

## Indonesia Blue Swimming Crab

### Workplan (1 February– 31 December 2013)

#### March 2013

##### Status of the fishery

- Since there are no set biological reference points, the status of the Indonesian blue swimming crab (BSC) population cannot be determined against the reference points. The current situation shows that for most of Indonesia the utilization level of blue swimming crab has met (or even exceeded) the MSYs. However, given the lack of biomass and yield data at the national level it is unclear how these estimates have been calculated.
- Based on catch reports in recent years, the average size of landed blue swimming crabs is becoming smaller (indicating an increase in catching effort). There are also signs that blue swimming crabs are not producing maximum economic benefits in some regions in Indonesia. In many landing areas, even small crabs (150 crabs per kg) are being caught and harvested. A preliminary assessment of existing data by a stock-modeling expert suggests that the resources have been fished down to some extent, but there is insufficient data to proceed much further towards a quantitative stock assessment.
- Indonesian blue swimming crab is mostly caught with bottom gillnets and collapsible crab traps. The impacts of blue swimming crab fishing with bottom gillnets or traps on the habitats have not been studied in Indonesian waters but it is considered to be minimal. However, although relatively small in size, the use of dragnets such as baby trawlers or shallow bottom mini trawls in blue swimming crab fishery has also been increasing and becoming serious concerns, especially in North Java.
- There is no specific management system for blue swimming crab. The existing management framework does not provide positive incentives for sustainable fishing. There is no specific management system for blue swimming crab. The existing management framework does not provide positive incentives for sustainable fishing. The open access system has inherent risks and implicit incentives for unsustainable fishing.



- Specific improvement needs for this fishery include: changes in fishing practices (no take of small crabs/juveniles, no take of egg-bearing females), increase the stocks through stock enhancement programs, develop policies that protect and sustain crabs (including protection of nursery ground, spawning area), develop a management plan for Indonesian blue swimming crab that includes community resources management that protects nursery ground and produce a control document.

## Workplan

APRI (Indonesia Blue Swimming Crab Producers Association), supported by SFP, developed a FIP workplan for 2013. This proposed workplan is still waiting for approval by US Crab Council. The main components in current workplan are: stock assessment, fishery management plan, stock enhancement, crab biology and ecological study, holding egg bearing females and education.

TOPIC	DELIVERABLES	DEADLINE	STATUS
Stock assessment in major fishing grounds are defined	Stock assessment method designed and sampling areas identified.	February 2013	Completed
	The existing enumerators (in Lampung, Jakarta, Pasuruan, Madura and Belitung) collect data weekly for a full year.	December 2013	Ongoing
	The data for stock assessment consulted and reviewed by scientists at P4KSI (Research Center for Fishery Resources and Conservation)	February 2013	Completed
	Data collection tool and methodology improved by P4KSI	February 2013	Completed
	Get support from Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) in SE Sulawesi for stock assessment through Spawning Potential Ratio-SPR approach.	December 2013	Ongoing
	Data collection by enumerators and scientists from P4KSI in five sampling	December 2013	Ongoing

	<p>sites carried out. Continue work to finalize MoU with P4KSI to start the stock assessment</p>		
	<p>Workshop to review Indonesia BSC stock status conducted.</p>	December 2013	Not completed
Management	<p>Continue to help government to draft BSC Fishery Management Plan following the new format (Minister Regulation No. 29 of 2012 regarding the guidance for Fishery Management Plan)</p>	December 2013	Ongoing
Crab Biology and Ecological Study	<p>Research on the crab biology and ecology are completed. Work with BBPPI (Fishing Technology Development Centre, of Semarang, Central Java)</p>	November 2013	Ongoing
	<p>Research findings are presented to local and national government authorities</p>	November 2013	Not completed
Enhancement	<p>Study on effectiveness of stock enhancement program, including develop protocols of crab releasing, and monitoring</p>	July 2013	Planned
Holding Berried Females	<p>Study and monitoring on the effectiveness of the current holding berried females in the area.</p>	December 2013	Not completed
Education	<p>Develop community based pilot project to include community fisheries management and education, holding berried female, enhancement, in Demak (Central Java) with potential partner of Univ. of Diponegoro</p>	December 2013	Not completed



	The result and analysis of community based fisheries management pilot project is used for developing BSC Management Plan document.	December 2013	Not completed
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