

Critical role of mangroves for livelihoods, resilience, and climate

Indonesia's mangrove ecosystems are the largest and most productive in the world. Spanning around 3.4 million hectares (ha), Indonesia's mangroves account for over 20 percent of the total global mangrove area (MoEF, National Mangrove Map, 2021).

Indonesia's mangroves have high biodiversity importance.

Indonesia's mangroves serve as crucial fisheries habitat (nursery, habitat, and source of food) and are home to numerous endangered, threatened, and unique animal species such as birds, insects, mammals and reptiles. Mangroves are the main habitat for the endangered Proboscis Monkey, found in Indonesia and endemic to Borneo (Mangrove Action Project, 2015).

Mangroves store significant amounts of blue carbon and mitigate climate change. Overall, Indonesia's mangroves store 3.1 billion tons of carbon (Alongi et al., 2016) – equivalent to the greenhouse gas emissions produced by approximately 2.5 billion vehicles driven for one year.

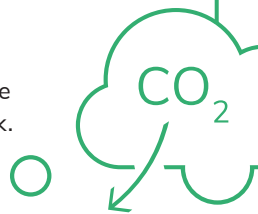
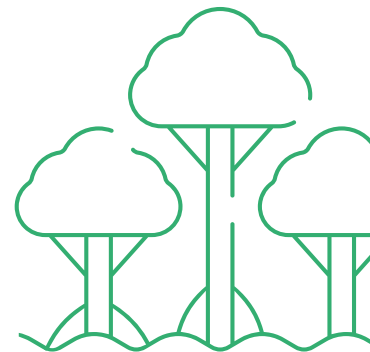
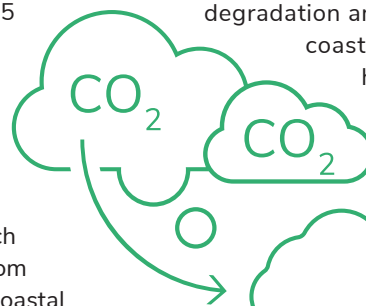
Mangroves are effective nature-based solutions to climate adaptation and are key to coastal resilience. These ecosystems provide shoreline protection from climate-related and other disasters such as storms and tsunamis, and reduce risks from flood, inundation, and erosion. Mangroves' coastal protection values exceeding US\$10,000 per hectare per year are found in parts of Indonesia, with variation dependent on population density and the infrastructure assets and communities nearby (World Bank, 2021).

Mangroves also play a crucial role in the lives and livelihoods of Indonesia's coastal communities.

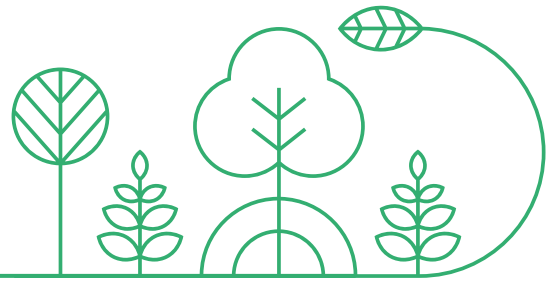
There are at least 120 million people who live around mangroves ecosystems, a large portion of which depends on mangroves for their livelihoods. Mangrove is an important source of income and food, harboring fish, crustaceans (e.g., shrimp, crab,) and non-timber mangrove products, including honey, and leaves and roots which can be transformed into biscuits, teas, crackers and more.

Despite their significant value, mangroves are threatened by deforestation and unsustainable use.

Conversion to aquaculture ponds accounts for almost 50 percent of the loss, followed more recently by the development of oil palm plantations, which account for 16 percent of mangrove loss in Indonesia (Richards and Friess 2016.). The degradation and loss of mangroves put coastal communities, which are heavily dependent on these coastal resources, at risk.



Mangroves for Coastal Resilience Project



Given the critical importance of mangroves for livelihoods, resilience and the climate, the Government of Indonesia in 2020 announced the National Mangrove Rehabilitation Program, a presidential priority and aims to rehabilitate 600,000 hectares of degraded mangroves by 2024. The program is conducted by several ministries, led by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), and Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agencies (BRGM), with involvement from the private sector and civil society organizations. The Program is

supported by development partners, including the World Bank, through the Mangroves for Coastal Resilience (M4CR) project.

The M4CR project aims to enhance the management of mangroves and the livelihoods of local communities in selected coastal landscapes. The project will support policy and institutional reforms as the foundation for more effective mangrove management, in parallel to large-scale rehabilitation of degraded and deforested mangrove areas, and the creation of improved livelihoods opportunities for coastal communities.

Main components of the Mangroves for Coastal Resilience Project include:

Component 2 aims to support the rehabilitation of 75,000 ha and sustainable management, including conservation efforts, of mangroves in four large mangroves landscapes in targeted areas.

Component 2.
Rehabilitating and Promoting Sustainable Mangrove Landscape Management

Component 1 aims to strengthen enabling policies and institutions to improve the management and financing of mangrove ecosystems.

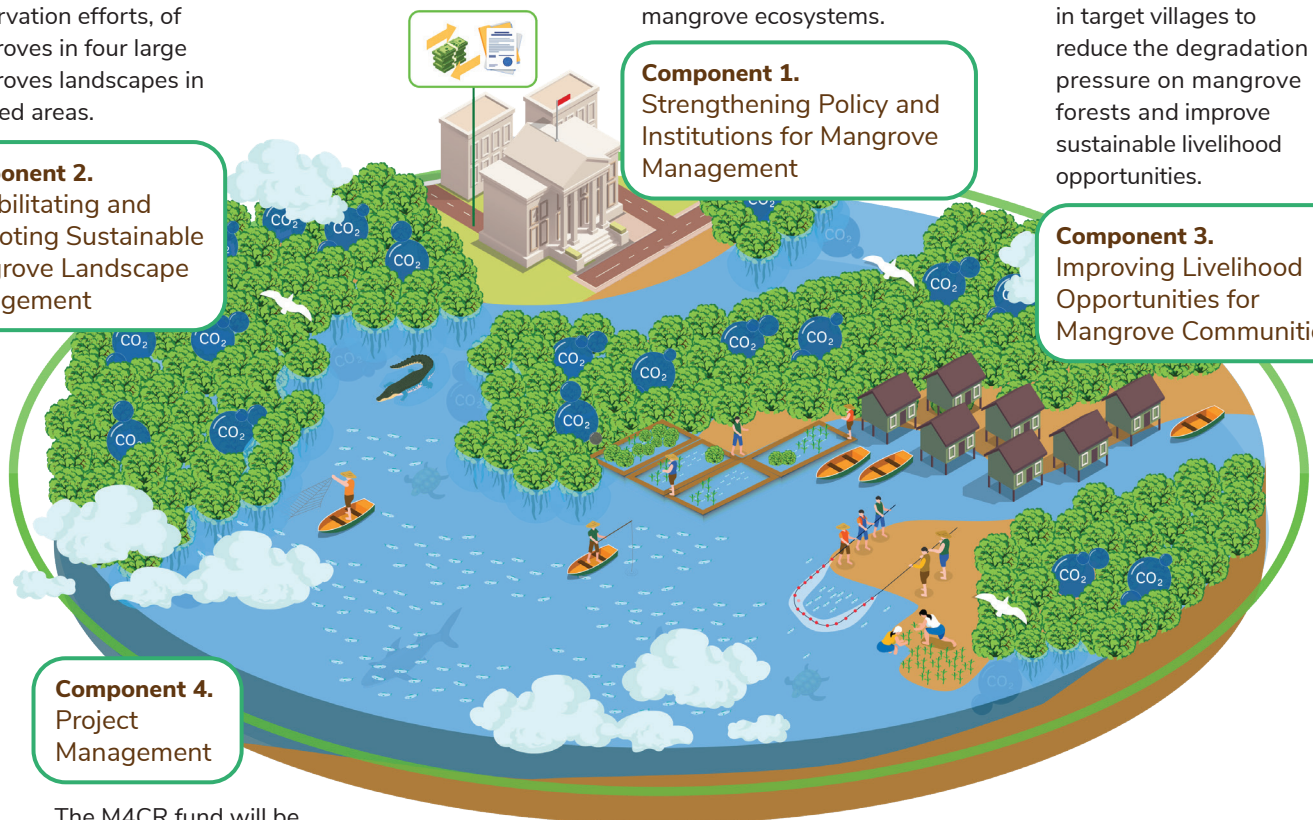
Component 1.
Strengthening Policy and Institutions for Mangrove Management

Component 3 supports the development of livelihoods and sustainable enterprises in target villages to reduce the degradation pressure on mangrove forests and improve sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Component 3.
Improving Livelihood Opportunities for Mangrove Communities

Component 4.
Project Management

The M4CR fund will be managed by the Indonesia's Environment Fund (IEF), in collaboration with MoEF, BRGM, CMMAI and active participation of subnational government. This project will be initially implemented in four provinces: Riau, South Sumatra, North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.



M4CR
MANGROVES FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE

The M4CR project is expected to protect and restore critical mangrove ecosystems, enhance global public goods (ecosystem services, carbon storage, habitat for species) and reduce disaster risk to coastal communities. The project will also contribute to the Government of Indonesia's ambition of turning the forestry sector into a carbon sink by 2030.