



History of Indonesia's Engagement in the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

1993

Participated in the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas (MPP-EAS) (1994-1999) together with Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The project applied integrated coastal management (ICM) in managing marine pollution and environmental problems in select coastal and marine areas. ICM demonstration sites were established in Xiamen (China) and Batangas Province (Philippines).

At the sub-regional level, Indonesia collaborated with Malaysia and Singapore to demonstrate approaches and tools for assessing and addressing pollution in the Straits of Malacca, including environmental profiling, risk assessment, natural resource damage assessment, oil spill modeling, integrated databases, and evaluation of various management options. The project also prepared a project proposal entitled "Development and Demonstration of a Marine Electronic Highway in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore," which was later developed by the International Maritime Organization and three countries into another Global Environment Facility (GEF) project.

1998

Indonesia, through the Environmental Impact Management Agency (BAPEDAL), hosted the 5th Project Steering Committee Meeting of MPP-EAS in Bali, Indonesia.

2000

The country joined the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) (1999-2007). The programme focused on the broader issue of sustainable development of marine and coastal resources through ICM and the development of a regional strategy for governments and other partners to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to protect their shared ocean resources.

Six national ICM demonstration sites were established in Bali (Indonesia), Sihanoukville (Cambodia), Nampho (DPR Korea), Port Klang (Malaysia), Chonburi (Thailand), and Da Nang (Viet Nam). The ICM demonstration site (project) in Bali focused on five local areas in the south coast (city of Denpasar and the regencies of Badung, Gianyar, Klungkung and Karangasem).

2001

The Bali ICM Project produced an Environmental Profile, Coastal Strategy, and Public Awareness Plan for Bali.

The conduct of an initial risk assessment and establishment of integrated information management system for Bali were initiated.

2002

The Bali Coastal Strategy was formally adopted.

Bali initiated the development of its Integrated Coastal Use Zoning Plan and Institutional Framework (2002-2005) as well as studies on environmental investments (i.e., willingness-to-pay study, pre-feasibility study, investment opportunity briefs) (2002-2003), which contributed to the development of public-private partnership arrangements in solid waste management in Bali.

2003

Indonesia participated in the inaugural East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress hosted by the government of Malaysia. The Congress culminated in the 1st EAS Ministerial Forum where Indonesia adopted the Putrajaya Declaration of Regional Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Seas of East Asia, along with 11 other countries in the region. The Declaration endorsed the shared regional framework called the “Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).”

Replication of ICM was initiated in Sukabumi Regency and the northern coast of Bali Province (Regencies of Buleleng, Tabanan, and Jembrana).

2004

The Coastal Strategy Implementation Plan (CSIP) and Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program of Bali were developed.

2005

Bali Province hosted the 4th Annual Forum of the PEMSEA Regional Network of Local Governments (RNLG), which was attended by the ICM project sites of PEMSEA.

The CSIP of Bali was officially approved through the Bali Declaration on Implementation of Action Plan for the ICM Strategy in Bali Province Area 2005.

2006

Indonesia signed the Haikou Declaration that transformed the governing body of PEMSEA from a Project Steering Committee to the EAS Partnership Council (PC).

Bali Province, Denpasar City, and the regencies of Badung, Gianyar, Karangasem, and Klungkung became inaugural members of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG), formerly known as RNLG.

2007

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Indonesia, now known as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi hosted the 1st EAS PC Meeting in Manado.

Indonesia passed Law 27/2007, which required the provincial and local governments in the country to prepare their respective ICM plans.

2008

Indonesia joined the regional project GEF/UNDP/UNOPS Implementation of the SDS-SEA (2008-2010). The project focused on the establishment of a functional regional mechanism for SDS-SEA implementation; development of national policies and reforms for sustainable coastal and ocean governance; scaling up of ICM programs, both spatially and functionally, in adjoining river basins of ICM sites; conduct of capacity-building; and development of innovative financing mechanisms to support ICM implementation and scaling up.

2009

Indonesia joined the 3rd EAS Congress, which culminated in the 3rd Ministerial Forum, where the country adopted the Manila Declaration along with 10 other countries in the region. Under this Declaration, the countries committed to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of ICM for sustainable development and climate change adaptation.

Together with seven other PEMSEA country partners, Indonesia signed the Agreement Recognizing the International Legal Personality of PEMSEA.

A twinning workshop in Manila was conducted by Indonesia and the Philippines to share good practices in pollution reduction in the Jakarta Bay–Ciliwung River and Manila Bay-Pasig River.

A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between PEMSEA and the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies (CCRMS) of Bogor Agricultural University, presently known as IPB University, on capacity building support for ICM implementation in Indonesia.

Indonesia passed Law 32/2009, which provides for the management of coastal and marine resources, considering ecosystem-based approaches and climate change.

2010

Indonesia hosted the 5th Regional Twinning Workshop on Meeting the Challenges of Pollution Reduction in River Basin and Coastal Areas, which shared tools or good practices in pollution load assessment/reduction, accessing financing, and upstream-downstream partnerships.

Training sessions on ICM and State of the Coasts reporting system were held for 3 provinces in Jakarta Bay, 3 provinces in Tomini Bay, and Sukabumi Regency. The reporting system was introduced by the MoE to other areas in Indonesia.

The coastal strategy for the integrated management of Jakarta Bay, covering three provinces, was adopted.

Development of an ICM program focusing on pollution reduction was initiated in North Jakarta.

ICM Training in Bali was conducted for the benefit of 8 regencies/cities in Indonesia.

The development of an environmental user fee system for tourists in Bali as well as an eco-village in Serangan Island and others was initiated.

Jakarta Province was inducted as a member of the PNLG.

The National Leadership Forum on Sustainable Coastal Development was conducted to stock take the progress of ICM implementation in Indonesia.

2011

The PNLG members in Indonesia signed the Dongying Declaration on Building a Blue Economy through ICM.

2012

Indonesia participated in the 4th EAS Congress hosted by RO Korea. The Congress culminated in the 4th EAS Ministerial Forum where Indonesia adopted the Changwon Declaration on Blue Economy together with 10 other countries in the EAS region.

A training on ICM and coastal use zoning was conducted in Sukabumi Regency to support the scaling up of ICM from four to nine coastal subdistricts in the regency.

2014

Indonesia signed the Project Document for the above-mentioned project. With eight participating countries, the project targets to support the scaling up of ICM implementation to at least 20 percent of the coastline of the EAS region.

In partnership with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, the PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) initiated the implementation of the GEF/WB Project on Applying Knowledge Management to Scale up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of Large Marine Ecosystems of East

Asia and their Coasts (2014-2016.” The project aimed to enhance the capacity and performance of investments in supporting the sustainable development of large marine ecosystems and coasts in the EAS region through knowledge and experience sharing, portfolio learning, and networking.

2015

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between PEMSEA and the Government of Indonesia through the MoEF for the implementation of the Scaling up SDS-SEA Project in Bali, Sukabumi Regency, Tangerang Regency, East Lombok Regency, Bontang City, and Palu.

Indonesia participated in the 5th EAS Congress hosted by Viet Nam, which culminated in the 5th EAS Ministerial Forum, and together with 10 other countries in the EAS region, signed the Da Nang Compact that adopted the updated (2015) SDS-SEA and laid down the post-2015 strategic targets of PEMSEA. The Compact shows the region’s support for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other relevant international and regional commitments related to the coasts and ocean.

2016

Memoranda of Understanding were signed by MoEF with the regencies of Sukabumi, Tangerang, and East Lombok, cities of Bontang and Semarang, and province of Bali as ICM learning sites for the SDS-SEA Scaling Up Project. Semarang replaced Palu.

Tangerang Regency was inducted as a new PNLG member.

Mr. Arief Yuwono, was elected as the EAS PC Co-Chair for a three year term

2017

The Center for Sustainable Development of Udayana University and the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences of Diponegoro University were designated as ICM Learning Centers, or presently known as PEMSEA Learning Centers.

ICM-related fora and training were conducted in ICM learning sites in Indonesia.

The inter-agency and multi-sectoral ICM coordination and management committees in Indonesia were established.

Baseline and risk/vulnerability assessments were conducted to serve as inputs in preparing/updating the management plans in pilot sites.

The development of the local State of the Coasts reports as well as the National State of the Ocean and Coasts report of Indonesia was initiated.

2018

Indonesia participated in the 6th EAS Congress hosted by the Philippines. The Congress culminated in the 6th EAS Ministerial Forum where Indonesia signed the Iloilo Ministerial Declaration along with 10 other countries in the region to

express their commitment to pursue PEMSEA's self-sustainability goal post-2019 as well as support the execution of the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2018-2022.

Bontang City was inducted as a new PNLG member.

2019

Indonesia hosted the 11th EAS PC Meeting in Surabaya.

Mr. Arief Yuwono assumed the position as Chair of the EAS PC for the term 2019-2022.

MoEF organized a national ICM forum to share good practices in ICM implementation.

A 3-day Asian Regional Workshop on Data and Information Management (DIM) was organized in at the Regional Capacity Center for Clean Seas (RC3S) in Bali. The workshop was jointly organized by PEMSEA and the GEF Large Marine Ecosystem: LEARN project. The workshop aimed to help facilitate a more harmonious data and information management system with improved capacity to report the progress and results of various programs that support the achievement of the SDGs.

The 2nd phase of the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Project (ATSEA-2) was launched. With a five-year implementation period starting in 2019, the project focuses on supporting the execution of the 10-year Strategic Action Programme (SAP) with the long-term objective of promoting sustainable development of the Arafura and Timor Seas region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of its coastal and marine ecosystems. Participating countries are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Timor-Leste, with Australia participating as non-project beneficiary. Project sites in Indonesia are Aru Islands (Maluku Province), Merauke Regency (Papua Province), and Rote Ndao Regency (East Nusa Tenggara Province).

The GloFouling Partnerships Project was initiated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and GEF. This global project focuses on the implementation of the IMO's guidelines on control and management of ship biofouling to reduce the spread of invasive alien species in the ocean and their negative impacts on marine biodiversity, infrastructure, and economy by delivering a range of governance reforms at the national level through technology transfer, capacity-building activities, and demonstration sites. In this project, PEMSEA serves as the regional coordinating organization for the EAS region with Indonesia as one of the lead participating countries.

Launched in 2019, this global project focuses on the implementation of the IMO's guidelines on control and management of ship biofouling by delivering a range of governance reforms at the national level through technology transfer, capacity building activities, and demonstration sites.

2020

PEMSEA completed the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA where the Philippines, together with 11 other countries in East Asia, has covered 40 percent of the region's coastline with ICM programs. As of year-end, at least 52.8 percent (50,223.40 km) of Indonesia's coastline is covered by ICM.

The 5-year Indonesia SDS-SEA/ICM Implementation Plan was incorporated into the National Medium-Term Development Plan of Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 18/2020.

The Governor of East Kalimantan Province issued Decree No. 523/K.249/2020, recognizing the marine protected area (MPA) in Bontang and incorporating the same site into the provincial ICM zoning plan.

2021

Indonesia joined the roster of country partners (Cambodia, China, Japan, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, and Timor-Leste) that provide voluntary contributions to PEMSEA.

The Government of Indonesia was one of 12 sponsors of the 7th EAS Congress that was hosted by Cambodia. The Congress culminated in the 7th EAS Ministerial Forum where Indonesia signed the Preah Sihanouk Ministerial Declaration, along with 10 others in the EAS region. The Declaration endorsed the development of the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030 as the region's decadal strategic guide, anchored on the SDS-SEA vision and commitment to blue economy and aligned with the countries' green recovery plans and programs as well as key international environmental commitments.

Ir. Dida Migfar Ridha, then Director of Coastal and Marine Pollution and Degradation Control of MoEF, served as one of the resource speakers in the regional workshop entitled "Ocean and Climate Dialogue: Towards a Blue Economy Pathway for the East Asian Seas." The workshop discussed the challenges and opportunities with case studies of best practices in accelerating the region's transformation into a blue economy against the backdrop of post-pandemic recovery; and present policy recommendations that will feed into the development of the PEMSEA Roadmap to 2030.

The PNLG members in Indonesia adopted the Preah Sihanouk PNLG Declaration during the 2021 PNLG Forum hosted by Preah Sihanouk, Cambodia. This Declaration adopted the PNLG Strategic Action Plan 2022-2030 and expressed the commitment of PNLG members to pursue a blue economy in upholding the Strategic Action Plan and regularly report their progress thereof.

Mr. Ahmed Zaki Iskandar, the Regent of Tangerang, was elected as the Vice President of the PNLG for the term 1 December 2021 – 30 November 2024.

South Bangka Regency was inducted as a new member of the PNLG.

The PNLC Charter was adopted, thereby formalizing the network and setting the rules on membership and operations. IPB University signed the document, along with 9 others in the EAS region. *Diponegoro University and Center for*

Sustainable Development of Udayana University are currently in the process of facilitating the signing in their respective institutions.

Indonesia through KSDAE, MOEF and UNDOP Indonesia is working with UNDP Indonesia in preparing the project document for the GEF/UNDP Project on Effectively Managing an Ecological Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Large Marine Ecosystems in the ASEAN Region (ENMAPS) for funding under the 7th cycle of GEF. The project aims to develop and improve the management of MPA networks and marine corridors within select large marine ecosystems in the ASEAN region for the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and support the sustainable use of their fisheries-related resources and other ecosystem services. Participating countries under the project are Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand.

Indonesia is one of the participating countries of the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project entitled “Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management in ASEAN Countries (IRBM).” With the objective of applying the source-to-sea approach in development interventions, the project will scale up ICM in East Asia through integrated water resource management in river basins and will be the first regional initiative in Southeast Asia to address common water resource-related issues at the basin and sub-basin level. Project implementation is expected to start in 2023. Other participating countries are Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam. The Ciliwung River Basin is the target river basin site in Indonesia.

2022

Dr. Yonvitner, the Director of IPB University–CCMRS, was elected as the President of the PNLC for the term 27 June 2022 to 26 June 2025.

PEMSEA is formulating the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan 2023-2027. Representatives from MoEF and IPB University are members of the regional technical working group that was formed for this particular purpose.

Together with its project partners, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA) and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies Indonesia ,(CSEAS) PEMSEA successfully concluded the ASEAN Norwegian Cooperation Project on Local Capacity Building for Reducing Plastic Pollution in the ASEAN Region (ASEANO) whose goal was to improve knowledge and capacity-building on the sources, release, transport, and fate of plastic pollution. Implemented from 2019 to 2022, the project focused on the Citarum River in Indonesia the Imus River in Philippines and worked on some additional activities in Viet Nam. The tools and lessons from the ASEANO Project are encapsulated in the Seas of East Asia Knowledge Bank (<http://aseano.seaknowledgebank.org/>). The 2nd phase of the ASEANO Project was approved in principle during the Meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment on 26-27 July 2022.

Discussions are ongoing with the UNDP on the extension of ATSEA-2’s implementation period and having a 3rd phase of ATSEA.

PEMSEA completed the project preparation phase of the IKI/IMO Project on Reducing Maritime Transport Emissions in East and Southeast Asian Countries (Blue Solutions Project) with Indonesia as one of 5 participating countries and PELINDO as the pilot project partner to implement innovative solutions in Tanjung Priok port. The 5-year project is expected to start in 2023.

The Tangerang Regency in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the PNLG Secretariat, IPB University and PRF hosted the 2022 PNLG Forum, with the theme “Strengthening Coastal Resilience towards Sustainable Local Blue Economies” on November 26-28, 2022

Tangerang, Indonesia was awarded the ICM Certification System Level 1

Gorontalo Province of Indonesia became a member of the PEMSEA Network of Local Governments