



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)

# National Presentations on SAP implementation INDONESIA

**FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON MANGROVES**

*Teleconference, 1 December 2021*

*13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)*



**UNOPS**



# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

- *Indonesia's mangrove area which is included in 860,000 ha, it is still in enough good condition with the status as Conservation Forest, Protection Forest and Production Forest.*
- **Protection of mangrove areas in Indonesia was strengthened by Presidential Decree No. 32 of 1990; Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2011 and Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019 (Termination of granting new permits for primary natural forests and peatlands located in conservation forests, protected forests, production forests which include limited production forests, regular or permanent production forests, and convertible production forests , as well as other use areas as stated in the Indicative Map of Termination of New Licenses, include mangrove forest)**
- **Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the acceleration of the implementation of the one map policy at an accuracy level of 1:50,000. The results of data analysis show that there is a significant change in the existing mangrove area from PMN 2013-2019 of 3,311,245 Ha, and the results of updating National Mangrove Map in 2021 to 3,364,080 Ha.**
- *Acceleration of Mangrove Rehabilitation with a target of 600,000 ha covering the provinces of Su, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Kaltara, Papua and West Papua (Presidential Decree No. 120 of 2020 concerning the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency)*
- *Since 2019, the Government of Indonesia has implemented a policy for the Acceleration of Mangrove Rehabilitation with a target of 600.0ha in Indonesia and specifically in the mangrove area (860,000 ha) have been rehabilitated in 2021 (7,600 ha) and will subsequently be rehabilitated 81,490 ha (2022 - 2024).*
- **SAP Sites status: mangrove areas are getting better (Angke Kapuk, Ngurah Rai), getting threats of illegal mining (Belitung), getting threats of illegal cutting for charcoal (Bengkalis and Batu Ampar).**







# Indonesia - Key achievements towards the SCS SAP implementation

REGIONAL OUTPUT	2008 National Target (ha)	Implicaion of National Level (2008 - 2021)
Outcome 1.1 will achieve the appropriate forms of sustainable management established for 860,000 ha of mangrove		
1.1.1 Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	20.000	Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 95/Kpts-II/03 dated March 19, 2003 regarding the determination of the status of the Sembilang National Park area of 202,896.31 hectares. Mangrove area (2002 yr) was 93,808.73 ha and decreased to 78597.55 ha (2013 yr) or decreased by 16%. Inside, there is a Mudflat area of around 20,000 ha as a feeding ground for water birds/migratory birds.have protected as National Park (Protected Areas)
1.1.2 Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas	165.000	The status of mangroves as forest areas (Protection Forest, Production Forest, Conservation Forest) has not changed and there is no conversion, even based on Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2011 and Presidential Instruction No. 15 of 2019 conversion is also not allowed.
1.1.3 Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest	490.800	Almost all Mangrove Forest Areas have been designated by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to be protected areas and should not be converted. Presidential Instruction Number 10 of 2011 concerning Postponing the Granting of New Permits and Improving the Governance of Primary Natural Forests and Peatlands; and strengthened by Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019 (Termination of granting new permits for primary natural forests and peatlands located in conservation forests, protected forests, production forests which include limited production forests, regular or permanent production forests, and convertible production forests, as well as other use areas as stated in the Indicative Map of Termination of New Licenses) also on mangrove ecosystem.
1.1.4 Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land	0	Since 2019, the Government of Indonesia has implemented a policy for the Acceleration of Mangrove Rehabilitation with a target of 600.0ha in Indonesia and specifically in the mangrove area (860,000 ha) have been rehabilitated in 2021 (7,600 ha) and 81,490 ha will be rehabilitated there after (2022 - 2024). .
1.1.5 Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting	0	-
1.1.6 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]	5 sites	At 5 sites (Batu Ampar, Angke Kapuk, Ngurah Rai, Belitung, Bengkalis), the Government and the Parties have carried out mangrove management activities, including Forest Cover Monitoring, Capacity Building, Community Empowerment, and Training, as well as Law Enforcement.



# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.1 will achieve the appropriate forms of sustainable management established for 860,000 ha of mangrove	Mangrove area 860,000 ha (Protection Forest, Conservation Forest, Production Forest), of which 93,000 are Sembilang National Park, as well as Protection Forest and Conservation Forest, Production Forest (sustainably managed)	Mangrove forests of Batu Ampar (65,000 ha), Angke Kapuk (328 ha), Ngurah Rai (1,374 ha), Bengkalis (42.459 ha), Belitung (22.457 ha), Sembilang National Park (93,000 ha), and mangrove forest areas in Jambi, Riau Islands, Riau, North Sumatra and West Kalimantan Province.
1.1.1 Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 95/Kpts-II/03 dated March 19, 2003 regarding the determination of the status of the Sembilang National Park area of 202,896.31 hectares. Mangrove area (2002 yr) was 93,808.73 ha and decreased to 78597.55 ha (2013 yr) or decreased by 16%. Inside there is a Mudflat area of around 20,000 ha as a feeding ground for water birds/migratory birds as protected area.	Mangrove forest as a national park 93,000 ha, Batu Ampar Protection Forest (33,000 ha), Angke Kapuk Protected Area (328 ha) and so on.
1.1.2 Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas	The status of mangroves as forest areas (Protection Forest, Production Forest, Conservation Forest) has not changed and there is no conversion. Even in some locations, mangrove rehabilitation has been carried out on land cultivated by the community (Batu Ampar Site, Angke Kapuk Site)	Mangrove areas of Production Forest in Bengkalis (42.459 ha), Batu Ampar (32,000 ha), Bangka Belitung (more than 22,457 ha) can be managed sustainably, but still a threats like ilegal mining (tin sand) and illegal cutting (charcoal).
1.1.3 Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest	Presidential Instruction Number 10 of 2011, and strengthened by Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019 (Termination of granting new permits for primary natural forests and peatlands located in conservation forests, protected forests, production forests which include limited production forests, regular or permanent production forests, and convertible production forest, as well as other use areas as stated in the Indicative Map of Termination of New Licenses)	All Mangrove Forest Areas are protected, and conversion is not allowed, except in Production forest areas where exploitation is permitted (logging), such as in Batu Ampar (26,000 ha of Production Forest managed by PT BIOS and PT Kandelia).  The Nature Tourism Park Conservation Forest in Angke Kapuk (99 ha) is still managed by PT Murindra Karya Lestari for ecotourism activities.



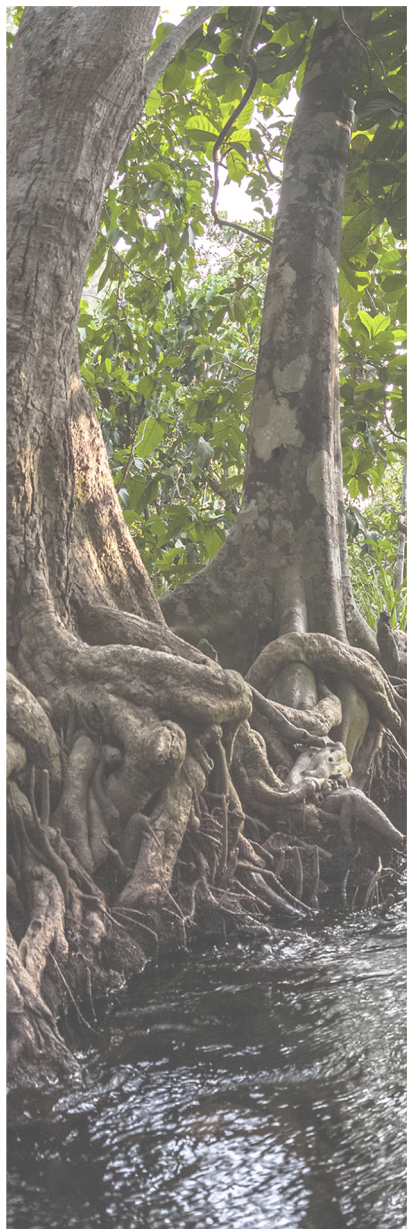




# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
1.1.4 Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land	<i>.Since 2019, the Government of Indonesia has implemented a policy of Accelerating Mangrove Rehabilitation with a target of 600,0ha in Indonesia and specifically for mangrove areas 860,000 ha have been rehabilitated in 2021 (7,600 ha) and will be rehabilitated 81,490 ha (2022 - 2024)</i>	<i>Mangrove areas in North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung and West Kalimantan provinces</i>
1.1.5 Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
1.1.6 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]	<i>5 sites</i>	<i>At 5 sites (Batu Ampar, Angke Kapuk, Ngurah Rai, Belitung, Bengkalis), the Government and the Parties have carried out mangrove management activities, including Forest Cover Monitoring, Capacity Building, Community Empowerment, and Training, as well as Law Enforcement.</i>





# SAP Implementation: Best Practices

## ***A. Best Practices in Angke Kapuk - JAKARTA***

- Restoration and Management of the 328 ha Angke Kapuk (Jakarta) mangrove area (HL, TWA, SM, LDTI) is carried out in collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Government, BKSDA, Private Sector (PT Murindra Karya Lestari, PIK, and other private companies), NGOs (YMI, Friends of Mangrove Foundation, Green Monster), Universities (IPB, UI, UNJ, etc.).
- YMI has been carrying out activities since 1996 - Now: starting activities with Community Awareness and Nurseries/Rehabilitation, Environmental Education Interpreter Training, Mangrove Restoration, Management Plans, Ecotourism.
- Funding support comes from: Kehati Foundation, JICA, Unesco, CSR Private Sector in Jakarta
- Mangrove Angke Kapuk management authority is carried out by: BKSDA, Department of Forestry and Environment, PT. Murindra Karya Lestari.
- Present Challenges that should be prioritized: Raising awareness of waste and waste management, waste management, sea water intrusion, land subsidence and tidal flooding, development of environmental education activities, and improvement of management infrastructure.







## **B. Best Practice in Batu Ampar Sites (Sustainable Mangrove Management for Multiple Use)**

- Batu Ampar has a mangrove ecosystem covering an area of 65,585 ha with details of around 33,235 ha of protected forest, 26,000 ha of production forest and 6,000 of other use areas.
- An area of 59,585 ha is maintained as forest area (protection and production) to support multiple purpose uses to meet the needs of wood (chips, charcoal, house poles, etc.), capture fisheries areas and other timber forest products.
- The production forest area of 16,250 ha in private concessions will not cutting mangroves, but only encourage the use of NTFPs, including through carbon trade (supporting budget of Heart of Borneo initiation).
- The active role of the Panter Cooperative in encouraging the sustainable use of wood for the surrounding community is currently through the assistance of the Sampan Foundation
- Present Challenge: controlling illegal cutting of mangroves for charcoal raw materials, developing alternative livelihoods, encouraging the formation of the Batu Ampar Mangrove Area to become a “National Mangrove Center”, as well as strengthening local authority institution (Forestry Office).





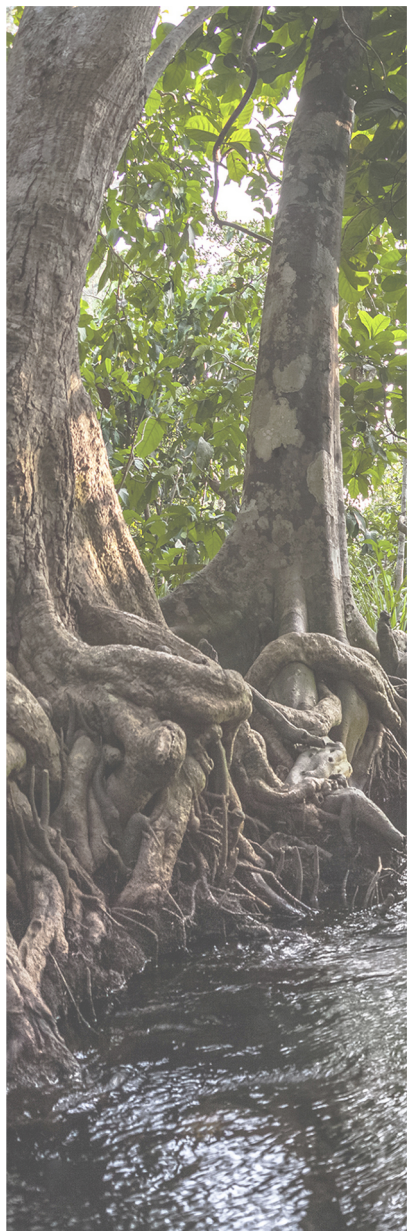
# SAP Implementation: Consultations

## **A. National consultation :**

- 1. Determination of Criteria for Critical Mangrove Areas for the Preparation of the National Mangrove Map (Kemenkomarinvess, KLHK, LIPI, BIG, IPB, YMI) - 2018***
  - 2. World Mangrove Center Criteria Preparation Meeting (Virtual : Kemenkominvess, KLHK on 2021)***
  - 3. Mangrove Vulnerability Index Preparation Meeting (Virtual : KLHK, IPB, YMI) - 2021***
  - 4. Revision of Standard Criteria for Mangrove Damage (KLHK, LIPI, Kemenkomarinvess, IPB, YMI on 2021 )***
  - 5. Preparatory Meeting for G.20 Mangrove Presidency Showcase (in Nusa Dua-Bali)- 2021***
  - 6. Meeting for Drafting the Indonesian Mangrove Rehabilitation Roadmap (BRGM, IPB, UGM, LIPI, YMI) - 2021***
  - 7. Meeting for Drafting Guidelines for Mangrove Rehabilitation (BRGM, IPB, UGM, YMI)- 2021***
  - 8. Meeting to Prepare Mangrove Restoration and Rehabilitation Plans in Pekalongan City Coastal Area (2021)***
  - 9. Preparatory Meeting for RWG Mangrove-1 (KLHK, LIPI, Lamina, YLBI, YMI) : November 2021***
  - 9. Expert Witness in Law Enforcement of Mangrove Destruction Law in Batam Island, Bintan, Pesisir Selatan-West Sumatera Province (2019, 2020, 2021)***
- B. Site Visit : Rehabilitation Mangrove in Pekalongan Coastal, Ngurah Rai (2021)***







# SAP Implementation: Site selection

- *Based on current conditions, the selected Mangrove Sites are: (1) Angke Kapuk - Jakarta; (2) Batu Ampar- West kalimantan Province; and (3) Ngurah Rai - Bali Province. With reasons: stakeholder support (Central and Regional Government, Private, University) is very strong, easy accessibility, condition and area of mangroves is still good and quite significant (size area, biodiversity, NTFPs/Non Timber Forest Products, Social knowledge).*



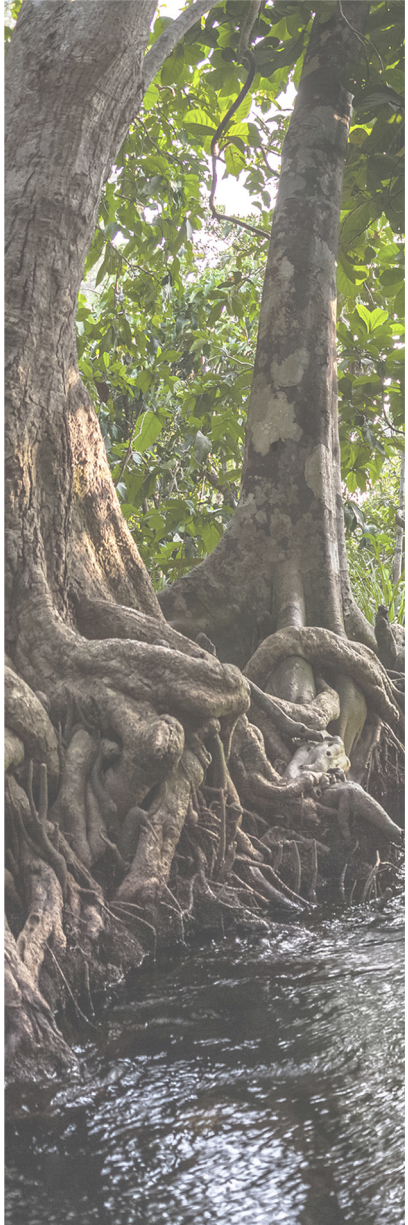


# SAP Implementation: Activities

- *Present the proposed activities to achieve the projects outputs: Capacity Building (community, local government, students, agents/travel, authority site manager, rules and institutions), Monitoring, Improvement and Strengthening of Mangrove Site Status to be (National Mangrove Center in Batu Ampar, Tahura in Angke Kapuk, Ecotourism Mangrove Management Training Center in Ngurah Rai), Publication and Socialization via Online Media.*
- *How they build upon best practices within the region : (1). Coordination (Meeting and FGD) of National level, Province and District level or Site Level; (2) Fund Raising support from multy stakeholders; (3) Prepare the Mangrove Sites Management Plan and funding requirements; (4) Provide examples of successful rehabilitation activities; (5) Publication of mangrove management plans via online media; (6) Reporting every activity carried out to the public with Online Media.*







# Final considerations

*Based on best practices in Batu Ampar, Angke Kapuk and Ngurah Rai, the sustainability of Mangrove Site management will be realized if:*

- (1) Sustainability and high commitment of Stakeholder support (Government, Private, University, Community);*
- (2) There are actors who actively coordinate, initiate, facilitate mangrove management activities (restoration, rehabilitation, training, monitoring and research, development of ecotourism activities and NTFPs)*
- (3) The existence of human resources and institutions that are responsible for managing the mangrove site;*
- (4) There is sufficient budget support;*
- (5) The existence of Programs/activities, or services and products that are produced and attractive/marketable;*
- (6) Management activities are carried out transparently and easily accessible to stakeholders*

