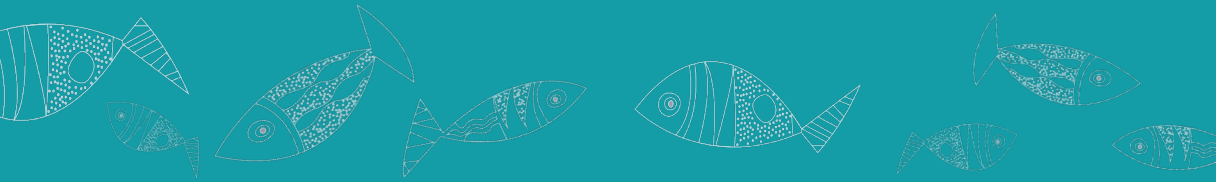


INDONESIA'S SUSTAINABLE OCEANS PROGRAM

Taking an integrated approach to the blue economy through the equitable and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources



Supporting Rural Coastal Livelihoods



70% of Indonesians live in coastal areas¹ and rely on the ocean for incomes and nutrition (over 50% of dietary protein comes from seafood²) but these communities are amongst the country's poorest.

Strengthening Marine Resource Management



Indonesia's ocean economy (the sum of all activities relying on oceans) is worth over \$256 billion annually,³ more than one quarter of the national economy; a valuable resource in need of sustainable management and further research.

Reducing Marine Pollution



Indonesia is the world's second largest contributor of plastic waste. Between 490–860 thousand tons of plastic leak into the country's ocean every year.⁴

Building Coastal Resilience



Marine ecosystems make significant economic and social contributions. Coral reefs, for example, bring in over \$3 billion annually in tourism revenue⁵ and habitats such as mangroves and seagrass beds provide fish nurseries, shoreline protection and other ecosystem services.³



on-ground investments
& action



research & knowledge
development



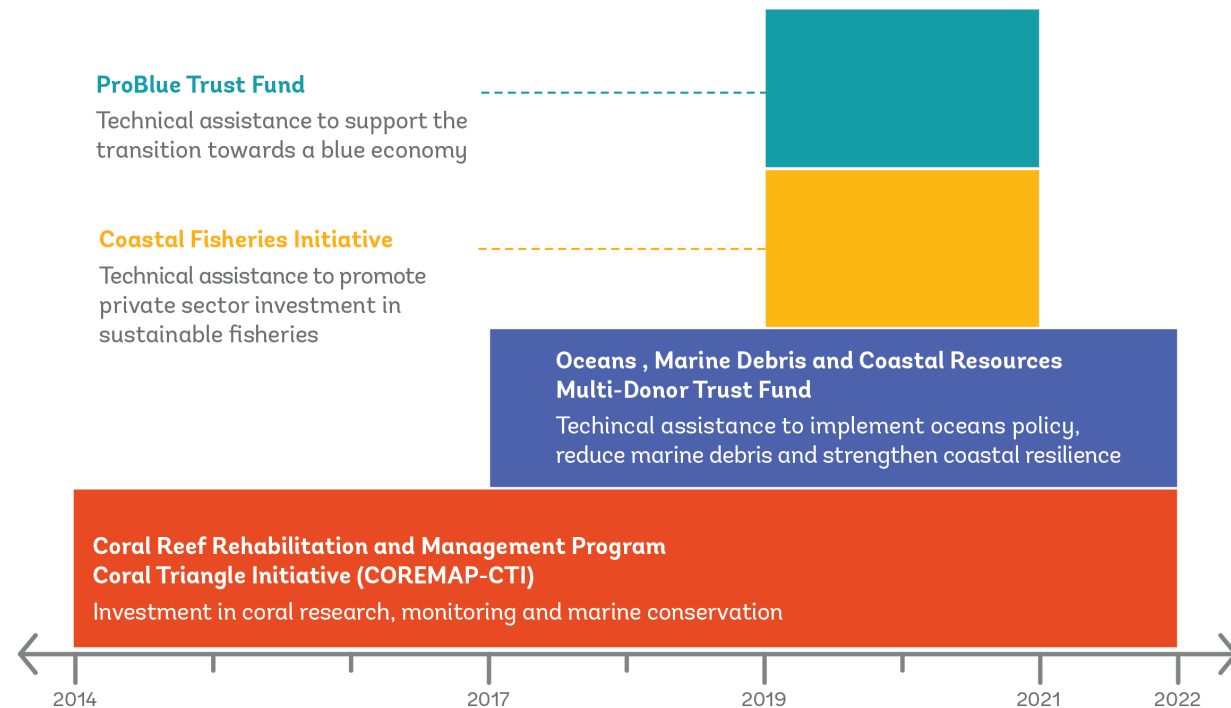
technical assistance
& capacity building

Indonesia's Sustainable Oceans Program (ISOP) is a collection of interrelated World Bank supported projects. Together, these projects promote the sustainable and equitable management of coastal and marine areas for economic development, coastal livelihoods, and ecosystem health.

ISOP projects take an integrated approach, sharing information and resources and helping coordinate

efforts across projects and partners. This increases the impact and reach of each project and provides results that last beyond the cycle of each specific project (outlined below).

Working with the Indonesian Government, as well as local communities, academia, NGOs and donors, ISOP develops knowledge, builds capacity and finances on-ground investments.

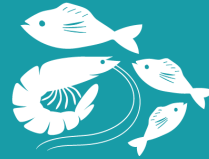




Better infrastructure decreases post-harvest loss (up to 30% of total catch⁵) and reduces waste



Indonesia is the world's second largest fisheries producer⁶ and the industry employs over 7 million people⁷



Improved fisheries harvest management could* add \$US 3–5 billion to annual fishery sector profits⁸



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

André Aquino
ISOP Team Lead
adeaquino@worldbank.org

1 Jambeck et. al. (2015a) Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean, Science, 13 February 2015, VOL 347 Issue 6223

2 FAO. 2018. State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture..

3 World Bank. 2019. Indonesia Economic Quarterly: Oceans of Opportunity.

4 World Bank. 2019. Indonesia National Baseline for Plastic Leakage to the Marine Environment: First Version of the Baseline Estimate

5 Spalding MD; et al. 2017. Mapping the global value and distribution of coral reef tourism. Marine Policy, 82: 104–113.

6 FAO. 2017. Case Studies on Fish Loss Assessment of Small–Scale Fisheries in Indonesia

7 FAO FishStat Database 2019 <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en>

8 CEA (California Environmental Associates), 2018. Trends in Marine Resources and Fisheries Management in Indonesia. A 2018 Review.

9 Joint UCSB and Ministry of marine affairs and fisheries of Indonesia modelling, 2018.

* relative to continued status quo management

Photo courtesy of Creativa Images/Shutterstock