Oceans for Prosperity

Oceans are central to Indonesia’s prosperity through economic activities including capture fisheries and aquaculture, coastal tourism, and transportation.

Indonesia is the second largest marine fisheries and seaweed producer globally. Fisheries and aquaculture contribute about $27 billion to the national economy, provide over 7 million jobs, and half of the protein in the Indonesian diet.

Indonesia’s blue economy, the largest in Southeast Asia, is valued at US$256 billion annually or more than a quarter of GDP.

Indonesia’s oceans are a key asset for national tourism, worth around US$12 billion in 2017 – the fourth largest source of foreign exchange – and provided 10.5 percent of employment.

Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of Indonesia’s economy, contributing slightly over 61% to Indonesia’s GDP and absorbing around 97% of Indonesia’s domestic employment, with high prevalence in coastal areas.

Healthy oceans regulate the climate, act as a sink for greenhouse gases, provide oxygen and are home to ecosystems rich in biodiversity.

Indonesia’s seagrasses and mangroves together hold around 3.4 billion tonnes of carbon, five times more per area than tropical land-based forests.

Mangroves, coral reefs and seagrasses play a crucial role in the feeding and breeding cycles of many fish species important for Indonesia’s commercial catch and food security. Among villages in South East Sulawesi, for example, catches of seagrass-supported fish supply more than half of the region’s daily protein intake.

2 FAO (2022) The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture.
5 Ministry of MSMEs: https://www2.bkpm.go.id/id/publikasi/detail/berita/upaya-pe-
org/10.1088/1748-9326/9/9/094005.
There are challenges to the extent and integrity of Indonesia's marine and coastal ecosystems that, if not managed, could undermine the potential of Indonesia's ocean economy.

Globally, the world has lost 20-50% of its coral reefs in the past few decades. The UN predicts that up to 90 percent of the global coral reefs could be lost by 2050 unless action is taken to reduce the threats. And an estimated 40% of the country's mangroves and seagrasses degraded or lost.

Indonesia is predicted to experience the strongest decline in marine fish catches of any nation due to the impact of climate change. This will further widen the poverty gap in coastal villages, with the average fisher earning less than the minimum wage.

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Both long and short-term challenges facing the ocean can be addressed through a sustainable ocean economy strategy; such a strategy is being pursued by the Government of Indonesia through a range of initiatives, including by enhancing the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

The GoI aims to expand the MPA network to 32.5 million ha of **effectively managed** MPAs by 2030.

### What does an effective MPA management look like?

An effective MPA is one where targets – including biodiversity, social and economic – have been defined and where there is evidence that those targets are being met.

### What are the processes to achieve an effective MPA?

- **Infrastructure and capacity for effective management are in place**
- **Better integration into wider fisheries management planning**
- **Zoning system is implemented**, including areas dedicated to the development of sustainable tourism, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- **MPAs rules are enforced**
- **Local stakeholders are actively involved in MPA management, and communities benefit from MPAs.**
- **Monitoring and evaluation are in place:** Technical Guidelines for Evaluating Conservation Area Management Effectiveness (Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi, EVIKA) were recently established to support meeting this goal and to ensure MPAs are delivering targeted biophysical and socio-economic benefits.
- **Access to blue finance is available** to sustain MPAs, particularly targeted to MPA operational and capital investments and infrastructure to support coastal livelihoods and value chains.

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Infrastructure and Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Marine Protected Areas Management – led by MMAF.

Component 1 will strengthen ecosystem-based and participative management of about 20 MPAs (encompassing 8.3 million ha) and selected coral reef-associated fisheries within three target Fisheries Management Areas (WPP).

Sustainable Financing for Marine Protected Areas and Livelihoods – led by BAPPENAS through Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) in collaboration with MMAF.

Component 3 will improve the government’s policy framework and capacity to mobilize long-term blue financing for: (a) MPAs operating and capital investments; (b) developing coastal infrastructure with biodiversity-positive impacts; and (c) enhancing MSME access to finance.

Expanding Economic Opportunities in and around Marine Protected Areas – led by MMAF.

Component 2 will enhance the values and benefits that local communities capture from marine resources in and around MPAs by taking a multipronged approach to improving access to economic opportunities, especially in the tourism, fishery, and aquaculture sectors.

The project will:

- Finance 4 components
- Work in 20 MPAs and 75 surrounding villages
- Located in 11 Provinces in Eastern Indonesia