



# Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project

## Second Roundtable of Local Representatives of the SCS SAP Project

17 September, 2025, Jakarta, Indonesia

## Chart on Practices and Lessons Learnt at the Site/local Level

**[Belitung, INDONESIA]**

[Rekky]



# About my site

## Total area (km<sup>2</sup>) and population

Area is 162.87

The population is 6.243 persons

## Area (ha) of critical habitats (Coral Reefs)

Total area in MPA is **391,820.23** ha (Status is Moderate or 39.42 % - Minimum Management (KKP 2024)).

Total coral reef area in Belitung is **102,816** ha.

Coral reef area in Selat Nasik is **4,114.82** ha (Status is Moderate to Good or 46.9 – 91.5 % (LIPI 2007)).

## Main economic activities

The main economic activities are fishing (fishermen), especially in the Nasik Strait.

## Threats to coastal habitats

Some activities that still pose a threat to coral reefs include:

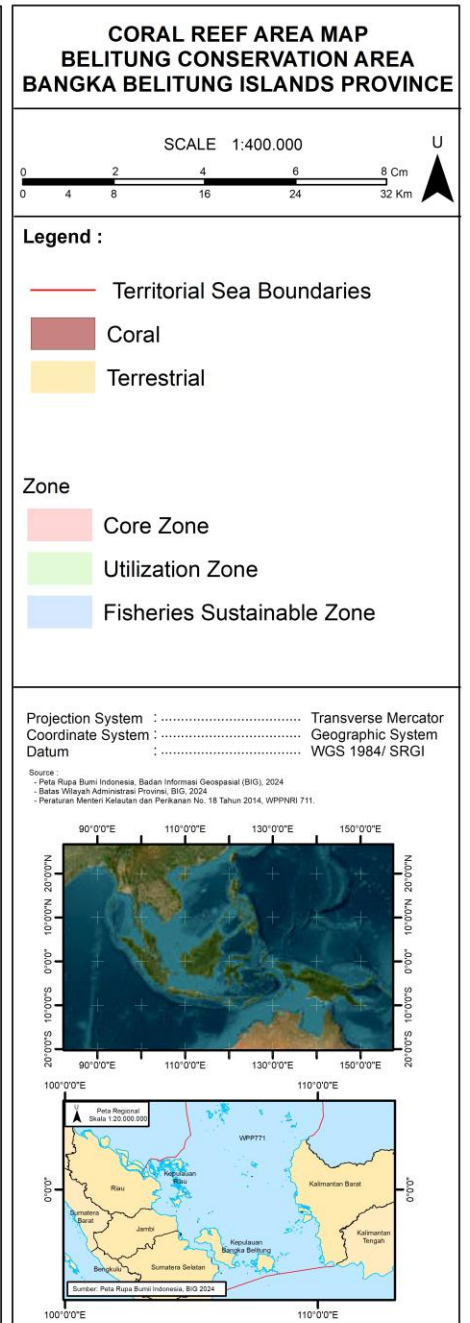
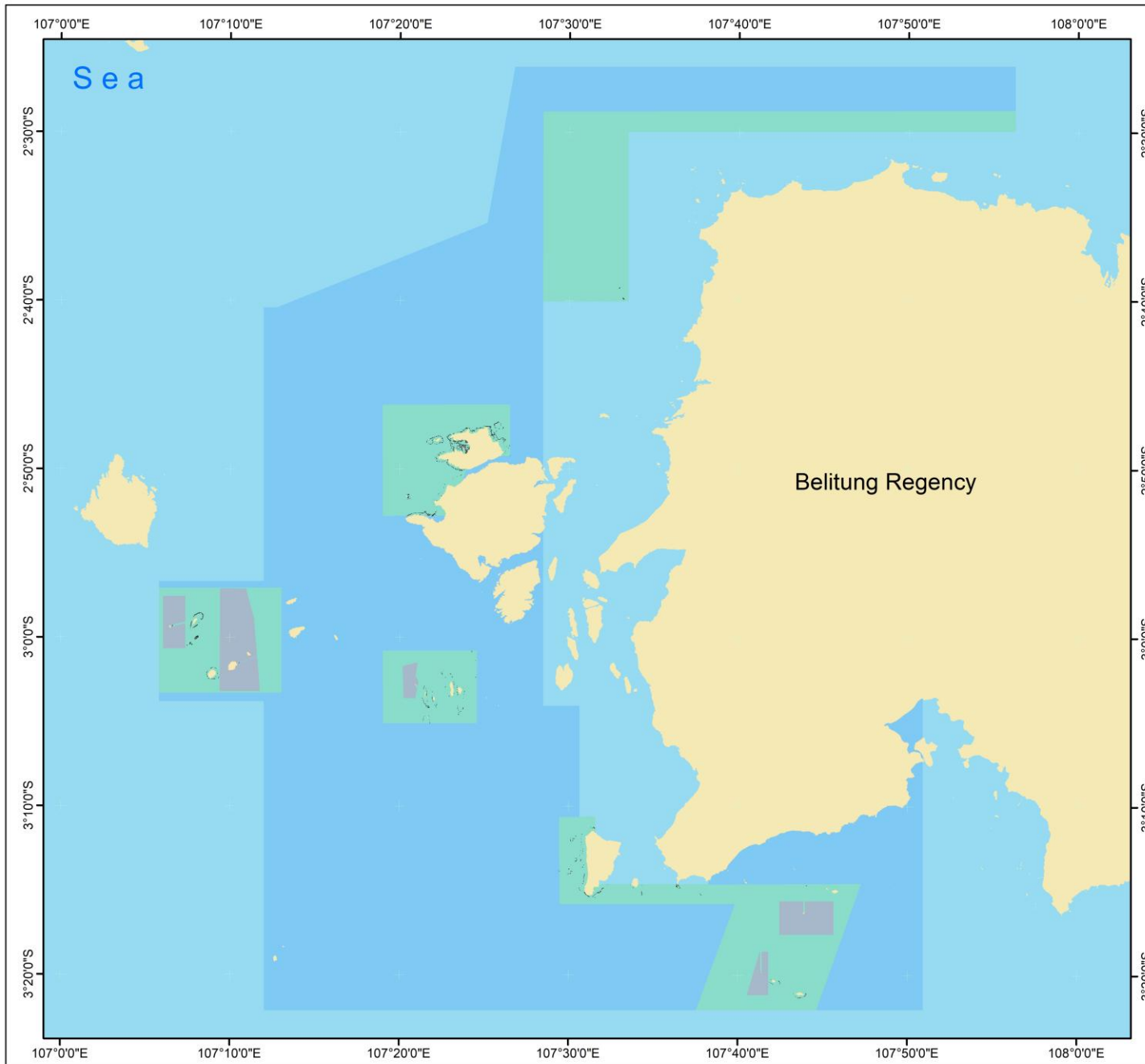
- Coral mining
- Cyanide (to catch ornamental reef fish)
- Trawl nets (Pukat Kongs)

## Environmental concerns (pollution, habitat loss and degradation, resource decline...)

The status was indicated to decrease based on the percent cover status.



# About my site





## Highlights of key activities for conservation & sustainable use of coastal habitat and/or fisheries & land-based pollution management

(please list main activities, projects, programs conducted in the last 15 years)

1. Community service from the RIF program, a grant from Canada.
2. Conservation area development through USAID's collective activities.
3. Related agencies and institutions, such as the Fisheries Agency, the Agriculture Agency, Pusat Layanan Usaha Terpadu (PLUT - Integrated Business Service Center) for UMKM Agency, and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).

# Highlights of key achievements (Brief for issues below, if appropriate; delete if inappropriate)

1/ Approval and implementation of plans for sustainable resources management & use, and land-based pollution management



Developing from local wisdom in the area-based management plan and regulations to become a conservation area



The target of legal regulations for coral reef conservation has been achieved, and even has been established in the **Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia No. 94/KEPMEN-KP/2020** concerning the Belitung Waters Conservation Area in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands.

KEPUTUSAN  
MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 94/KEPMEN-KP/2020  
TENTANG  
KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN BELITUNG  
DI PROVINSI KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG  
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA  
MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,



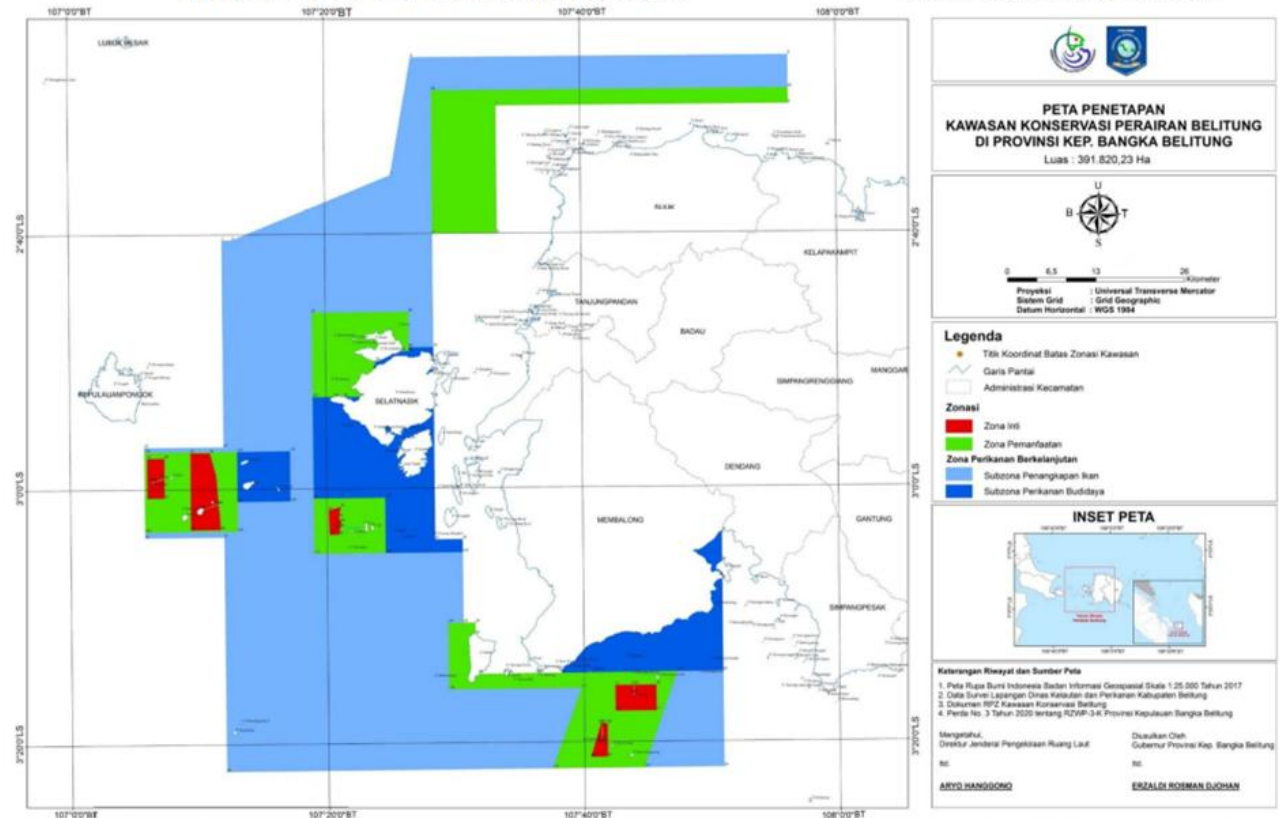
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### PETA KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN BELITUNG DI PROVINSI KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG

LAMPIRAN II  
KEPUTUSAN MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
NOMOR 94/KEPMEN-KP/2020  
TENTANG  
KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN BELITUNG DI  
PROVINSI KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG



Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya  
Kepala Biro Koordinasi dan Organisasi



Tini Mada

MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,  
ttd.  
EDHY PRABOWO



## Highlights of key achievements (Brief for issues below, if appropriate; delete if inappropriate)

### 2/ Engagement of related stakeholders

[list stakeholders involved, their role]

- The village government and fishermen's groups participated in the agreement on coral reef management, fishing activities, and the use of fishing gear, based on the Gersik Agreement.
- The Belitung Regency Government assisted the community and formalized the agreement into a regional regulation.
- The Community Monitoring Group (POKMASWAS) was formed to actively assist in water monitoring.

### 3/ Financial mechanism for sustaining conservation and management

[funding sources, way to mobilize budget, private sector contribution, fee payment]

- No independent funding mechanism has been established. Funding remains heavily dependent on the government, both the village and the regional.
- Funding that does exist is still project-based, such as monitoring activities by BRIN and USAID KOLEKTIF.

# Lesson learnt (challenges and solution to address challenges)

- **Incorporating Traditional Knowledge and Practices into Local Management Regulations**

- **The development of the resource management plan and local regulations did with compile all relevant information and to consult with the legal section of the local government of Belitung, the head of the sub-district, village chiefs and prominent figures in the community, including fishermen.**
- **Build fisherman's awareness to stop doing destructive fishing so that the motivation and trust of fishermen emerges to protect coral reefs and coastal ecosystems, and fish will return a lot.**
- **This effort was carried out by conducting intensive discussions with the community by evoking old memories, where destructive fishing began. The community has an internal agreement, namely:**
  - ✓ In 1970, there was a rule on preventing the use of certain fishing gear. The community agreement outlines a number of “rules,” including the fact that anyone fishing in Gersik waters must use the same gear as local fishermen and ban the use of light fishing. However, this agreement broke due to violations and conflicts.
  - ✓ Year 1999, an agreement was reached between the Local Government of Belitung District and the Local Government of South Bangka according to which fishermen from South Bangka catching fish in the waters of Gersik village, must follow the regulations that have been developed by the Gersik fishermen.
  - ✓ Some years later, a disagreement between the fishermen of Gersik, Belitung District, and Pongok, Bangka District arose in which the latter was accused of violating this agreement. On April 30, 2003, in Belitung, the parties resolved the dispute and agreed to adopt the following principles:
    - All disputes are to be settled in an amicable manner through discussion and not by force;
    - FAD (*rumpon*) located close to the operational area of purse seine (*payang*) must be marked with a 2 m pole;
    - Fish traps (*began*) may not be operated in the area of the FAD;
    - Fishermen using fish traps are to report to the Village Head or community chief before fishing;
    - In the wet season, the waters surrounding Bakau Island, Karang Gading, Karang Air, Karang Delapan, and Karang Berekam are open for both *payang* and *bagan* fishermen; and,
    - In cases of violation, the offender will be prosecuted according to the existing laws.
- **Traditional knowledge and practices, and agreed rules are incorporated into Local Management Regulations.**



## Lesson learnt (challenges and solution to address challenges)

- **Integration of Local Wisdom in the Management Plan and Regulations**
  - To integrate the existing agreements initiated by the fishing community of Gersik village into the Resource Management Plan for the entire Nasik Sub-District in a participatory manner with a zoning system:
    - ✓ “Red” zones were designated as areas that are completely protected;
    - ✓ “yellow” zones are areas of defined and limited use;
    - ✓ “green” zones represent areas that are open for all kinds of activities.
  - The draft agreement was then carried out in public consultations and submitted to local governments for input.
  - Draft of local regulations on coral reef management and fishing activities was considered by the Local Government of Belitung District.



## Lesson learnt (challenges and solution to address challenges)

### • **Lessons Learnt**

- Development of local regulations (Perda) on the management of coral reefs has been done by several other districts in Indonesia. Therefore, the potency of replication would be quite high. Nonetheless the phasing and the necessary timing for replication for each locality is quite different.
- The experiences at the Belitung site have been used to plan a future fisheries initiative in Indonesia aimed at improving the management of important fisheries habitats. The success in integrating local wisdom in local management plan development has potential for upscaling to the sub-region level as part of this initiative.
- The community awareness and education materials have potential for direct use in adjacent subdistricts and districts, and efforts are being made to make these accessible via the Selat Nasik website.
- Translated versions of the training materials developed for the site could also be used in other South China Sea countries in the design of awareness-building activities.



# Lesson learnt (challenges and solution to address challenges)

## Present any gaps or challenges

- **Current issues and challenges**

- Marine tourism, especially in the Core Zone.
- The migration of productive-age people to cities has reduced the number of human resources with the capacity to manage coral reefs.
- Lack of knowledge about integrated coastal management, coral reef rehabilitation, governance, and institutions to support coral reef management.

- **Solutions**

- Currently under study.





# Terima kasih

Thank you