



COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA

INDONESIA TWG FOCAL POINTS

TWG	Focal Point
Seascapes	Dr. Subandono Diposaptono, Director of Marine Spatial Planning, MMAF
EAFM	Dr. Toni Ruchimat, Director of Fish Resources Management, MMAF
MPA	Mr. Agus Dermawan, Director of Marine Biodiversity Conservation, MMAF
CCA	Ms. Sri Tantri Arundhati, Director of Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Threatened Species	Mr. Bambang Dahono Aji, Director of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
	CROSS – CUTTING INITIATIVES
Capacity Building	Ms. Rina, Secretary of Marine and Fisheries Human Resources Development Agency, MMAF
Data and Information	Dr. Dirhamsyah, Director of Oceanography Research Center, Indonesia Institute of Science



NPOA GOALS AND TARGETS

GOALS	TARGETS
Goal 1: Seascapes	 1. Priority Seascape Designated with investment plan completed and sequenced 2. Marine and coastal resources within all priority seascape are being sustainably managed
Goal 2: EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied
Goal 3: MPA	Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed
Goal 4: CCA	 Region-Wide Early Action Climate Adaptation Plan for the Near-Shore Marine and Coastal Environment Developed and Implemented Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments are Established and in Full Operation
Goal 5: Threatened Species	





SEASCAPES

BRIEF BACKGROUND/HISTORY

INDONESIA MARNE ECOREGION:

- 1. PAPUA
- 2. BANDA Sea
- 3. LESSER SUNDA
- 4. MAKASAR Strait & Sulawesi Sea
- 5. HALMAHERA
- 6. NORTH BORNEO
- 7. WESTERN SUMATRA
- 8. TOMINI BAY
- 9. SUNDA Shelf
- 10. ARAFURA SEA
- 11. SOUTH JAVA SEA
- 12. MALACCA STRAIT



INDONESIAN BIOECOREGION MAP

PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA (SEASCAPES)

ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS CONDUCTED

- 1. Producing Indonesia Ocean Act (UU Kelautan No32/2014) to aim an integrated marine and ocean management
- 2. Harmonizing marine space management authority from district government to Provincial and national authority
- 3. Support and facilitate local government in 12 NM marine area management plan (RZWP-P)
- 4. Together with partner (TNC) in developing Management and Zoning Plan in Lesser Sunda Seascape including Savu Sea Project(initial planning draft ongoing process
- 5. Together with partner (TNC, CI, WWF) in developing Bird's Head Seascape Management and Zoning plan (initial planning draft ongoing process)
- 6. Together with partner (WWF, CI) in developing Banda Sea Seascape Management and Zoning plan (initial planning draft ongoing process)
- 7. Together with partner (CI) in developing Anambas Natuna Seascape Management and Zoning plan (initial planning draft ongoing process)
- 8. Together with partner (CTI ADB RETA) in developing North Sulawesi Makassar Strait Project
- 9. Together with partner (CI)in developing Anambas Sea Project
- 10. Developing North Kalimantan, North Maluku Sea and Maluku Sea Seascape
- 11. Management effectiveness of existing MPAs within Sunda Banda Seascape (WWF)







EAFM

#	EAFM TWG template	Update report
1	Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)	Indonesia has developed regulations related to the EAFM, which mainly is under the umbrella of Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries which revised by Law No. 45/2009 on Fisheries. In addition, a Law No. 32/2014 on marine affairs also been issued On ensuring the fisheries can be managed following the responsible fisheries, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has developed Strategic Plan for 2015-2019, which providing direction for all fisheries and marine regulations within the Ministry
2	Implementation of an EAFM/community based resource management at local and national levels	Indonesia has developed several other regulations which strongly support the management at local and national levels e.g.; (i) Law No. 1/2014 on coastal and small islands management and law, (ii) Law No 23/2014 on local governance
3	Reduce IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness	Two Ministerial Decrees have been issued to supporting this target: MMAF Regulation No. 56/2014 which continued with 10/2015 on Moratorium of Fishing Licence Within Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (FMA); and MMAF Regulation No. 57/2014 on Fishing Activities Within Indonesia FMA
4	Improved income, livelihoods and food security in an increasingly significant number of coastal communities across the region through a new Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative ("COASTFISH")	Proposal is being written to GEF 5 (covers FMA 712, 713, 714) and GEF 6 (covers FMA 715, 717, 718) to address the objective of COASTFISH
5	Effective measures in place to help ensure exploitation of shared tuna stocks is sustainable, with tuna spawning areas and juvenile growth stages adequately protected	Indonesia is strongly supporting the initiative on ensuring the exploitation of tuna is sustainable. This initiative is proven through the (i) development of Tuna, Skipjack and Neritic Tunas Fishery Management Plan, (ii) Initiating the harvest strategy for tuna and skipjack in archipelagic waters, and (iii) Tuna Conference in Bali 2014

#	EAFM TWG template	Update report
6	Enhance the adaptation and/or resilience of fishers and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems by implementing an EAFM framework	 adaptation or resilience strategy of fishers and coastal communities to the impact of climate change is initiated by developing early warning systems for the changing of sea surface temperature which caused coral bleaching and changing of the weather and fishing ground locations in Buleleng + karangasem – Bali working with community, government and private sectors (i.e. dive resort, fisheries) to develop a draft on the management of marine protected area which is resilience to the influence of climate change in Buleleng + karangasem – Bali
7	An EAFM human capacity development program is in place to effectively implement EAFM	 26 Learning and Information Center (LInC) established at universities with marine and fishery faculty to support Indonesian fisheries management 40 people trained on Essential EAFM from FMA 571 and 572 10 people trained as SK3 EAFM assessor 35 Evaluator trainers in the SK3 EAFM scheme 35 people trained as Essential EAFM/Planner and Implementer trainer using SK3 scheme 40 people trained on Essential EAFM/Planner and Implementer using SK3 scheme from FMA 711, 715 and 718 in 2015
8	A platform for collection and sharing data and information relevant to EAFM is in place	 Developing website EAFM as information centre of EAFM, implementation in Indonesia (www.eafm-indonesia.net) Developing EAFM media communications and sharing information on EAFM in Indonesia for EAFM communities in Indonesia <mailing and="" eafm_id@yahoogroups.com="" group="" list="" whatsapp=""></mailing>
9	Develop and implement sustainable management of the live reef fish trade	 Fisheries Management Plan for specific reef fish is being developed in FMA 711, FMA 715, FMA 718 under COREMAP National Symposium on Reef Fish was conducted in November 2015
10	Gear and species specific management	 Fishing Gear is regulated through Ministerial Decree 2/2011 which manage fishing gear in general, and specific for trawl is managed through Ministerial Decree 2/2015 Regulation is Fishery management plan based on species is developed for Tuna, Neritic Tuna, Skipjack; Bali Strait Sardine; Blue Swimming Crab; Lobster; Mud crab; Banggai Cardinal fish; Flying fish; bait fish





MPA

PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA (MPA)

ACTIONS

- 1. Submission of Indonesia's MPA sites to the 1st and 2nd round nomination
- 2. Establish and strengthen national system (grand strategy) of Marine Protected Areas integrated into regional and global networks to contribute to meet global agreed goals
- 3. Establish and strengthen trans boundary protected areas and collaboration between neighboring protected areas across national boundaries
- 4. Improve MPA planning and management that address local and global key threats to marine resources
- 5. Enhance and ensure involvement of local communities and relevant stakeholders in MPA planning and Management
- 6. Provide an enabling policy and institutional environment for MPA
- 7. Build capacity and strengthen institution for the planning, establishment and management of MPA
- 8. Ensure funding sustainability for MPA and district and national system of MPAs
- 9. Strengthen communication, education and public awareness on MPA
- 10. Evaluate and improve effective management of national MPA systems

PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA MPA

Support/grant for community groups; sustainable tourism business partnership with community groups

17 MPAs management effectiveness being improved (institutional strengthening, infrastructures, boundaries marking, registration and integration to navigation map/IMO); technical assistance to local governments; **transfer of**

management authority for 7 national marine parks from Min.of Forestry to Min.of Marine Affairs

Training modules, certification and skills competency for MPA staffs & managers are available; guidelines on

ACTION	ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS CONDUCTED
1	Established 815,000 Ha of new MPAs, with total of 17.2 million hectares of MPAs; 2 MPA networks (Lesser Sunda and Papua Bird's Head seascapes) are being established; MPA network development strategy; Roadmap to 20 million hectares of MPA; MPA management effectiveness report is available; MPAs profiles and online MPA GIS databases;
3	Stakeholder participation in MPA zoning and management plan; regular enforcement/monitoring, control and surveillance
5	Min.MAF decree on MPA Partnership Management; Gov.Reg. on non tax revenue from conservation; draft Min.MAF decree on MPA utilization; business plan for 30 MPA sites

sustainable business in MPA; capacity buildings for MPA staffs & community groups;

Regular monitoring; MPA web based GIS database; database verification: carrying capacity

National and private trust funds for MPA;

Publication materials, websites and public consultation

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CCA

PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA (CCA)

ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS CONDUCTED

Identify and map Indonesian CT areas on their susceptibility levels on climate change impacts and link the information to biodiversity and socio economic value

Produce national general guideline on adaptation measures on the potential of climate change impacts on marine and coastal ecosystem and communities based on synthesis and understanding of available science, information and knowledge

Formulate early warning system and response to weather variability, temperature variability and to changes storm phenomenon, including in coral bleaching and formulate immediate strategy or response on potential impacts of climate change on fishermen, such as impact of changes in weather pattern and season, sea temperature and storm

Conduct and develop strategic research that provides information critical to reducing key threats to coral reef ecosystems

Capacity building on education, research, and information system on climate change issues, related consequences and adaptation measures

Develop and conduct various researches on climate change impact to biodiversity and socioeconomic, cost and benefit of actions and inactions and feed the result into policy processes

Develop National Center of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

Develop national network on climate change research stations, sharing information

Develop communication strategies for biodiversity and socio economic efect of climate change and synthesize existing information and knowledge (e.g. economic valuation/opportunity, connectivity, etc) to develop recommendation based on information



PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA MPA

- Implemented "Development of Resilient Coastal Village Program" (PDPT-Program Pengembangan Desa Pesisir Tangguh) since 2012 till 2014 (22 local governments); transforming into "Development of Resilient Coastal Area Program" (PKPT- Program Pengembangan Kawasan Pesisir Tangguh) (38 local governments implement PKPT.
- Vulnerability assessments for coastal areas
- Coastal vulnerability assessment studies in 5 major cities on Java (Tangerang, Bekasi, Jakarta, Pekalongan, and Surabaya)
- Worked with the USAID' Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) Project to conduct coastal vulnerability study in 100 village in West Nusa Tenggara and Southeast Sulawesi.

Progress NPOA and CTI M&E Indicators Climate Change Adaptation

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	NPOA and CTI M&E Indicators (where applicable)	Target	Status of Target as of Nov 2015
•	Number of national policies, laws and regulations on climate change adaptation proposed and adopted. Proportion of local governments that have integrated climate adaptation into local governance Area of Mangroves	 Region-Wide Early Action Climate Adaptation Plan for the Near-Shore Marine and Coastal Environment Developed and Implemented Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments are Established and in Full Operation 	 National policies on CCA had been integrated into Environmental Act since 2009 National Action for CCA adopted in 2014 Detail data of Mangrove in Java, Sumatera and Sulawesi (scale 1:50.000) had been collected Coral map available for national level (scale 1:250.000) Proportion of local government that have
			 integrated CCA into local governance had been increased Area of mangrove rehabilitation increased through program implemented by various stakeholders (including community groups and private sectors) National Center of Excellence dealing with marine and coastal environment issues had been identified





THREATEN SPECIES

PROGRESS TOWARDS NPOA (TS)

ACTIVITIES/PROJECTS CONDUCTED







M&E





CCA

- Climate change adaptation is recognized as an important issues for coastal and small islands
- Information on climate change impacts needs to be translated from the scientific language into policy development process
- Establishment of working group on CCA facilitated information exchange among relevant stakeholders both in regional and national level
- Development of guideline and capacity building program is beneficial to improve local knowlegde
- Regional coordinator play important role to facilitate communication among member countries
 CORAL TIME

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CCA

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CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES

MPA

- Transfer of MPA management authority from district government to provincial government as a result of Law No.23/2014
- Local MPAs institutional strengthening in relation to Law No.23/2014
- Capacity of provincial government and community groups

CCA

- Lack of support to carry out joint program involving relevant institution
- Lack of support to implement working group plan of actions
- Lack of support to implement regional activities







RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

MPA

- Provincial government institutional strengthening
- Support/assistance to provincial government
- Capacity building for national and provincial government as well as local community groups in MPA management
- Support and increase partnership in MPA management between local community groups/civil society and MPA management unit

CCA

- CCA need to be mainstreamed into the coastal zone development community
- Resource mobilization is required to maintain the operation of working group activities, including joint project



Terima kasih — Maraming Salamat — Terima Kasih — Tagio Tumas — Obrigado — Tank iu

