

MANAGEMENT AND POLICY DYNAMICS IN SUPPORT OF A SYSTEM OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN INDONESIA

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Within the dynamic political and socio-economic context of Indonesia marine protected areas or other forms of closed areas may be the only option to protect coral reef resources from excessive fishing pressure. Apart from their importance for the coastal fishery, most of the marine parks are great assets for nature based tourism which can lead to the financial self sufficiency of marine reserves. With the establishment of the new Department of Sea Exploration and Fisheries, Indonesia has the opportunity to focus and put together a concerted and coherent effort to coordinate and implement the policy and implementation context for marine protected areas. At present, there are 34 MPAs, which cover more than 4,600,000 ha in Indonesia. A combination of enforcement, awareness and training programs, monitoring and alternative livelihood programs has proved to be a successful strategy for the abatement of destructive fishing practices in Komodo National Park. Essential for the feasibility of MPAs and no take reserves is the ability to not only deal with the status quo but also with the dynamics in the field, i.e. emerging threats, new stakeholders, and long term financing mechanisms. This paper will review and recommend the local and regional policy context, key elements for design and management tools for MPAs and no take reserves that would allow: I) adaptive management, II) collaborative management, and III) self-financing mechanisms.