

# Abstract

## SESSION 3:

From Vision to Reality: Aligning the Global Agenda with Local Benefits

## WORKSHOP 3.3:

Blue Economy Development: Where are we now? Where are we headed?

## Assessment of Ocean Economy and Ocean Health: Indonesian Case

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Indonesia has 17,504 islands, distributed in the total marine area of about 6.32 million square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>). The contribution of ocean economy to the total GDP is around 13.01% in year 2008 (Indonesian Maritime Council, 2012). The ocean economy in Indonesia is calculated from seven (7) sectors, such as fishery, marine tourism, marine transportation, maritime industry, energy and mineral resources, marine facility, and marine services. Maritime industry has the highest contribution to the Indonesian ocean economy.

More than 5 million Indonesians work in ocean economic sectors, which is 5.11% of total employment. Marine facility has the highest contribution to the Indonesian ocean economy in terms of employment.

The major issue in Indonesian ocean economy is the relatively low contribution of fishery due to the leakages in this sector. Therefore, the Indonesian government is currently increasing efforts to combat illegal fishing.

Indonesia is endowed with coastal and marine resources, such as mangroves and coral reefs. The total area of mangroves is 38,522 km<sup>2</sup>, and the total area of coral reefs is 25,178 km<sup>2</sup> (Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery, 2014). The major problems are: (a) mangrove deforestation due to the conversion of mangroves for brackish water aquaculture and coastal facilities, and (b) coral destruction due to blast fishing and poison fishing practices.



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**Global Targets**  
**Local Benefits**

Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015

**About Achmad Fahrudin:**

Achmad Fahrudin began his professional career as a Teaching Assistant in the Department of Fisheries Socio-Economics at the Bogor Agricultural University from 1988 to 1991. He then became part of the teaching staff in the department from 1992 to 2005 before becoming part of the teaching staff in the Department of Living Aquatic Resource Management at the same university in 2005 to present. In 2003, he also became the Senior Scientist at the Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies in the University.

He received his Master of Sciences in Agricultural Economics from the Bogor Agricultural University, and has a PhD in Marine Resources Economics from the University of Kiel, Germany.