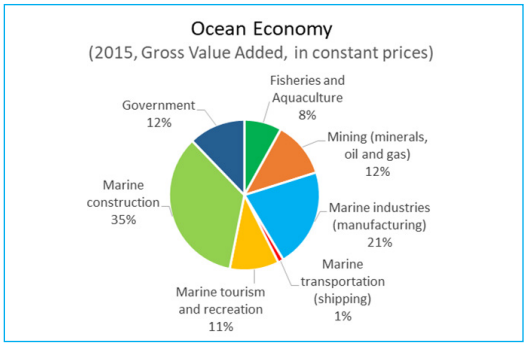
State of Oceans and Coasts
INDONESIA

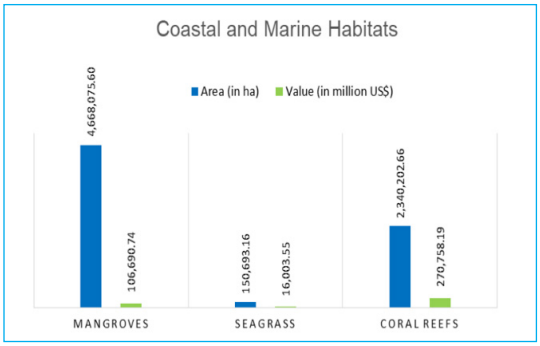
Indonesia's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of Indonesia, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to contribute to the blue economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by Indonesia, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

Indonesia's Ocean Economy in Context

Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area [1]	**1,811,570 km²**
Sea area [2]	**270,550 km²**
Coastline [2]	**95,181 km**
Population [2]	**263,991,379**
Coastal population [2]	**166.21 million** (projected)
Ocean economy [2]	**US$182.5 billion** (in 2015)
Employment in ocean economy [2]	**5.11%** of the total employment (in 2013)
Valuation of coastal and marine ecosystem services [2]	**US$ 411.9 billion**
Marine protected area (percentage of territorial waters) [1]	**5.8%**
Percentage of coastline with ICM [2]	**48.54%**
Ocean health index (OHI) [3]	**65** – ranked at145 among 212 countries
Gross domestic product [1] (GDP, in constant 2010 US$ prices)	**US$1,090,459,494,378.56 (in 2017)**
Human development index (HDI) [4]	**0.694**—medium human development category—positioning Indonesia at 116 out of 189 countries and territories.
Gross national income (GNI) **per capita** [4] (at 2011 PPP prices)	**US$10,846**
Access to safely managed water supply [1]	**No data**
Access to safely managed sanitation [1]	**No data**

[1] https://data.worldbank.org/country/indonesia
[2] National SOC Report
[3] http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/indonesia
[4] UNDP (2018). *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update.*





Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives
Fisheries and aquaculture • Contributed **US$14.7 billion** to GDP in 2015. • Around 2.18 million fishermen in marine waters. • ***Pressures***: overfishing (municipal waters); destructive fishing; habitat loss; sedimentation and pollution	**Sustainable tourism** • Selection and application of appropriate technology for fishing • Green fishing ports, fishing technology (appropriate fishing gear, solar cell use designs on lights for fishing, flat plate hull construction), fishery waste utilization in fishing port
Coastal and marine tourism • In 2015, the coastal tourism had a value added of **US$19.3 billion**. • ***Pressures:*** increasing number of tourists, but lack of capacity among local communities; increase in traffic load, and energy and water consumption; increasing waste generation, but lack of facilities for solid waste and wastewater management	**Ecotourism** • The Government of Indonesia also continues to encourage special nature tourism, by introducing and managing conservation areas and marine and aquatic parks as tourist destinations. • Ecotourism development is one of the conservation efforts for whale sharks in Cendrawasih Bay, Papua Province and Probolinggo, East Java Province. Ecotourism aims to reduce and eliminate hunting of these large animals through improving the economy of society, either directly or indirectly. • Development of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark in Sukabumi Regency through ICM
Ports and shipping • The ports and shipping sector contributed **US$2.2 billion** to Indonesia's GDP in 2015. • ***Pressures:*** oil spills, greenhouse gas emissions, waste from ships	**Green ports** • Green port awardee: Teluk Lamong Terminal • The development of environmentally friendly port and green building in Indonesia is currently implemented based on Government Regulation No. 21 of 2010 on Maritime Environment Protection. This regulation focuses on pollution control from port activities and shipping operations. • Ship Certification on maritime protection
Oil and gas • Production: ↓ (3-5% decline) • The significant decrease of Indonesian Crude Price (ICP) from US$95.57/barrel in 2014 to $48.26/barrel in 2015 resulted in the decline in state revenues (From US$26.8 billion to 11.9 billion)	**Pollution reduction** • **Mitigating impacts of oil and gas production:** Implementation of well development and drilling program; re-work and well treatment; seismic survey and exploration drilling
Ocean Energy	**Renewable energy** • **Marine renewable energy:** Sites for tidal energy, ocean thermal energy conversion, and wave or current energy have been identified, and research and development initiatives are on-goimg. • Alternative energy: biofuel from microalgae is also being explored
Water	**Pollution reduction** • **PROPER** is an industrial monitoring program that aims to encourage industry compliance with environmental regulations. It also aims to encourage industry to apply green economy principles with environmental management system performance assessment criteria, such as energy efficiency, water conservation, emission reduction, biodiversity protection, waste reduction and management • **Wastewater management:** Examples from Bali: Centralized sewerage system in Sanur, Denpasar; community-based decentralized sewage treatment system in a community in Denpasar; eco-lagoon (waste stabilization ponds) for treatment of wastewater from hotels in Nusa Dua. The eco-lagoon has become a tourist attraction, and place for bird-watching.
	Habitat and biodiversity conservation • **Marine protected areas (MPAs):** Indonesia has 165 MPAs, of which 8 sites are Marine National Parks. MPAs and coastal areas identified for tourism consist of Marine Nature Tourism Parks (1,491,248 ha) and Nature Aquatic Parks (1,541,040 ha). • **Coral reef rehabilitation:** coral transplantation in Bali – resulted in increase in fish stocks and fish catch, additional diving sites, and increased incomes for fishing communities • **Mangrove restoration:** In 2010-2013, mangrove rehabilitation in Indonesia has reached 35,103 hectares spread over 34 provinces in Indonesia.