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# PROTECTING INDONESIA'S FISHERIES AND BIODIVERSITY

## CONTEXT

Indonesia's marine biodiversity and complex fisheries are threatened by climate change impacts, unsustainable management, and illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. Together, these factors are hindering the country from fully realizing long-term socio-economic benefits from its oceans. To protect biodiversity and sustain productive, profitable fisheries, the United States and Indonesia have partnered to promote healthier marine ecosystems.

The long-term viability of Indonesian fisheries depends on the survival of the country's exceptional marine biodiversity. Located in the Coral Triangle, Indonesia is the global epicenter of marine biodiversity. The country is home to 76 percent of the world's coral species, 37 percent of the world's coral reef fish species, as well as interconnected habitats of coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses that are among the most important and productive ecosystems in the world. With more than 2.2 million fishers and 12 million people participating in the fisheries sector, the sustainability of Indonesia's fisheries is crucial for livelihoods, food security, ecosystem services, and biodiversity conservation.

## USAID INDONESIA'S MARINE AND FISHERIES PORTFOLIO

The portfolio advances Indonesia's work to protect marine biodiversity by improving sustainable and equitable management of fisheries and marine protected areas (MPAs). The portfolio focuses on three main objectives: Improving evidence-based sustainable fisheries policies and their implementation for priority areas and fisheries; Improving management efficacy of existing national and provincial MPAs and compliance with regulations; and Improving protection of endangered, threatened, and protected marine species and their habitats.

## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS

The portfolio prioritizes work in two fisheries management areas (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia / WPPNRI*) selected based on an analysis of biodiversity richness, fisheries-dependent livelihoods, and input from MMAF and other stakeholders:

- WPPNRI 711, with Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Island and West Kalimantan as focus provinces; and
- WPPNRI 715, involving all provinces governed by this WPPNRI: North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, North Maluku, Maluku, West Papua and Southwest Papua.

## ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Reduction of key drivers and direct pressures to loss of biodiversity in the target areas, including IUU fishing and unsustainable management;
- Management efficacy of existing national and provincial MPAs in target areas improved to optimal and/or sustainably managed levels;
- At least five million hectares of biologically significant areas of priority fisheries under improved sustainable fisheries resource management and climate change resilience;
- At least five target fisheries sustainably managed through management strategies, such as fisheries management plan, harvest strategy, and fisheries improvement program; and
- More than 5,000 people with increased economic benefits from the improved management of priority fisheries and MPAs.

## CONTACT

Celly Catharina, USAID  
Marine and Fisheries Sector Lead  
Senior Marine Program Specialist  
[ccatharina@usaid.gov](mailto:ccatharina@usaid.gov)

Ahmad Hafizh Adyas, USAID  
Marine Program Specialist  
[aadyas@usaid.gov](mailto:aadyas@usaid.gov)