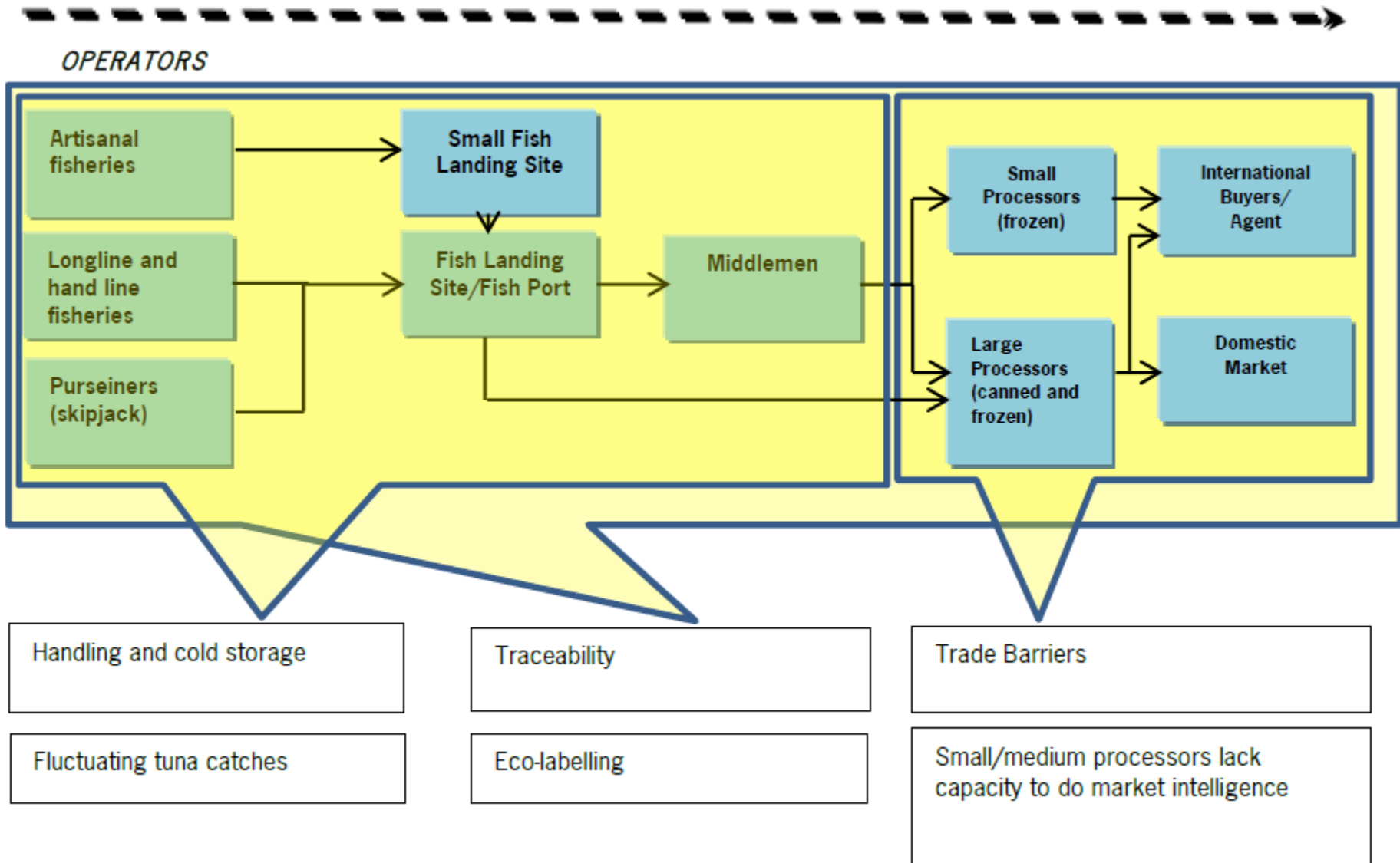
Key Fishery Major Product For Baseline and Validation



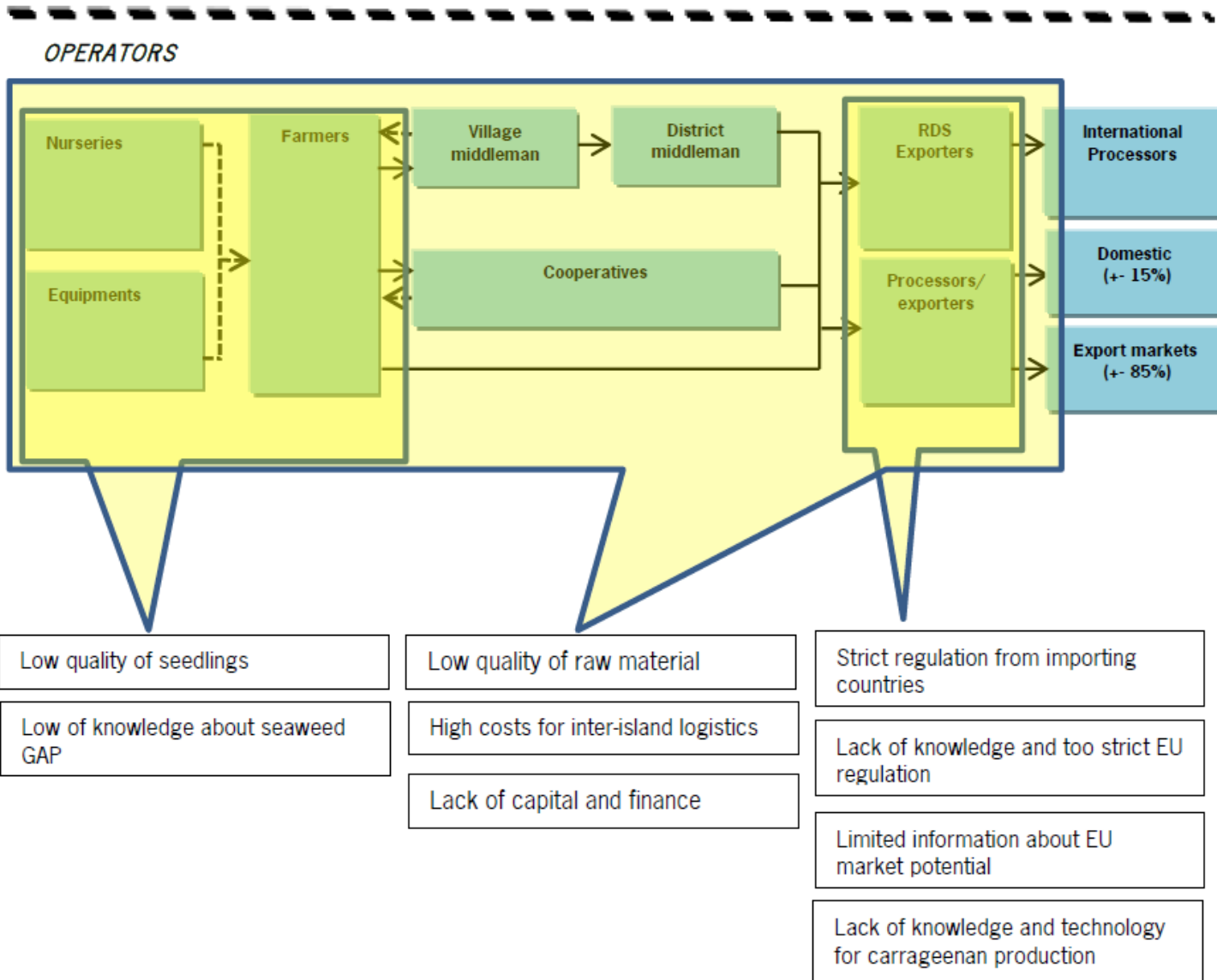
Operators in Shrimp Supply Chain



Operators in Tuna Supply Chain



Operators in Seaweed Supply Chain





3

Existing information, gaps and Recomendations for Data Gathering and Future Research

Existing Research and Programs

1. Fishery Losses Monitoring Since 2008-2012 (Based On Province)
2. Cold Chain and Hygiene Sanitation Manual DG FPPM– 2007
3. Research on Fishery Losses in several sites on 2013
4. GOOD FISH HANDLING PRACTICES CERTIFICATION DGCF- 2013
5. Capacity building for Fishery Losses Measurement Methodology on 2014 by FAO
6. Research on Fishery Losses 2015
 - Muara Angke Port
 - Gillnet fishery in Tegal dan Yogyakarta Port
 - Also Small Pelagic in Brondong Port

Directorate General Fisheries Product
Processing and Marketing 2007



Map of Indonesia with the different provinces



**FISHERY LOSSES MONITORING
2008-2012 BASED ON PROVINCIAL LEVEL**

SCOPE OF FISHERY LOSSES MONITORING



Harvesting/Catching

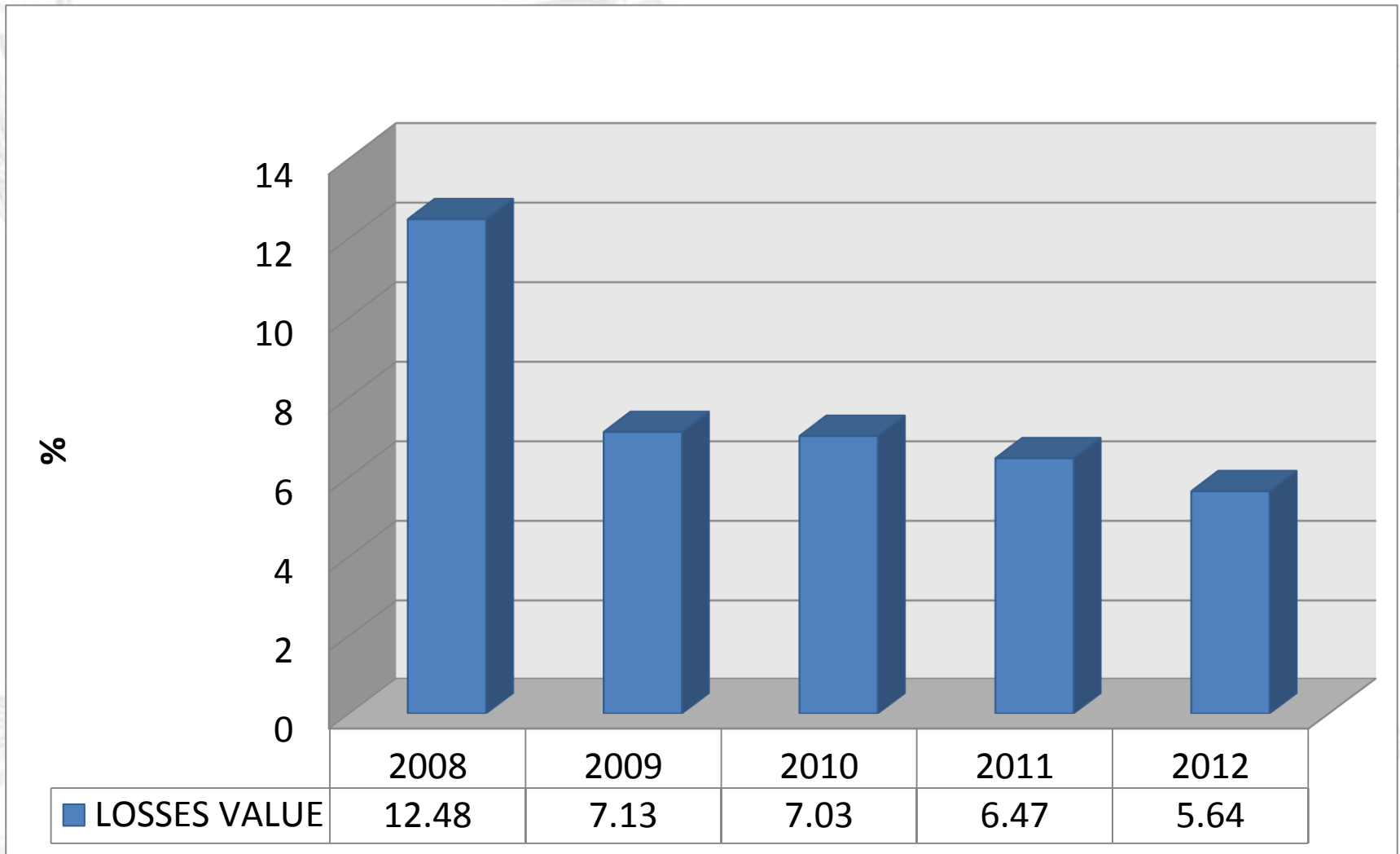
Landing

Processing

End Product
at the consumer

MONITORING PHASE I

AVERAGE FISHERY LOSSES VALUE FROM YEAR 2008 – 2012 MONITORING



POST HARVEST FISHERY LOSSES MONITORING 2010-2012 BASED ON PROVINCIAL LEVEL

No	Provinsi	Susut Hasil Pendaratan Ikan (%)		
		2010	2011	2012
1	NAD	6,20	1,27	10,03
2	Sumatera Utara	6,65	13,89	10,88
3	Sumatera Barat	5,26	8,27	9,94
4	Jambi	7,77	10,61	4,70
5	Bengkulu	7,23	9,01	5,94
6	Riau	11,43	7,34	6,92
7	Kep. Riau	5,58	5,41	5,91
8	Bangka Belitung	6,54	3,91	7,68
9	Sumatera Selatan	2,26	1,17	-
10	Lampung	4,27	4,62	5,08
11	Banten	4,35	4,35	8,30
12	DKI	-	11,40	9,54
13	Jabar (pantai selatan Jawa)	7,99	7,75	7,75
14	Jateng (pantai utara Jawa)	5,94	4,05	4,05
15	DIY (pantai selatan Jawa)	-	1,57	2,38
16	Jatim	14,92	13,28	2,11
17	Bali	5,28	-	-

POST HARVEST FISHERY LOSSES MONITORING 2010-2012 BASED ON PROVINCIAL LEVEL

18	NTB	-	5,61	-
19	NTT	3,51	11,07	1,68
20	Kalimantan Tengah	6,88	3,32	-
21	Kalimantan Barat	6,96	5,38	6,09
22	Kalimantan Timur	8,03	5,80	3,83
23	Kalimantan Selatan	5,17	3,97	2,11
24	Sulawesi Utara	-	-	2,56
25	Gorontalo	8,66	6,77	1,69
26	Sulawesi Barat	4,01	1,03	10,44
27	Sulawesi Tengah	4,51	3,55	5,32
28	Sulawesi Selatan	8,39	5,17	7,30
29	Sulawesi Tenggara	-	12,99	9,85
30	Maluku	19,43	9,74	-
31	Maluku Utara	7,58	4,76	3,74
32	Papua	-	0,81	2,00
NATIONAL AVERAGE		7,11	6,26	5,85

Training and Awareness About Fishery Losses



Recommendations for Data Gathering and Future Research

- Evaluation needed for Indonesian Fishery losses research and data gathering using the latest methodology and accurate data
- Need Good Enumerators and Correspondent
- National fishery losses study and monitoring in Indonesia need to accommodate fishery condition based on local/provincial characteristic. e.g. high varieties of the commodity (species) and also the high varieties of fishing gear and technique (vessel, fishing gear, days of operation, post harvest product)
- Monitoring and evaluation for the fishery losses should be done in every level of fishery (Pre Harvest, landing, processing, transportation, distribution, storage, and also marketing)
- Fishery losses study and monitoring need to be done Nationally in all Indonesian Fisheries Management Area



TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU

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