



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND EQUITABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Indonesia's marine biodiversity and fisheries are threatened by climate change impacts, overfishing, illegal, and unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. The United States and Indonesia are partnering to promote healthier marine ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and sustain productive, profitable fisheries.

Indonesia is the world's second-largest seafood producer with exceptional marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle, the global epicenter of marine biodiversity. Indonesia's marine resources and fisheries play an essential role in the country's economy, geopolitics, culture, and natural environment. More than 14 million people are involved formally in the fisheries sector, and approximately half of Indonesia's animal protein supply comes from fish and seafood. This underscores the importance of sustainable fisheries for livelihoods, food security, ecosystem services, and biodiversity conservation.

USAID COLLABORATIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (BER-IKAN)

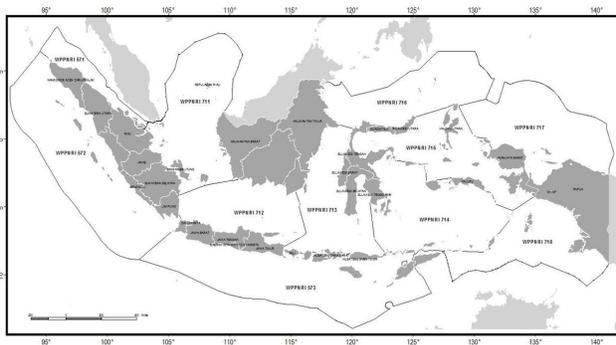
USAID Ber-IKAN assists Indonesia as it protects its marine biodiversity by supporting sustainable and equitable management for fisheries. In particular, the program helps improve adoption of and compliance with evidence-based fisheries policies for priority fisheries; strengthen small-scale fisheries (SSF)



governance; increase government and market-based incentives for sustainable seafood products; and improve protection of endangered, threatened, and protected marine species affected by fishing practices.

USAID Ber-IKAN will help improve fisheries management, applying an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. The process will guide the co-design, implementation, and adaptation of partnership-based and market-driven incentives for sustainable fisheries management. USAID Ber-IKAN will promote investments that expand market access and strengthen the livelihoods of SSF and fishing communities, especially those representing women, youth, indigenous people, and minority groups.

PRIORITY FISHERIES AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS



USAID Ber-IKAN works in two fisheries management areas (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia - WPP NRI 711 and 715*) and will select fisheries based on rapid assessment and consultation. The selection will consider: (1) biodiversity significance; (2) socio-economic impact; and (3) enabling environment.

- a. WPPNRI 711, with Riau Islands and West Kalimantan as focus provinces; and
- b. WPPNRI 715, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, North Maluku, Maluku, and West Papua.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- At least five million hectares of biologically significant areas of priority fisheries under improved fisheries resource management and climate change resilience;
- At least five target fisheries are sustainably managed through the implementation of management strategies; and,
- Five thousand people with increased economic benefits from the improved target fisheries.

CONTACT

Celly Catharina, USAID
ccatharina@usaid.gov