



MPA & OECM VISION 2045

An Integrated Strategy Toward Sustainable
Indonesian Seas





MPA & OECM VISION 2045:

An Integrated Strategy Toward Sustainable Indonesian Seas

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- Marine ecosystem extent in Indonesia
- Number of species in Indonesia
- Indonesia's species proportion globally



Mangroves

3.364.769 ha

43

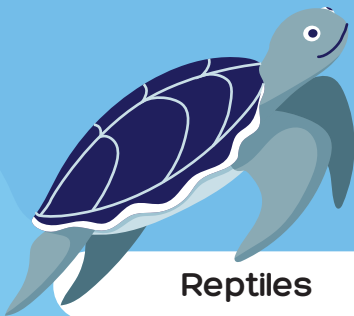
60,6%



Polychaetes

580

5,06%



Reptiles

52

56,52%



Crustaceans

1.869

3,12%



Cnidarians



Seagrasses

273.951 ha

16

22,2%



Marine Biodiversity of Indonesia



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is a perfect miniature representation of planet Earth, with its vast marine waters surrounding the main islands. The Indonesian seas harbor extraordinary marine biodiversity, encompassing various marine species and three major coastal ecosystems. However, this rich biodiversity is under serious threat due to overexploitation of resources, unsustainable practices, coastal ecosystem degradation, and climate change. Therefore, the protection and sustainable use of marine biological resources are crucial, and one of the key approaches is the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) in coastal and marine areas.

As a state that ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Indonesia is obligated to implement on the Convention's recommendations. One of the latest

recommendations is Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), which aims to protect 30% of the world's oceans by 2030 through a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM). At the 9th Our Ocean Conference in Athens, the Government of Indonesia committed to expanding coastal and marine protected areas to 30% or 97.5 million hectares by 2045, known as the 30x45 Vision, a manifestation of the KM-GBF's Target 3.

The MPA & OECM Vision 2045 document has been developed as a strategic guide to achieve the 30x45 Vision. This document also highlights the critical role of marine protection in preserving biodiversity, supporting fisheries interests, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and ensuring sustainable ocean governance for present and future generations.





The preparation of this document was carried out through a series of workshops conducted between 2022 and 2025, led by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). The process involved a range of stakeholders, including NGOs, universities, and marine conservation experts.

The document also incorporates principles of inclusive and science-based governance, emphasizing the importance of collaboration among multiple stakeholders, in line with Indonesia's national development transformation agenda towards Golden Indonesia 2045.

SCOPE

The MPA & OECM Vision 2045 serves as a long-term strategic guide for the development of MPAs and OECM in Indonesia. It translates the vision, mission, and direction of national marine development as outlined in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029, into a roadmap for stakeholders to achieve the 30% MPA expansion target.

IMPLEMENTATION

This document will be reviewed and updated every five years to align with evolving policies in marine and coastal resource management.

CONCEPT AND POLICY OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

HISTORY AND GLOBAL TARGETS

30X30 TARGET



The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3 includes an ambitious plan to protect 30% of the world's oceans by 2030 through a network of Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM), to contribute to the achievement of the "Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030". Indonesia has adopted a national "30x45" Target as a manifestation of the global 30x30 Target, aiming to conserve and sustainably manage **30% or 97.5 million hectares of Indonesia's coastal and marine areas.**

10X10 TARGET



The Convention on Biological Diversity called on ratifying countries to "establish a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional system of protected areas, and ensure the effective conservation of at least 10% of each of the Earth's ecoregions by 2010."



10X20 TARGET

Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Target #11

"By 2020, at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially those of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape." yang lebih luas"

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

2020

Indonesia expanded Marine Protected Areas to **23.1 million hectares**, or about **7.1% of its national marine territory**.

2023

Indonesia expanded Marine Protected Areas to **29.3 million hectares**, or around **9% of its national marine territory**.

2015

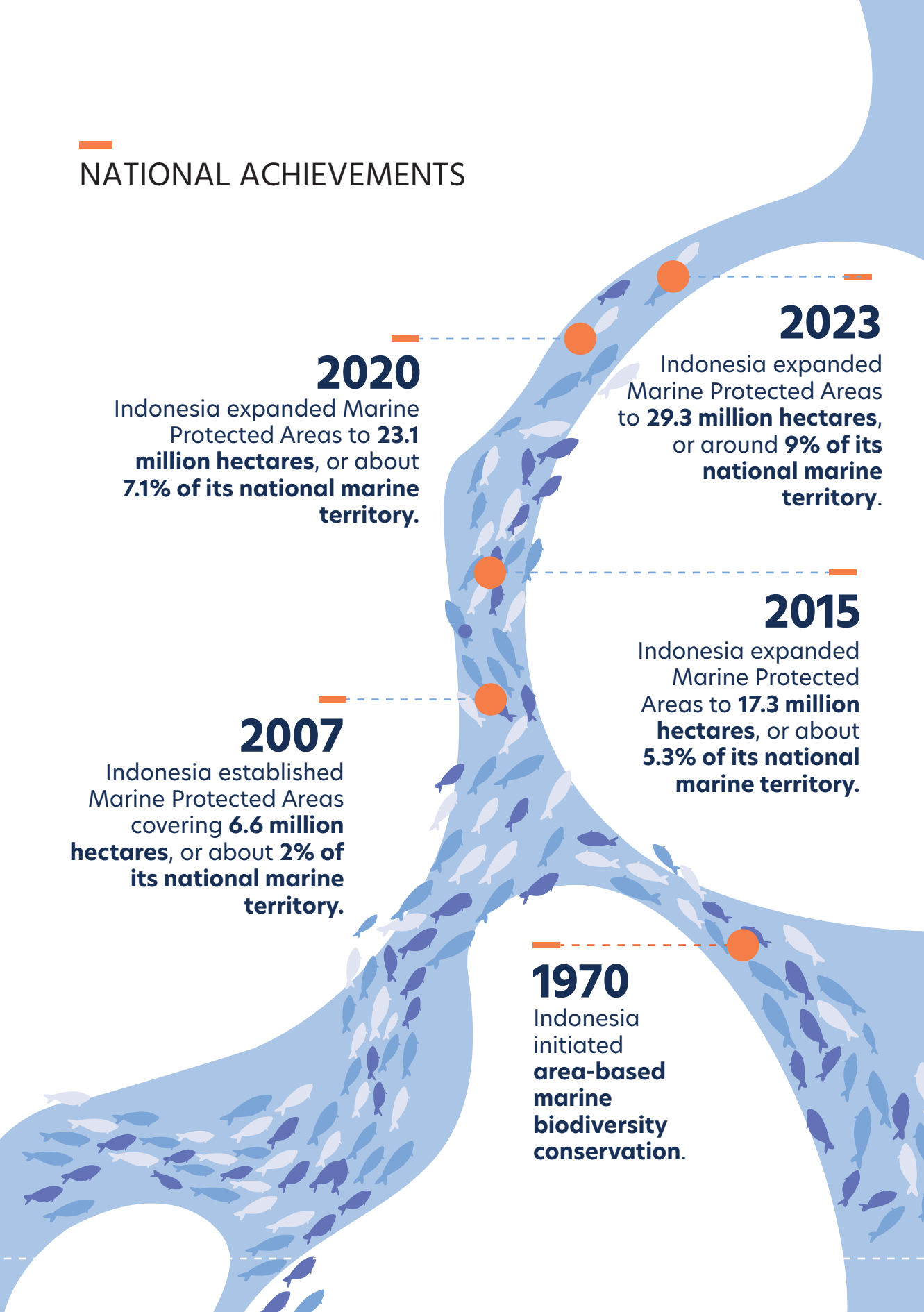
Indonesia expanded Marine Protected Areas to **17.3 million hectares**, or about **5.3% of its national marine territory**.

2007

Indonesia established Marine Protected Areas covering **6.6 million hectares**, or about **2% of its national marine territory**.

1970

Indonesia initiated **area-based marine biodiversity conservation**.



CONSERVATION AREA INNOVATIONS

The MPA & OECM Vision 2045 was developed to address global challenges such as economic pressures, biodiversity loss, food security, and climate change. It also aligns with national legal mandates and Indonesia's international commitments. The strategy focuses on three core conservation objectives:

1. Marine Biodiversity Protection
2. Sustainable Fisheries
3. Climate Change Adaptation through Blue Carbon

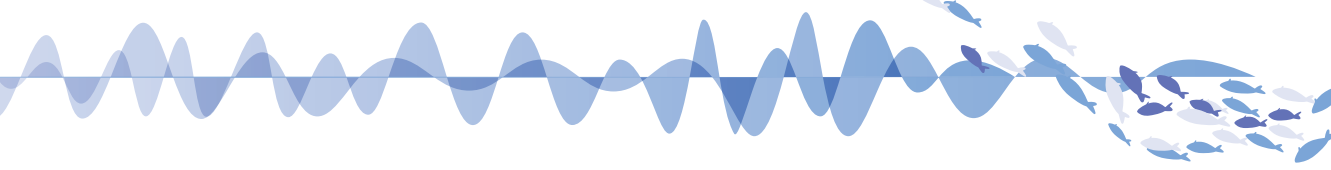
1. MARINE PROTECTED AREA FOR MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Marine biodiversity protection is essential for ecosystem health, supporting fisheries, and food security. It also provides economic value through tourism and biotechnology, while preserving cultural and spiritual values for coastal communities. Marine biodiversity protection

prioritizes focal species, such as charismatic, keystone, or indicator species, which contribute to the overall habitats and ecosystem sustainability. This type of MPA also supports the conservation of migratory species that cross national jurisdictions, requiring regional and global protection.

2. MARINE PROTECTED AREA FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

One of the key objectives of establishing Indonesia's MPA is to safeguard fish resources, as mandated in Government Regulation No. 60/2007 on Fish Resource Conservation. Sustainable fisheries ensure long-term availability of fish stocks, food security, protein sources for millions of people, and economic development through employment. Utilization strategies within MPAs include sustainable capture fisheries, aquaculture, and stock enhancement through aquaculture-based fisheries. Fisheries-focused



conservation covers both coastal and offshore species, including territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Designing MPAs to support fish sustainability, particularly pelagic fish, requires effective planning and innovative mapping of ecologically significant areas influenced by oceanographic features, especially beyond 12 nautical miles.

3. MARINE PROTECTED AREA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

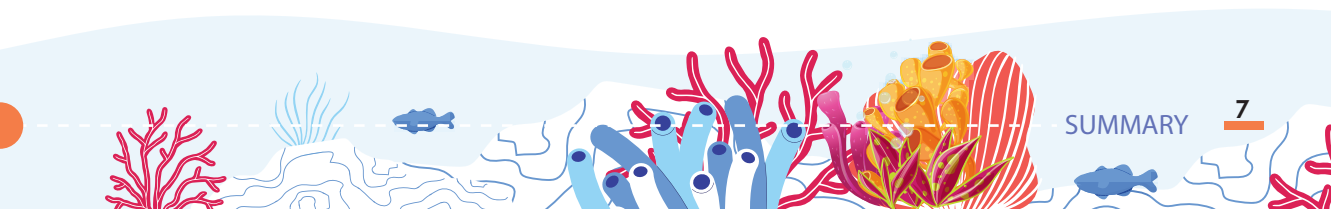
This type of MPA targets mangrove and seagrass ecosystems—known as blue carbon ecosystems—due to their significant CO₂ absorption capacity, supporting climate change mitigation. These ecosystems also serve as natural buffers against coastal erosion, waves, and storms. In the spatial analysis for the 30% MPA expansion strategy, blue carbon ecosystems are one of the key indicators. Effective management of MPAs is expected to protect

blue carbon ecosystems, promote climate mitigation, and encourage sustainable practices such as eco-friendly fisheries. By preserving these ecosystem services, climate change impacts on coastal communities can be reduced.

4. OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECM)

These are effective area-based conservation efforts outside the formal jurisdiction of an MPA, often managed by communities or non-governmental actors. The term was first introduced in Aichi Target 11 during the 2010 CBD Conference, stating that by 2020, 10% of marine and coastal areas must be conserved through protected area systems and OECM.

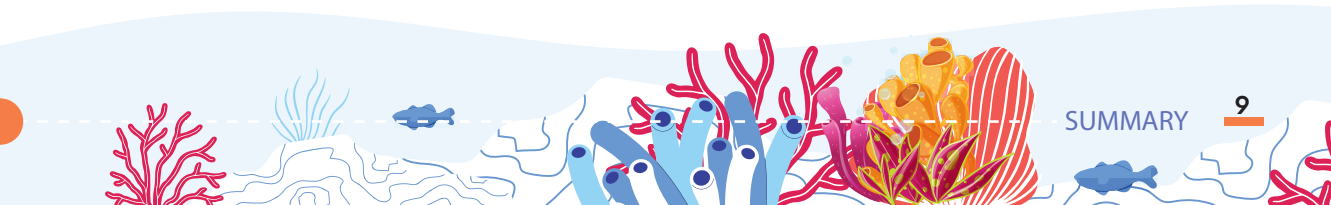
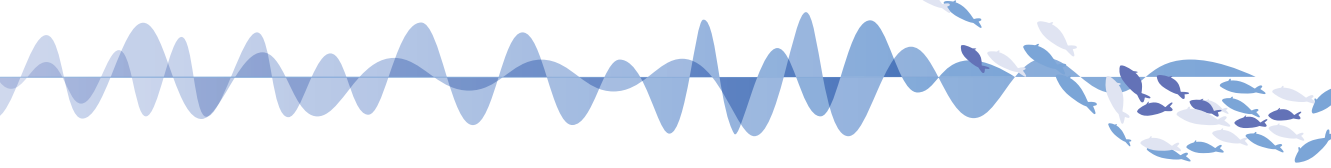
OECM is regarded as a significant and innovative approach to ensuring the sustainability of natural resources. In the Indonesian context, OECM is referred to as Kawasan Berdampak Konservasi



(KBK), defined as areas including inland waters, coasts and small islands, coastal seas, offshore zones, and deep-sea areas, geographically located outside MPAs and managed by government entities, academic institutions, research bodies, private sectors, and/or communities. These areas are governed in ways that deliver conservation outcomes across ecological, biodiversity, social, economic, and/or cultural dimensions.

The concept of protecting and managing marine and coastal ecosystems outside MPAs is not new in Indonesia. Customary law communities represent one potential form of OECM. However, many other models of community-based coastal ecosystems in Indonesia can also be considered OECMs. According to recent studies, the potential OECM coverage in Indonesia reaches up to 10.2 million hectares, equivalent to around 3% of the 30% national target. .





TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT STRATEGIES

TARGETS

The MPA & OECM Vision 2045 outlines two main targets, which are:

1. Expand the area of MPA to 97.5 million hectares with representation of key ecosystems.
2. Improve the effectiveness of MPA management to achieve sustainable management status by 2045.

spatial design analysis; (iii) Expert consultation; (iv) Consultation with local governments; and (v) Finalization of spatial planning.

The potential expansion of MPAs by 2045 is estimated to be up to 86,880,542 hectares (Figure 1), comprising 40,704,375 hectares achieved through the expansion of existing MPAs and 46,176,169 hectares through the establishment of new MPAs. These priority areas are distributed based on Indonesia's Measured Fishing Zones.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING MPA EXPANSION AND OECM POTENTIAL TO IMPLEMENT THE 30X45 VISION

SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING FOR MPA EXPANSION

The spatial analysis of MPA expansion follows five main steps: (i) Data collection; (ii) Preliminary

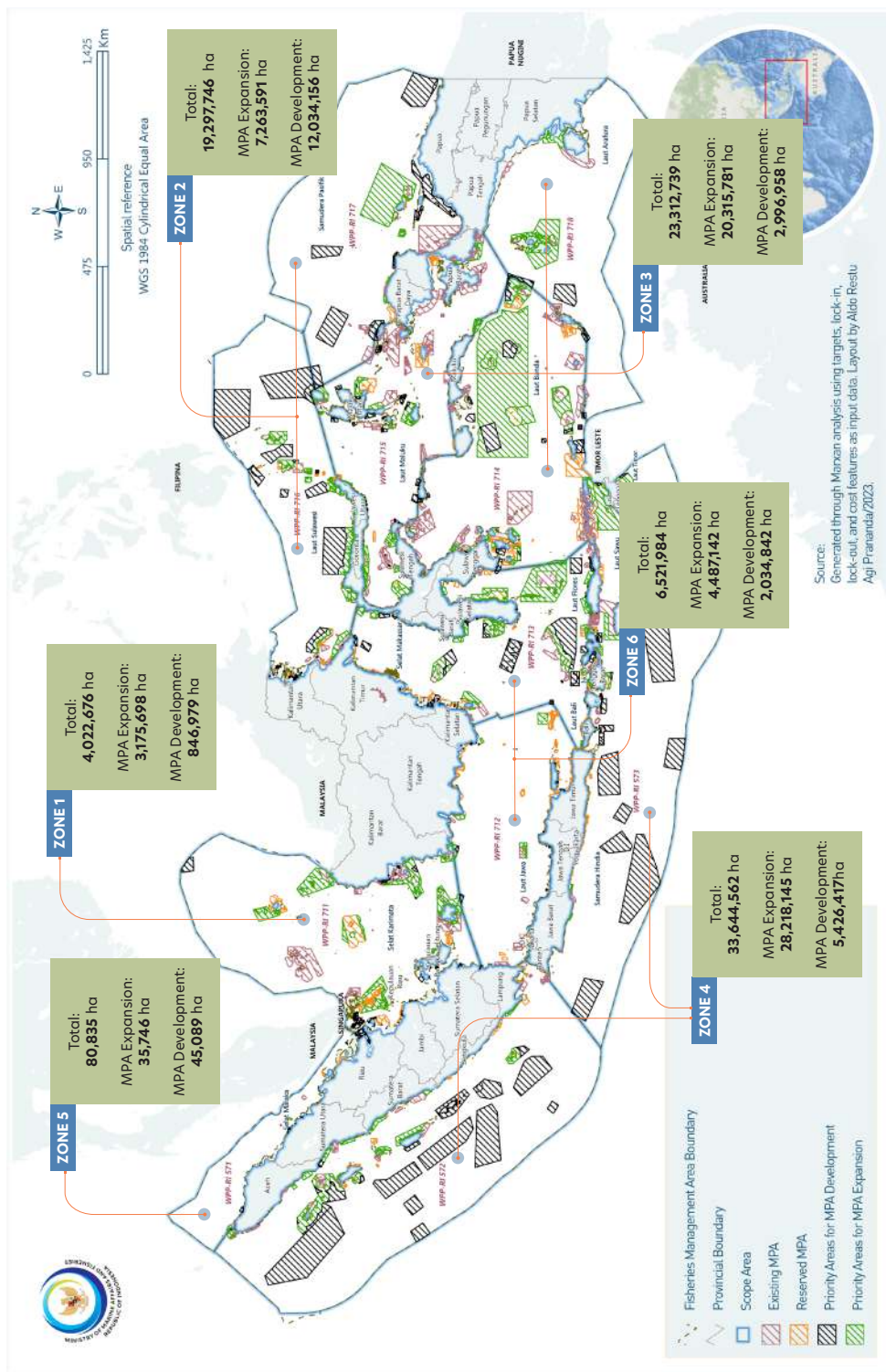


Figure 1. Priority areas for the development and expansion of MPA across Indonesia.

In addition to the Measured Fishing Zones classification, priority areas for MPA expansion are also grouped based on three main conservation objectives: (a) marine biodiversity protection, (b) sustainable fisheries, and (c) climate change adaptation (Figure 2). Based on the assessment, some MPAs are identified to meet more than one objective.





Figure 2. Priority areas for MPA expansion grouped based on three main conservation objective

SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING FOR MPA EXPANSION THROUGH OECM

The identification of indicative OECM areas contributing to Indonesia's 30x45 conservation target is developed based on global OECM definitions and criteria, as well as outcomes from a series of multi-stakeholder meetings in Indonesia. OECM areas must meet the following criteria: 1) Located outside formal government-designated MPAs; 2) Have established governance and institutional arrangements; 3) Possess high biodiversity value; and/or 4) Have significant social, economic, or cultural impact.

Each site was scored and classified using supporting data through a precautionary approach. The results were divided into two categories: 1) "OECM Candidates" and 2) "Potential OECM". Areas

that fall into the OECM Candidate category are areas that have met the definition and all four criteria above. Meanwhile, areas that fall into the Potential OECM category are areas that meet the definition and are in accordance with the first criterion and at least one other criterion.

A total of 650 OECM sites were identified, covering 9,762,846.64 hectares (Figure 3), with implementation planned in two phases:

1. 199 units (2025–2030) – OECM Candidates
2. 451 units (2031–2045) – Potential OECM

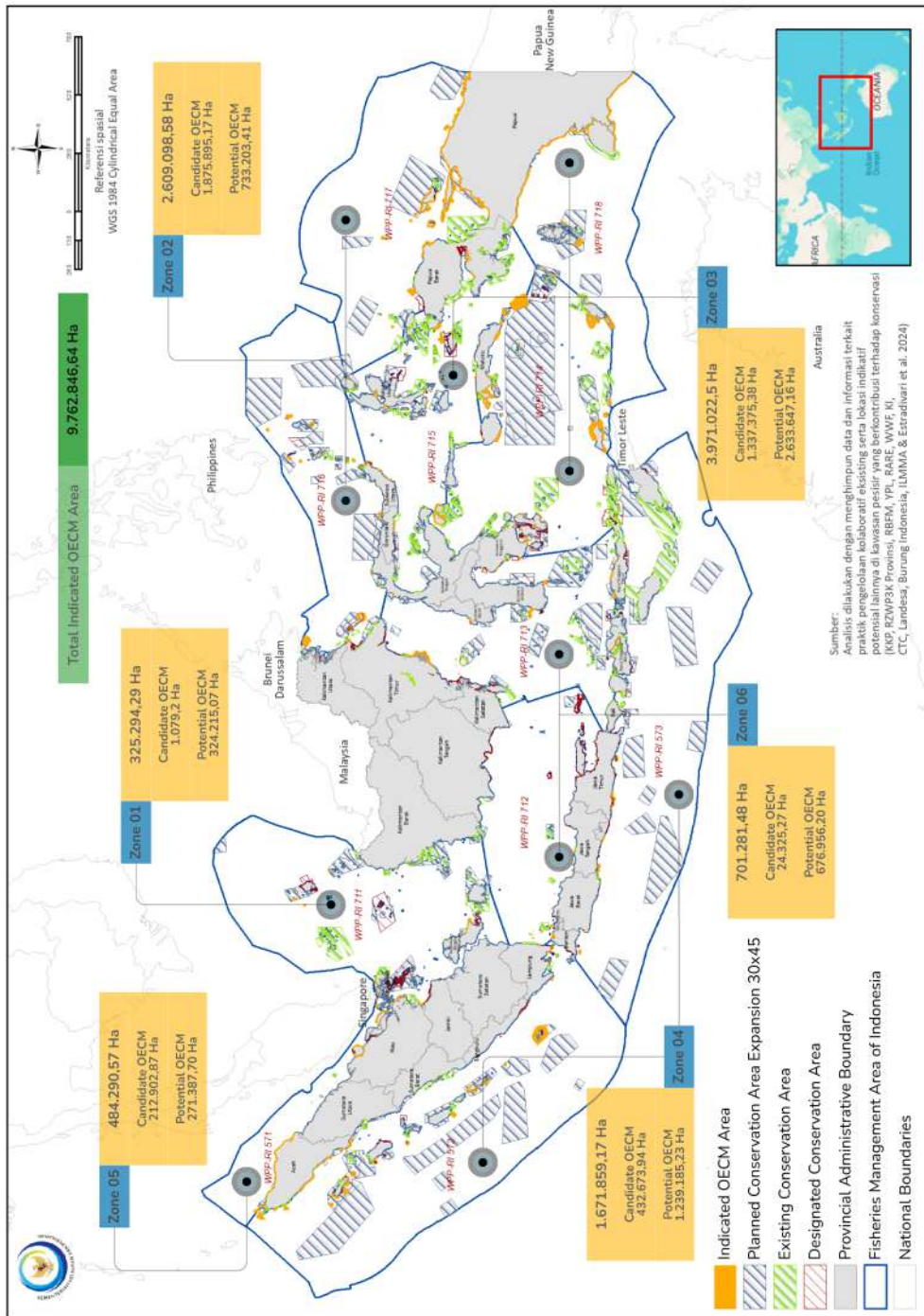
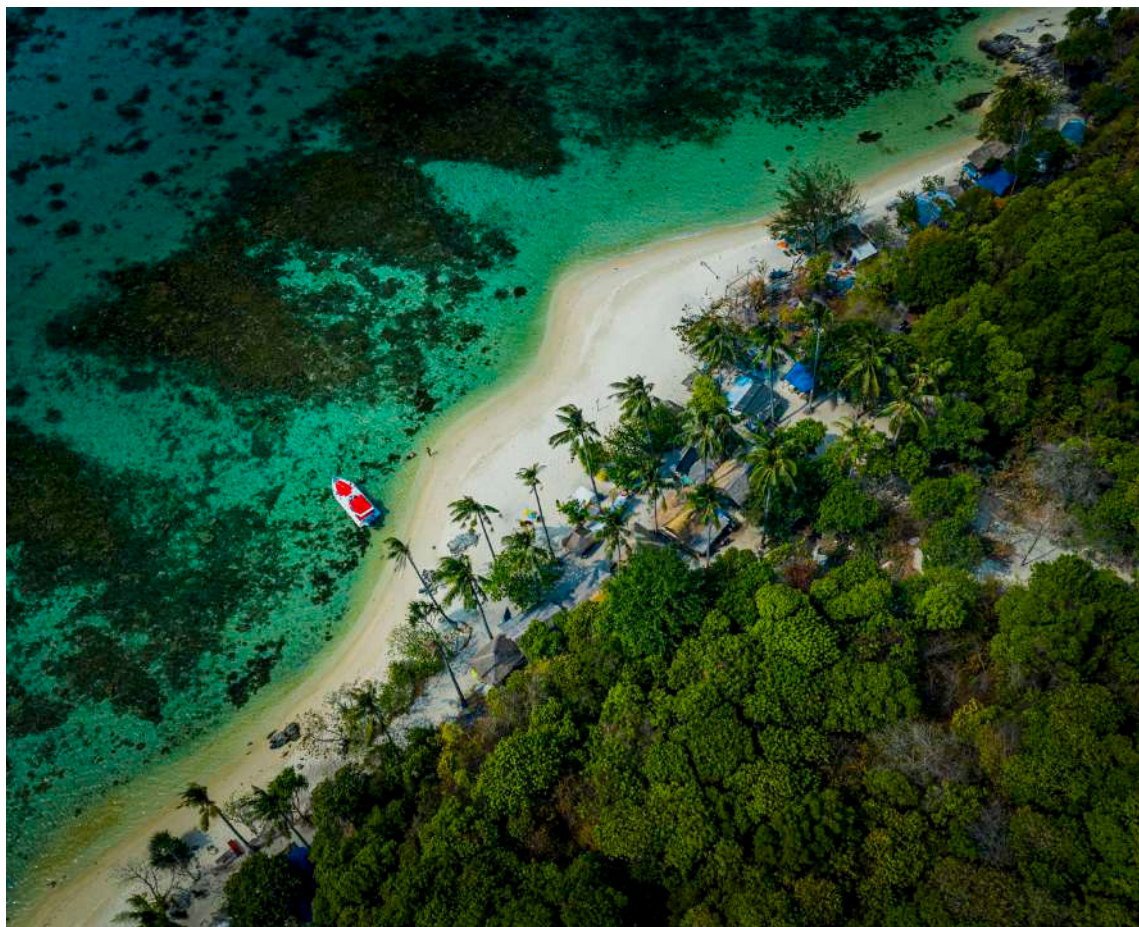


Figure 3. Priority areas for the development and implementation of marine OECM in Indonesia.



The identified indicative OECM areas are aligned with Measured Fishing Zones, and further grouped according to the same three main conservation objectives: (a) marine biodiversity protection, (b) sustainable fisheries, and (c) climate change adaptation (Figure 4). However, it is worth

noting that many of these OECM sites in Indonesia have diverse management goals that extend beyond the three main conservation themes.



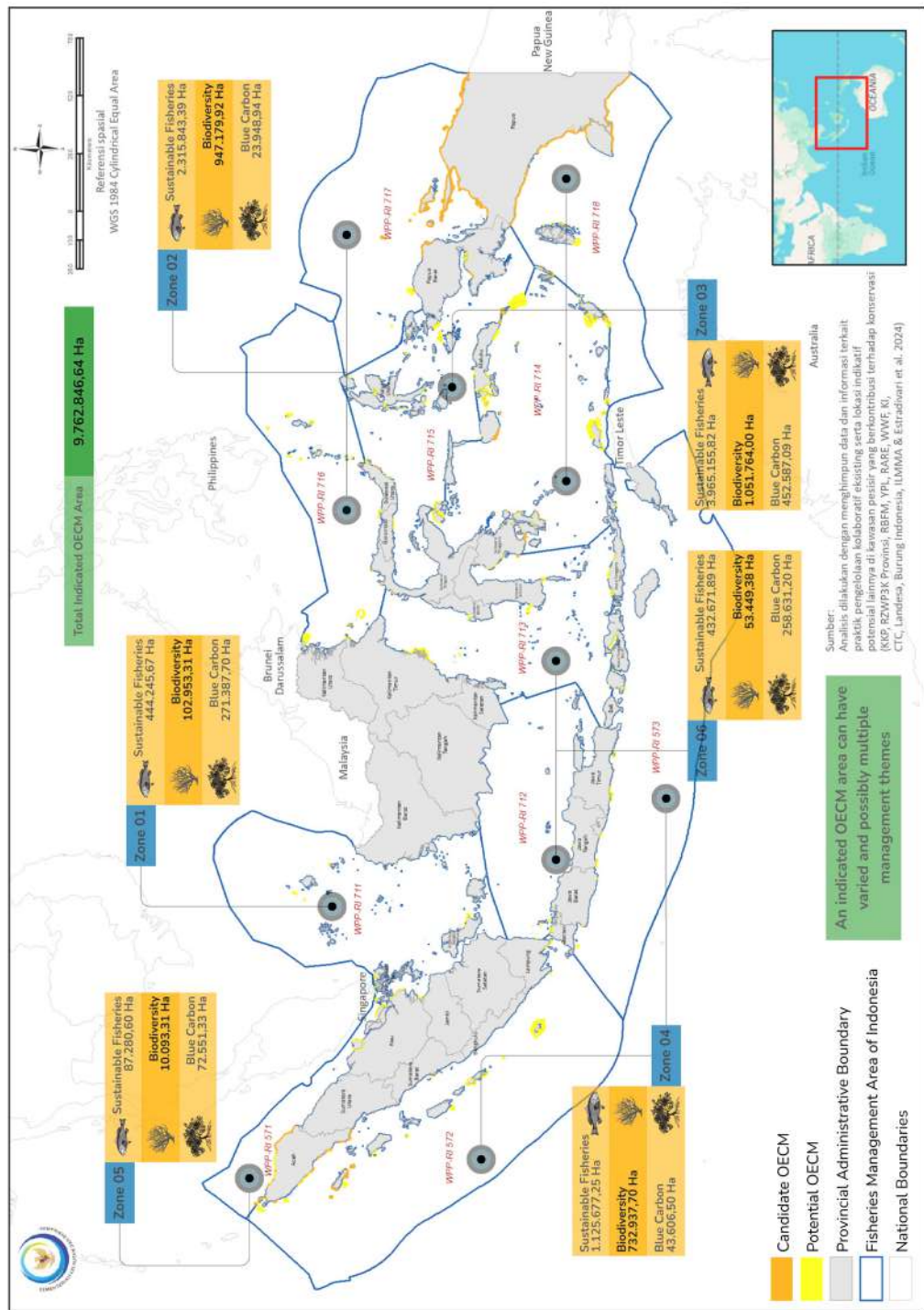


Figure 4. Priority areas for marine OECM grouped based on three main conservation objectives.

Several institutional forms were identified as potential OECM managers in Indonesia. These include customary law communities, indigenous peoples, local communities, as well as collaborative governance arrangements between public and private sectors (Table 1).

Table 1. Institutional forms managing OECM in Indonesia that contribute to 30% of Indonesia’s water extent conservation target by 2045, categorized by priority area status (OECM Candidates and Potential).

Priorities Area	Prospective OECM Management Groups (Unit)				
	Indigenous Community (MHA)	Customary Community	Local Community	Government	Private Sector
Candidate OECM	28	137	29	5	0
Potential OECM	3	183	149	76	40

STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MARINE PROTECTED AREA (MPA) MANAGEMENT

The strategy to improve the effectiveness of MPA management is based on the MPA 2030 Vision, which has been reviewed by several government-partnered NGOs, conservation practitioners, and academics. As with the MPA 2030 Vision, the strategic implementation is divided into seven distinct area of work (AoW): 1) Integrated planning, programming, and budgeting; 2) Human resources, competencies, and capacity; 3) Legal and regulatory framework; 4) Sustainable use; 5) Sustainable financing; 6) Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM); and 7) Communication and outreach platforms.



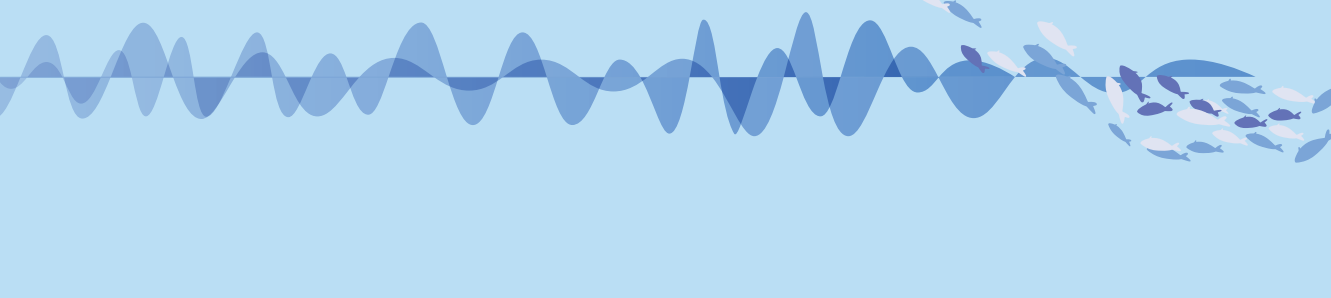
AREA OF WORK 1: INTEGRATED PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING

AoW 1 aims to develop an integrated approach that covers policy, planning, budgeting, institutional arrangements, and monitoring systems. The key targets include:

- a. Alignment of policies and regulations;
- b. Formulation of integrated planning;
- c. Integration of budgeting systems;
- d. Strengthening the institutional capacity of MPA management units;
- e. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.

To achieve these targets, the following strategic actions are necessary:

1. Formalizing the MPA & OECM Vision 2045 goals and objectives through the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).
2. Establishing coordination mechanisms among relevant ministries and institutions for effective planning and budgeting to achieve RPJMN targets.
3. Regularly synchronizing policies across ministries and institutions.
4. Involving representatives from provincial governments, regional institutions, and development partners in the national planning process.
5. Making the establishment and effective management of MPAs a key performance indicator (KPI) for governors. The central government can strengthen this commitment through budgetary incentives such as the Regional Incentive Fund or specific schemes in the Special Allocation Fund.
6. Integrating national MPA targets into provincial-level Long-Term and Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJPD and RPJMD), to ensure MPA-related activities are reflected in strategic and operational plans of regional government units.
7. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of integrated planning and budgeting in each province's Government Work Plan.
8. Developing Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria (NSPK) to strengthen the integration and synchronization of MPA planning and budgeting at the provincial level.

- 
9. Fostering collaborative management through partnerships to support effective MPA governance by Provincial Governments.
 10. Establishing dedicated management units for each MPA at the provincial level, along with a roadmap to strengthen their institutional capacity.
 11. Developing a planning, programming, and budgeting strategy as a reference for capacity building of MPA management personnel.
 12. Strengthening the national data and information system on MPA with factual and regularly updated data.
 13. Reviewing and revising the Technical Guidelines for Evaluating the Effectiveness of MPA Management by incorporating ocean accounts indicators.
 14. Reviewing and revising regulations and guidelines for the establishment and management of effective MPAs in Indonesia.
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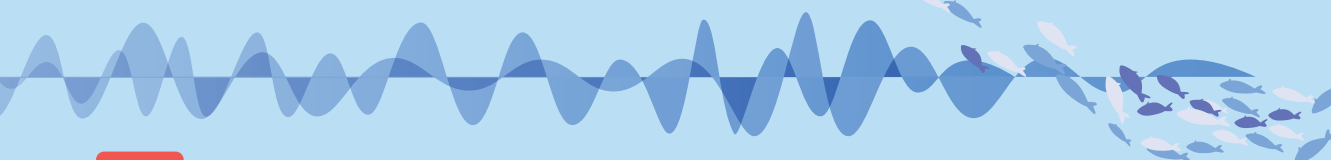
AREA OF WORK 2: HUMAN RESOURCES, COMPETENCY, AND CAPACITY

AoW 2 aims to: (i) develop the staffing structure and availability of competent human resources to support effective MPA management, (ii) establish mechanisms for improving recruitment and retention of MPA personnel, and (iii) foster competency development for MPA personnel and relevant stakeholders. The targets for this AoW include:

- a. Improvement of the quality of human resources through training and competency assessments to meet the priority needs of MPA and OECM;
- b. Strengthening the Conservation and Marine Services Professional Certification Institute (LSP KJK) to ensure the availability of competency schemes;
- c. Enhancement of the role of higher education institutions in building the capacity of MPA managers and local communities;
- d. Incorporation of capacity-building activities for management units in MPA management plans.

To achieve these targets, the following strategic actions are needed:

1. Conducting training programs that support competency assessments in accordance with the priority needs of MPAs.
2. Strengthening LSP KJK to ensure the availability of competency schemes for licensing by the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP).
3. Conducting regular competency assessments.
4. Strengthening the role of higher education institutions in building the capacity of MPA managers and communities.
5. Ensuring capacity-building activities for MPA management units are included in MPA management plan documents.



AREA OF WORK 3: LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

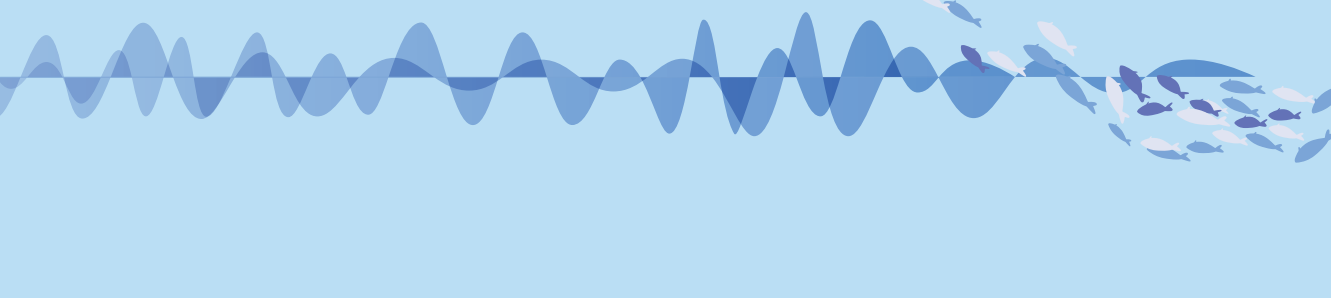
AoW 3 aims to establish a robust legal and regulatory framework to support effective management of Marine Protected Areas. The targets of this AoW include:

- a. Integration of Coastal and Small Islands Zoning Plans (RZWP3K) with Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW);
- b. Alignment of MPA governance with the Fisheries Law, the Coastal and Small Islands Management Law, and the Marine Law;
- c. Management of protected areas after the handover of eight MPAs by the Ministry of Forestry in 2009;
- d. Integrated surveillance within MPA;
- e. Improved coordination forums among stakeholders;
- f. Multi-stakeholder partnership platforms for MPA management;
- g. Adjustment of ecosystem protection extent percentages;
- h. Consideration of including OECM into the conservation regime;
- i. Community empowerment and coordinated capacity building with local governments;
- j. Inclusion of Ocean Accounts as an additional evaluation tool in MPA management;

Strategic steps to achieve these targets include:

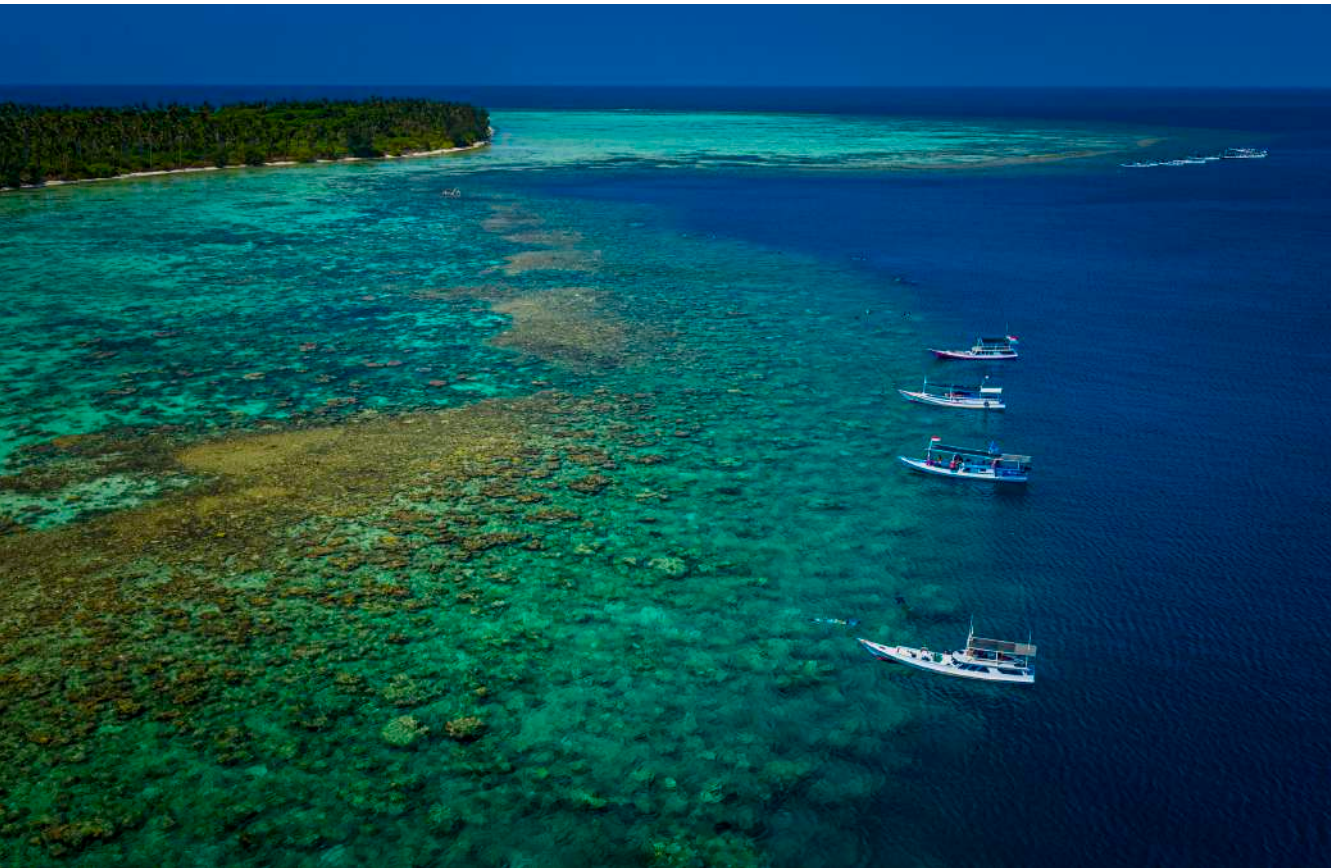
- 1. Strengthening legal frameworks for spatial planning, including RZWP3K/ Technical Materials for Marine and Coastal Areas.
- 2. Reviewing policies on MPA management, such as the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 31/2020 on MPA Management.
- 3. Disseminating recent policies, including the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Regulation No. 28/2021 on Marine Spatial Planning Implementation.
- 4. Integrating Ocean Accounts into development planning, implementation, and evaluation, including at the regional level.
- 5. Conducting national workshops for developing SOPs on Ocean Accounts integration into local development planning.

6. Establishing updated and stronger legal and policy foundations for MPA management in fisheries and tourism.
7. Holding national workshops to assess issues and gaps in the implementation of MPA utilization and surveillance policies in the fisheries and tourism sectors.
8. Legal and policy review on MPA management.
9. Strengthening Forest Protected Areas management authority post-transfer from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK).
10. National and provincial stakeholder consolidation for MPA policy review.
11. Ensuring the designation/management process of proposed MPAs complies with legal and policy frameworks.
12. Strengthening surveillance policies in MPAs to align with their management plans.
13. Reviewing surveillance policies in both regional and national MPAs.
14. Developing technical standards for integrated surveillance in MPAs.
15. Conducting provincial workshops to draft integrated surveillance action plans for MPAs.
16. Preparing technical guidelines (SOP) for coordination and supervision of MPA by the Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources (PSDKP).
17. Integrating surveillance action plans with MPA management plans.
18. Developing community-based surveillance systems (Siswasmas) in MPA.
19. Supporting the integration of Siswasmas implementation programs into district/village development plans.
20. Strengthening and formulating co-management policies in MPAs managed by multiple stakeholders.
21. Developing and strengthening Government Regulations and Ministerial Regulations on sustainable financing.
22. Developing local government regulations on corporate social and environmental responsibilities.
23. Community empowerment and



coordinated capacity building
with district governments.

24. Updating Government and Ministerial Regulations to include capacity building and outreach to support MPA management.
25. Integrating Ocean Accounts into MPA management planning documents.



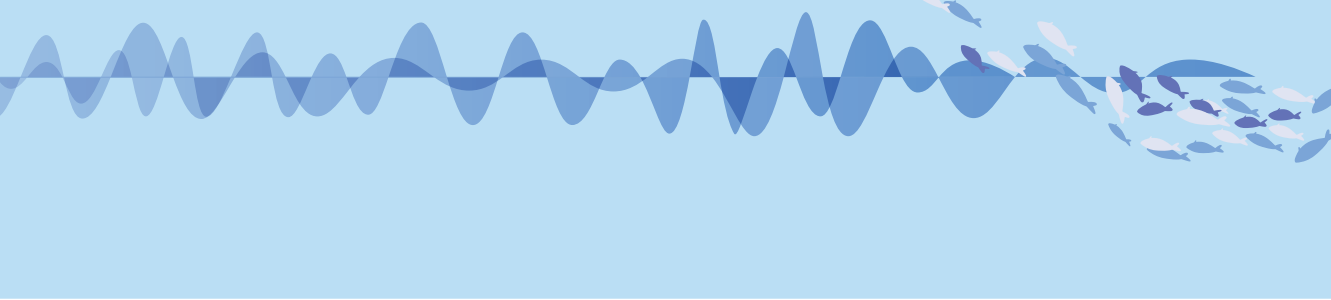
AREA OF WORK 4: SUSTAINABLE USE IN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

AoW 4 focuses on identifying problems, mitigating impacts, and strengthening mechanisms for sustainable use within MPAs while preserving marine-coastal biodiversity and associated ecosystem services. Sustainable use in MPAs includes four main categories: (i) sustainable fishing, (ii) sustainable aquaculture, (iii) sustainable marine tourism, and (iv) research and education. The targets include:

- a. Utilization of marine biodiversity and ecosystem services according to the ecological capacity of the area.
- b. Improvement of effectiveness and compliance in utilization management within MPA.
- c. Implementation of a consistent and adaptive legal framework through the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Regulation No. 7/2025 to ensure legality, transparency, and accountability in MPA utilization.

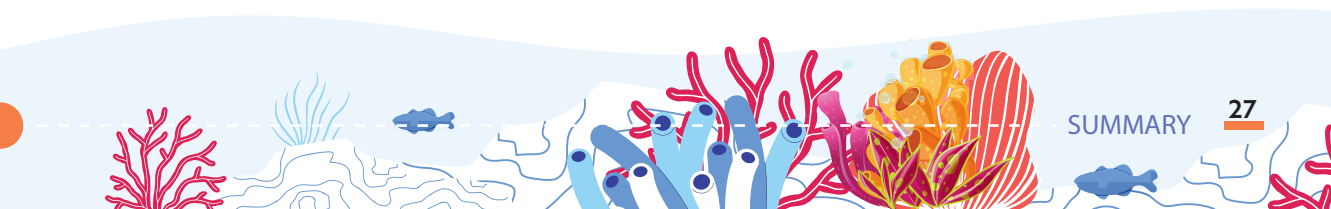
Strategic steps to achieve these targets include:

1. Establishing systematic processes in all MPAs to assess environmental carrying capacity.
2. Developing efficient systems and technologies for collaborative patrols and law enforcement in MPA, through integration of Ocean Accounts, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), artificial intelligence (AI), and/or tagging use for accurate monitoring, early detection, and ensuring sustainability and compliance.
3. Optimizing SEAPARK implementation to support transparent, efficient, and controlled licensing in sustainable MPA management.
4. Applying the “MPA for Fisheries” concept (coastal and offshore) in MPAs to support sustainable fisheries utilization.
5. Engaging, training, and mobilizing marine and fisheries extension officers to support sustainable use policy implementation in MPA.
6. Integrating best practices of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) into the design and management of sustainable fisheries zones.
7. Providing learning and capacity-



building opportunities for fishers within MPA to actively participate in management and improve fisheries-based livelihoods.

8. Recognizing MPA in regional, provincial, and national fisheries and marine planning documents.
9. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework for sustainable fisheries management in MPA.
10. Developing guidelines and regulations for sustainable aquaculture activities in MPA.
11. Integrating Ecologically-Based Aquaculture (ADPE) into MPA management plans.
12. Learning and building capacity for aquaculture practitioners to optimize livelihoods while managing MPA.
13. Developing and adopting sustainable marine tourism guidelines, codes of conduct, and certification programs within MPA.
14. Establishing clear criteria and incentives for private sector investment in sustainable marine tourism in MPA.
15. Supporting communities around MPA in accessing livelihood opportunities and developing alternative businesses based on sustainable marine tourism.
16. Provincial government support in providing basic infrastructure to encourage compliance with fisheries and aquaculture regulations.
17. Enhancing research and education opportunities in MPA through adequate infrastructure and facilities, including MPA Centers of Excellence and other partnerships.



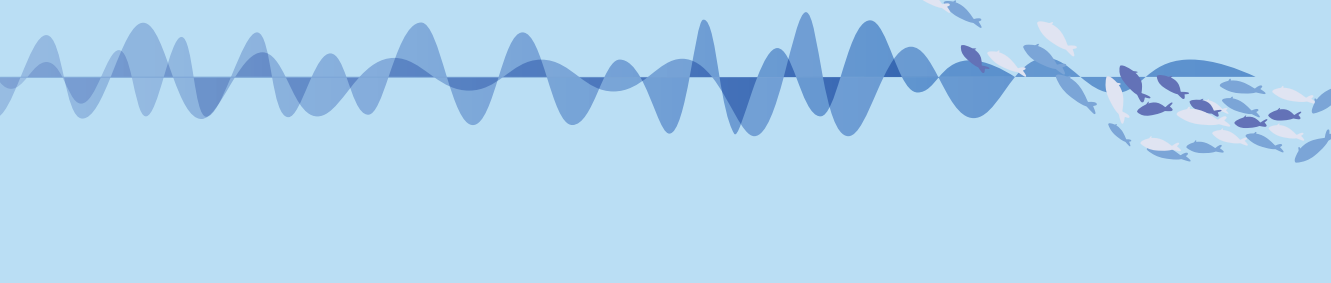
AREA OF WORK 5: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

AoW 5 focuses on the development, implementation, and replication of sustainable financing mechanisms to show tangible impacts on MPA management. Targets include:

- a. Application of Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) as a tool to measure financing needs in MPA management, serve as a basis for funding strategies, and guide strategic decision-making for promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration.
- b. Development of Management Organizational Unit (UOM) into Public Service Agencies and Regional Public Service Agencies to explore external funding sources for MPA management.
- c. Development of private sector contribution schemes for MPA financing.

Strategic steps to achieve these targets include:

1. Regular outreach and inter-ministerial/institutional coordination on MPA targets, achievements, evaluations, and management gaps.
2. Ensuring that MPA management is incorporated into Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD).
3. Optimizing government financial system mechanisms to support MPA management.
4. Maximizing the contribution of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from the marine and fisheries sector to MPA management.
5. Enhancing access to Special Allocation Funds and Regional Incentive Funds for MPA development and management.
6. Increasing the application of Ecology-based Province Budget Transfer mechanisms and Ecology-based District Budget Transfer within annual financial aid schemes.
7. Developing innovative funding schemes to support MPA management.
8. Developing blue carbon management schemes within MPAs as an alternative financing mechanism.
9. Preparing Environmental Fund Management Plans for the Marine and Fisheries sector (RPDLH),



based on the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 27/2024 on Sustainable Program Financing in the Marine and Fisheries Sector.

10. Implementing financing mechanisms through the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BPDLH).
11. Institutional transformation of MPA management units to support blended and innovative financing schemes.
12. Piloting MPA financing planning.
13. Strengthening partnerships through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to support MPA management.
14. Developing PPP schemes/models and promoting them to private sector entities to support MPA management.
15. Enhancing the capacity of UOM and partners in conducting MPA Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA).



AREA OF WORK 6: OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES – OECM

AoW 6 aims to provide an overview of recent developments, strategic steps, timelines, key achievements, and stakeholders involved in the OECM roadmap. Over the past two years, numerous initiatives have been carried out in Indonesia, including the development of OECM definitions and criteria tailored to the Indonesian context. To facilitate understanding, within the Indonesian context, OECMs in marine areas are referred to as Kawasan Berdampak Konservasi (KBK). The objectives to be achieved in this AoW include:

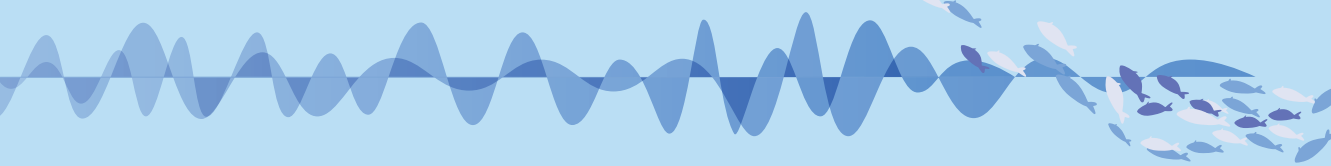
- a. Finalization and adoption of definitions and criteria for OECM that align with Indonesia's specific characteristics and context;
- b. Strengthening the legal basis for the recognition of OECM in Indonesia;
- c. Availability of guidelines for developing OECM to ensure that basic OECM criteria are met;
- d. Availability of institutional

mechanisms and technical assistance for OECM implementation;

- e. Development of OECM models in various regions across Indonesia.

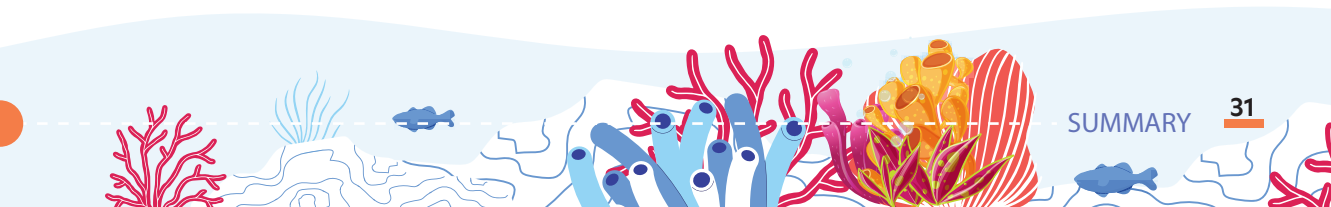
To achieve these objectives, the following strategic steps must be taken:

1. Establishing a stronger legal foundation for OECM recognition in Indonesia through regulations such as Government Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, and Marine Spatial Planning (RZWP3K).
2. Identifying and assessing potential OECM locations.
3. Fostering collaboration between government and non-governmental institutions in developing OECM models in various regions.
4. Developing guidelines for identifying, establishing, proposing, collecting data, and evaluating the effectiveness of



OECM.

5. Conducting outreach and technical training on OECM for local governments and communities.
6. Integrating OECM into government planning documents and policy frameworks;
7. Developing funding models to serve as financial incentives for the establishment and management of OECM.

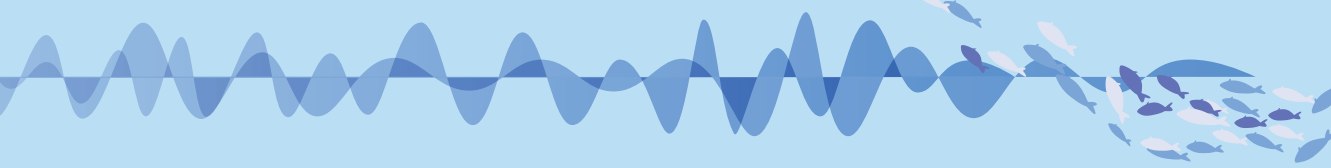


AREA OF WORK 7: COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PLATFORM

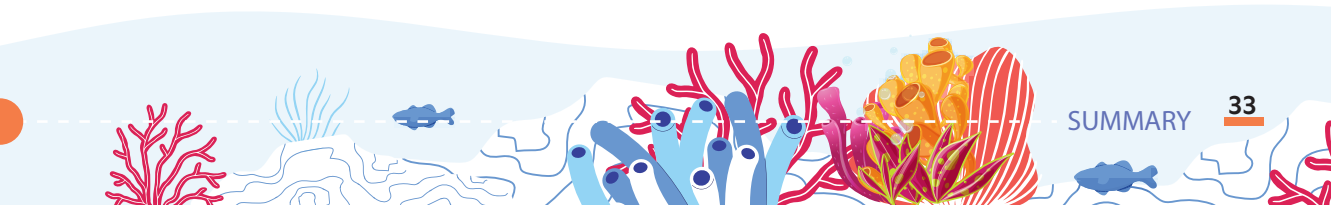
AoW 7 aims to strengthen communication efforts to support marine conservation goals in Indonesia through strategic actions, including developing a communication strategy, building platforms, and engaging stakeholders. The targets of this AoW are:

- a. Strengthening the Conservation Database System (SIDAKO) as the main platform for communication and interaction among all parties involved in marine conservation in Indonesia;
 - b. SIDAKO becomes the primary outreach tool for marine conservation and a central hub for the MPA and OECM Vision 2045 that is easily accessible to the public;
 - c. Enabling SIDAKO to function as a comprehensive clearinghouse for all MPAs;
 - d. Enhancement of cross-agency coordination through the establishment of a Primary Communication and Coordination Team.
1. Establishing the Primary Communication and Coordination Team.
 2. Finalizing the communication strategy.
 3. Developing communication tools.
 4. Securing cross-agency support.
 5. Expanding SIDAKO's functionality.
 6. Creating an interactive public communication platform.
 7. Promoting the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries' website to tourists as a targeted campaign to raise awareness among travelers about the website.
 8. Launching youth-led campaigns.
 9. Organizing well-planned conservation campaign events.
 10. Presenting progress on the MPA and OECM Vision 2045 at international conferences and in mass media.
 11. Ensuring the sustainability of the online communication platform.

To achieve these targets, the following strategic steps must be implemented:



<https://sidako.kkp.go.id/sidako>



CONCLUSION

gambaran tentang The MPA & OECM Vision 2045 is an essential instrument for the Government of Indonesia and all stakeholders involved in the development of MPAs and OECMs in Indonesia. This document highlights the need for the Indonesian government and its partners to safeguard its marine areas, which in turn contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Furthermore, the document outlines strategies to achieve the 30x45 Vision through: (1) the expansion of MPAs and OECMs, and (2) the improvement of MPA management effectiveness through seven areas of work. As such, the MPA and OECM Vision 2045 serves as a strategic guide for achieving sustainable ocean management, benefiting both present and future generations.

Expanding and enhancing the effectiveness of MPA and OECM in Indonesia by 2045 cannot be achieved by any single party alone. The success of expanding MPA and OECM, as

well as improving their management effectiveness, depends significantly on strong collaboration among the government, local communities, academia, the private sector, NGOs, and development partners. Collaboration among stakeholders will ensure that the actions taken are effective, sustainable, and equitable. With cooperation and commitment, Indonesia can implement sustainable ocean management and become a global leader in marine biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.





