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INDONESIA

INDONESIA MARINE AND CLIMATE SUPPORT (IMACS) PROJECT

IMACS FACTSHEET



Fisherman with skipjack tuna, Oceanic Fishing Harbor, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi

Indonesia's marine biodiversity is among the highest in the world, supporting some of the most important fisheries globally and the livelihoods of millions living in coastal communities. Great opportunities exist to sustainably manage marine resources while enhancing biodiversity conservation, ultimately contributing to the country's economic growth. At the same time, tremendous threats to the sector exist, along with the increasing risks and vulnerabilities to the coastal population due to climate change.

In the face of these challenges, IMACS supports the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to achieve sustainability in the marine and fisheries sector, to protect biodiversity, and to improve the response of coastal communities to near-term disasters and long-term impacts related to climate change. IMACS contributes to the USAID Marine Resources Program by helping to build Indonesia's institutional capacity and implement innovative approaches for affecting change. To achieve its objective, IMACS works in four areas:

1. Institutional Development of MMAF and provincial and district Fisheries Agencies (DKP): strengthen general MMAF and DKP operations, policy formulation, data management and analysis, integrated planning, extension services, and public outreach campaigns.
2. Sustainable Fisheries Management: promote more sustainable fishing practices and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management as part of an effective process for maintaining fish stocks.
3. Coastal Community Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation: strengthen local government and community capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change and mitigate risks from disasters.
4. Program Integration, Coordination, and Administrative Support: coordinate projects and other US government initiatives under USAID's Marine Resources Program and ensure that implementation fully supports related activities being carried out by MMAF.

ABOUT IMACS

IMACS is a four year project (2010 to 2014) conducted under USAID's Marine Resources Program. IMACS operates from its headquarters in Jakarta and two other offices in Kendari and Mataram.

IMACS works at the national level as well as locally, from the provincial government level down to individual villages. In addition to the main office in Jakarta, the project maintains two regional offices in Kendari in Southeast Sulawesi (SULTRA), and Mataram in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). IMACS has a program for small grants to leverage opportunities arising during project implementation and provide tangible benefits for coastal communities. Most of the grant activities support sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation, and resilience for food and economic security. Climate change adaptation is also a major focus.



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Fishing port in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi

SAMPLE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

- Worked with MMAF to build a national on-board fishery observer program to help Indonesia comply with international treaty obligations and provide critical data for stock assessment and fishery management.
- Implemented a capacity building program for port state measures which helps MMAF to abate illegal, unreported, and/or unregulated fishing.
- Supported the legal establishment of a public-private Fishery Data Management Council for tuna fisheries in Lombok and for blue swimming crab in Southeast Sulawesi, leading to better management of key fisheries.
- Developed I-FISH, a web-based, industry friendly, fisheries data and information collection, transfer, and storage system; access provided to both private sector and government partners to support their joint roles in managing the resource, and private sector business planning.
- Enhanced food safety in tuna exports through capacity building and awareness raising on Salmonella contamination in small-scale fisheries supplying export markets.
- Improved local regulations allowing greater control over coastal ecosystems and fisheries management within district jurisdictions; examples in places like West Lombok serve as a model for other districts in Indonesia.
- Established partnerships with the blue swimming crab association (APRI) and operators in Southeast Sulawesi to map the fishing grounds and conduct a supply chain assessment, and began stock assessment as part of an effort for recovery and sustainable management of the fishery.
- Institutionalized data-poor stock assessment techniques to collect better data that facilitates effective management of key stocks by MMAF.
- Conducted a five-part series of Fishing Grounds and Supply Lines studies in Indonesian Fishery Management Areas 573, 713 and 714, providing new and critical catch data for stock assessments.
- Enhanced capacity for district officials in climate change adaptation and resilience, including impacts, vulnerability assessment, adaptation strategies, and disaster response.
- Developed and operationalized I-CATCH, a coastal community vulnerability assessment tool, now in use for vulnerability assessments for 100 coastal villages.
- Issued multiple small grants to support innovative ideas and new technologies for improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries in local communities including seaweed cultivation, mangrove rehabilitation, dried and smoked fish and other seafood product production, tourism venture development, community surveillance, and zero waste solutions.
- Enhanced MMAF capacity in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) as a holistic framework for overall management of the resource.
- Hosted international seminars on sustainable fisheries to support the Government of Indonesia's evolving priorities.

For additional information please visit www.imacsindonesia.com.