

INDONESIA



UN
environment
programme

COBSEA
COORDINATING BODY ON THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA

WGMCE-2

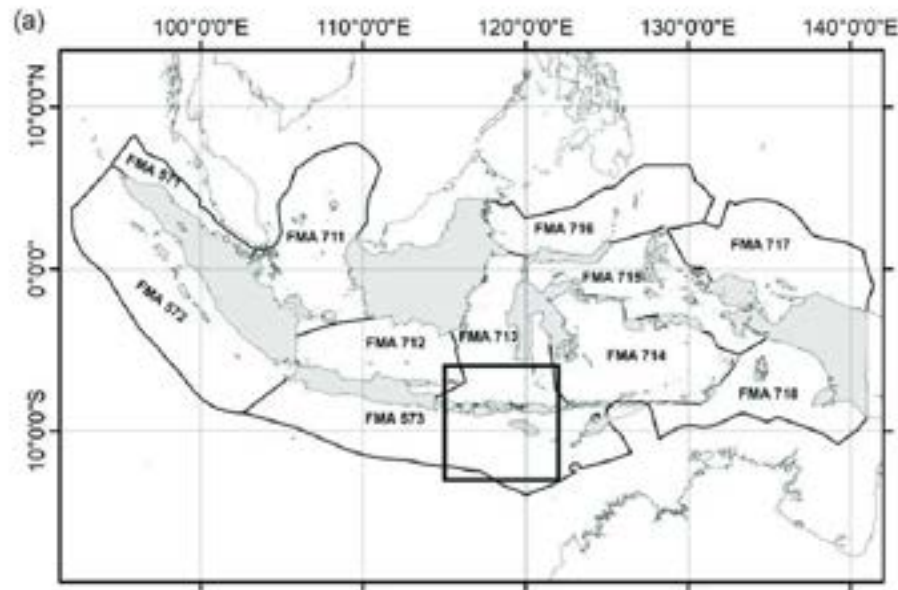
NATIONAL REPORT: BEST PRACTICES AND PRIORITIES

Second Meeting of the Working Group on Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (WGMCE-2)

21-22 Oct 2024 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

Marine Protected Area (MPA)




- The Government of Indonesia is targeting 32.5 million ha of conservation areas covering 10% of Indonesian waters by 2030.
- The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (competent authority for MPA) continues to make efforts to increase the area of MPA, targeting 30% of Indonesian waters by 2045 to support the Blue Economy.
- The expansion of MPA in Indonesia is aligned with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets.



Source : MPA Vision 2030 And Roadmap O MPA Management

Current status of Indonesian MPAs in achieving Aichi Target's quantitative element in each fishery management area (FMA)

- By 2022, Indonesia had 452 MPAs with a combined surface area of 29.28 million ha. These MPAs were divided into three groups based on their management authorities.
- Based on the conservation targets (Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries number 31/PERMEN-KP/2020), MPAs were divided into three types (park, reserve, and maritime conservation areas)

	Number of Areas	Areas (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Management Authorities			
 Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries	15	5,804,566,41	19,83
 Ministry of Environment & Forestry	30	4,557,443,30	15,57
 Provincial Government	407	18,914,531,05	64,61
Total	452	29.276.540,76	100,00

Source : SIDAKO

Marine Protected Area (MPA)

➤ To achieve the targets MPAs Vision 2045, the plan has been divided into seven key Area of work (AoW):

1. Integrated Planning, Programs, and Budgeting
2. Human Resources, Competencies, Capacity
3. Legal & Regulatory Frameworks
4. Sustainable Use in MPAs
5. Sustainable Financing
6. Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures – OECM
7. Communications and Outreach Platform



Figure 2. The current EKKP-3-K levels towards achieving effective MPAs.

Marine Protected Area (MPA)

- Management of the MPA involving more than 1.400 stakeholders comprises of numerous government agencies (including MoEF, MMAF, Ministry of Home Affair, Ministry of Finance, National and Provincial representative) and NGO community
- Implementation of MPAs Vision 2045 will require commitment and action from a wide range of stakeholders, including multisectoral government agencies (at central, provincial and district levels) NGOs, CSOs, private sector stakeholders (businesses, industry) coastal communication and funders

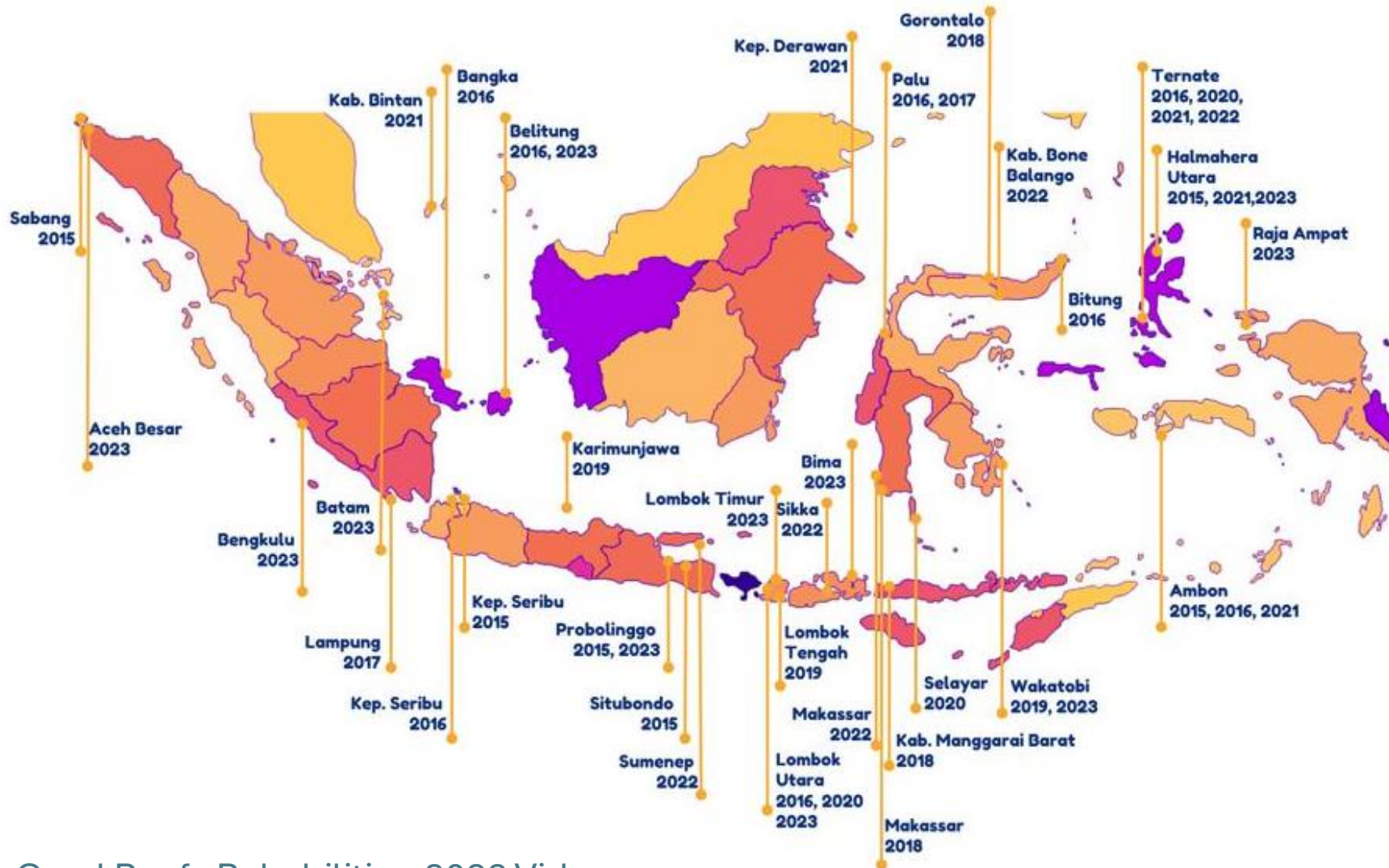


Coral Reefs Restoration and Rehabilitation

- Indonesia has developed Coral Reefs Health Monitoring Guidelines in 2014 to harmonize the methodology for coral reefs monitoring at the national level— particularly in Coral Triangle that falls under the jurisdiction of Indonesia, the MPAs, and a number of control locations.
- MoEF has been implementing coral reefs restoration program since 2015
 - 55 locations
 - Total area 2015 – 2023 : 75,471.12 square meters.
- Media : Artificial Reef Spider, Concrete Table
- The restoration (and monitoring) involves higher education institutions as well as local communities as part of education and awareness-raising efforts, and to generate social and economic benefit of the program, such as eco-tourism.



Coral Reefs Restoration and Rehabilitation



Q. What are the best practices/experiences and lessons learned from the highlighted initiative/case study?

- **Ecosystem-Based and Participatory Approach:** Involving local communities in conservation & rehabilitation planning enhances management success. Traditional systems like *sasi laut* help preserve marine resources
- **Stakeholder Collaboration:** Successful MPAs require cooperation among government, NGOs, local communities, and international partners, as seen in initiatives like the Coral Triangle Initiative. This also applied for the coral reefs rehabilitation program
- **Capacity Building and Education:** Local education on conservation & rehabilitation is crucial, helping improve zonation and enforcement of regulations.
- **Technology and Science:** Technological tools such as drones and satellites enhance ecosystem monitoring and enforcement.
- **Law Enforcement Challenges:** Illegal activities remain a challenge, highlighting the need for stronger enforcement.
- **Sustainable Management and Financing:** Innovative financing, such as blue carbon and eco-tourism, ensures the sustainability of conservation areas.



Q. What are the country's next steps and priorities for the next 2 years related to the Marine and Coastal Ecosystems work?

- Blue Economy Roadmap Phase I (2023 – 2024), Phase II (2025 – 2029)



- Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning (MCSP) → collaboration e.g. ICM
- MPA: continue the effort to reach the expansion of MPA targets of 32.5 m ha by 2030
- Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025 – 2045
- Marine and Coastal Habitat Conservation and Rehabilitation: Coral Reefs, Mangroves, etc

A scenic view of a tropical beach with a dense line of palm trees on the left, a sandy shore, and clear turquoise water extending to the horizon under a cloudy sky.

THANK YOU