



National Policy for Development of Marine Protected Areas in Indonesia

**Directorate of Conservation and Marine National Park
Directorate General for Marine, Coast and Small Islands
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

Kagoshima, December 2009



Discussion Points

- ▣ 1. Sharring information of Marine conservation Program in Indonesia. And Japan (conditions, regulations, coastal management).
- ▣ 3. Possibility of cooperation between Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University and Directorate of Conservation and Marine National Park, DG of Marine, Coast and Small Islands as follow:
 - ▣ - Collaboration of human resources development and transferring technology, knowledge and skills (training, short course, expert, lecture, and study in Japan's conservation areas)
 - ▣ - Collaboration of research and education such as conservation areas identifications, conservation of aquatic environment, aquatic biodiversity, collecting data and information, comprehensive capacity building programs and sustainability management to support fisheries conservation and aquaculture).

introduction

- The archipelagic country of Indonesia (230 million people, 5.8 million square km of marine waters) harbors Earth's most diverse marine ecosystems that provide livelihoods for about 138 million coastal people.
- Indonesia's marine waters is home to 2,500 sp of molluscs, 2,000 sp of crustaceans, 6 of 7 sp of sea turtles, 30 sp of marine mammals, and over 2,000 sp of fish. 70 genera and 600 sp of corals covering 42,000 km² (or 16.5% of the global area of coral reefs);
- Over 55% of the national fishery harvest comes from capture fisheries.

MPA Goal, Target and Strategy

Goal:

Conservation of marine and coastal resources for sustainable fisheries and community prosperities

Target:

- ▣ To achieve 10 million ha of MPAs by 2010 and 20 million ha by 2020, guided by ecosystem management approaches;

Strategy:

- ▣ Establish Single MPAs (District MPAs and National MPAs);
- ▣ Establish global network and partnership in MPA management (e.g. SSME, BSSE, and CTI)
- ▣ Strengthen management of MPAs through capacity building programs,
- ▣ Develop and implement collaborative management that promotes partnership among governments, communities, and private sectors in MPA management;
- ▣ Develop sustainable financing schemes to support management of MPAs.

Policies and Regulations

- **Law No. 5/1990** on Conservation of Biological Diversity and its Ecosystem
- **Law No. 5/1994** on Ratification of UN Convention on Biological Diversity;
- **Law No. 31/2004** on Fisheries ;
- **Law No. 32/2004** on Local Government which mandated local government to manage its marine resources;
- *Law No. 27/2007 on the management of coastal zones and small islands*
- *Government Regulation No. 60 /2007 on Fishery Resource Conservation*

Present Achievements on MPA

At present :

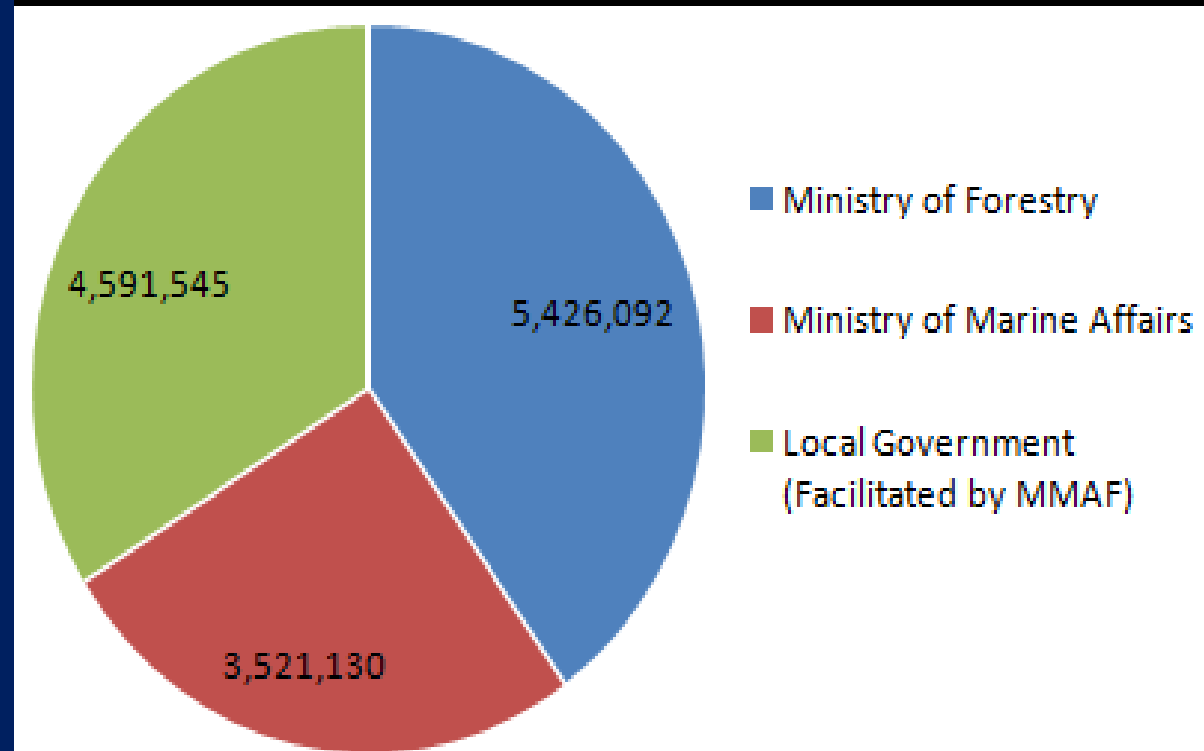
1. Ministry of Forestry : ± 5.4
millions ha, enacted by
Ministerial Decree

- 7 Marine National Park;
- 18 Marine Nature Recreation Park
- 8 Marine nature Preserve;
- 7 Marine Wildlife Reserve

2. MMAF , Local Gov. & Community: ± 8.1 million ha,
enacted by Regent/Major
Decrees

- 35 District Marine Conservation Area
- 1 Marine National Park;

Total 13.5 millions Ha of MPAs



INDONESIAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

No	Conservation Area	Number of Area	Area(Ha)
A	Initiated by Ministry of Forestry	40	5,418,931.55
	- Marine National Parks	7	4,043,541.30
	- Marine Nature Recreation Parks	18	767,102.00
	- Wildlife Reserves	7	337,308.25
	- Marine Nature Preserves	8	270,980.00
B	Initiated by Local Governments and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	36	8,110,136.11
	- Savu Sea Marine National Park (Province NTT)	1	3,521,130.01
	- District Marine Protected Area	35	4,589,006.10
	Total	76	13,529,067.66

On-going Efforts:

- ▣ Expanding, scaling up and developing MPAs to the total of 15,5 million ha by year of 2014 as it has targeted in DG's Strategic Plan;
- ▣ Developing models on Effectively managed MPA in 4 locations;
- ▣ Coral Reef Rehabilitation and management Program (covering coral reef, mangrove and sea grass) in 8 provinces, 15 districts.

Primary Issues on Indonesian MPA

1. Enabling legislations and policies
 - National system versus New MPAs design
 - Development and management MPAs based on Law 31/2004 on Fisheries, Law 27/2007 on coastal and small island management.

2. Capacity building
 - MPA managers and staff
 - National and Local agencies
 - Local communities, NGOs, and private sectors

3. Awareness and education

- ▣ Conservation approach
- ▣ Harmonization with social and economic needs
- ▣ Harmonization with local wisdom

4. Financing

- ▣ Sustainable financing
- ▣ Economic benefit of MPA

Marine Protected Area Category

(Law 31/2004, Govt. Regulation 60/2007 – Minister Direction 02/2009)
(Law no. 27/2007, Minister Regulation 17/2008)

- ▣ **Aquatic Conservation Area (KKP):**
 - Aquatic National Park
 - Aquatic Recreation Park
 - Aquatic Nature Reserve
 - Fishery Reserve
- ▣ **Coastal and Small Island Conservation Area (KKP3K) :**
 - Coastal and Small Island Reserve
 - Coastal and Small Island Park
- ▣ **Maritime Conservation Area (KKM):**
 - Protected area for indigenous maritime
 - Protected area for maritime Culture

National MPA Data

- ▣ National MPA database has to be strengthened;
- ▣ Needs for updating database → data design and types, operator, data maintenance, on line network, data management, etc.
- ▣ Database
 - mostly contains basic attribute data
 - Needs for mapping and GIS data updating
 - GIS data only contain Point/coordinate and boundaries of each map.
 - Not all MPAs completed with GIS data
 - All of Indonesian MPAs are recorded in national PA database:
 - ▣ By MMAF
 - ▣ By MoF

Strengths and Weaknesses of National MPA Data

Strengths

- There are several institutions (MMAF, MoF, Ministry of Environment, The Indonesian Institute of Science, National Survey and Mapping Agency, District Governments) involved in data collection
- Laws and regulations for PA data are in place

Weaknesses

- No standardization on content, coverage, and network of MPA database
- Lack of coordination among involved institutions
- Coverage of MPAs is too wide resulting in expensive cost
- Limited funding
- Not all of available data is accessible on-line
- Lack of skilled data operators
- Existing data on MPA are scattered

Conclusions

- ▣ Key Challenges and Key Gaps in National MPA Data
 - Need to improve coordination among involved institutions;
 - Need to develop database management system and mechanism ;
 - Need funding for better database management
 - Need skilled and well-trained database Operators, Collectors and Data Analysts.

- ▣ Present and Planned Development of MPA Data:
 - Develop database system that can be accessed online
 - Improve the human resources capacity
 - Provide hardware and facilities at local and national institutions
 - Develop GIS data on MPA

ARIGATO

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THANK YOU