### SEAFDEC DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS OF ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019
#### INLAND FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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Overall Review
of the Departmental Program Implementation in the Year 2018

INLAND FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

1. Fish Stock Assessment and Production Potential of Inland Fisheries

Inland waters in Indonesia have enormous potential if viewed from the aspect of area and biodiversity, especially fish. If viewed from the aspect of area with the total catch, it is still underestimated, in other words, lack of statistical data. So, it is necessary to conduct stock studies using analytical methods (more detailed and more reliable data) and holistic methods (simpler data). Simple holistic methods do not use age or long structures and regard stock as a homogeneous biomass. The two types of simple methods are the 'swept area' method which is based on 'catch per unit area' to estimate biomass and MSY. The 'surplus production model' method uses catch per unit effort. Important information that can be used as a basis for rational management of fish resources, among others, is the knowledge of the magnitude of resources, distribution, and behavior according to place and time (spatial and temporal). Some important aspects of population dynamics include population/community structure, size composition (length, weight), growth rate, and mortality rate. The research activity used to issue overall stock figures from each province in Indonesia are something that is very important for the development of Indonesian public water fisheries. The results of the data and information can be references in the development and contribution of information regarding the potential and production of mainland public waters to national fisheries.

To find value of and fish production potential, maximum sustainable yield and total catch on inland fisheries are determined by these methods:

2. Measurement of the fish potential production in lake, reservoir and flood plain uses chlorophyll-a methods meanwhile river area measurement uses Leger Huet's methods
3. Measurement of the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) on multi species uses surplus production, and the dominant species measurement uses analytical methods.
4. Measurement of the total catch determined by using Enumerator and direct interview with the fisherman. Every enumerator recorded six forms that must be filled in (length frequency form, biology form, total catch form, validation form, fishing gear form and daily catch form).

2. Center excellence of Indonesia for Fisheries management on Inland Fisheries

Increasing harmonize of organization of IFRDMD and RIIFE, we have received fund from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, Republic of Indonesia to transform our organization as a Center of Excellence in Science and Technology. Our goals is to lead research on Inland Fisheries management to support policies, produce human resources with fisheries expertise capacity, and disseminate research results related to inland fisheries. It is expected to be able to participate and contribute significantly in producing implementative research results as a solution to address the problems faced by the community at regional, national, regional and global levels, especially those related to the management of inland fisheries by adopting fisheries sustainable.

The program for the development center of excellence in science and technology is expected to increase the capacity and capability of institutions through institutional strengthening, research
development, and application of science and technology, human resource development, network extending and dissemination. It is hoped it can be used as a utilization of research results in the inland fisheries management in order to increase the prosperity of coastal communities through integrated inland fisheries management (IIFM). Integrated Inland Fisheries Management Program (IIFM) will be implemented through three main programs, namely:

1. Establishment of a data center for science and technology on inland fisheries in Indonesia
2. Establishing sustainable management of inland fisheries resources
3. Development and cooperation with stakeholder to make the pilot area for fisheries management on Inland fisheries.