



International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Member's Report | 38th General Meeting

9th – 13th September 2024 Jeddah, – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Reporting Period: 2023 & 2024

A. Member Information:

- Name of ICRI member: Indonesia
- Name of person(s) completing member's report: Dr. Hendra Yusran Siry
- Position/Title: Senior Adviser to Minister on Ecology and Marine Resources Affairs, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Email: hendrasiry@gmail.com, hendra.siry@kkp.go.id
- Are you a designated ICRI Focal Point: Yes No
 - If no, please indicate who you are completing the form on behalf of:
- Which was the last General Meeting you attended: 35th General Meeting
- Will you be attending the 38th ICRI General Meeting in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Yes No
- Member social media:
 - Twitter/X: @
 - LinkedIn:

B. Reporting on the implementation of the ICRI Plan of Action 2021-2024: turning the tide for coral reefs. *Your responses will help inform the Secretariat about members' contributions toward the current Plan of Action. You can download the ICRI Plan of Action here: <https://icriforum.org/documents/plan-of-action-2021-2024/>*

What are the main contributions you, as an ICRI member, have made to the ICRI Plan of Action?

Theme 1 - Preparing for the Future: Promoting Resilient Coral Reefs

Theme 2 - Coral Reef Science and Oceanography: Advancing and Utilizing the Latest Science and Technology

Theme 3 - Local Threat Reduction: Integrating Response Planning Frameworks

Theme 4 - Diversity and Inclusion: Expanding the Coral Reef Community

Answer:

Indonesia has 2.5 million hectares of coral reefs with 569 species, 83 genera and 4 endemic species. Indonesia contribute to implementing the four themes of the ICRI Plan of Action 2021-2024 which include: protecting coral reef ecosystems through establishing Marine Protected Area (MPA); rehabilitation of coral reef ecosystems and their associated biota; establishing conservation cooperation with various stakeholders ranging from local, national and international NGOs, universities, local governments, and regional cooperation (CTI - CFF and ICRI); conducting surveys and monitoring the condition of coral reefs; and increasing community capacity in the conservation of coral reef ecosystems.

With regards to protecting the coral reefs, the Indonesian Government through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries aims to expand and effectively manage marine protected area to cover up to 30% of its marine area until 2045. 30% of MPA is estimated to protect around 1,2 million hectares of coral reefs ecosystem or almost 50% of coral reefs in Indonesia. This ambition will be guided by scientific findings which will protect not only coral reef sites that provide larval and species supply but as well as coral reefs that resilient to climate disturbance, thus ensuring ecological connectivity and provide a natural solution to face climate impacts. Additionally, currently Indonesia has established more than 29.2 million hectares of marine protected area.

Aside from protecting the pristine coral reef ecosystem, Indonesia also focuses on efforts to restore degraded coral reef ecosystems through the Indonesia Coral Reef Garden (ICRG) and Coral Stock Centre (CSC). ICRG as a collective effort that aims to restore degraded coral reef ecosystems. ICRG is carried out in several locations in Bali Province, a hot spot for marine tourism, such as Nusa Dua, Serangan, Sanur, Pandawa Beach, and Buleleng. This program is implemented by the local communities that are dependent on coral reef tourism, which aims to provide economic relief during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as efforts to restore coral reefs. The ICRG is expected to support the recovery of the national economy through the tourism and environmental conservation sectors. While CSC is a centre for breeding and

conservation of coral reefs established by the MMAF. CSC aims to provide coral reef seedlings for rehabilitation activities, as well as educational and tourist attractions. CSC has been built in several locations in Indonesia, Pinang River-Kab Regency of South-West Sumatra; Maratua Island - East Kalimantan; Bokori Island - Southeast Sulawesi; Sekotong Island - West Nusa Tenggara; Ketapang Beach - Banten; Malaumkarta Island - Southwest Papua; Malalayang Beach, North Sulawesi.

All the above implementations are in line with the current MMAF Blue Economy Roadmaps for 2045. The MMAF Blue Economy Roadmaps focus on making the ecology a priority, and seeks balance between economic development and ecological aspects. The roadmap consists of five priority programs:

1. Expanding 30% of marine protected areas,
2. Sustainable fisheries management based on quotas,
3. Sustainable development of marine, coastal, and inland water aquaculture,
4. Supervision and control of coastal areas and small islands, and
5. Managing marine plastic waste through fishers involvement, known as Love the Sea Month (Bulan Cinta Laut in Bahasa Indonesia) .

- (ICRI) What are your upcoming priorities for coral reefs?

Answer:

Indonesia through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries stated that the policy of managing Indonesia's water conservation areas is for the development of conservation areas for the protection of existing marine habitats and biodiversity, and ensuring effective management by the sustainable use of conservation areas for communities, especially coastal communities. The use includes sustainable fisheries, ecotourism, and other environmental services in addition for the development of marine and fisheries research.

The government targets conservation areas for Indonesia's 32.5 million ha waters by 2030. This target is in line with the achievement of the global Aichi Target 11 which is to protect 10% of the sea and coast, and as a form of government commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs 14).

Indonesia is formulating the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Coral Reef Conservation for the period 2025-2029. The targets of the NPOA include:

1. Availability of national coral potential data and information including strengthened data and information as a reference to anticipate the spread of coral bleaching
2. Availability of sustainable community-based coral management models
3. Increasing understanding and participation of stakeholders in potential coral areas
4. Implementation of supervision and law enforcement related to coral

In addition, this NPOA is a continuation of NPOA Coral Reef Conservation 2020–2024.

C. Reporting on the Restoration of Coral Reefs (Target 2 GBF/Action Point 3 Coral Reef Breakthrough)

- (ICRI) Are you able to estimate the total area (km²) of coral reef under active restoration and the total area you consider to be 'restored', as a result of your organisation/country's in 2023?
 - Total area under active restoration in 2023: 45 ha
 - Total area considered to be restored in 2023: ha
- (ICRI) If available, please provide further information on the total area considered to be restored, and under active restoration for the total period of the restoration programme, including the timeframe:

Answer:

MMAF Indonesia is currently conducting coral reef restoration through two means: the Coral Stock Centre (CSC) and the Indonesia Coral Reef Garden (ICRG).

Details estimation of coral restoration area on both CSC and ICRG are as follows:

CSC

- 1. Elak-Elak Beach, Bali : 1 hectare*
- 2. Bokori Island : 2.84 hectares*
- 3. Maratua Island : 1 hectare*
- 4. Lancang Island : 0.18 hectares*
- 5. Payung Island : 0.11 hectares*
- 6. Ketapang Beach : 0.079 hectares*
- 7. Sungai Pinang : 5.03 hectares*
- 8. Pusong Island : 2.65 hectares*
- 9. Malaumkarta Island : 5 hectares*

ICRG

- 1. Bali's waters : 23 hectares*

Other active restoration sites by the private sector:

- 1. Tobok Batang - Bontang by Pupuk Kalimantan Timur : 5 hectares*

- (ICRI) For the purpose of the above, please provide definitions for how your programme/organisation/country considers coral reefs to be:
 - A) Under active restoration
 - B) Restored

Answer:

Under active Restoration:

Active coral reef restoration involves direct intervention to accelerate the recovery of damaged coral reefs. Active methods provide a direct impetus to expedite the restoration process of degraded coral reefs to enhance coral health, abundance, or biodiversity. Active methods are often employed to mitigate coral reef degradation and facilitate the expedited recovery or improvement of coral conditions. The following are some active restoration practices that can be implemented:

1. *The Indonesia Coral Reef Garden (ICRG) initiative aims to establish a coral garden in Bali, Indonesia. Initiated in 2019 by local residents who observed the degradation of the coral reef ecosystem in Lovina, Bali, the program seeks to enhance the economic well-being of coastal communities, preserve the marine coastal ecosystem, and foster alternative livelihoods through marine tourism.*
2. *The Coral Stock Center is a coral fragmentation facility dedicated to supporting the restoration of coral reefs.*
3. *CSR and Corporate is an active restoration funded by corporate through grant or CSR. We believe that there are many movements of this scheme. For Tobok Batang - Bontang by Pupuk Kalimantan Timur may see in journal for further information in <https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.13.1.33076>*

Restored:

Does your country have any restoration policies or regulations?

Many locations have outdated and insufficient regulations for coral reef restoration, resulting in inadequate oversight of restoration efforts. In addition, the absence, limitations, or differences among regulations between countries prevents the development and implementation of effective regional coral reef conservation strategies.

- (ICRI) Please describe the restoration policies or regulations (if any) that are in place in your country.

Answer:

Indonesia has established several regulations and policies for coral reef management at the national and regional levels. The National Plan of Action for Coral Reef Conservation serves as a guiding framework for coral reef management in the country. This plan outlines, among others, strategies for coral reef restoration and rehabilitation.

Selecting appropriate rehabilitation methods aligned with available resources is crucial. Therefore, the National Coral Action Plan provides guidelines for effective and sustainable coral reef rehabilitation. Alternative methods are also presented for comparative purposes, considering their advantages and disadvantages when applied in specific locations.

One notable effort in this regard is the development of technical guidelines for coral reef ecosystem restoration within conservation areas. The guidelines include both passive and active coral reef restoration methods. Passive restoration aims to establish environmental conditions that facilitate the natural recovery of coral reefs. Active restoration involves direct intervention to accelerate the rehabilitation of damaged coral reefs. Active restoration methods include coral gardening, direct transplantation, fishdomes, Mars Assisted Reef Restoration System (MARS), Spider (Hexaframe), Biorock Structure, and Rock Piles.

D. The Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

The production of future GCRMN reports, both at the regional and global level, relies on the ongoing support of data contributors who are willing to share their coral reef monitoring data for this purpose. As such, from 2024 to 2026, the GCRMN will undertake the rigorous process of developing the **Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2025** global report, including an extensive data collation process.

Do you have data to contribute to the upcoming GCRMN global report?

- Please provide the contact information for the data providers to allow for the GCRMN data collation team to request data and discuss the process of data contribution.

Please add further contacts as needed.

Answer:

Contact Name: Dr. Firdaus Agung
Organisation: Director of Aquatic Biota and Ecosystem Conservation, Directorate General of Marine Spatial and Ocean Management, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
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Contact Name:
Organisation:
Email Address:

Contact Name:
Organisation:
Email Address:

E. Capacity Building & Communications

Have you found the ICRI #ForCoral Webinar Series useful?

Through 2024, ICRI has hosted multiple webinars that aim to share knowledge and foster collaboration across critical topics concerning the conservation, protection, and restoration of coral reefs. These webinars form the #ForCoral webinar series, and topics include the 4th Global Bleaching Event, impacts of land-based sources of pollution and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.

The full list of webinars and recordings can be found here: <https://icriforum.org/forcoral-webinar-series/>

- (ICRI) Did you attend any of the series' webinars, and if so which topics have you found the most useful and engaging? If you did not attend the webinars, please explain why, and how what we could have done better.

Answer:

- (ICRI) Do you have any suggestions or request for topics that you wish for ICRI to host as part of this series? If you have a specific topic in mind, and would like to host a webinar, please indicate below.

Answer:

Have you found the ICRI communications useful?

- (ICRI) Do you find the ICRI Monthly Round of News Useful? If yes, what do you like about it and how would you suggest improving ICRI's communications?

Answer:

F. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

ICRI has continually supported the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Post-2020 process, developing a recommendation for coral reef indicators to be included in the Global Biodiversity Framework and supporting Parties during the negotiation process. Following the Framework's adoption in 2022, ICRI's support now aims to support parties in implementing the framework, especially through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS) and the Marine and Coastal Work Programme.

In 2024, ICRI released [A Guide for Integrating Coral Reefs and Associated Ecosystems into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans](#) to support coral reef countries to integrate coral reefs and associated ecosystems into their NBSAPs.

- (ICRI) Did you use read, use, and/or apply the Guide on integrating coral reefs and associated ecosystems into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) useful? *Where possible, indicate specific elements that were useful or alternatively provide information if you did not find the guide useful.*

Answer:

Indonesia actively participated in developing the guidance and applied the guide to the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan 2025–20245.

- (ICRI) Did you revise your current National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) to include coral reefs? *N.B. if you are not a country representative, are you working with national focal points to help update their NBSAPs? Please provide further details.*

Answer:

Yes. On August 8th, 2024, Indonesia published the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025–2045. The IBSAP consists of 13 strategies and 20 national targets, and some of the targets specifically use coral reefs as its indicators. For example, on Target National 2, Improving Ecosystem Restoration, which uses coraf reef restoration areas as an indicator, and on Target National 3, Effective Protection and Management of Protected Areas, which has the extent of coral reefs within marine protected areas as one of the indicators.

- (ICRI) How are you planning to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? Please list the target(s) and decisions that your work attributes to.

Answer:

The Directorate General of Marine Spatial and Ocean Management, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) is the National Focal Point (NFP) for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This role involves coordinating the achievement as well as implementing all the CBD decisions and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Frameworks (KMGBF) targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity. In the context of IBSAP and CBD, MMAF aligns the National Targets of IBSAP and Kunming-Montreal GBF CBD with the MMAF Blue Economy Roadmaps 2045 and MMAF Strategic Plan 2025-2029.

The following are specific KMGBF targets and CBD decisions that our work attributes to:

Target 1 related to marine spatial planning

Target 2 is related to the restoration of marine and coastal critical habitats.

Target 3 related to 30% MPA expansion until 2045

Target 4 related to management of threatened and protected marine species

Target 5 related to sustainable fisheries management

Target 7 related to managing marine plastics pollution

Target 8 related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in coastal ecosystems including blue carbon

Target 10 is related to sustainable aquaculture management

G. Upcoming events

Please tick the most any events that you will be, or are planning to attend:

- September 10th – 24th: 79th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 79)

September 23rd – 26th: GEF International Waters Conference

October 13th – 18th: 7th International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC7)

October 21st – November 1st: CBD COP16

November 4th – 8th: 77th Annual meeting of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI77)

December 10th – 12th: The International Mangrove Conservation and Restoration Conference

December 9th – 13th: Reef Futures

June 9th – 13th 2025: United Nations Ocean Conference

October 9th – 15th 2025: IUCN World Conservation Congress

Other

Please list any upcoming regional / international events relevant to ICRI that your organisation plans to attend:

Answer:

H. Publications. Please list relevant publications / reports you have released recently (+ add a link if possible)

Publication	URL
Result of an active restoration through corporate Scheme	https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.13.1.33076



I. **ICRI Member Feedback.** What do you find most valuable about being a member of ICRI as well as completing the ICRI member reports? If you have any ideas to improve the Member Reports, please list below:

Answer:

J. **Contact information & member information.** (Note that this information will be posted on the ICRI website on your member page: <https://icriforum.org/members/>).

Please use the table below to provide us updates to your member’s focal points as well as the blank cells to indicate changes to information (please add more rows, as needed):

Focal Point 1:	
Name:	
Title/Organisation:	
Email:	
Focal Point 2:	
Name:	
Title/Organisation:	
Email:	
Focal Point 3:	
Name:	
Title/Organisation:	
Email:	
Member page updates:	
Section	Update

Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI. Members reports, meeting outputs and resources will be uploaded to: <https://icriforum.org/events/icrigm38/>