

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A. Major Development Partners: Strategic Focus and Key Activities

1. The major development partners in the marine and fisheries sector are the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Major Development Partners			
Development Partner	Project Name	Duration	Amount (\$ million)
ADB	Coastal Community Development and Fisheries Resources Management	1997	41.0
	Coral Reef Rehabilitation Management I	1998–2001	7.0
	Marine and Coastal Resources Management	2001–2009	50.0
	Sustainable Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Poverty Reduction	2006–2013	33.3
	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project II	2002–2012	33.0
World Bank	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project I	1998–2004	12.8
	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project II	2006–2011	53.9
USAID	Coastal Resources Management Project	1997–2003	14.0
	Coastal Resources Management Project II	2003–2005	6.5
	Indonesia Marine and Climate Project	2010–2014	17.0
	Marine Protected Area Governance	2011–2014	6.0
IFAD	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2012–2014	0.3
	Coastal Community Development Project	2012–2017	26.2

ADB = Asian Development Bank, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, USAID = United States Agency for International Development.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

B. Institutional Arrangements and Processes for Development Coordination

2. Development partners organize quarterly coordination meetings. Similar coordination meetings are led by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) to ensure donor synergy and minimize overlapping and duplication.

3. The ongoing and planned externally aided projects in the marine and fishery subsector are described below.

(i) **Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program—Coral Triangle Initiative (COREMAP—CTI), World Bank (\$50 million):** The World Bank is a longtime partner with ADB and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the design, support, and implementation of the three-phase COREMAP. The World Bank has focused its COREMAP I and II subnational activities in seven districts of eastern Indonesia and is coordinating with ADB in the design of the COREMAP—CTI project.

(ii) **USAID Indonesia Marine Program (\$30 million):** Under the current Marine Resources Program, USAID Indonesia provides support to projects and activities primarily in eastern Indonesia, including:

(a) **Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS, 2010–2014; \$20 million):** IMACS is the major USAID project supporting the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in implementing its 5-year strategic plan. The

IMACS project has three key thematic areas: policy, sustainable fisheries, and climate change.

(b) **Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP, 2009–2011; \$2 million):** The Coral Triangle Support Partnership-Indonesia (CTSP-I) was a collaborative 5-year project to bring about the protection of marine systems. In Indonesia, CTSP-I worked with the MMAF, local governments, and other stakeholders to support: (i) the government’s strategy for marine protected areas (MPAs) that integrates biodiversity conservation and fisheries management, (ii) creation of a learning network and mechanisms to deliver long-term MPA capacity building, and (iii) development of MPA networks in seascapes through policy support and biodiversity and socioeconomic surveys.

(c) **MPA Governance (MPAG, 2012–2014; \$6 million):** The MPAG program focuses on improving MPA governance through strengthened data analysis, policy development, and capacity building for improved MPA management to yield optimal fisheries and biodiversity conservation benefits. MPAG provides support to the MMAF through the following activities:

- Designing a sustainably financed national MPA system.
- Advancing MPA effectiveness in priority geographies through direct field action.
- Supporting host country system implementation by strengthening government capacity, and developing host country system design for MPA management.
- Anambas National Marine Recreational Park: MPAG continues the CTSP support within the area, including finalization of a zoning plan. MPAG also provided technical inputs for marine tourism development planning. During the first 2 years, MPAG supported a survey covering coral, fish biodiversity, and oceanographic and socioeconomic conditions. The outputs from the survey will be the basis for management and zoning plans. ADB will build on this work as Anambas MPA is within the scope of the ADB-financed COREMAP—CTI project.
- Gili Matra Marine Recreational Park: MPAG supported the finalization of a management and zoning plan through the collection and analysis of biophysical, socioeconomic, and fisheries data. MPAG also supported greater stakeholder involvement and helped establish a sustainable financing mechanism based on tourism revenues. In its first 2 years, MPAG conducted three field surveys to collect information about socioeconomic conditions, fisheries use patterns, and coral reef ecology to support science-based adaptive management.
- The project is implemented by the World Wildlife Fund-United States in collaboration with multiple nongovernment organizations in Indonesia (World Wildlife Fund-Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Coral Triangle Centre, and Wildlife Conservation Society). The present marine program strategy and projects will end in 2014, and it is likely that a marine program will be included in the 2015–2019 USAID Indonesia strategy.

(d) **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Capacity Building and Training Program (NOAA, 2009–2013; \$0.3 million):** The NOAA is providing training in key areas to support Indonesia's participation in CTI. This training focuses on developing a sustainable approach to fisheries management and strengthening management of MPAs. The NOAA is building capacity in Indonesia's ecosystems-based fisheries management and MPAs.

(iii) **International Fund for Agricultural Development:** The IFAD-supported coastal community development project's goal is to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth for poor coastal and small island communities. The development objective is increased household incomes for families involved in fisheries and marine activities in the target communities. The market-focused strategy and associated interventions will enable fisher and marine households to increase sustainable net returns on fish and other marine products. Community-based enterprise groups will be key to opening up economic opportunities, serving as "the engine" in the high-potential value chains supported by the project. The experience from this project on total value chain establishment in sustainable livelihood microenterprises will be drawn upon for the ADB-financed COREMAP—CTI project.

(iv) **Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).** The key aspects of Australian support for the Regional Plan of Action for CTI and National Plan of Action (NPOA) for CTI, include: (i) regional governance and institutions; (ii) the NPOA; and (iii) seascapes. Australia's priority geographies are the southern Coral Triangle and the Bismarck Sea.

4. **Other Partner Activities:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) plans to support the CTI regional program, in particular the MPA in the Sulu Sulawesi eco-region area. GIZ may also support a memorandum of understanding between the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Regional Secretariat, for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management.

C. Achievements and Issues

5. Coordination with the World Bank for the COREMAP—CTI project has resulted in a common framework for the national program. It has also helped to develop a common framework for monitoring and evaluation at the national level, coordinated training and institutional development, and policy harmonization. The increased coordination will help to effectively share knowledge and lessons learned between ADB and World Bank COREMAP—CTI projects. ADB will build on USAID's work in the Anambas and Gilimatra MPAs, and build upon policies and training modules developed by USAID in their MPA development projects. The IFAD's project on coastal community development will inform the ADB-financed COREMAP—CTI project in establishing value chain models for livelihood activities.

D. Summary and Recommendations

6. Coordination with the World Bank, USAID, IFAD and AusAID will continue during implementation of the COREMAP—CTI project, including participation in quarterly development partner meetings and bilateral meetings as well as development partner participation during review missions.