CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION 2.0

CTI-CFF INDONESIA 2025-2030

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REMARKS



Praise and gratitude to God Almighty; by His grace, we have completed the Indonesia National Plan of Action 2.0 for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (NPOA 2.0 CTI-CFF) 2025–2030.

This sets out strategic actions to promote the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources, food security, and sustainable livelihoods. While this NPOA sets out the action plan for 2025–2030, during the 2021–2024 period, we remained committed to and implemented actions in support of RPOA 2.0 through the implementation of blue economy policies in the marine and fisheries sectors.

The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a multilateral partnership first initiated at the 2007 APEC Summit and declared at the 2009 CTI Leaders' Summit by six member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste.

As an archipelagic nation with the largest Exclusive Economic Zone and coral reef coverage reaching 65% of the Coral Triangle Area—the world's highest center of coral biodiversity or the "Amazon of the Sea"—Indonesia's waters hold a strategic role and prospect in keeping the ocean healthy to support food security, fishery resource sustainability, and the development of a competitive blue economy capable of adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts.

Protecting marine ecosystems is our collective responsibility and should not be the burden of a single country. Indonesia cannot achieve a healthy ocean and maintain a balance between ecological and economic interests alone. Multilateral cooperation through CTI-CFF is clear evidence of shared commitment and a common vision to preserve the sustainability of the world's greatest marine biological wealth in the Coral Triangle region.

I would like to thank all stakeholders who have worked hand-in-hand to support actions in the coral triangle and invite everyone once again to work together to achieve the next national action targets in supporting the RPOA and NPOA CTI-CFF.

Jakarta, December 11, 2025

Director General of Ocean Management
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries


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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the world's second-largest archipelagic country and occupies a strategically important position, alongside immense marine resource potential. Approximately 70% of Indonesia's territory is covered by ocean, covering 6.4 million km2, with 60% of Indonesia's population (out of a total of 270 million people) living in coastal areas. Indonesia consists of 17,504 islands, 108 thousand km of coastline, 8 Archipelagic Provinces, and 327 coastal Regencies/Cities, located on the world's main shipping lanes.

Indonesia's marine ecosystems are characterised by rich biodiversity. Their marine resource potential includes sustainable capture fisheries and aquaculture, blue carbon estimated at 188 million tCO_2e, and renewable energy resources. There are 8,500 species of marine biota living in Indonesian waters and blue carbon ecosystem storage; 45% of global goods transported through international trade routes pass through Indonesian waters, and there are 115,000 km of underwater cables supporting national/global digitalisation.

These potentials place Indonesia in various vital roles in maintaining the sustainability of marine and fishery resources for both Indonesia and the world, which include:

1. **Supporting economic activities.** The value of economic activities supported by Indonesian seas reaches USD 180 billion per year.
2. **As a food source.** More than 50% of the community's protein needs are met by the fisheries sector.
3. **Employment provider.** Indonesian seas contribute to providing jobs for 7 million people.
4. **National economic contributor.** In 2022, the contribution of the Maritime GDP to the National GDP was 7.92%.
5. **Environmental buffer.** The sea acts as an environmental buffer due to the presence of seagrass, seaweed, and coral reef ecosystems.

These resources provide a range of benefits and ecosystem services to people, especially for communities in coastal areas and small islands. With population growth and technological advancement, the sea has become more open and competitive, leading to increased conflicts over spatial use and resources.

Furthermore, unorganised marine resource utilization has led to a decline in the quantity and quality of resources, causing the degradation of marine ecosystem functions and services. Another equally important factor is the direct impact of climate change on the sustainability

of aquatic biological resources, necessitating national-level policies to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, utilize, and enrich coastal and small island resources and their ecology, as well as the need for inter-country commitment and cooperation.

Since 1993, the Government of Indonesia has developed a range of biological management planning guides, from the Biodiversity Action Plan Indonesia (BAPI 1993) to the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025-2045 as a reference, which is aligned with the National Long-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional/ RPJPN) 2025-2045 and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).

Indonesia also encourages the utilization of sustainable biodiversity through the accelerated transformation of the green and blue economies to drive economic growth and improve welfare and environmental carrying capacity quality. In the blue economy sector, Indonesia has launched the Indonesia Blue Economy Roadmap to ensure the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and guarantee benefits for current and future generations. Through the implementation of the blue economy program, Indonesia is committed to realizing the Asta Cita 2024-2029 mission championed by President Prabowo Subianto.

Currently, the Indonesian Government is implementing 5 (five) blue economy policies in the marine and fisheries sector, which include: (1) Expanding Marine Conservation Areas; (2) Quota-Based Measured Fishing; (3) Development of Sustainable Sea, Coastal, and Inland Aquaculture; (4) Supervision and Control of Coastal Areas and Small Islands; and (5) Marine Plastic Debris Cleaning.

The management of marine and fishery resources in Indonesia, particularly those at the heart of the Coral Triangle—the center of world marine biodiversity—requires strong collaboration. This collaboration is vital to align various interests and overcome shared challenges, ensuring the protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable utilization of resources while strengthening coastal area resilience.

In consideration of the importance of resource management sustainability in the Coral Triangle Region, at the 2007 APEC Summit, the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) was initiated as a multilateral partnership and declared at the 2009 CTI Leaders' Summit by six member countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. This cooperation aims to realize the sustainability of coastal and marine resources, food security, and sustainable livelihoods, and to strengthen sustainable governance and partnerships in the Coral Triangle Region.

Through the CTI-CFF cooperation, Indonesia demonstrates its commitment by drafting the National Plan of Action (NPOA) 2.0 for 2025-2030 as a follow-up to the Regional Plan of Action 2.0 for 2021-2030.

This national action plan establishes structured steps for the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine resources. With this reference framework, collaboration becomes a mean to align interests, share responsibilities, and mobilize resources effectively and sustainably.

OBJECTIVES OF NPOA DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this NPOA is to provide a reference framework for implementing national action plan activities at the national level to support the achievement of RPOA 2.0 2021-2030.

ROLE AND BENEFITS OF CTI-CFF FOR INDONESIA

As a country located at the center of the Coral Triangle, a region with the world's highest marine biodiversity, Indonesia has a significant responsibility as well as extraordinary economic potential. This National Action Plan document serves as a systematic and integrated framework to protect these vital natural assets, ensuring that conservation efforts and fishery resource utilization supporting food security can align with national development goals, including the implementation of blue economy policies.

Through this CTI-CFF cooperation, the Government of Indonesia will receive the following benefits:

1. **Political Benefits:** Indonesia plays an important and strategic role in leadership, resulting in an improved positive image in international forums, particularly regarding the protection and management of marine resource ecosystems in the world's coral triangle region. This is realized through commitments from partner countries, donor agencies, and international financial institutions to provide funding support, programs, and technical assistance.
2. **Social Benefits:** The presence of the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat in Indonesia and Indonesia's membership in the CTI-CFF have broad impacts on society, increasing knowledge, concern, and insight regarding the importance of maintaining ecosystems and ocean health as a space for livelihoods for current and future generations.
3. **Environmental Benefits:** Indonesia receives funding support to assist in the implementation of the blue economy in the marine and fisheries sector.

CTI-CFF INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

The implementation of CTI-CFF RPOA and NPOA requires a well-structured and highly effective coordination mechanism at various organizational levels (Figure 1). CTI-CFF operates through core decision-making and implementing bodies, including the Council of Ministers (COM), the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), and the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), all of which are facilitated by the Regional Secretariat (RS).

The COM is the highest formal decision-making body of CTI-CFF, meeting every two (2) years and having the authority to approve and adopt CTI-CFF resolutions during Ministerial Meetings (MM). The position of CTI-COM Chair rotates every two (2) years among member countries based on alphabetical order of the first letter of the country name.

The CSO consists of designated senior government officials from the six (6) countries tasked with overseeing and providing guidance on CTI-CFF decisions and giving direction to the RS. The RS facilitates and coordinates activities to implement RPOA 2.0 and serves as the primary communication platform for all stakeholders.

The NCC is the organizational member representing each member country. The NCC is represented by officials from various government agencies. Additionally, the NCC may form Technical Working Groups (TWG) consisting of technical experts nominated by the NCCs of the six countries. TWGs must meet periodically and proactively lead the implementation and decision-making process regarding CTI activity priorities and conduct communication and outreach activities.

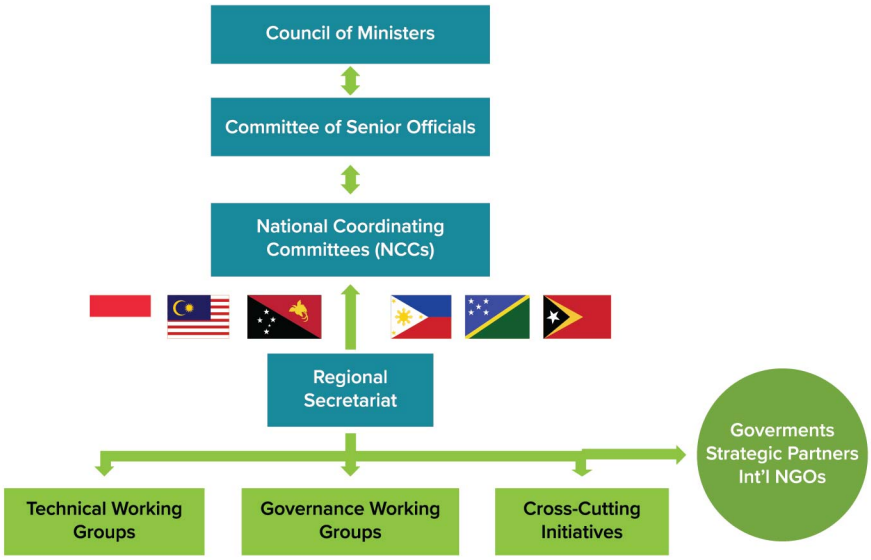


Figure 1. CTI-CFF Institutional Structure

NCC CTI-CFF Indonesia is coordinated by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. For each Working Group, a focal point and/or alternate is appointed to help coordinate the implementation of the CTI-CFF NPOA. The Working Groups include:

1. **Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**
   - Seascape Working Group
   - Marine Protected Areas Working Group (MPA WG)
   - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Working Group (EAFM WG)
   - Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (CCA WG)
   - Threatened Species Working Group (TS WG)
2. **Governance Working Groups (GWGs)**
   - Internal Resources Committee (IRC)
   - Financial Resources Working Group (FRWG)
   - Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG)
3. **Cross-Cutting Initiatives**
   - Women Leaders' Forum (WLF)
   - Sustainable Business Forum (SBF)

To support the NCC CTI-CFF institution, its membership is established through a Ministerial Decree, and other supporting documents are prepared separately from the NPOA, including strategy implementation, communication strategy, and funding strategy; and/or other relevant documents. The CSO is assisted by the NCC CTI-CFF Secretariat.

The NCC provides cross-sectoral integration and ensures alignment between ministries and government agencies by involving experts/academics/universities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the community.



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CHAPTER II
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Tailored to Indonesia's unique context as an archipelagic nation at the center of the Coral Triangle, these principles emphasize a science-based and people-centered approach that integrates biodiversity conservation with sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and building resilience for coastal communities. These principles underscore the importance of engaging various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, customary law community, NGOs, the private sector, and international partners, to address Indonesia's specific challenges such as climate vulnerability, transboundary resource management, and equitable benefit sharing across its vast marine territories.

By adhering strictly to the principles derived from the RPOA, Indonesia's NPOA 2.0 ensures that national actions contribute effectively to regional goals, fostering sustainable marine resource management at national and local levels. The guiding principles of NPOA 2.0 Indonesia are as follows:

PRINCIPLE #1

CTI should support people-centred biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, poverty reduction and equitable benefit sharing. CTI goals and actions should address both poverty reduction (e.g., food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities) and biodiversity conservation (e.g., conservation and sustainable use of species, habitats, and ecosystems).

PRINCIPLE #2

CTI should be based on solid science. Solid science and data on fisheries, biodiversity, natural resources, risk management and poverty reduction benefits should form a basis for establishing goals and implementation activities. In the absence of conclusive scientific information, the precautionary principle/approach will apply.

PRINCIPLE #3

NPOA 2.0 Indonesia centers on goals and measurable metrics adopted at the highest government levels. Concrete and measurable goals with specific and realistic schedules and milestones are established. These goals encompass national priorities, such as marine protected areas and fisheries management, while aligning them with regional indicators, targets, and timeframes.

PRINCIPLE #4

The CTI-CFF should build on best practices from previous multilateral cooperation, such as the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region (SSME), Lesser Sunda and Bismarck Solomon Seas. CTI should use existing and future forums to promote implementation. These include but not limited to the tri-national commissions on the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) and Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE); Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); Coordinating Body of the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy, International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)], Secretariat for the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP); the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA); Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA); and Program for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), and other institutions relevant to Indonesia's maritime borders and partnerships.

PRINCIPLE #5

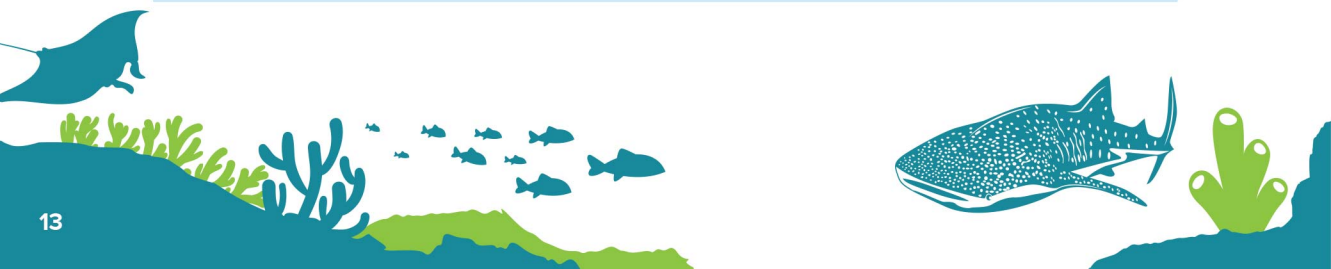
NPOA 2.0 Indonesia aligns with international forum goals and targets while promoting the CTI-CFF vision within them. Goals and activities support Indonesia's commitments in instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2021-2030), ASEAN, APEC, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), integrating them into national policies for marine conservation and climate action.

PRINCIPLE #6

CTI should recognize the transboundary nature of some important marine natural resources. Goals/activities should take into account the transboundary nature of some marine resources and threats (land- and sea-based) to these resources (e.g., shared fish stocks, migratory sea turtles and marine mammals, IUU fishing, live reef fish trade). Transboundary activities under CTI should not prejudice recognized boundaries or ongoing negotiations on legal boundaries between nations.

PRINCIPLE #7

NPOA 2.0 Indonesia emphasizes priority geography. Resources are focused on key areas to achieve goals and implement activities to maximize conservation impact, such as large-scale seascapes identified through ecoregional assessments, including Indonesia's priority sites within the Coral Triangle like the Bird's Head Seascape and the Sawu Sea.

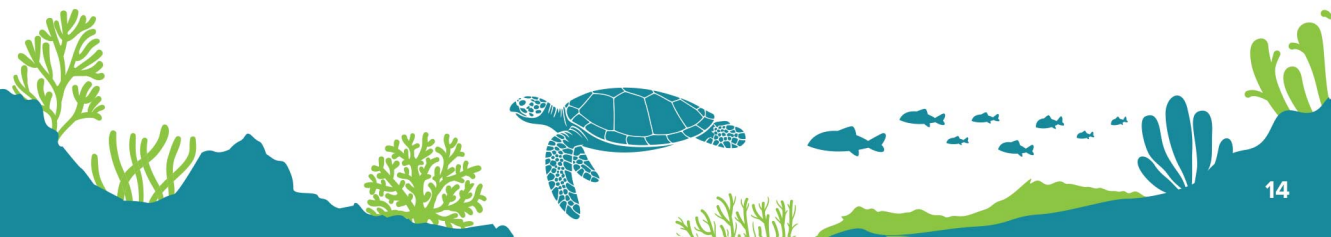


PRINCIPLE #8

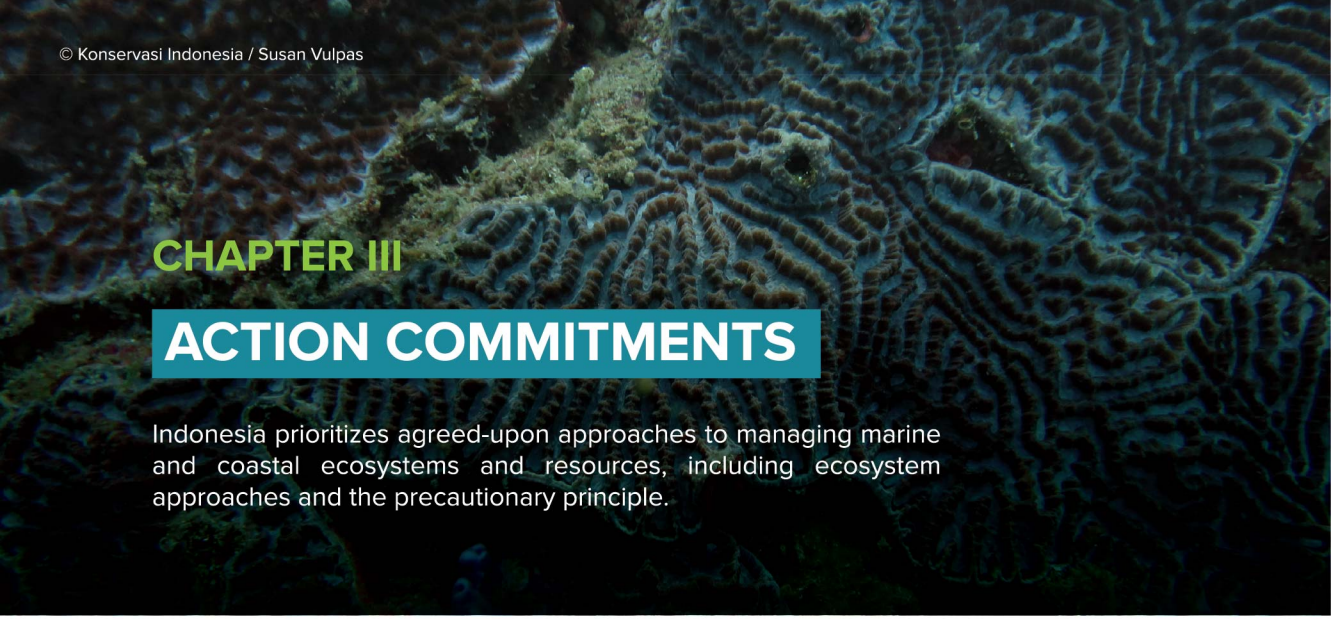
CTI should be inclusive and engage multiple stakeholders. Multiple stakeholder groups should be actively engaged in the CTI, including other national governments, local governments, NGOs, private sector companies, bilateral donor agencies, multilateral agencies, universities and research agencies, as well as coastal communities including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), women and youth.

PRINCIPLE #9

NPOA 2.0 Indonesia recognizes the uniqueness, risks (both natural and human-induced), fragility, and vulnerability of archipelagic ecosystems.



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CHAPTER III

ACTION COMMITMENTS

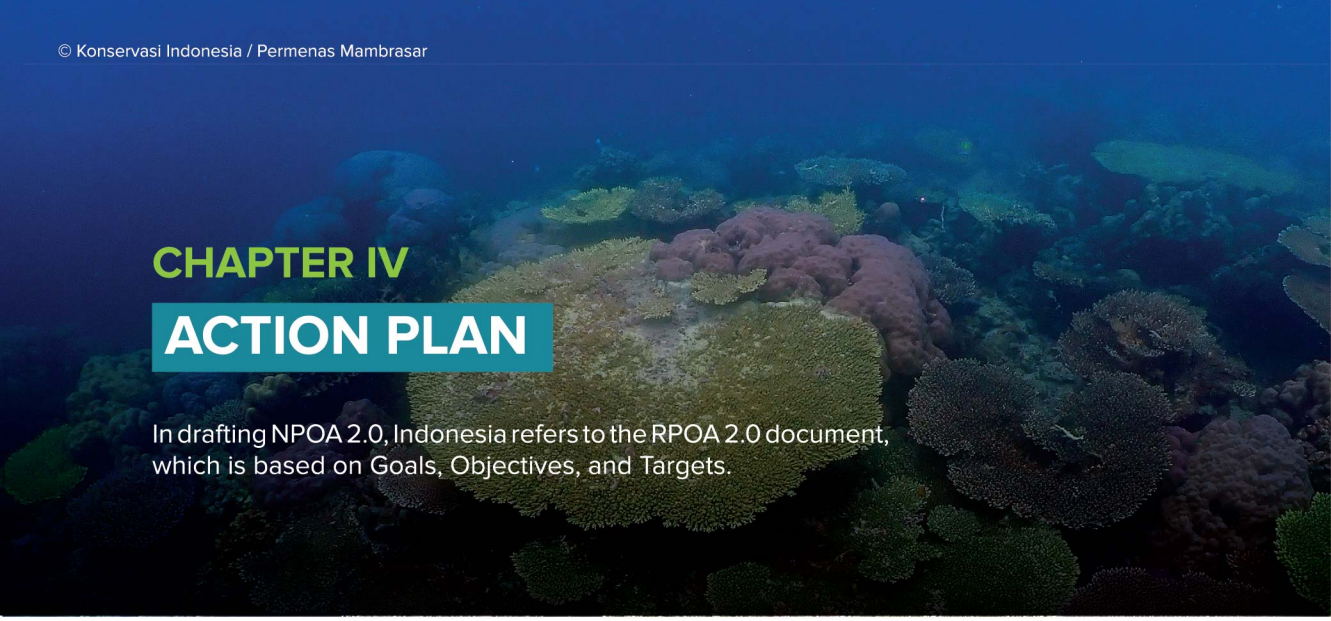
Indonesia prioritizes agreed-upon approaches to managing marine and coastal ecosystems and resources, including ecosystem approaches and the precautionary principle.

Using NPOA 2.0 to achieve sustainable marine and coastal resource management for current and future generations, Indonesia is committed to:

1. **Designate the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources as a high and urgent ongoing priority on our national agendas;**
2. **Mobilise high-level public and private sector leadership;**
3. **Achieve enhanced regional collaboration to address important regional problems;**
4. **Implement needed economic, policy and legal reforms;**
5. **Establish a system of sustainable funding and orient these financial resources toward achievement of the CTI Plan of Action;**
6. **Achieve a rapid improvement in institutional and human capacity;**
7. **Lead effective, highly participatory multi-stakeholder alliances;**
8. **Integrate conservation, management and development; and**
9. **Promote public/private partnerships.**


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CHAPTER IV
ACTION PLAN

In drafting NPOA 2.0, Indonesia refers to the RPOA 2.0 document, which is based on Goals, Objectives, and Targets.

NPOA 2.0 GOALS

The implementation of NPOA 2.0 will enable resilient coastal communities and ecosystems, with food security and sustainable livelihoods through sustainable marine conservation and management in the coral triangle region.

NPOA 2.0 CTI-CFF Indonesia includes the following goals:

1. By 2025, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems are able to cope with climate change impacts, natural and anthropogenic threats, in the Coral Triangle region.
2. By 2030, coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle region will be more resilient/capable of adapting to climate change impacts, natural and anthropogenic threats, by increasing food security, sustainable fisheries, and coastal livelihoods.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

NPOA Objectives and Targets refer to RPOA 2.0 Objectives and Targets.

1. **Objective A**

   By 2030, the health of coastal and marine ecosystems, threatened priority species, and fisheries in the Coral Triangle Region is improved through effective management efforts, with targets:

   a. Target A1: Coral Reefs, Mangroves, and Seagrass Beds
   b. Target A2: Threatened Species
   c. Target A3: Healthy and Productive Fisheries

2. **Objective B**

   By 2030, risk resilience and socio-economic conditions, particularly food security and coastal livelihoods of communities living in the Coral Triangle region, are increased, with targets including:

   a. a. Target B1: Food Security and Coastal Livelihoods

   b. b. Target B2: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

   c. c. Target B3: Climate-Resilient Communities

3. **Objective C**

   CTI-CFF Governance, Leadership, and Partnerships

   a. Target C1: Good Governance, Effective Leadership, and Strategic Partnerships

ACTION PLAN

The National Action Plan is drafted to address indicators found in the Target Outputs. The National Action Plan covers both actions implemented during 2021–2024 and actions planned for implementation during 2025–2030.

Indonesia CTI-CFF National Plan of Action

Objective A: By 2030, the health of coastal and marine ecosystems, threatened priority species, and fisheries in the Coral Triangle Region is improved through effective management efforts

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target A1: Coral Reefs, Mangroves, and Seagrass Beds		
Increasing the coverage area of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Marine Managed Areas (MMAs), Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), covering key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness, by 2030, based on 2020 baseline	Conduct assessments to expand the coverage of MPAs, MMAs, LMMAs, and OECMs	• Result of MPA Expansion Assessment 30 by 45 in 2024 • Roadmap for achieving global commitments related to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF)
	Expand MPA and OECM coverage by 2030	• Area of designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) • Area of OECMs

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Increasing the coverage area of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Marine Managed Areas (MMAs), Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), covering key biodiversity areas and management effectiveness, by 2030, based on 2020 baseline	Assessing the management effectiveness of conservation areas registered in CT MPAS until 2030	• Management effectiveness of MPA evaluated annually using METT, IUCN Green List, and/or EVIKA • CT MPAS candidates identified and status updated annually • Candidate MPAs assessed using IUCN Greenlist
	Improve the effectiveness of conservation area management	• Policy and Guideliness for MPA: Technical Guidelines for Conservation Area Management • MPA Agencies (SUOP) • Public Service Agency (BLU) at least in one priority seascape • Capacity building and empowerment of community groups supporting conservation in two priority seascapes • Information on coral reef, seagrass, and/or mangrove ecosystem health • MPA partnership (Co-Management) in at least one priority seascape • Ocean Accounting Pilot Activity (Policy and Guideliness, Dashboard, Implementation) • Blue Carbon feasibility in conservation areas
	Developing OECM (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures)	• OECM policy, including integration in National Spatial Planning • Assessment result of candidate OECM sites
	Establishing collaboration/ collaborative management partnerships for Marine Spatial Planning, MPA, MMA, LMMA, or OECM by 2030	Realization of Inter-Agency Cooperation agreements and International Cooperation

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Increasing marine spatial planning efforts	Integrating conservation areas (including conservation reserve areas) and MPA/ MMA/LMMA/OECM networks with Zoning Plan for Sea, Coastal, and Small Islands through Marine Spatial Planning until 2030	Documents: • Inter-regional MSP • National Strategic Areas MSP • Particular National Strategic Areas MSP • Integration of Provincial MSP with Land Based Provincial Spatial Planning)
	Managing Marine Spatial Utilization until 2030	• Marine information system • Assessment of Marine Spatial Realization • Control of Marine Spatial Utilization
	Implementing pilot testing for increasing conservation area connectivity coverage integrating land and sea ecosystems until 2030	• Regulations supporting integration of Essential Ecosystem Area Management in North Sulawesi with Marine Conservation Areas in 2025 • Synchronization of Managed Access and Reserve approach into regional/ provincial development planning documents by 2030
Increasing the population/ species of herbivorous fish in coral bleaching sites within the coral reef system (to consume algae after bleaching), by 2030, based on 2020 baseline data.	Developing coral reef bleaching ecosystem data collection mechanisms until 2030	• Integration of coral bleaching early warning system with coral reef data collection mechanisms • Baseline data for coral reef ecosystems • Data on herbivorous fish population/ species increase
	Drafting policies contributing to increasing herbivorous fish population/species in bleaching sites until 2030	Policies supporting efforts to increase herbivorous fish populations/species
Improving the resilience and/ or effective management of Ecosystem Health (coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds) by 2030, compared to 2020 baseline data.	Drafting regulations for a more effective management of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass until 2030	• Policy and Guideliness for Blue Financing and its Implementation • Conservation areas in MSP

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Improving the resilience and/or effective management of Ecosystem Health (coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds) by 2030, compared to 2020 baseline data.	Drafting strategies for the management and rehabilitation of coral reef, mangrove, and/or seagrass ecosystems until 2030	• Coral Reef Action Plan • Areas undergoing coral reef, mangrove, and seagrass ecosystem rehabilitation, with community assistance • Areas undergoing coral reef and/or seagrass, with community involvement
	Strengthening Blue Carbon Governance until 2030	• Regulatory and Policy Framework for Carbon Economic Value • Market Mechanisms and Carbon Economic Value Instruments • Carbon Economic Value Institutional and Governance structure • Technical Infrastructure and Carbon Economic Value Transparency • Blue Carbon Ecosystem Feasibility Study Results • Detailed Plan / Prospectus for Carbon Blue-based Areas and management mechanisms to support carbon emission reduction • Blue Carbon Pilot Projects, including trading, benefit-sharing guidelines, and capacity building for coastal communities • Cooperation documents for Blue Carbon Project support
	Establishing sustainable funding innovations and their implementation by 2030	• Sustainable funding innovation Pilot Project in the coral triangle region • Spatial planning financing design through ESG mechanisms with the private sector

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target A2: Threatened Species		
Strengthen national and transboundary regional efforts to improve the conservation status and protection of CTI priority threatened species	Improve the effectiveness of species management	• Drafting Fish Species National Action Plan • Evaluation of Fish Species Management Effectiveness • Assessment Result: Threats and priority management strategies for threatened species (marine mammals, elasmobranchs, and turtles) in one priority seascape • Migratory species management regional action plan • Increased public awareness and knowledge through conservation outreach and education at the national and international levels • Implementation of stranded biota handling governance • Implementation of Fish Species Utilization Services (CITES Management Authority for aquatic species and utilization of protected marine biota, including biota in aquariums) • Collaboration networks for species habitat protection and management
	Develop framework governance for fish genetic resources by 2030	• Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria for genetic resource management • Data and information for managed genetic resources • Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms for fish genetic resources through the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the BBNJ Agreement
Reducing Plastic Debris Entering the Sea	Marine Debris Handling	• Marine Debris Reduction Policy/Regulation (including oil spills) • Institutional and incentive/disincentive mechanisms supporting the SEBASAH (Healthy Ocean Program) • Circular economy Pilot Project • ALDFG (Abandoned, Lost, or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear) Governance

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target A3: Healthy and Productive Fisheries		
Increasing Sustainable Fishery Practice	Support for legal, reported and managed sustainable fishery practices until 2030	• Proper ship licensing system to access the sustainable fishery zones • Annual fish landing monitoring report • Annual fish utilization inventory report • Information on allowable catch (utilization of fish resources quotas and fishing business quotas) • Revised IUU NPOA document with SOPs • PSMA Ports operating according to SOPs • Implementation of UVI/IMO industrial ship registration system, e-licensing, and e-logbooks • MCS operation/inspection results, joint patrols, recorded cases & sanctions • Catch Documentation Scheme meeting RFMO obligations • Operative WPP NRI Fishery Management Agency • Resource quota allocation
	Implementing supervision of marine and fishery sector activities until 2030	• Effective collaborative Patrol, supervision, and law enforcement system for industrial and small-scale fisheries to ensure sustainability and compliance • Increased capacity of Community Supervisory Groups, Civil Servant Investigators, or related parties • Implementation of Community-Based Supervision Policy and smart patrol system
Increasing efforts to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, adapted and implemented referring to international instruments by 2030	Ratification and implementation of IUU eradication instruments until 2030	• International anti-IUU instruments (PSMA, NPOA-IUU, RFMO provisions, Cape Town Agreement, and UNCLOS) adopted in CT region • FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) • IPOA-IUU (FAO) & NPOA/RPOA-IUU derivatives • FAO Compliance Agreement • Relevant RFMO provisions (WCPFC, IOTC, etc.) • UNCLOS and relevant supplementary instruments for IUU • Cape Town Agreement (safety of fishing vessels) in closing IUU gaps
Increasing efforts to implement and/or integrate EAFM, CBRM, EBA, ICM, eCDT, and other measures targeting fishery improvement into national or regional activities and programs	Implementing fishery management with an Ecosystem Approach to support Measured Fishing based on WPPNRI until 2030	• Provincial Fishery Management Action Plan documents integrating EAFM components • Cooperation integrating EAFM, CBRM, EBA, ICM, eCDT initiatives in one seascape

Objective B: By 2030, risk resilience and socio-economic conditions, particularly food security and coastal livelihoods of communities living in the Coral Triangle region, are increased

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target B1: Food Security and Coastal Livelihoods		
Increase support for regional investment programmes, local investment plans, public-private partnerships, sustainable businesses, and capacity development programmes by 2030	Drafting policies that support economic development and community empowerment by 2030	Policies supporting economic development and community empowerment
	Developing coastal community economies until 2030	• Pilot projects for fisherman village development • Pilot projects for eco-friendly aquaculture development • Community economic pilot projects in ecosystem restoration and conservation • Economic pilot projects in ecosystem services • Economic pilot projects in waste management • Pilot units for fishery product processing
	Strengthening customary law community and local communities by 2030	• Regent/Mayor regulations regarding the protection of customary law community and local communities • Improved economic conditions for customary law community and local communities • Enhanced competence of local, traditional, and customary law communities in marine and fisheries sectors
	Drafting guidelines for private sector partnerships and innovative financial resources	Guideline documents for private sector partnerships and innovative financial resources
Target B2: Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)		
Increasing efforts to implement activities with attention to GESI aspects	Involving fishing community groups, including Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion (GESI) implementation in marine and fisheries sectors by 2030	Integration of Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion (GESI) into marine and fisheries sectors
	Strengthening stakeholder capacity based on regional GESI guidelines	• Increased capacity of community groups based on regional GESI guidelines • Designated and trained Gender Champions
	Integrating GESI efforts related to climate change adaptation by 2030	Increased climate action awareness/ knowledge from GESI elements

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target B3: Climate-Resilient Communities		
Increasing support efforts for Climate-Resilient Communities	Updating assessments related to vulnerability and climate change exposure in 2025	• National Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation Report • Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA)
	Drafting Policy and Guideliness for vulnerability and impact assessment in 2025	Policy and Guideliness and Pilot testing for vulnerability assessment and impact in 2025
	Drafting National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness Pilot Project in 2025	Climate Risk, Impact, and Vulnerability Documents and Regional Action Plans
	Drafting Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Policy and Guideliness until 2030	National roadmap, guidelines, and regulations for climate mitigation and adaptation
	Increasing Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Adaptation Capacity until 2030	• Increased stakeholder capacity in Ecosystem-Based Adaptation through national and international knowledge sharing • Enhanced Human Resources capacity in integrating the climate vulnerability index information system (Sistem Informasi Data Indeks Kerentanan/ SIDIK) into regional plans
	Developing LEAP Pilot Projects / Ecosystem-Based Climate Adaptation Areas until 2030	• Proklim (Climate Community Program) Identification Results • Proposals for Mangrove Planting and Sea Wall Construction • Resilient Coastal Areas developed • Increased stakeholder capacity through national and international knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation
	Drafting sustainable funding proposals with partners until 2030	Funding proposals for strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal communities

Objective C: CTI-CFF Governance, Leadership, and Partnerships

Indicator	Action Plan	Expected Output
Target C1: Good Governance, Effective Leadership, and Strategic Partnerships		
Strengthening institutional governance, effective leadership, and strategic	Establishing Host Country Agreement (HCA) Regulations	Presidential Regulation on Host Country Agreement
	Establishing National Coordinating Committee (NCC)	Ministerial Decree on Indonesian CTI-CFF NCC
	Drafting NPOA and related documents	• NPOA document • Strategy implementation document (including monitoring/evaluation guidelines) • Financial strategy document
	Developing Communication Strategy	• Communication Strategy document • Operational Social Media • E-Newsletters • CT Day
	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	• Country Report • NPOA Position Papers, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting documents • Grant Monitoring and Evaluation documents
	Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation	• Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Report • Gender Champions • Disaggregated Data
	Establishing Centers of Excellence (CoE) in marine and fisheries	• CoE for EAFM • CoE for MPA
	Increasing stakeholder capacity on cross-cutting issues and/or sustainable funding innovation	Increased stakeholder capacity on cross-cutting issues and/or sustainable funding innovation development
	Developing Cooperation	• Inter-Agency Cooperation Agreements (with Ministries, partners/NGOs, community groups, academics/universities) and evaluations • Indonesia's strategic positioning in bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation
	Developing Data and Information Systems	• Publicly accessible Data and Information Systems • Information systems supporting supervision • Ocean Monitoring System • Contribution of Indonesia's data to the CT ATLAS platform

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CHAPTER V
CLOSING

This CTI-CFF Indonesia National Plan of Action (NPOA) 2.0 document is the result of extensive multi-stakeholder consultations, reflecting a national consensus on the urgency of protecting resources in the Coral Triangle Region.

Just as effective small-scale fisheries management requires a sustained and participatory approach, NPOA 2.0 is not merely a standalone product, but a collective commitment by all national stakeholders: government, private sector, academics, and coastal communities.

We realize that the successful implementation of NPOA 2.0 heavily depends on the principles of collaboration, participation, and alignment—both with existing national policy frameworks and international commitments, including the CTI-CFF RPOA and other related guides.

Therefore, we call upon all related parties, at the central and regional levels, to make NPOA 2.0 a primary reference and implement it with integrity and dedication. To ensure effectiveness and relevance amidst rapidly changing environmental dynamics, this document will undergo periodic evaluation and revision processes.

The action plans in this document will be monitored, evaluated, and reported at least once a year to gather feedback from their implementation.

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CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES
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