**COOPERATION OF SEA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT BASED ON MANADO OCEAN DECLARATION (MOD) 2009 AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA**

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**abstract**

Climate change caused by global warming has an impact the temperature rise and sea rise, it is cause the earth become hotter and undefined weather which tasted by states in the world, especially in developing countries. Climate change can be an improvement by environment conservation to support sustainable development which has circle perception, such arranged by Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009, completed with Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) who initiated by Indonesia. The problem of this research is how international law arrangement about the international cooperation of sea environment conservation and implementation of MOD in Indonesia. The research method is normative with qualitative analysis. Data of research are based on primary, secondary, and tertiary substances which collected by library research. The result of the research shows that MOD is an international declaration, it has soft law character which emphasizes to sea ecosystem and coastal, as well as sea environment conservation. MOD implementation in Indonesia has been formed by Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) 2005-2025 and Indonesian government policy, include the Blue Economy System policy which integrated by sea economic policy and sea circle. The blue economy principle was included in Article 14 (1) Law Number 32 of 2014 about Sea which mentions that usage and resources effort use blue economy principle. Blue carbon programs have the same context with blue economy principle. Blue economy principle as Indonesian economics effort to keep ecosystem, so it was called by the blue economy (economy: have an economic aspect, blue: environment conservation). It was supported Blue Carbon program. Blue carbon included by Law Number 32 of 2014 chapter VIII about Sea Space Management and Sea Environment Protection. However, there is Implementing Regulation of Laws yet (for examples are Presidential Decision, Government Regulation/PP, or Regulation of the Minister), particularly regulate about blue carbon action in Indonesia. For sustainable, Indonesia has to plan about Implementing Regulation of Laws, remind that Indonesia is a maritime state with territory sea, as well as MOD reinforcement with hard law characteristic (final binding).

Keywords: *Sea Environment Management, Implementation of Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009 in Indonesia*

1. **Introduction**

The position of Indonesia as an archipelagic country has been internationally recognized in the Law of the Sea Convention or the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. Furthermore, the status of Indonesia as an archipelagic country also requires cooperation with neighbour countries, both in the problem border agreements, increased economic, social, cultural, and others. Indonesia as part of the international community can not disregard of its responsibility to help and give attention to the condition of the marine environment as a common heritage of mankind.[[1]](#footnote-1) A form of responsibility and Indonesia’s concern are to care the marine environment because of the presence of the sea turned out to have a relationship with the state of the climate or the surrounding environment.

At the global level, marine services contributed to reducing global warming. But certainly, if global warming has been worse and seawater farther up to the mainland, the island states such as Indonesia, the Maldives, countries of Melanesia cluster, Polynesia, and Micronesia in the South Pacific will be affected by the negative impact, even small islands are sinking. In addition, the problems of the marine environment also offend after 6 cases tanker that spilled oil in large numbers in 1975-1976.[[2]](#footnote-2) Black oil pollution case (slugs oil) pollute coastal waters in the North Bintan (Riau Islands) which is part of the Malacca Strait waters are found each year.[[3]](#footnote-3)

In addition, deforestation in developing countries accounted for emissions of CO2 (carbon dioxide) approximately 20% of global emissions, while the carbon stored in forests is estimated as many as 4,500 Gross Tonnes (GT) of CO2 that was greater than that stored in the atmosphere as much as the 3000 GT of CO2, causing global warming throughout the country, from the mainland to the seas.[[4]](#footnote-4)

The problems of the marine environment need to be addressed with preventive and repressive measures by the management system that does not damage the ecosystem. One of Indonesia's efforts to promote ecosystem-based ocean management back is to initiate the World Ocean Declaration (WOC) 2009 held in Manado from May 11-15, 2009. WOC intended for world leaders to take decisions and commitments in the world marine issues and find collective solutions to the problem of global climate change. International scientists from various disciplines gathered in Sulawesi commemorating 150 years of the Walaccea expedition who discussed flora and fauna in eastern Indonesia and discuss the future of marine research cooperation, as well as global climate change.[[5]](#footnote-5)

WOC 2009 has supported by 123 countries that are members of the Eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and it was attended by 423 delegates coming from 87 countries and interstate organizations.[[6]](#footnote-6) Results WOC are the collective agreement concerning the management of the marine environment and marine ecosystems in the form of a declaration, that Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) in 2009. The main agenda in the WOC 2009 are (1) The meeting of the government or the Senior Officials Meeting which is intended to pursing the formulation of the Manado Ocean Declaration which aims to raise awareness of the participating countries WOC 2009 against the important role the ocean in climate change, and (2) the agreement Coral Triangle Initiatives or CTI in the form of CTI Regional Plan of Action by six countries, they are Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, to improve the protection of ocean and coastal resources are located in the Coral Triangle in marine areas 6 countries.

MOD 2009 included in the official agenda and discussed in the Meeting of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In addition, the other output of the MOD in 2009, the Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Plant of Action undertook by the six countries for saving the diversity of the world of living marine resources, especially fish and coral reefs. WOC 2009 as an attempt to develop, manage, and conserve marine resources in national and international sustainable manner.

Management of natural resources should be the balanced adaptation to climate change is very important for the whole country because for developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on sectors with high climatic influences such as agriculture would be difficult to adapt compared with industrialized countries. Therefore, the authors conducted a study of the results of the agreement of the World Ocean Conference (WOC) that is "Cooperation Marine Environmental Management Based on the Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009 and its Implementation in Indonesia".

The problems of the article are: *First,* How is regulation of Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009 about cooperation on the management and preservation of the marine environment between countries? *Second,* How the implementation of the Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) in 2009 in order to manage the marine environment in Indonesia?

The methodology of research is a normative legal methods. Secondary data were obtained through library subsequently processed by qualitative analysis. The method of analysis is gives meaning and significance of each data obtained by describing or outlining the results of research in the form of detail sentences, then can be deduced from the research results and can gain problems to be studied.

1. **Regulation of Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009 About Management and Conservation of the Marine Environment Cooperation**

Determination of the Indonesian ZEE covers the seabed and the land in front of it, also, the natural resources that can be utilized from the ZEE (Exclusive Economic Zone) have been announced by the government of the Republic of Indonesia on March 21st, 1980. The provisions governing marine protection and research authorized and benefits at beach state MOD also set in 2009.

MOD emphasizing conservation, management and utilization of marine strengthen global cooperation throughout the country to prepare a national strategy to manage marine and coastal ecosystems, including resources (such as flora and fauna) that are rare and easily affected by climate change. The whole design of resource utilization, exploration, exploitation, and management of the marine environment is summarized in the matters set forth in MOD 2009.

The main points set out in MOD, including:

1. States Parties shall strive to implement long-term conservation, utilization of natural resources and coastal habitat management through a preventive approach and implement a long-term development strategy;
2. Stress the procurement of a national strategy for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems;
3. Reduce marine pollution, coastal and land areas and to promote sustainable fisheries management, and to improve the quality of coastal and marine ecosystems;
4. Work together to promote marine scientific research and integrated ocean observation system, disseminating education and awareness, increase understanding of the role of the ocean to climate change and its effect on marine ecosystems and biodiversity;
5. Collecting and exchange of information relating to the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems, communities, fisheries, industry, and others;
6. Develop an international commitment, global adaptation, and including national sustainable development strategies;
7. Promote and increase the resilience of coastal communities and prepare for the impacts of climate change on sea, adaptation measures and use of relevant information, disaster risk reduction, climate change risk vulnerability mapping to identify short- and long-term actions;
8. Working individually or collectively and in cooperation with regional organizations and relevant international and regional sea to do the program for improving the scientific monitoring in accordance with international law and to develop ways and means to adapt to climate change in the ocean;
9. Establish and manage protected areas, contributing to efforts preservation biodiversity and adapt to climate change;
10. Promoting large marine ecosystem approach and cooperation between countries that consider the problem of pollution, the fishing industry, the main production, environmental control, socio-economic development, and governance;
11. Exchange of information on oceans and climate activities, as well as coordination in overseeing climate change;
12. Improving the understanding of the impact of climate change on oceans and marine dimension to inform adaptation and mitigation strategies in reaffirming the contribution of the World Ocean Conference 2009, and support the Coral Triangle Initiative.

MOD support the initiation of a meeting of six countries in the Summit of the Coral Triangle Initiative as an adaptation to the impact of climate change and damage to the marine environment. Countries that agree CTI include Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Solomon Islands. CTI seeks to protect mangroves, algae, sea grass and coral reefs as most vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and environmental degradation. Coral reef ecosystem is a natural habitat for other marine life and has a role as protector of the coast and other coastal ecosystems from ocean currents and waves, as well as small islands. CTI Summit contains 5 points of agreement Regional Plan of Actions as follows:[[7]](#footnote-7)

1. Coral Triangle Region located in the waters of six countries will be managed through a program of cooperation in the next 20 years;
2. The six countries agreed to manage ecosystem-based fisheries;
3. The six countries agreed to establish marine conservation area in their countries;
4. The six countries will be rolling the Climate Change Adaptation Program in their countries;
5. The six countries agreed to conserve coral species endangered in their countries.

Over all, the main points contained in the MOD and the CTI is the emphasis back on the points that regulate the conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, and management of marine environment which had been set also in UNCLOS and other international agreements. Although it’s soft law, states must implement the obligation to manage marine environment conscious because existing law governing hard before, besides, the sea is the common heritage mankind which should be kept together.

1. **Implementation of Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) on 2009 in Indonesia**

K. Ruddle, Hviding E., and Johannes R.E. in Marine Resource Management in the Context of Customary Tenure stated that Indonesia has a community-based management model for the utilization of marine resources in the community with the implementation of indigenous rights and the sanction of society. Community-based management has been implemented more than a hundred years ago in Eastern Indonesia, such as Maluku and Ondoafi Sasi on in Irian Jaya.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the Rio +20 Summit in Brazil in June 2012 declared the invitation to jointly implement the Green Economy, but also the sea becomes an integral part of sustainable development goals. In this forum, stated also that Indonesia will implement Blue Economy as a national development grand design,*[[9]](#footnote-9)* where marine resources and marine management needs to be optimized and synergized with development on the mainland.

After convening of World Ocean Conference 2009 and Coral Triangle Initiatives, Indonesia designing national maritime development policy to support Indonesia became independent, advanced, powerful, and considering the national interest. Policy approaches that Indonesia will make the sea as the leading sector in economic development that takes into account the linkages between economic sectors within the field of marine and land-based economy. The concept of national marine economic development geared to the economic development of the people comprehensively and synergy with the grand national development strategy set out in the Long Term Development Plan 2005-2025, consisting of: (a) pro-poor (poverty alleviation); (b) pro-growth; (c) pro-job (employment); and (d) pro-environment (environmental protection).[[10]](#footnote-10)

National Minapolitan Program intensive, efficient, and integrated summarized in Blue Revolution. Blue Revolution is a system of sustainable development to increase the production of marine and fisheries. Blue Revolution of Blue Economy System series has four pillars[[11]](#footnote-11), including: (1) changes in thinking and orientation of land to maritime, (2) environmentally sustainable development, (3) increased production of marine and fisheries through Minapolitan program, (4) an increase in people's income that is fair, equitable, and deserve.

The essence of the concept of Blue Economy is[[12]](#footnote-12): (a) Learning from nature, (b) The logic of ecosystem, (c) Inspired by 100 innovations. Blue Economy concept also has the following principles: (a) Natural resources efficiency; (b) Zero waste, leave nothing to waste-waste for one is a food for another -waste from one process is resource of energy for the other; (c) Social inclusiveness: self-sufficiency for all-social equity-more job, more opportunities for the poor; (d) Cyclic system of production: endless generation to regeneration, balancing production and consumption; (e) Open-ended innovation and adaptation: the principles of the law of physics and continuous natural adaptation.

Indonesia has designed strategic plans to support a variety of international agreements that have been agreed between Indonesia and other countries, particularly to the utilization of resources and preserve the marine environment such as that contained in the MOD, CTI and other international agreements relating to the conservation of natural resources and management of the marine environment, including:

1. **Sustainable Development**

Sustainable Development implies a development that takes into account and considers the environmental dimension recommends that the development carried out with attention to environmental factors[[13]](#footnote-13). Sustainable development paradigm is accepted as a political agenda for all countries after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janiero, Brazil in 1992[[14]](#footnote-14). World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in the book "Our Common Future" stated definition of "Sustainable Development" as follows:

“Sustainable Development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

In general, sustainable development is a positive social and economic change by not ignoring the environment in which humans live in it.[[15]](#footnote-15)

The concept of sustainable development has been planned since the announcement of the "International Development Strategy" at the UN General Assembly in the "Development Decade 2nd World" (The Second UN Development Decade) which began on June 1st, 1970. The UN General Assembly called for countries improve business and national and international action to tackle environmental degradation with the balance and pay attention to ecological harmony for the sake of human survival. Further, in particular, UN General Assembly resolution Number 2657 (XXV) of 1970 given priority to protecting and develop the interests of developing countries[[16]](#footnote-16) by preparing and integrating national policies in the field of the environment with national development plans. The concept is then developed and the result of the Stockholm Conference which originated the concept of sustainable development.

The concept of sustainable development in Indonesia has actually been discussed in the National Seminar on Environment Management and Development held in Bandung on 15-18 May 1972 but is still in the implementation process until now.

1. **Blue Carbon Program**

Blue Carbon[[17]](#footnote-17) Program socialized on World Environment Ministerial Forum in Nusa Dua, Bali on February 24, 2010.[[18]](#footnote-18) This program focuses on the ability of marine and coastal ecosystems in balancing the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO2) and the potential reduction of GHG emissions. This concept is emphasized to use coastal ecosystems, especially sea grass beds, mangrove forests (mangroves), and brackish marshes to absorb carbon because the ecosystem can transfer and store carbon in plant parts and sediment[[19]](#footnote-19) with capabilities far greater than the forest on land. Blue Carbon program is reflected in Article 14 (1) of Law Number 32 of 2014 on the Marine stating that:

"The government and local governments in accordance with their authority to conduct Marine Management of the overall prosperity of the people through the use and exploitation of marine resources by using the principle of a blue economy"

Blue carbon programs closely related to the economic principles of blue. Blue economic principle is the principle of the Indonesian economic improvement while maintaining ecosystem sustainability, the incorporation of the word "economy" (have the economic aspects) and blue (describing the meaning of environmental protection), so called the blue economy. This principle encourages programs Blue Carbon. Economy blue as the concept of ecosystem-based economic development, it also is balanced with environmental preservation programs (blue carbon).

Programs that support the implementation of programs designed Blue Carbon has long Indonesian government and has been included in the Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) which was initiated in 2005 and 2025[[20]](#footnote-20).

Improving the environment and the preservation of their nature have direct economic value because the natural resources which preserved will improve the quality of goods produced thus increasing the value of economic benefits[[21]](#footnote-21). Blue Carbon Program contained in Chapter VIII of Law Number 32 of 2014 on the Management of Environmental Protection Activities and Marine Sea. However, no implementing regulations (level with the Decree of the President/decree or Government Regulation, and regulation), that specifically regulates the measures undertaken in the implementation of blue carbon in Indonesia. Indonesia requires the implementing regulations for the implementation of the program blue carbon so that the implementation of marine environment management and utilization of natural resources for the sake of improving the economy of Indonesia to be clear and have a legal instrument that forces due to its nature as the implementing regulations (containing concrete measures, so that each region has a standard implementation clear minimum program). Therefore, Indonesia needs to design the implementing regulation because Indonesia is a maritime country that has the sea that is spread throughout the area.

1. **Fisheries Management Through Ecosystem Approach**

Fisheries management in Indonesia aimed at controlling fishing that fishing does not exceed the carrying capacity of fish resources and the environment. The Indonesian government uses the concept of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)[[22]](#footnote-22). The concept emphasizes the importance of fisheries management through an ecosystem approach. Fisheries management emphasizes arrests control methods include:

1. Input Control, that is limit the number of fishing vessels operating through a licensing system;
2. Technical Control, namely through mesh-related regulations, catching groove, conservation areas, and others;
3. Output Control or Catch Quota, is still limited to the management of fish Bluefin tuna by CCSBT (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna);

The principles in the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management through (EAF)[[23]](#footnote-23) among others are: (1) the management of fisheries with fisheries managed at the boundary impact can still be accepted by the ecosystem, which does not exceed the carrying capacity of ecosystems; (2) maintain the ecological interactions between fisheries resources and their ecosystems; (3) management tools adapted to all of the distribution of fish resources; (4) the precautionary principle in fisheries management decision-making process that integrated, comprehensive and sustainable.

Manager of marine resources in Indonesia is civil servants who have a functional position that manages marine and coastal ecosystems that have the scope of the duties, responsibilities, and authority to perform management activities in coastal marine areas and small islands. Environmental management of marine, coastal and small islands include the tasks of coordinating the planning, utilization, monitoring, and control of the resources of coastal and small islands made by the central government and local governments, between sectors, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as well as between science and management to improve the welfare of the people[[24]](#footnote-24).

Implementing the management of marine resources in Indonesia based on Law Number 32 of 2014 on the Marine consists of the central government, local government, and the minister listed in Article 1 (12) to (14).

" The central government here in after called government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia, which holds the executive power of the Republic of Indonesia, assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945" (Article 1 (12) of Law Number 32 of 2014).

Furthermore, in Article 1 (13) explained that the local government is the head of the region with an element of government under the authority of the autonomous regions, and in article 1, paragraph (14) explained that the minister is the minister which held government affairs in marine.

Manager of marine resources in Indonesia was appointed by the competent authority, including:

1. The President's appointment business Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Main;
2. The General Secretary on behalf of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the removal of business Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Associate;
3. The Head of the Civil Service Bureau on behalf of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the removal of business Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Young Expert;
4. The Head of the Functional on behalf of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for lifting business Marine and Coastal Ecosystems First Expert.

The role of marine managers according to the legislation stating that the government and local governments in accordance with their authority to manage the marine for the greatest prosperity of the people through the utilization and exploitation of marine resources by using blue economy principles.

In addition to central and local government, there are also some state institutions which assist in regulating the implementation of the management of marine resources and the marine environment[[25]](#footnote-25) which synergize and enhance maritime security and other policies associated with the sea, including: (1) Ministry of Interior / Home Affairs Ministry (implementation of regional autonomy and regulate the issue of borders in the sea area); (2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the ratification of international maritime law, international shipping line, Homeland border with neighbouring countries in the sea area); (3) The Ministry of Defence / Ministry of Defence (defence policy in the sea area); (4) The Ministry of Finance / Ministry of Finance (financing the construction of marine policy formulation); (5) The Ministry of Transportation/ MoT (managing marine transport and ports); (6) The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources / EMR (manage the affairs of mining offshore oil and gas, mineral and class C in coastal and offshore); (7) The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (drafting and structuring marine laws, investigations and judicial investigations at sea); (8) The Ministry of Education and Culture (human resource development (HRD) in the field of marine and manage maritime culture); (9) The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (nautical tourism); (10) The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries / CTF (managing fisheries and aquaculture (sea and land), institutional arrangement fisheries (law - national fisheries law), as well as coastal management and small islands); (11) The Ministry of National Development Planning (National Development Planning cross-sectorial, and state institutions); (12) The Ministry of Environment / LH (environmental management policy of coastal, marine and small islands, as well as managing the affairs of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) of coastal and small islands); (13) National Army Navy / Air Force (marine and border security NKRI, patrol and law enforcement at sea); (14) The Indonesian National Police/ Police (investigators, investigations, and safety at sea).

The synergy between government, local government, and some state institutions showed that the authority / responsibility in the field of marine managed by various parties aimed at promoting the national interest for the development of environmentally sustainable and economic independence of Indonesia to rely on the marine economy with economic principles blue like mentioned above.

1. **Conclusion and Recommendation**
2. **Conclusion**

Based on these discussions, it can be concluded the following conclusion:

1. Management of the marine environment in international law one of which is set in the Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) in 2009. The Manado Ocean Declaration (MOD) 2009 which is soft law (morally binding on countries that ratify and consciously implemented by member states , but not legally binding) produced agreements that countries in the effort to manage the marine environment because of the uncertainty of the environmental changes that can lead to disruption of the survival of living beings, whether human, animal or plant, which is located on land and at sea. MOD 2009 in implementation in Indonesia is supported by another agreement is Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), which contains provisions cooperation six (6) states that the neighbouring countries of Indonesia, including Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The things contained in MOD related to the management of the marine environment, namely the statement of those countries to (a) establish and manage protected areas, contribute to the efforts to conserve biodiversity and adapt to climate change; and (b) each country must make sustainable policies that favour large marine ecosystem approach and cooperation between countries that consider the problem of pollution, the fishing industry, the main production, environmental control, socio-economic development and governance.
2. Implementation of MOD in the management of marine environment in Indonesia have been summarized by the Economic System Policy (Blue Economy System) has been planned Indonesia from 2005 until 2025 which is reflected in the Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) Indonesia 2005-2025, including: (a) Generating insight and maritime culture; (b) Promote and strengthen the role of human resources in the maritime field; (c) To safeguard the assets of the territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia; (d) Developing the marine industry in synergy, optimal and sustainable; (e) Reducing the impact of coastal disasters and marine pollution; (f) To improve the welfare of poor families coastal region. In addition, blue economic to the principle set forth in Article 14 (1) of Law Number 32 of 2014 on the Marine which states that use and exploitation of marine resources is implemented by using blue economic principles.
3. **Recommendation**

Based on the conclusions obtained can then proposed some suggestions as follows:

1. Should held back an agreement that emphasizes the management of the marine environment so that the implementation of the MOD 2009 and CTI is supported by rules that are binding on states to participate in the management of the marine environment . Indonesia also needs to design the implementing regulations (such as, presidential decrees and ministerial regulations of marine and fisheries) considering that Indonesia is a maritime country has the sea that are spread throughout the region and strengthening the MOD to be implemented by all countries in the world.
2. There should be a synergy of various elements so that the implementation of environmental sustainable development objectives and should be an evaluation of the implementation of the programs in Indonesia blue carbon to be remedied in the future.

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11. *Ibid*. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *Ibid*., p. 34. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Abdurrahman, “Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Indonesia” (*Sustainable Development in Natural Resources Management Indonesia*), *Makalah Seminar Pembangunan Hukum Nasional VIII* (*Seminar Papers Development of National Law VIII*), Denpasar, 14-18 Juli 2003, p. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *Ibid*., p. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
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16. *Op.Cit*., Abdurrahman,p. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Blue Carbon is stored carbon for thousands of years in plants or sediment from several types of coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, sea grass, and saltmarshes. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
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19. Sediment is a solid object which is the result of the deposition of water or ice (glaciers). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
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