



USAID Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (USAID SEA) Project

Advancing Sustainable Fisheries Management through Conservation of Marine Biodiversity



Pelagics (©USAID MPAG)

Partners

Government, Private Sector, Universities, and Communities

USAID SEA Project Team

Tetra Tech (Prime), WWF-Indonesia, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Coral Triangle Center (CTC), Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI), Marine Change, Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia (AP2HI), Rare Indonesia, Indonesia Locally Managed Marine Area (ILMMA) Foundation, Universitas Negeri Papua (UNIPA), Universitas Kristen Papua (UKIP), and Reef Check Indonesia

Working Locations

Indonesia's Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 715 that covers 3 provinces: Maluku, North Maluku, and West Papua

Additional sites:

Java Sea (Central Java) & Natuna Islands

Period of Performance

2016-2021

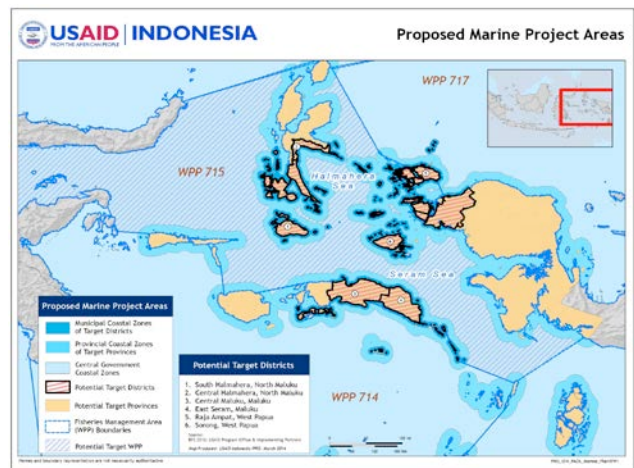
CHALLENGE

Indonesia is at the center of the world's marine biodiversity, with 76% of the world's coral reef species and 37% of the world's coral reef fish species. This biodiversity is critical to support the healthy functioning of Indonesia's marine ecosystems, so they are resilient to adapt to ecological changes from climate or human impacts. Indonesia also ranks as the second largest fish producer in the world, producing 6.2 million tons of fish in 2015 (Statistics Indonesia/BPS). But many of its fisheries are over taxed and in decline. In order to sustain or increase this level of fish production for Indonesia's food security and economy without causing irreparable damage to the marine ecosystem, all stakeholders need to work together to increase ecosystem-based management of fisheries, especially in biologically significant marine areas.

USAID SEA PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the USAID SEA Project are to:

- Support enhanced conservation and sustainable use of marine resources by reforming fisheries management and promoting marine protected areas to enhance fisheries productivity, food security, and sustainable livelihoods within the target areas; and
- Support strengthening of the leadership role and capacity of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and local governments to promote conservation and sustainable fishing.



USAID SEA PROJECT'S STRATEGIC APPROACHES

The USAID SEA Project will focus on these strategic (technical) approaches:

- Improve and enhance the ecosystem approach for fisheries management (EAFM),
- Improve the management of marine protected areas (MPAs) and expand MPA coverage,
- Strengthen marine spatial planning (MSP) techniques and outcomes, and
- Emphasize law enforcement (LE) to strengthen species and ecosystem conservation as a foundation for sustainable fisheries.

EAFM

MPA

MSP

LE

Communication and Outreach, Incentive Mechanisms, Policies and Regulations, Capacity Building including Community Empowerment

USAID SEA Strategic Approaches and Interventions



Coral Reefs (©USAID)



Mangrove (©USAID)



Sea Turtle (©USAID MPAG)

USAID SEA PROJECT PROCESS AND KEY INTERVENTIONS

Working with its partners and counterparts, the USAID SEA Project Team will:

- Contribute to Indonesia's ecological, social, and economic knowledge of the geographic focal areas through detailed baseline assessments.
- Build awareness and advocacy at national and local levels through a robust communications plan and audience-specific messages.
- Develop incentives for marine stewardship through markets, developing inclusive and transparent policies, and creating coastal champions.
- Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders and institutions to implement marine, coastal, and fisheries action plans through training and networks.
- Support the advancement of policies and regulations.
- Introduce appropriate innovations, science, and technology and encourage partnerships that will increase program effectiveness.

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Six million hectares in Fisheries Management Area 715 (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia - WPPNRI 715*) under improved fisheries management, measured through ecological and social impacts.
2. At least six policies, laws, regulations, or operational protocols in support of marine conservation and sustainable fisheries management created, strengthened, promulgated, and enforced.
3. Key drivers of marine biodiversity loss, such as illegal, destructive, or overfishing, reduced.
4. Data collection and systems that inform management in the target areas improved.

Linkages Between USAID SEA Results and GOI Targets

USAID SEA Results (2016-2021)	MMAF's National Strategic Plans (2015-2019)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Enhanced fisheries productivity and sustainability; Improved marine habitat and species management; Increased compliance with regulations	Increased management effectiveness of marine resources and fisheries; Improved marine and fisheries surveillance; Optimized marine spatial plans, conservation, and marine biodiversity; Improved human resources capacity and community development	SDG No.14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

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USAID partners to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity

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