



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

**Second Meeting of the SCS SAP Project Steering Committee**

30-31 January 2024, 09.00 – 16.00

Bangkok, Thailand

# INDONESIA





# National Coordination and Oversight

At national level, MoEF has carried out several coordination, among other things:

- Internal meetings within MoEF have been held for preparation and finalization of MoU between MoEF and UNOPS.
- Coordination Meeting between MoEF and other Ministry such as MoFA, have been conducted to get input and views during preparation of implementation SCS SAP Project.
- Coordination Meeting between National Technical Focal Point (NTFP) and the Special Executing Agency (SEA)
- Coordination Meeting National Focal Point (NFP) with SEA

# Mangroves Targets and Sites



Regional Output Targets	Indonesia's Output Targets	
	Number of Site	Batu Ampar Site (ha)
1. Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	1 site  (Batu Ampar, Kubu Raya Regency)	65.235
2. Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas		
3. Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest		
4. Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land		
5. Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting		
6. Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]		
<b>Total Area (ha)</b>		<b>65.235</b>



# Coral Reef Targets and Sites

Regional Output Target	Indonesia's Output Target			
	Number of sites	Site 1 Belitung (Ha)	Site 2 Bangka (Ha)	Site 3 Bintan (Ha)
1. Management capacity (number/levels human resources, facilities and equipment, and sustainable financing mechanisms) built for 6 coral reef sites	3 Sites 1. Belitung 2. Bangka 3. Bintan	371.25	198.16	1,362.80
2. Management approaches (integrated, community-based, multiple use) improved at 6 coral reef sites				
3. Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites				
4. Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 6 sites [based on SAP results framework]				
<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>1,932.21</b>	<b>371.25</b>	<b>198.16</b>	<b>1,362.80</b>



# Seagrass Targets and Sites

Regional Output Targets	Indonesia's Output Targets		
	Number of sites	Site 1 Bintan Island target (ha)	Site 2 Mapur Island (ha)
1. Twenty seagrass areas totaling 26,036 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations	2 Sites  1. Bintan Island 2. Mapur Island	1,500	275
2. Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal & institutional reforms			
3. Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas			
4. Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 21 sites			
<b>Total Target (ha)</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>275</b>



# Wetland Targets and Sites

Regional Output Targets	Indonesia's Output Targets	
	Number of sites	Site 1 Sembilang (ha)
1. Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons (26,818 ha), 9 estuaries (614,680 ha), 5 tidal flats (96,903 ha), 1 peat swamp (45,700 ha), and 1 non-peat swamp (9,808 ha) and associated policy, legal and institutional reforms	1 site	
2. Declaration of wetland areas with protection status (i.e. non-hunting areas, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).	Sembilang Sector of "the Berbak Sembilang National Park"	320
3. Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]		
Total Target (ha)		320

# Pollution Management



- Indonesia has experience with land-based pollution, especially in large cities, which originates from community and industrial activities.
- Efforts are taken to improve sea water quality through policies, permits, provision of facilities to prevent pollution, sea water quality monitoring, action programs, and law enforcement, in order to meet with sea water quality standards.
- Initiatives also come from the public and private sectors to prevent the release of waste into the environment and end up in the sea, especially initiatives to utilize waste that still has economic value for recycling.
- For the SCS-SAP project Indonesia will propose Batam Island as the most populous city in this region, Bintan Island, and Belitung Island.

# Overall Status and Challenges

- Indonesia is still waiting for the implementation of the project. The MoU between the Indonesian Government and UNOPS as the legal basis for project implementation is now at the final stage for signing.
- Grant Support Agreement (GSA) between UNOPS and Center for Coastal and Marine Resources Studies-Bogor University (CCMRS-IPB) is final and ready for signing.
- The MoU already got approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



# Conclusion

- Currently we're waiting for finalization of the MoU between UNOPS and MoEF.
- To implement the project, MoEF will coordinate and further collaborate with related Local Government, as well as involving experts, private sectors, and non-government organization.

