



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

BEST PRACTICE MANGROVE MANAGEMENT IN THE REGION (Case Study in Angke Kapuk Management - INDONESIA)

FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON MANGROVES

Teleconference, 1 December 2021

13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)



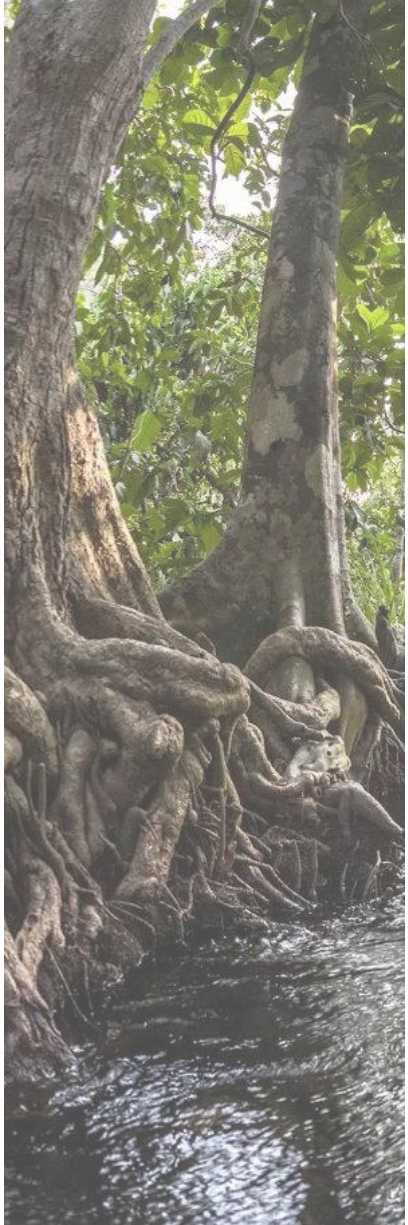
UNOPS



History and Condition

- The conversion process started in 1977, with the reason (Destroyed Forest Condition, Jakarta needs land for settlement, not in accordance with DKI Jakarta RTR 1965-1985)
- **Angke Kapuk forest area (Tegal Alur) 1,144 ha converted for PIK settlement (831.63 ha)**
- Release of forest area 831.63 : Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.097/Kpts-II/1988 dated February 9, 1988
- **Mangrove Area that was maintained was 327.70 ha consists of : Protected Forest (44 ha), Wildlife Reserve (25 ha), Tourisme Forest (99 ha), Nursery Area (110 ha) and LDTI (49,7 ha)**





History and Condition

- 1994 : Nature tourism mangrove business permit was granted to PT. Murindra Karya Lestari (99 ha)
- 1998 : Change of status of Muara Angke Nature Reserve to Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve (25 ha)
- 1996 - 2008: Indonesian Mangrove Foundation started Mangrove Rehabilitation Collaboration with Forestry Office and Environmental Office, BKSDA, Private (Pantai Indah Kapuk), University, Nature Lovers Organization, KEHATI Foundation, etc.



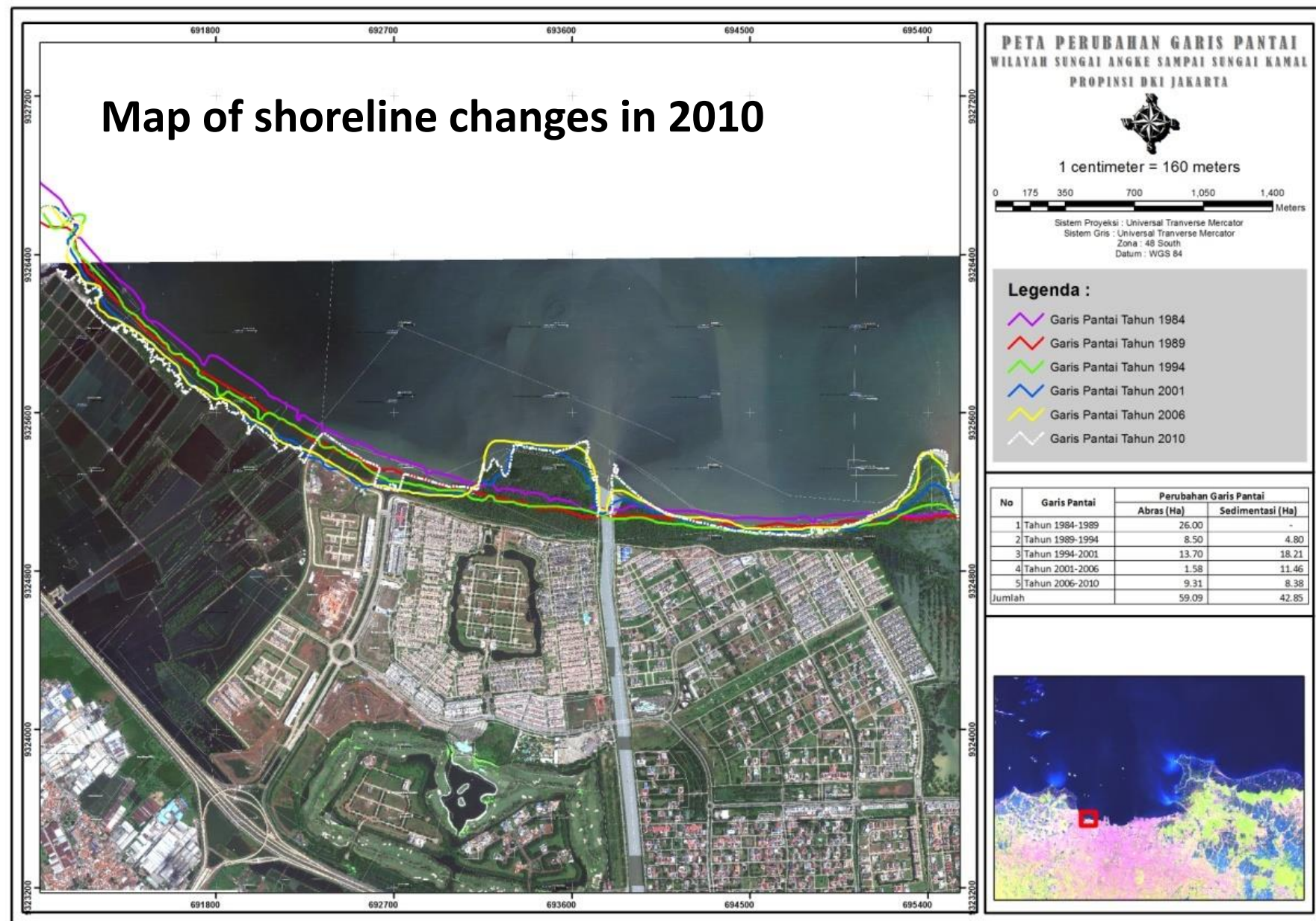


Land Use in 1984



A large tree with prominent buttresses and exposed roots growing over a body of water. The tree's trunk is thick and textured, with large, flat, horizontal buttresses extending from the main trunk. The roots are exposed and gnarled, hanging down into the water. The water is dark and reflects the surrounding greenery. The background is filled with lush green foliage and other trees, creating a dense forest scene.

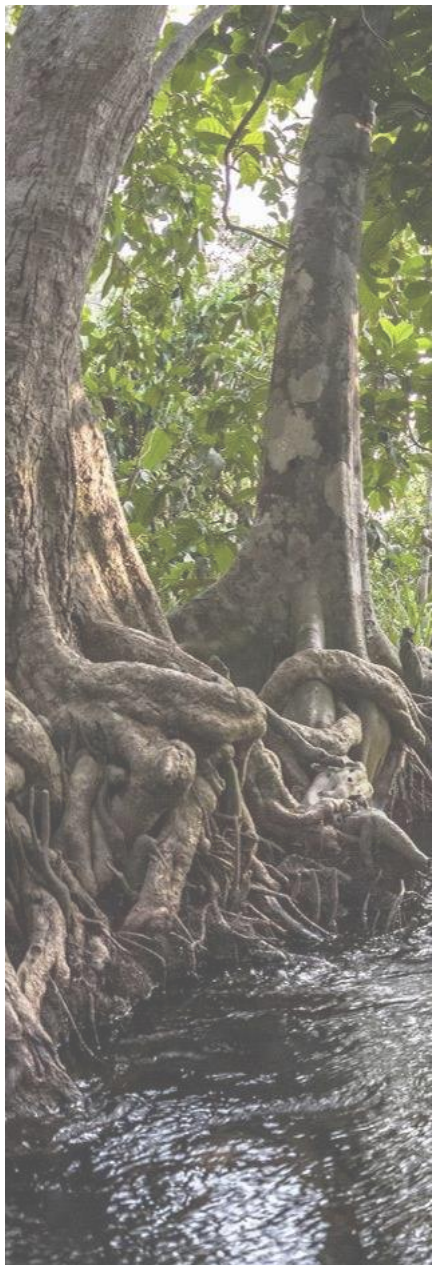






Spatial Land Use Planning of Jakarta City - 2010

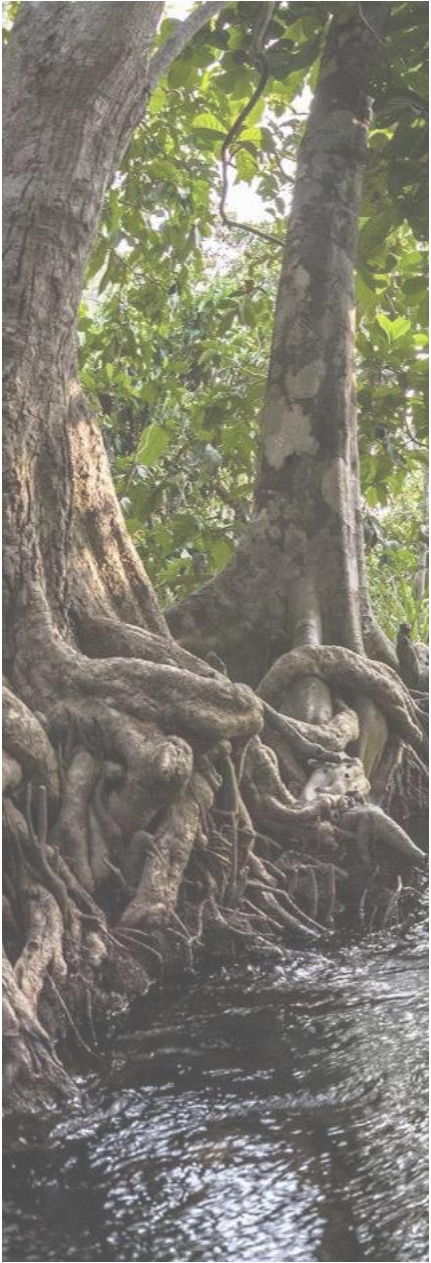




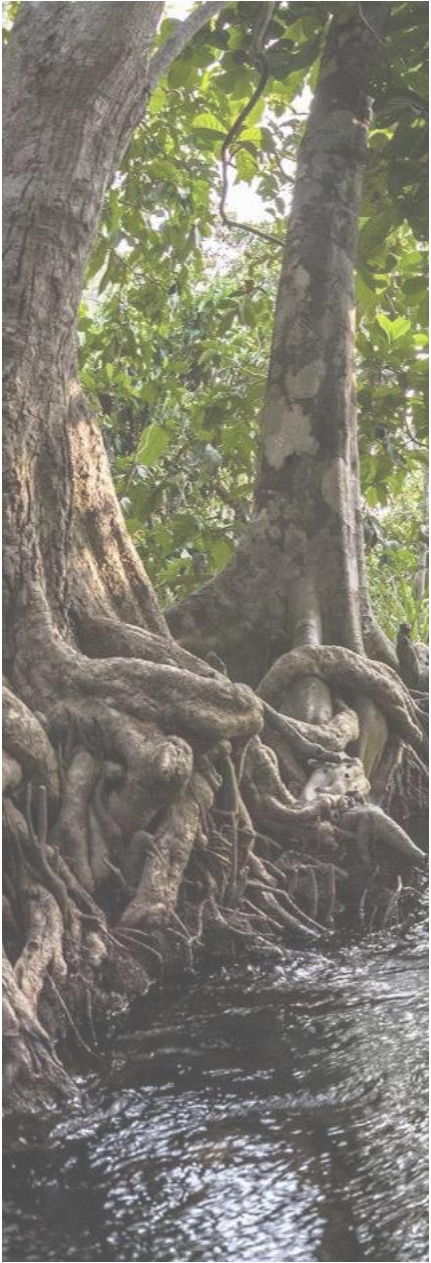
Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve (25 ha) - Before 1999



Restoration Mangrove (1999 - 2008)



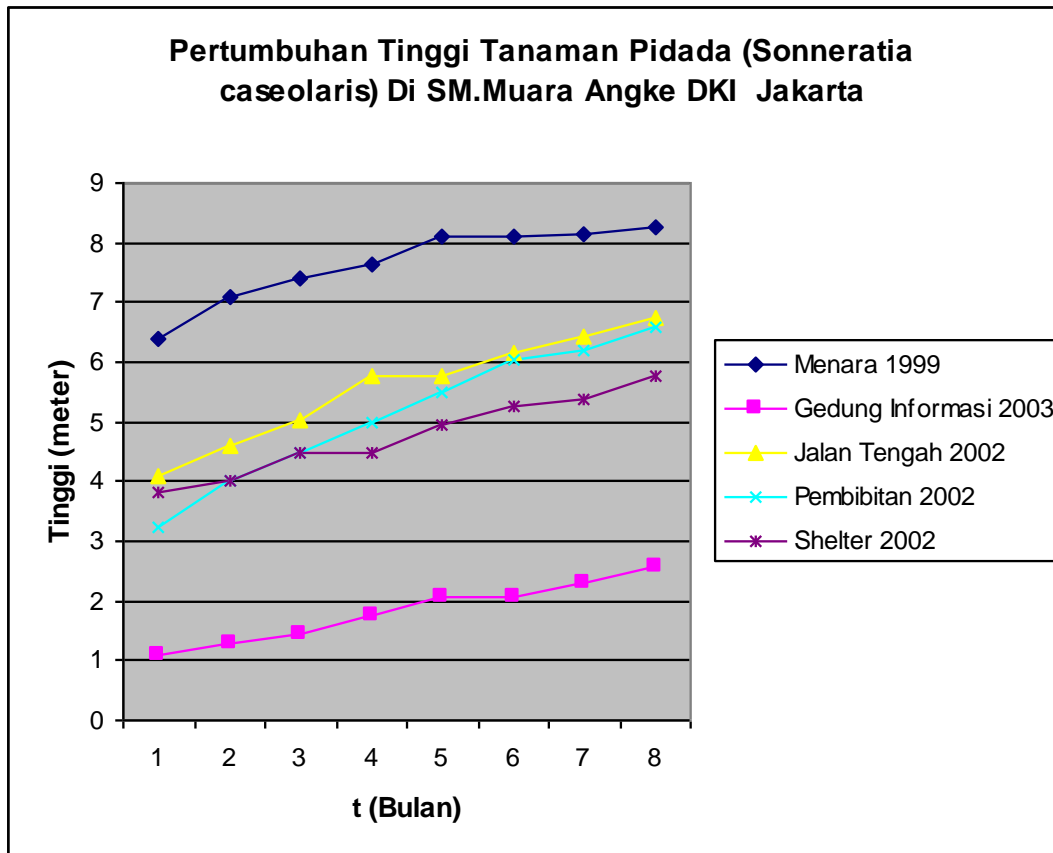
Mangrove Planting and Monitoring



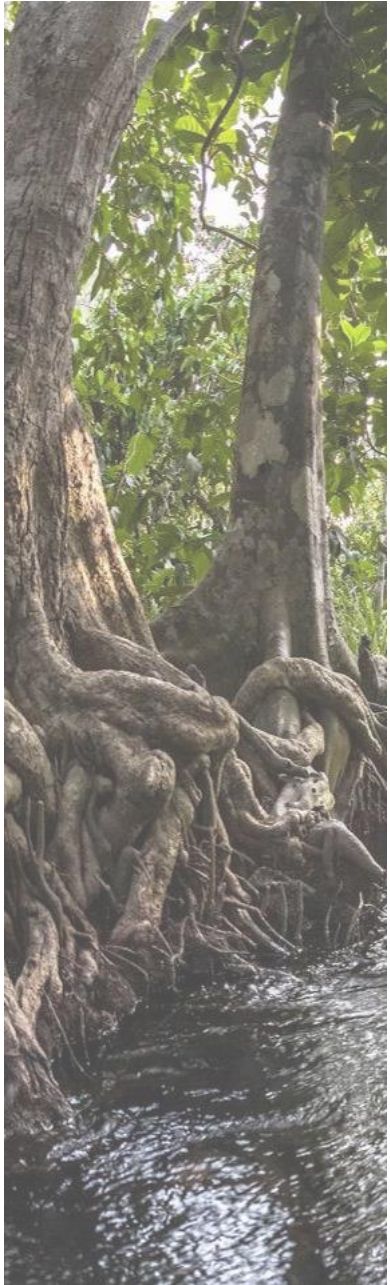
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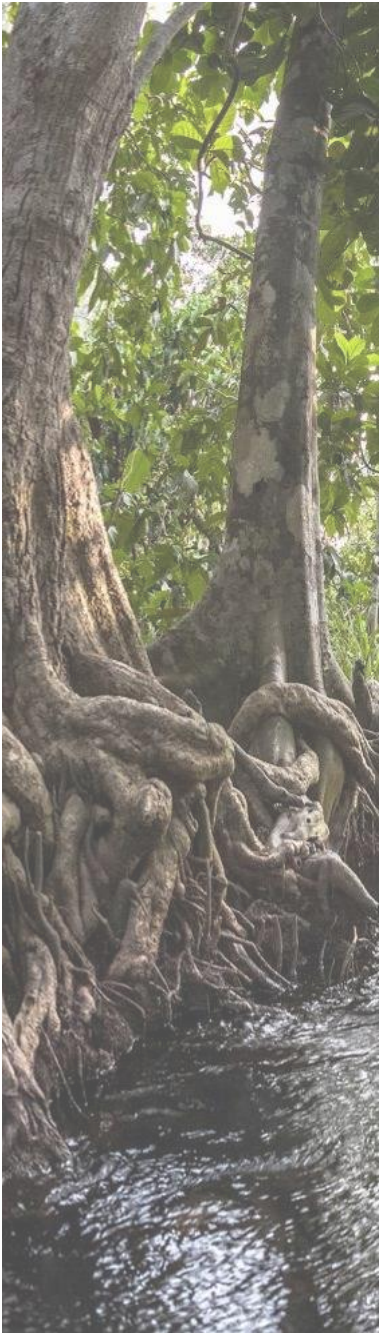
Rate of Growth *S.caseolaris* (50-60 cm/month)



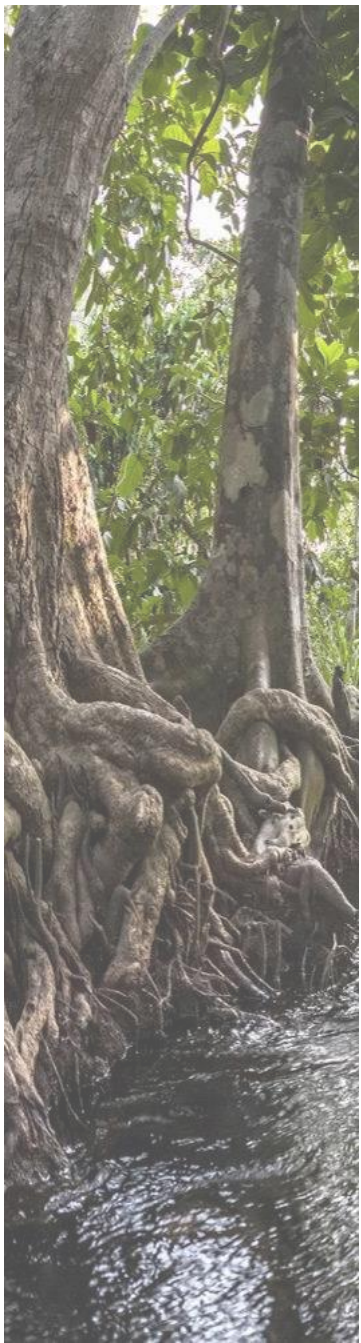
Stakeholder Meeting, Coordination and Fund Rising



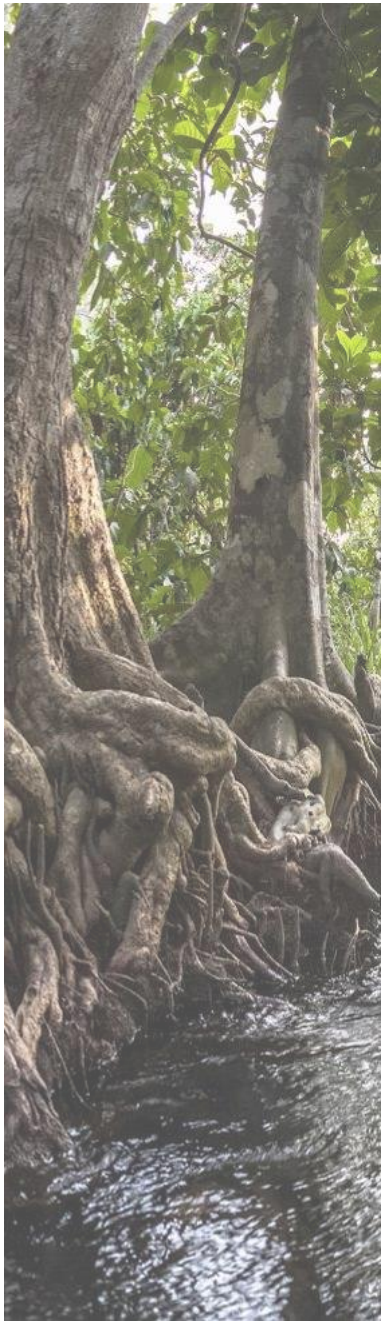
Angke Kapuk Mangrove Site in Tahun 2011



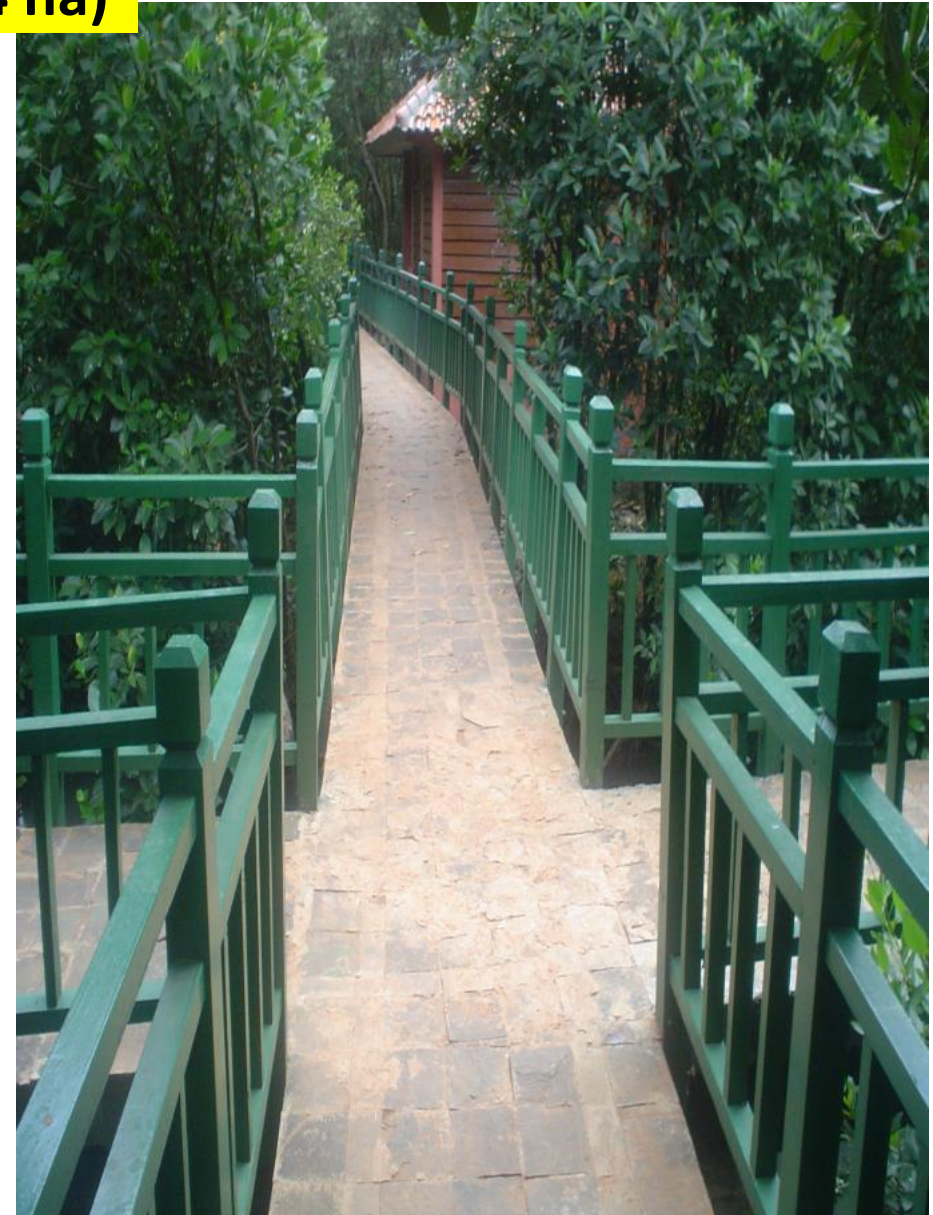
Angke Kapuk Wildlife Reserve (2011)



Angke Kapuk Protected Forest (44 ha)



Condition in 2000



Condition in 2011

Institution Propose in Mangrove Angke Kapuk Management

1. UU No.41 Tahun 1999
2. UU No.5 Tahun 1990
3. UU No. 26 Tahun 2007
4. UU.No.27 Tahun 2007....etc
5. PP No. 28 Tahun 2011...etc

Current Status Mangrove :

1. Protected Forest
2. Wildlife Reservea
3. Ecotourisme Park
4. Arboretum and Nursery
5. LDTI

PROTECTED AREA :

1. Protected Forest
2. Conservation Forest

Current Institution :

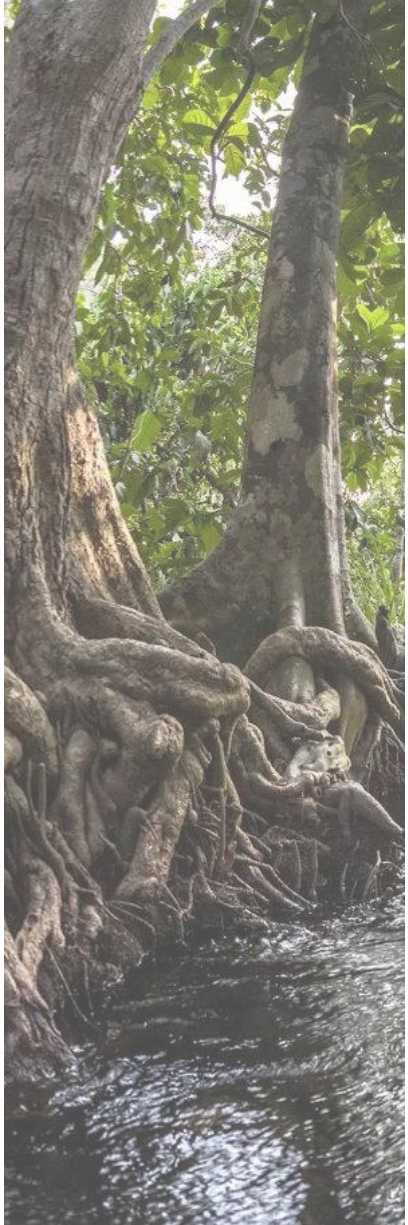
1. Central Gov
 2. Local Gov
 3. Budget
- Weak Capacity**

TAMAN HUTAN RAYA (Great Forest Park)

1. Protection Block
2. Utilization Block
3. Another Block

INSTITUTION

1. Local Govt. (Province)..... Powerfull
2. Central Govt.

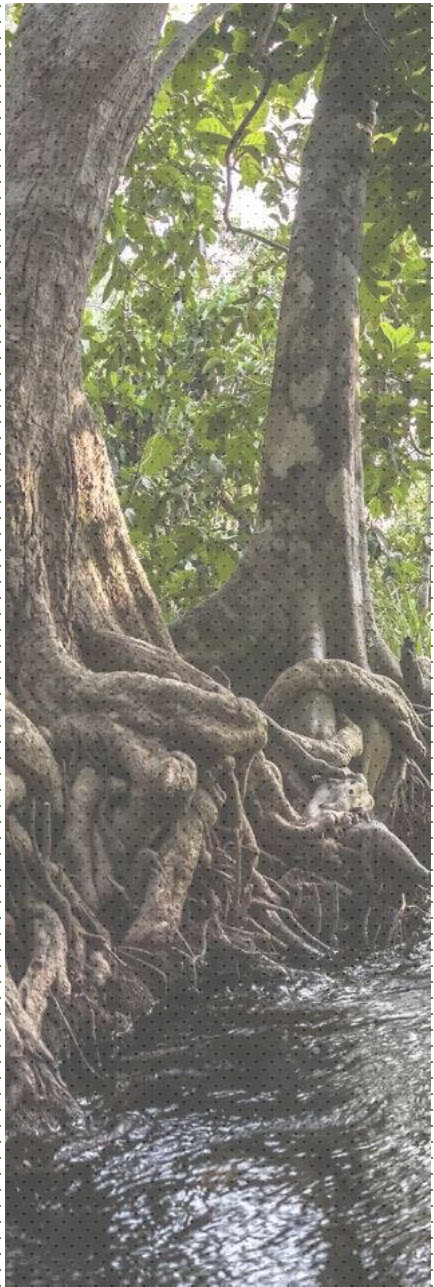


Conclusion

Based on best practices in Angke Kapuk , the sustainability of Mangrove Site management will be realized if:

- (1) Sustainability and high commitment of Stakeholder support (Government, Private, University, Community, NGO);*
- (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*





Thank You

