

LESSER SUNDA

The Lesser Sunda Ecoregion in the south eastern part of Indonesia is characterized by steep underwater landscape of up to 4000 meters occurring within a few kilometres off the coast and seasonal upwelling bringing nutrients rich water from the bottom layers of the ocean to the surface. These characters provides a unique habitat and migratory pathway for large marine fauna such as whales, dolphins, dugongs, turtles and manta rays making it one of the most important in the Coral Triangle for assemblages of cetaceans and other large marine fauna.



Photo © Gondan Puti Renosari

Nusa Penida Marine Park

Provided technical assistance and scientific recommendation to Klungkung district of Bali for the establishment of Nusa Penida marine protected area. The work is continued and expanded by our local partner Coral Triangle Center.

Komodo National Park

Supported the Park authority in promoting effective management that includes social and financial aspect such as sustainable financing and local communities engagement, in addition to ecological aspect.

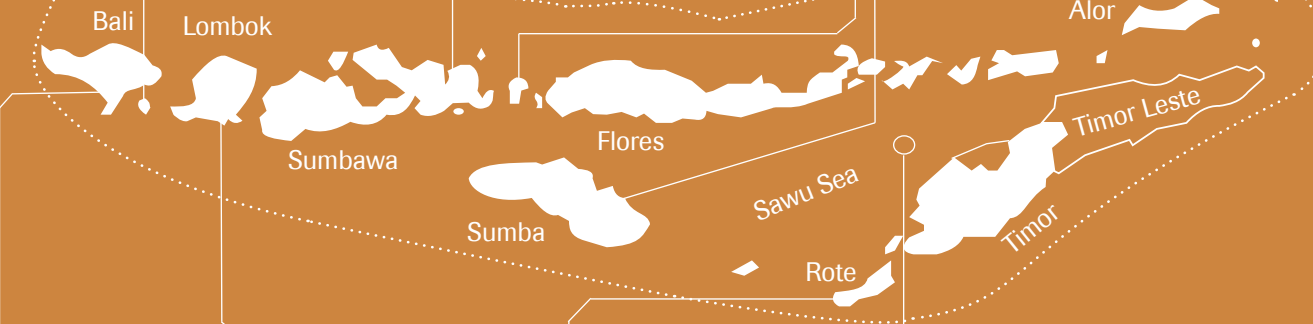
Sumbawa Island

Supports local fishers in establishing territorial use rights in fisheries management (TURFs) paired with marine reserve in Cempi and Waworada bays.

Sumba Island

In partnership with Coral Triangle Center, supports ecological and socioeconomic assessment that will be the basis of protected area network development in East, Central, and West Sumba.

Important transition zone between Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean including many endemic species.



Lesser Sunda

Had identified around 100 areas of interests for conservation of reefs, mangroves, seagrass and deep sea habitat, and incorporate it into design for resilient network of protected areas covering 9.7 million hectares.

Lombok Island

In cooperation with Wildlife Conservation Society, facilitates identification of key area for conservation and establishment of network of marine protected areas in East, West and Central Lombok.

Rote Island

Supports local government to carry out marine spatial planning and tourism planning. Works with customary or 'adat' leaders to support local fishers in establishing territorial use rights in fisheries management (TURFs) paired with marine reserve.

Savu Sea Marine National Park

Supports formal establishment of the park, implementation of the park's management plan and strengthening of management capacity. Collaborative Management has been established in the form of Conservation Council for East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Facts



35,802,039 hectares of ocean or around the size of Germany



21 species of marine mammals including the highly endangered blue whale



10,886 kilometers of coastline, around the same as a return trip between London and New York



1,783 fish species
523 coral species, compared to only around 70 in the entire Caribbean

Challenges



Inadequate and unclear regulations for marine and coastal resources management



Limited coordination between various stakeholders from different sectors and level



Limited capacity for sustainable management of marine protected areas, fisheries and other coastal resources