

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















SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites	
Outcome 1.2. 110,430 ha of coral reef at 46 priority sites managed sustainably	Total area (ha) of coral reefs were managed sustainably The total area of coral in Indonesia is 2.5 million ha	Site names & area (ha) at each site	
1.2.1 Management capacity (number/levels human resources, facilities and equipment, and sustainable financing mechanisms) built for 46 coral reef sites	Number of sites where capacity building was conducted In 2008 five areas have been managed in 2021, with 2 areas being managed, a total of 7 areas being managed in 2021	Site names 2008 = Karimata straits, Bintan, Natuna, Batam, Senayang Linga 2021 = Karimata straits, Bintan, Natuna, Batam, Senayang Lingga + Anambas, Bangka	
1.2.2 Management approaches and policy, legal & institutional reforms (integrated, community- based, multiple use) improved at 46 coral reef sites	Number of sites where management policies and institutional reform were improved 5	Site names Anambas, Bangka, Belitung, Natuna, Barelang .	
1.2.3 Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites	Number of sites where management tool developed and utilized 7	Senayang Lingga (Red), Bintan (Red), Batam (Red), Belitung (Red), Bangka (Red), Anambas (Yellow), Bengkayang (Red)	
1.2.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 46 sites [based on SAP results framework]	Number of sites where monitoring was practiced 122 monitored sites with 1154 observation stations	Evidence of changes (degradation rate at each site, positive/negative)	





SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

Site	Management approaches and policy, legal & institutional reforms (integrated, community-based, multiple use)		
Karimata Islands	Not evaluate yet		
Senayang Lingga	Not evaluate yet		
Bintan	Not evaluate yet		
Natuna	There is a Strategic Plan for the Natuna Regency Fisheries Service for 2016-2021. There is a		
	collaboration with Bakamla from 2017-2022 related to cooperation in securing the Natuna		
	sea. SKPT Natuna was formed.		
Batam/Pulau Abang	Not evaluate yet		
East Belitung/Momparang Island	The Regent of Belitung determined the waters of Belitung Island as a conservation area on		
Cluster and Surrounding Sea	September 22, 2020		
West Bangka/West Bangka Regency	Bangka made the Regional Regulation of Bangka Regency Number 10 of 2011 concerning		
	Coral Reef Management		
South Bangka/South Bangka	Bangka made the Regional Regulation of Bangka Regency Number 10 of 2011 concerning		
Regency	Coral Reef Management		
Anambas	In 2021 Anambas received a grant from the Anambas Regency government, namely a land		
	area of 6,400 m2 which was then built a TWP office, in addition there is a regional regulation		
	on coral reef management, namely Riau Islands Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2010.		
	Establishment of a partnership with the Bawah Anambas Foundation (BAF) for habitat		
	protection and rehabilitation and fish populations, monitoring of fish habitats and		
	populations, and increasing public understanding and awareness		
Begkayang Kalbar	The assistance provided by Coremap until 2019 has an impact on the development of coral		
71	reef cultivation which is claimed to have reached 70% of expectations		

See RWG-CR.4 Coral

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Red Conservation area initiated

Yellow Conservation area established

Green Conservation area is managed minimally

Blue Optimum conservation area

Gold Independent conservation area

Source: e-KKP3K (2012)

Site **Area Status** Nomenclature **Management Status** Decree Karimata Islands KemenHut Cagar Alam Laut None Minister of Forestry No. 381/Kpts-II/1985; reaffirmed SK. Minister of Forestry No. 259/Kpts-II/2000 Senayang Lingga **KKPD KKLD** Red Regent's Decree No. 280/KPTS/2014, Riau Islands Regency No.71/III/2002 Date 04-03-2002 Regent's Decree No. 261/VIII/2007 Bintan **KKPD KKLD** Red **KKPD KKLD** Regent's Decree no. 299 of 2007 dated 5 Natuna None September 2007 amendment to Decree No. 378 of 2008 Batam/Abang Island **KKPD TWP** Red Batam Mayor Decree No. Kpts 14/HK/VI/2007 on June 4 East **KKPD TWP** Number 304 Year 2011 Red Belitung/Momparang Island Cluster and Surrounding Sea DPL Decree of the Regent of West Bangka No. West Bangka/West **KKPD** Red Bangka Regency 188.45/352/2.05.01/2013 South Bangka/South **KKPD** DPL South Bangka Regent Decree None Bangka Regency No.188.45/119.4/DKP/2012 Yellow **KKPN TWP** Number 37/KEPMENKP/2014 **Anambas** Begkayang Kalbar **KKPD KKLD** Red Bengkayang Regent's Decree No. 220/2004

Site	Area (ha)	Coral Reef Area (ha)		Coral Status*	
Site		2008	2021	2008	2019
CAL Kepulauan Karimata	210,000.00	1,041	59,248.60	Good	N//
KKLD Senayang Lingga	385,467.50	4,735	419,134.75	Medium	Medium
KKLD Bintan	472,905.00	6,145	312,618	Medium	Medium
KKLD Natuna	142,997.00	15,905	9,800	Medium	Вас
WP Batam/Pulau Abang	66,867.00		47,500	N/A	Mediun
WP Belitung Timur/Gugusan Pulau-pulau Iomparang dan Laut Sekitarnya	124,320.70	2,271	1,321.08	Good	Good
PL Bangka Barat/Kabupaten Bangka Barat	2,161.70		2,475	N/A	Good
DPL Bangka Selatan/Kabupaten Bangka selatan	186.00	2,934	N/A	Medium	N/A
ΓWP Anambas	1,262,686.20	6,255	30,328.58	Good	Medium
KKLD Begkayang Kalbar	15,300.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	2,682,891.10	39,286	882,425.55		

^{*)} the Ministry of Environment and Forestry decree No 4 the year 2001 regarding the criteria of coral reef damage



SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

Site	Status of SAP 2021		
Kepulauan Karimata	3		
Senayang Lingga	3		
Bintan	3		
Natuna	3		
Batam/Pulau Abang	3		
Selat Nasik/Belitung Timur-Gugusan Pulau-pulau Momparang dan Laut Sekitarnya	2/3		
Bangka Barat/Kabupaten Bangka Barat	3		
Bangka Selatan/Kabupaten Bangka selatan	3		
Anambas	3, 4		
Begkayang Kalbar	3		

Regional action of SAP for Coral Reef

- 1 = Enhancment of resources and habitat management
- 2 = Public awearness, communication and education
- 3 = Research and monitoring
- 4 = Sustainibility and capacity building



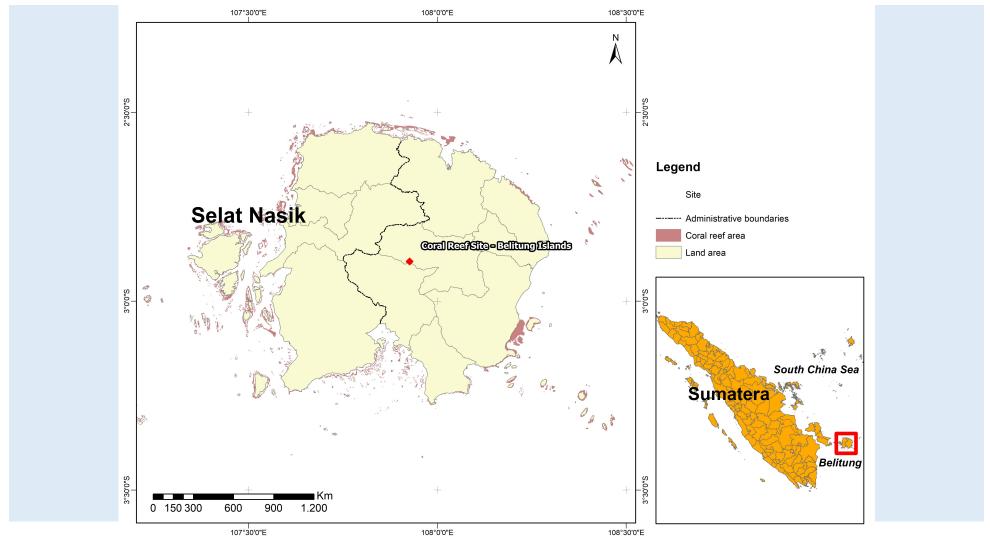


Integration of Traditional Wisdom and Practices in the Development and Implementation of a Coral Reef Management Plan and Legislation

- Site name: Selat Nasik, Belitung
- Issues and challenges
 - > Coral mining
 - > Cyanide (to catch ornamental reef fish)
 - > Trawl nets (*Pukat Kongsi*)







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Action taken

- > Developing a community-based management system involved numerous stakeholders from local government and communities at the district level (such as the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Bappeldada, Education Services, Tourism Services and NGOs.
- ➤ Promoting community awareness and education; consideration of local regulations; development of a resource management plan; information and public awareness activities; and evaluation of alternative livelihoods.
 - ✓ Public awareness activities included several community meetings, production and distribution of T- shirts and calendars to the Selat Nasik community.
 - ✓ Education activities took place in cooperation with the Education Service of Belitung District, and a syllabus was prepared and 1,400 guide books "Pesisir dan laut kita" (The Coast and Our Sea) were produced and distributed to all elementary school children in the Sub-District. Local teachers were also trained in using the guide book.
- > Control of activities on the coral reefs was undertaken through regular patrols by 20 volunteer reef watchers.
- Enhancing community income: enhancing production and quality of locally produced fish crackers and generating new products including jerked fish (dendeng ikan) and durian toffee (dodol durian).







Using the guide books "The Coast and Our Sea" in primary schools



Product development for enhanced community income



Reef watcher patrol





- 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 to resolve the dispute and agreed to adopt the following principles:
 - All disputes be settled in an amicable manner through discussion and not by force;
 - o FAD (rumpon) located close to the operational area of purse seine (payang) must be marked with a 2 m pole;
 - o Fish traps (bagan) 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,
 - o 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.





- 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 and the use of gear based on the Gersik agreements were considered by the Local Government of Belitung District.





Lessons Learned

- > 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 principles adopted at the site for dispute resolution between fishermen have potential for replication in other areas of Indonesia's South China Sea coast. Particularly in the Riau Islands area and coastal waters of West Kalimantan province where similar fishing methods are used and conflicts exist.
- 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 up-scaling 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.







KEPUTUSAN

MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 94/KEPMEN-KP/2020 TENTANG

> KAWASAN KONSERVASI PERAIRAN BELITUNG DI PROVINSI KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG

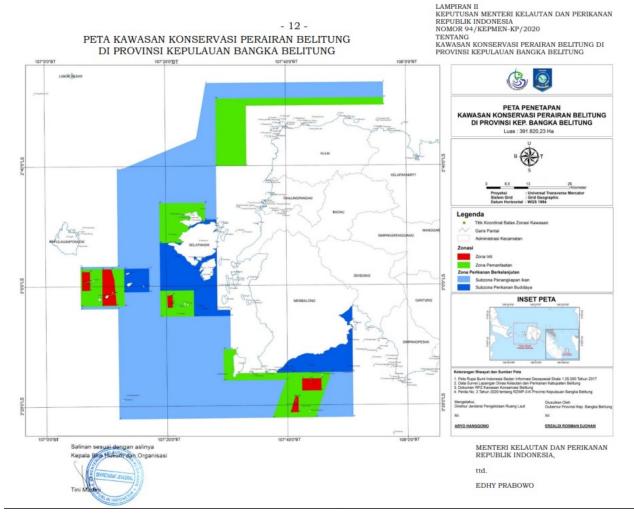
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

MENTERI KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

The target of legal regulations for coral reef conservation has been achieved, and even has been 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.











Present any gaps or challenges

- Current issues and challenges
 - > Impact of Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) fishing to coral reef
 - ➤ Marine pollution: marine debris and plastic and oil spill
 - > Sediment transport: land-based pollution
 - ➤ Lead Mining: sea-based pollution
 - > Regulation change
- Program Gap
 - ➤ The program still focuses on community capacity building and the preparation of management plans
 - > Surveillance and monitoring cannot be carried out by the province governance and the community because it is the authority of the provincial and central government
 - > Differences in understanding and capacity of the benefits and utilization of coral reef ecosystems



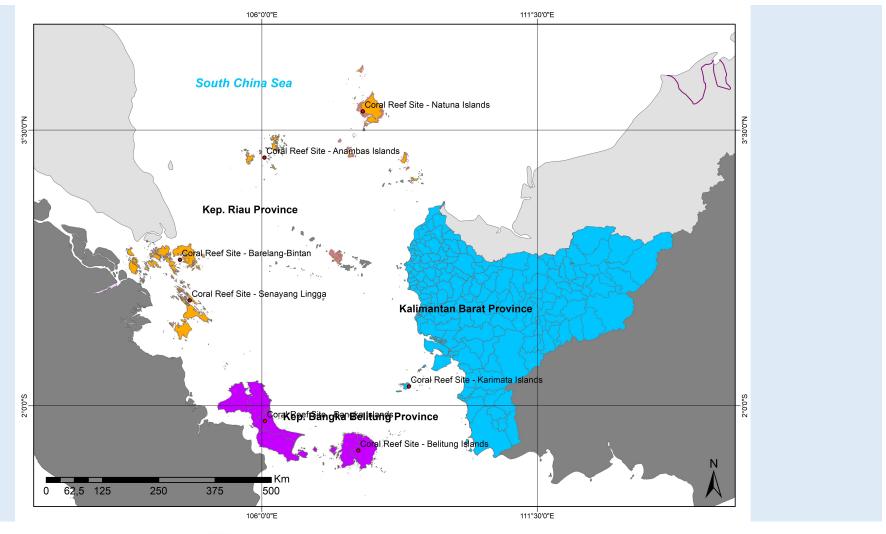


SAP Implementation: Consultations

- Discussion of activity plans with KLHK
- Discussion with Dr. Nurul Dwani Mirah Sjafrie as Demonstration Site Manager in Nasik Strait, Belitung related to the implementation of the previous program.



SAP Implementation: Site selection

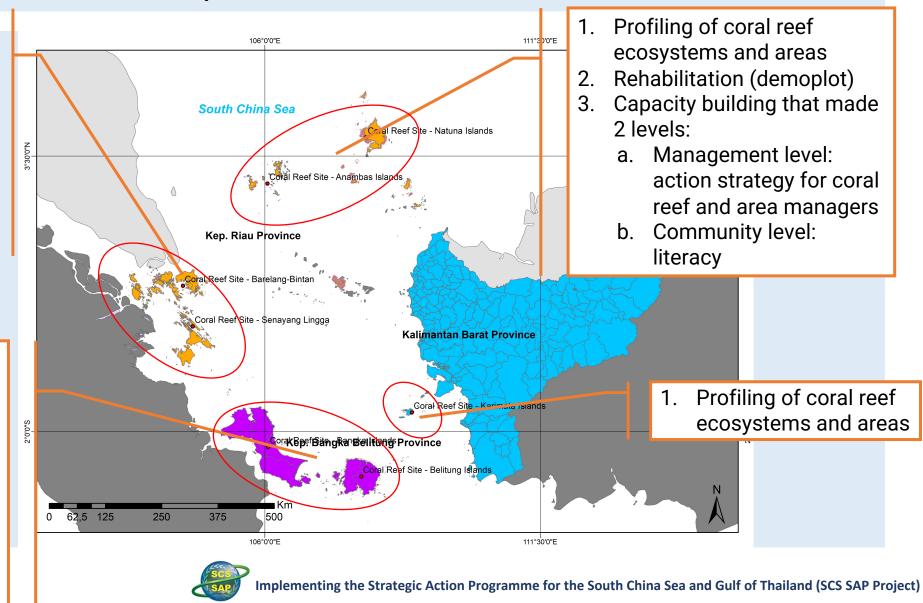




SAP Implementation: Activities

- Profiling of coral reef ecosystems and areas
- Capacity building that made 2 levels:
 - a. Management level: action strategy for coral reef and area managers
 - b. Community level: literacy

- 1. Profiling of coral reef ecosystems and areas
- 2. Rehabilitation (demoplot)
- Capacity building that made 2 levels:
 - a. Management level: action strategy for coral reef and area managers
 - b. Community level: literacy





Final considerations

- Compilation of profiling of coral reef ecosystems and areas → 7 sites
- Implementation of rehabilitation (demoplot) → 6 sites based on 3 regions (Bangka-Belitung, Bintan-Batam-Lingga, and Anambas-Natuna)
- Increased capacity of managers and communities in Bangka-Belitung, Bintan-Batam-Lingga, and Anambas-Natuna



Thank You

