

Indonesia

Country Brief



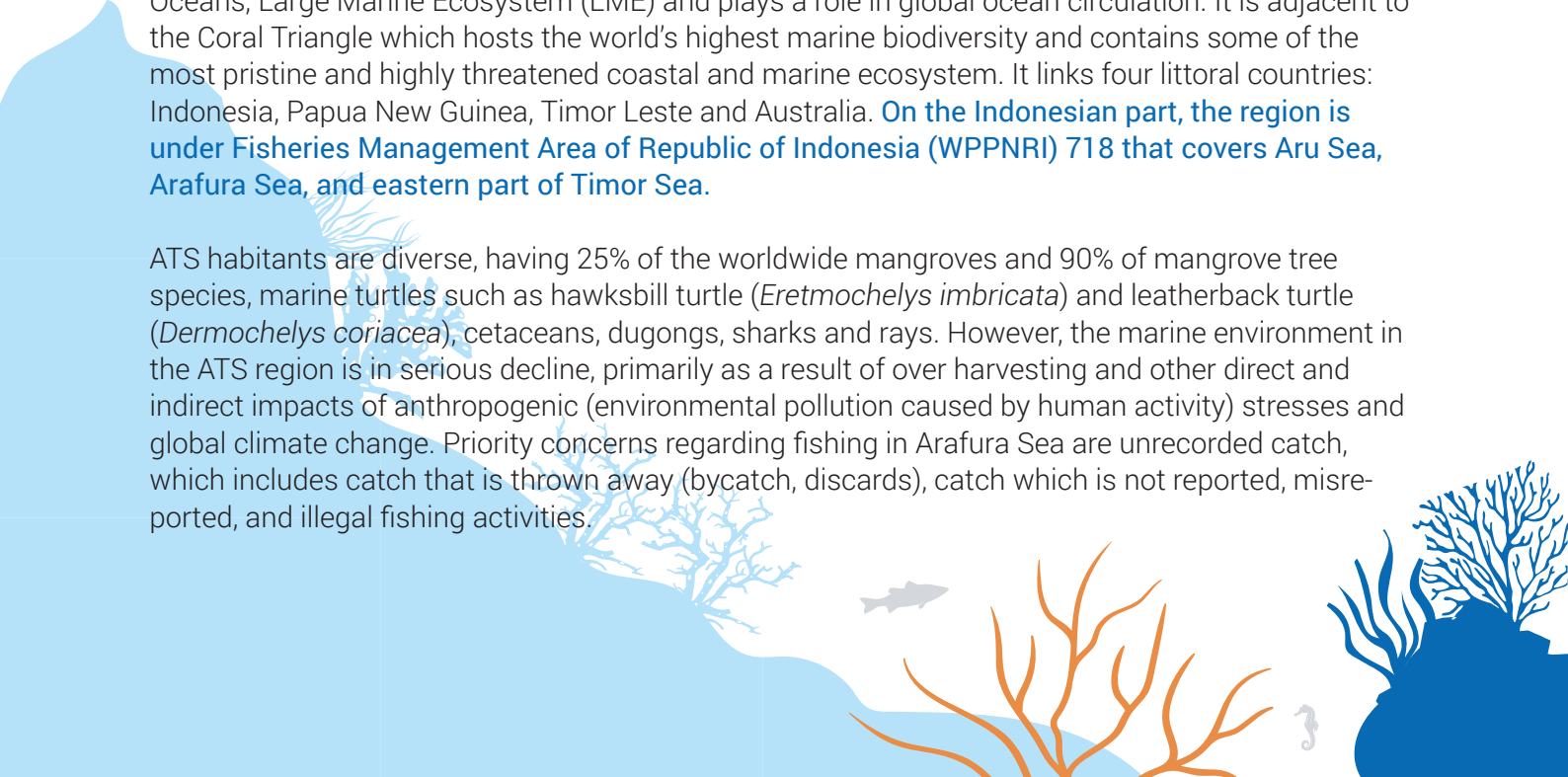
Indonesia comprises a large part of the “Coral Triangle”, an area which contains approximately 76% of the world’s coral species and 37% of the world’s coral reef fish species. Indonesia is home to innumerable coral reef fish diversity, leading the country as one of the world’s largest fishing producing nation. Indonesia supplies about 10% of global marine commodities. Yet, its marine life is under threat of overfishing and depleting stocks. On another hand, 2.8 million households in Indonesia are directly involved in the marine commodity industry. Hence, when the fish stocks are depleted and unsustainable fisheries are still on practice, the livelihood of these households could be lost.

Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) Region and Its Challenge



The region of the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) is significant in connecting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) and plays a role in global ocean circulation. It is adjacent to the Coral Triangle which hosts the world’s highest marine biodiversity and contains some of the most pristine and highly threatened coastal and marine ecosystem. It links four littoral countries: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Australia. **On the Indonesian part, the region is under Fisheries Management Area of Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI) 718 that covers Aru Sea, Arafura Sea, and eastern part of Timor Sea.**

ATS habitants are diverse, having 25% of the worldwide mangroves and 90% of mangrove tree species, marine turtles such as hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), cetaceans, dugongs, sharks and rays. However, the marine environment in the ATS region is in serious decline, primarily as a result of over harvesting and other direct and indirect impacts of anthropogenic (environmental pollution caused by human activity) stresses and global climate change. Priority concerns regarding fishing in Arafura Sea are unrecorded catch, which includes catch that is thrown away (bycatch, discards), catch which is not reported, misreported, and illegal fishing activities.

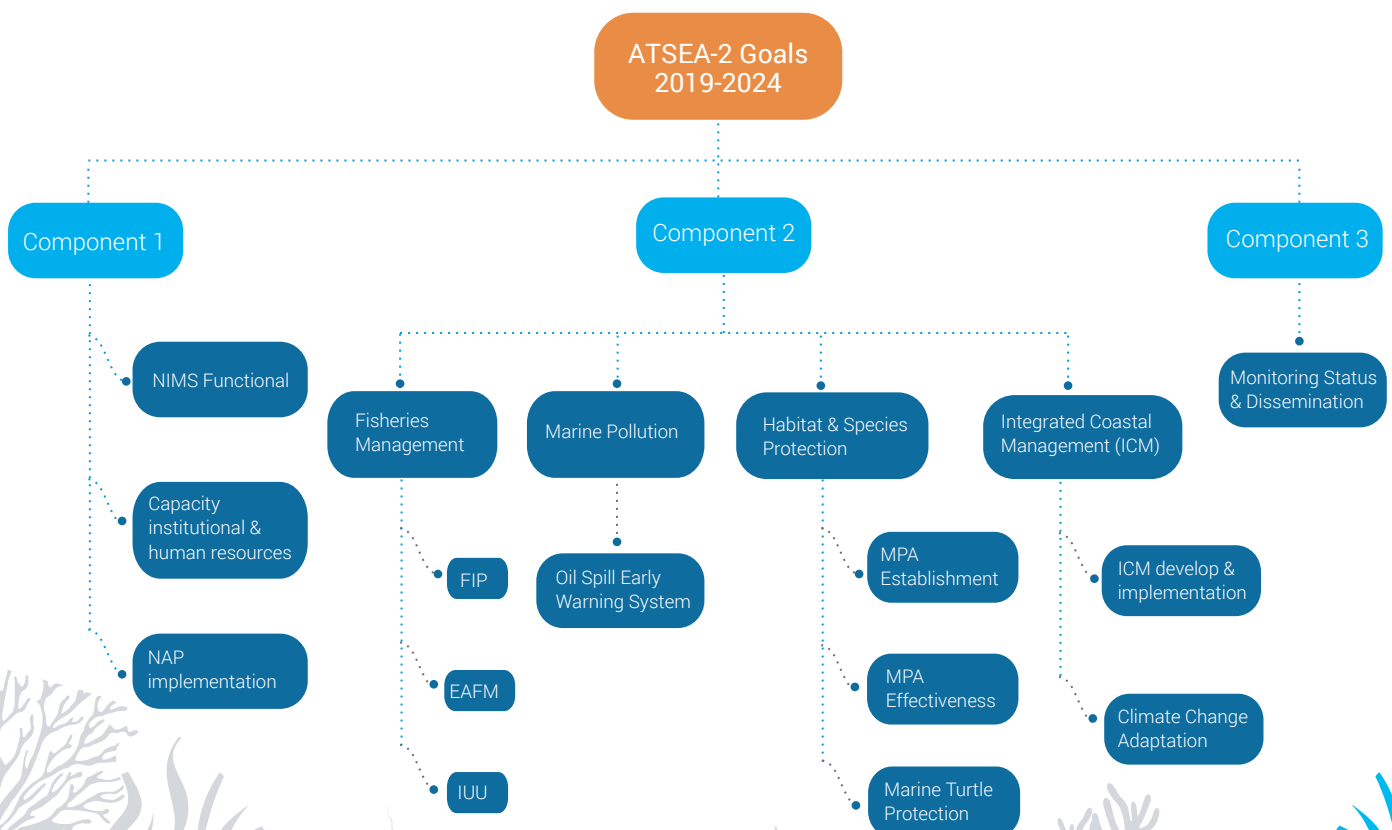


Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Approach Phase II (ATSEA-2)

Other root causes of unsustainable fishing are related to the socioeconomic circumstances of many of the ATS local communities; for example, lack of food alternatives, increasing coastal populations, unavailable livelihood opportunities for rural coastal peoples in the region, (whether through livelihood diversification or new activities), poor information on fisheries stocks and impacts of overharvesting, different cultural views and levels of awareness regarding the causes of declining harvests of resources, and a steady breakdown of traditional management regimes. **This situation underscores the urgent need for collective regional action and transboundary management and shared fish resources managements, critical habitats and marine megafauna.** This is where the ATSEA-2 program comes in.








Focus: Restoration, Conservation and Sustainable Management

The ATSEA-2 will specifically supporting the implementation of the endorsed strategic action program (SAP), a 10-years vision for the Arafura-Timor Seas, and promote sustainable development by improving the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystem. It focuses its activity on improving livelihood through Ecosystem-based Approach Fisheries Management (EAFM) and FIP Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP) in three commodities: red snapper, shrimp and barramundi. The program supports the strengthening and development of Marine Protected Area (MPA), specifically on WPPNRI 718 that covers Aru Sea, Arafura Sea and eastern part of Timor Sea; to tackle marine pollution issues from land-base and oil spill reduction; to enable Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) among four countries and Inter-ministerial Governance Mechanism (NIMS).





Expected Program Outcomes

-  A functioning regional governance mechanism
-  Approximately 125 km of coastline under integrated coastal management
-  Up to 25% of over-exploited fisheries in the region moved to more sustainable levels
-  Improved scientific knowledge regarding climate change impacts on ATS
-  Ecosystem approach to fisheries management, and improved fisheries management of red snapper, shrimp and barramundi fisheries
-  Design and designation of two new marine protected areas (MPAs): off coast of Papua province and south coast of Timor-Leste
-  Design of a regional MPA network and regional action plan on enhanced protection of endangered marine turtles

Program Sites and Scope

ATSEA-2 in Indonesia is working on WPPNRI 718 with three priorities area:

Rote Ndao District

This site located on Rote Ndao District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, where Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plan focusing on south coast of Rote Ndao. ATSEA-2 will focus its activity on the ecosystem-based adaptation ICM and ICM implementation that include alternative livelihood interventions and capacity building. The Rote Ndao will be endorsed to have community-based task force to tackle marine pollution from oil and gas sector, training and regional exchange. Another activity will emphasis on increasing capacity for gender empowerment and community welfare in the district through seaweed.

Aru Islands

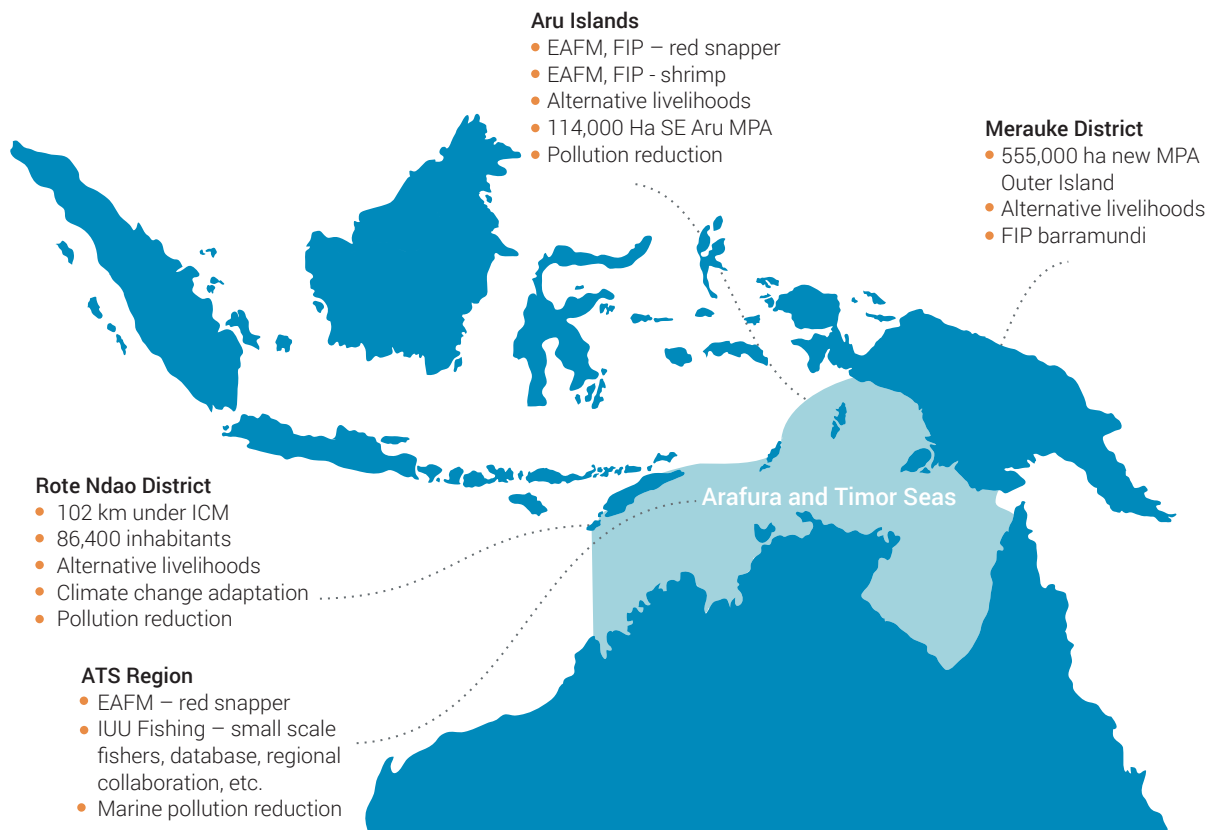
Located in Maluku Province, Aru Islands hosted more than 500 small islands. ATSEA-2 will focus its activity on improving livelihood through Ecosystem-based Approach Fisheries Management (EAFM) and FIP: Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIP) in red snapper and shrimp fisheries, value chain analysis, and market fisheries. The project will also support the Marine Protected Area (MPA) by strengthening management effectiveness of existing Southeast Aru MPA and help eliminate turtle illegal trade.

Merauke District

This site located in Papua Province. The ATSEA-2 will focus its activities on Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) on barramundi fisheries and endorsing new designation of Marine Protected Area.



ATSEA-2 Biodiversity Objective Map



Program Partners

UNDP-Indonesia

The implementing agency for ATSEA-2 in Indonesia. UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP committed to support Indonesia's national priorities and the implementation of Government of Indonesia's Medium-Term Development Plan and other national and local development visions, strategies and plans.

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)

The government working on the marine and fisheries policy and implementation. The specific government agency involved in this project is Pusrisikan (Pusat Riset Perikanan) or Indonesian Research Center for Fisheries. Pusrisikan is responsible to develop technical policy, planning, surveillance, evaluation, research reporting, and knowledge and technology development on fisheries sector.

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SCAN TO VISIT:

