

Assessing Constraints to Innovations in the Indonesian Aquaculture Value Chain

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In Indonesia, destruction of mangroves for ponds, ground-water extraction and climate change result in loss of land and livelihoods since 2008. In Demak (Central Java) and Brebes (West Java) most farmers stopped stocking shrimp, also as water quality had reduced due to industrial and urban waste. Integrated Multi Trophic aquaculture (IMTA) might recover shrimp aquaculture. Data on the innovations in the value chain of shrimp were collected and analysed using the RAAIS tool (Schut *et al.* 2015; *Agricultural Systems* 132: 1–112). Stakeholders from different background participated.

Participants agreed that most constraints were institutional, often related to infrastructure and assets, and rooted in laws and regulations at the national level. Among the top three constraints one constraint was similar: the lack of extension services. The adoption of IMTA and other innovations in the mangrove restoration areas of Brebes and Demak regency thus face mostly similar challenges.