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Strengthening Tilapia Cultivation Through CBIB-Based Farming in Sigerongan Village, West Lombok Regency

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Abstract

Sigerongan Village in Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency, has considerable aquaculture potential, particularly for tilapia commodities. However, in practice, farmers still face various obstacles, such as low-quality maintenance management, sanitation, and feed use efficiency. A lack of understanding of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB) standards is one of the primary factors hindering the increased productivity and sustainability of aquaculture businesses. This community service activity aims to improve the understanding and skills of tilapia farmers in Sigerongan Village in applying CBIB principles. Implementation methods include counselling, discussion, and direct assistance, employing a participatory and demonstrative approach. Evaluation is carried out to measure changes in participants' knowledge and attitudes before and after the activity. The results of the activity showed a significant increase in the understanding and technical skills of farmers related to aspects of biosecurity, water quality management, proper feed use, and aquaculture waste management. The participants also showed enthusiasm and commitment to implementing CBIB in their daily activities. This activity also encourages collective awareness of the importance of quality standards in sustainable aquaculture. In conclusion, CBIB training and mentoring have a positive impact on increasing the capacity of fish farmers in Sigerongan Village and have the potential to become a model for sustainable and competitive fisheries community empowerment.

Keywords: Aquaculture; CBIB; Tilapia.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Situation Analysis

Indonesia is known as the second richest country in biodiversity after Brazil. However, in the field of fisheries, Indonesia can be said to be the richest country in the world. It is known that there are more than 2,000 species of fish in Indonesian waters, both in the sea and fresh water. Of this number, fish that can be cultivated for consumption are very few, which is only around 25 species and the majority are only caught from nature. Fish is one of the many foodstuffs needed by humans. Fish is very beneficial for humans because it contains various nutrients needed by the human body. When compared to other sources of protein, such as meat, milk, and eggs, the price of fish is relatively higher. From this, it is not surprising that fish have very good prospects for business, so that the fisheries sector can support the economy, especially in Indonesia (Hermawan, 2023).

West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has the potential to have quite large fishery resources. Aquaculture Statistics Data states that NTB Province has a sea area of around 29,159.04 km^2, a coastline of 2,333 km and coral waters of around 3,601 km^2. The potential for fishing in the NTB public waters is estimated to reach an area of 12,208.14 ha. Especially the freshwater aquaculture area (pond) with an area of 7,618.8 ha. The number of Fishery Households (RTP) for cage aquaculture in NTB in 2020 was recorded at 652 with a production volume of 2,443 tons in 2020 (Hasyim et al., 2022).

Lingsar District is one of the districts in West Lombok Regency which is the location for the development of freshwater fish aquaculture initiated by the regional government of West Nusa Tenggara Province: The area of irrigated rice fields is 1238 ha and ½ technical 410 ha. The natural conditions are mostly lowland areas with flat and slightly undulating land surfaces. The average temperature is 20°C at the lowest and 24°C at the highest. The rainy season lasts between October-March and the dry season between April-September, with an average rainfall of 6 wet months and 6 dry months, averaging between 2000-3000 mm/year, with the number of rainy days ranging from 62-95 days/year (Hasyim et al., 2022).

The majority of the population of Lingsar District are fish farmers, both to meet the demand for seeds and for community consumption in West Lombok Regency. There are two fairly advanced villages, namely Saribaye and Sigerongan Villages (Triastuti et al., 2021). Geographically, the Sigerongan Village area borders directly on Mataram City. The potential natural resources in Sigerongan Village include water and fisheries, which are the largest leading sectors (Royani et al., 2022). One type of fish that is widely cultivated in Sigerongan Village is tilapia.

Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is a mainstay aquaculture commodity in Indonesia. FAO Statistics data in 2010 showed that Indonesia is the third largest tilapia producer in the world after China and Egypt. Tilapia cultivation is very popular because it is easy to maintain, has a

fast growth and reproduction rate, and is resistant to pests and diseases. In addition to being raised in ponds, tilapia can also be cultivated in other media such as fast-flowing water ponds, floating net bags, cages, and rice fields (Syuhriatin, 2020).

Efforts to develop the potential of aquaculture, especially freshwater aquaculture, have challenges in their management, including declining environmental quality due to pollution, increasing prices of factory-made feed, and high disease attacks due to the lack of good fish health management. These conditions need attention as well as efforts to resolve them in order to increase the production capacity of freshwater fish farming (Affandi, Abidin, et al., 2023). The problem faced by tilapia farmers in Sigerongan Village is that tilapia production is not yet optimal because there has been no implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB). CBIB itself according to Bidayani et al. (2022) is the application of methods for maintaining and raising fish and harvesting the results in a controlled environment so that it can provide food security for farmers by paying attention to sanitation, feed, fish medicine, chemicals and biological materials.

1.2 Solutions and Targets

Based on the problem of low tilapia production in Sigerongan Village due to the non-implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB), the solution offered is to conduct community service activities that focus on the implementation and direct training of CBIB to local farmers. This activity includes providing education on pond sanitation, water quality management, the use of efficient alternative feed, and disease control through fish health management. The activity procedures include: initial identification of ongoing tilapia cultivation conditions, counseling and training based on direct practice in the field, assistance in implementing CBIB, and evaluation of the results of the implementation through observations of fish growth and survival rates. Data is collected through observation, interviews with farmers, and recording of cultivation results during the activity period. The target of this activity is to increase the knowledge and skills of farmers in implementing CBIB, increase tilapia productivity, and create a sustainable tilapia cultivation model that can be replicated in other areas in West Lombok Regency.

2. Community Service Methods

This community service activity was carried out in June 2025 in Sigerongan Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. The series of activities included initial identification of tilapia cultivation conditions, counseling on Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB), assistance in implementing CBIB directly in the field, and evaluation of activity results. The purpose of this activity is to increase the capacity of farmers in managing fish cultivation businesses sustainably and according to good standards.

2.1 Initial Identification of Tilapia Cultivation Conditions

This community service activity begins with a location survey. An initial survey at the location where the activity is carried out is needed to determine the real conditions of tilapia fish farmers (Affandi, Diniariwisan, et al., 2024; Affandi, Scabra, et al., 2023, 2024). Survey activities

are mandatory so that activities can run well, namely achieving a high effectiveness value (Asri et al., 2023, 2025; Diamahesa et al., 2022). The initial survey is also a moment to get to know tilapia fish farmers and related stakeholders such as village officials or local governments at the location where the activity is carried out.

In the survey activities, direct observation was also carried out at the cultivation location, interviews with farmers, and documentation of pond conditions, water quality, types of feed used, frequency of feeding, and maintenance techniques and control of fish diseases. The data obtained from this initial identification is used as a basis for designing extension materials and mentoring strategies that are in accordance with the needs and actual conditions in the field.

2.2 Counseling on Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB)

Extension is carried out to introduce community service programs that include program objectives, program benefits, and the technology to be implemented (Azzahra et al., 2024; Diamahesa, Marzuki, et al., 2023). The methods used are presentations using visual media, interactive discussions, and distribution of printed materials related to the importance of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB). Extension materials are prepared based on the results of initial identification of cultivation conditions, so that the delivery of information becomes more relevant, easy to understand, and applicable according to the needs of farmers in the field.

2.3 Assistance in the Implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB)

Mentoring for the implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB) is carried out using a direct practical approach in the field to ensure that tilapia farmers in Sigerongan Village are able to implement CBIB principles effectively (Affandi, Setyono, et al., 2023; Muahiddah et al., 2024). Mentoring includes technical guidance in pond management, water quality control, proper feeding, and routine implementation of sanitation and biosecurity. This activity is carried out in stages and continuously, accompanied by daily and weekly evaluations to monitor progress and overcome obstacles faced by farmers during the CBIB implementation process (Asri et al., 2024; Azhar et al., 2023).

2.4 Evaluation of Community Service Activity Results

The evaluation includes measuring the effectiveness of the implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB) by tilapia farmers and assessing the level of understanding and skills of participants (Affandi, Abidin, et al., 2023; Diamahesa et al., 2024; Diamahesa, Andriyono, et al., 2023). The results of this evaluation are used as a basis for assessing the success of the program, providing feedback to farmers, and formulating recommendations for the development of more sustainable tilapia farming in the future (Cokrowati et al., 2024; Wibowo et al., 2024).

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Initial Identification of Tilapia Cultivation Conditions

This community service was carried out in Sigerongan Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency, as shown in Figure 1. Sigerongan Village, located in Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency, has geographical conditions that are very supportive for freshwater fish farming

activities. The village area is located in a lowland area that directly borders the mountainous area, so it has a stable and abundant source of clean water throughout the year. The existence of clear and pollution-free mountain water is one of the main advantages of Sigerongan Village in supporting healthy and sustainable tilapia farming practices.

Figure 1. Community Service Activity Location

Tilapia (*O. niloticus*) has several advantages that make it one of the leading commodities in fisheries cultivation, including its rapid growth, high resistance to disease, and easy adaptation to various environmental conditions. In addition, tilapia has good economic value and high market demand, both for local and regional consumption. With the geographical conditions of Sigerongan Village, which has clean water flow from the mountains and a supportive climate, tilapia is very suitable to be cultivated in this area because the needs for ideal water quality and temperature can be met naturally, thus supporting optimal fish growth and productivity.

Figure 2. Tilapia Fish Cultivation Pond at the Community Service Location

Tilapia farmers in Sigerongan Village still face various obstacles in the cultivation process, one of which is the lack of implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB) as a whole. This causes pond management and water quality to be suboptimal, feed use is still inefficient, and efforts to prevent fish diseases are still minimal. As a result, tilapia productivity is not optimal and risks reducing the quality of the harvest, which ultimately has an impact on the income and sustainability of community cultivation efforts. Based on these problems, it is important to carry out this community service activity to improve the ability of farmers to implement CBIB so that the harvest results are more optimal. Thus, cultivation can run more efficiently and sustainably.

3.2 Counselling on Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB)

The counselling was conducted at a tilapia fish farming facility owned by one of the tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village. The participants of the counseling were tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village and several lecturers from the Aquaculture Study Program, University of Mataram. The material provided was related to Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB). This counseling activity is useful for conveying information related to how to implement CBIB so that the harvest results are more optimal. Thus, cultivation can run more efficiently and sustainably (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Counseling Activities

Following the delivery of the counselling, a question-and-answer/discussion session was conducted. The question and answer/discussion activity was carried out after the material delivery session ended, which was still located at the tilapia fish farming site owned by one of the tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village. The participants remained the same as the extension activities, namely, tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village and several lecturers from the Aquaculture Study Program, University of Mataram. The question and answer/discussion session was useful for participants to convey their curiosity or problems to the speakers related to the implementation of CBIB. In addition to gathering information from the material delivery session, participants also obtained further insights from this question-

and-answer/discussion session, which was useful for increasing their knowledge and understanding of the implementation of CBIB. Synergy activities with tilapia fish farmers such as this extension, are very important to do. The community service team in this activity tried to build communication with tilapia fish farmers as an initial stage before reaching a wider community.

3.3 Assistance in the Implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB)

This mentoring activity is mentoring related to the implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB) (Figure 4) which is guided by the implementation guidelines for Good Fish Cultivation Practices certification stipulated by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries through the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number KEP. 02/MEN/2007 Concerning Good Fish Farming Practices (Keputusan Menteri Kelautan Dan Perikanan Nomor KEP. 02/MEN/2007 Tentang Cara Budidaya Ikan Yang Baik, 2007). The stages in this activity include:

a. Food Safety in Fish Farming
   Tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village gain knowledge about food safety in the implementation of fish farming activities that are applied to the farming, harvesting, handling, and distribution of fish farming results.
b. Use of Fish Feed, Fish Medicine, Fertilizer, Probiotics, Disinfectants, and Other Chemicals
   Tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village gain information about the use of fish feed, fish medicine, fertilizer, probiotics, disinfectants, and other chemicals that meet the requirements for fish farming activities.
c. Food Safety During Harvest, Handling, and Distribution of Results
   Tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village know the application of food safety in fish farming activities that are applied during harvest, handling, and distribution of results.
d. Verification, Corrective Action, and Recording in Fish Farming Business
   Tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village received information that the business activities of seeding, rearing, harvesting, handling, and distribution of results must implement verification carried out to ensure that all related fish farming business activities have been carried out in accordance with good farming practices, corrective actions taken if there are deviations and/or errors in fish farming business activities, and records that guarantee the traceability of fish farming products.
e. Control
   Tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village understand the good fish farming methods applied starting from the pre-production process, production, harvesting to handling the results of fish farming which in the implementation of good fish farming methods and distribution of fish farming results are controlled.

Figure 4. Assistance in the Implementation of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB)

The CBIB criteria for freshwater fish are regulated in detail in the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 8228-4:2022 (SNI 8228-4:2022 Cara Budidaya Ikan Yang Baik (CBIB) Bagian 4: Ikan Air Tawar, 2022) which includes:

a. Location
b. Design and Layout
c. Equipment
d. Container
   -Still Water Pond and Rapid Water Pond
   -Cage
e. Seed
f. Feed
g. Fish Medicine, Chemicals and Biological Materials
h. Cleanliness of Location and Facilities
i. Health Management
j. Maintenance Water
k. Waste Management
l. Environmental Management
m. Harvest and Post-Harvest
n. Workers
o. Personnel Competence
p. Documentation

3.4 Evaluation of Community Service Activity Results

The evaluation of the community service program (Figure 5) looks at the impact of the implementation of CBIB counseling and mentoring for the implementation of CBIB on tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village which can be felt, this condition is realized because of the

involvement and active participation of tilapia fish farmers in the implementation of the community service program, starting from the many questions asked by tilapia fish farmers during the counseling to mentoring which is specifically related to Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB). It is hoped that after the implementation of this community service activity, it can have a positive impact on increasing the production capacity of tilapia fish by tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village.

Figure 5. Evaluation of Community Service Activity Results

If this community service activity has an impact in the form of increased fish production, it is also expected to be followed by a high level of openness of tilapia fish farmers to technology transfer and the application of the latest technology in tilapia fish farming systems from traditional fish farming systems to semi-intensive and intensive fish farming systems. The change in the tilapia fish farming system is expected to have a major impact on tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village by utilizing abundant and clean fresh water. So that from the implementation of counseling and mentoring, it is hoped that tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village can provide information on several things related to tilapia fish farming to other fish farmers in Lingsar District and West Lombok Regency, especially fish farmers around Sigerongan Village.

4 Conclusion

Based on the community service activities for tilapia fish farmers in Sigerongan Village, the following conclusions were obtained: the extension activities of Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB), assistance in implementing Good Fish Farming Practices (CBIB), and evaluation of the results of community service activities have been conveyed. From this activity, it is hoped that the target for tilapia fish cultivation production can be increased. Further community service activities regarding increasing tilapia production capacity through the implementation of CBIB can be carried out not only in Sigerongan Village, but also in Lingsar District and other West

Lombok Regency. More widely, it can be implemented in other regencies on Lombok Island and the Province of West Nusa Tenggara as a whole.

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