



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

## FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON SEAGRASS

*Teleconference, 3 December 2021  
13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)*

## National Presentations on SAP implementation INDONESIA



UNOPS



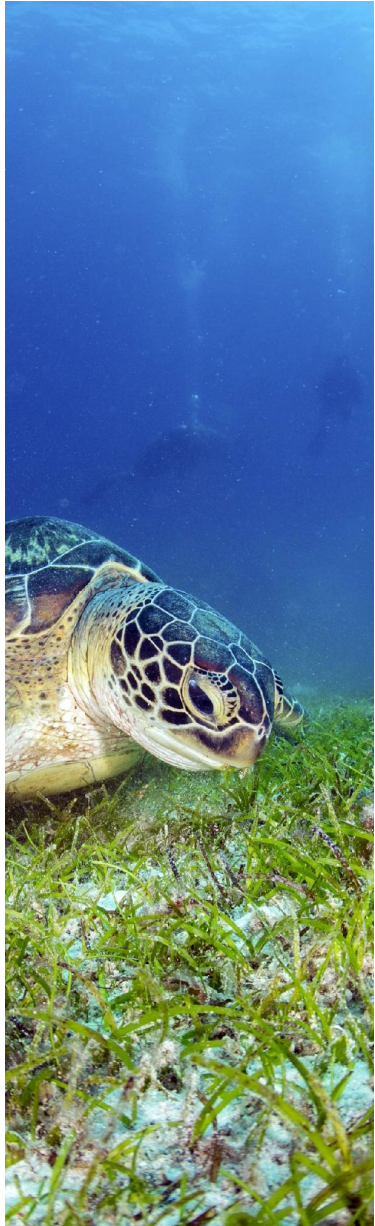
# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

## Achievements on local level (in the East Bintan)

- **The Establishment of EBCOMBO (East Bintan Collaborative Management Board).**

*This board was expected to be communicative forum to discuss environmental and socio-economic issues through cross sectorial in collaborative manner. Consist stakeholders of East Bintan coastal area such as Resort or Hotel owners, NGOs, Navy, Police, Fishery and Marine Affairs Office, Head of Sub District, Heads of Demosite villages BAPPEDA (District Planning and Development Body) and other relevant Stakeholders.*





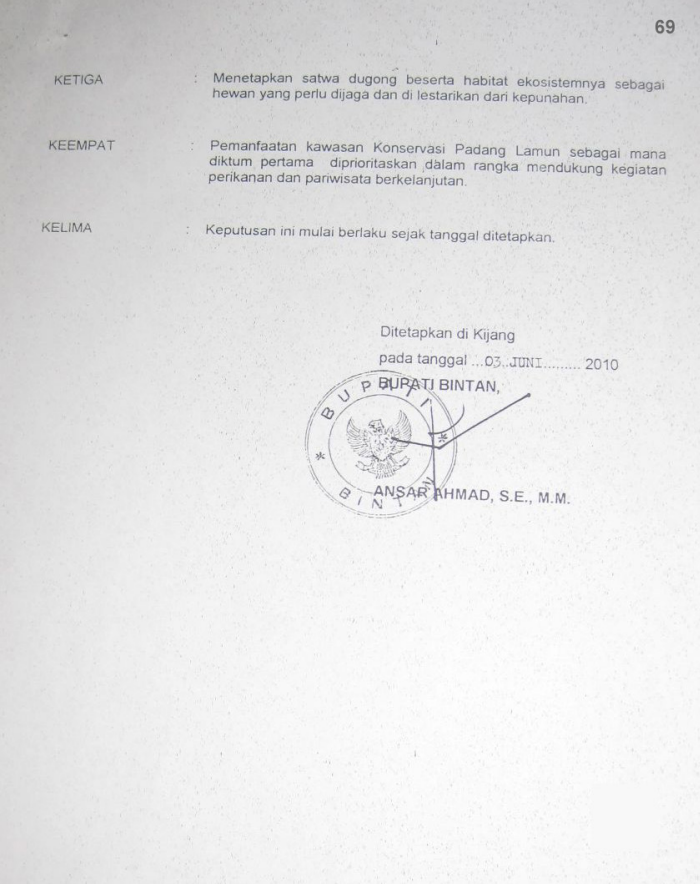
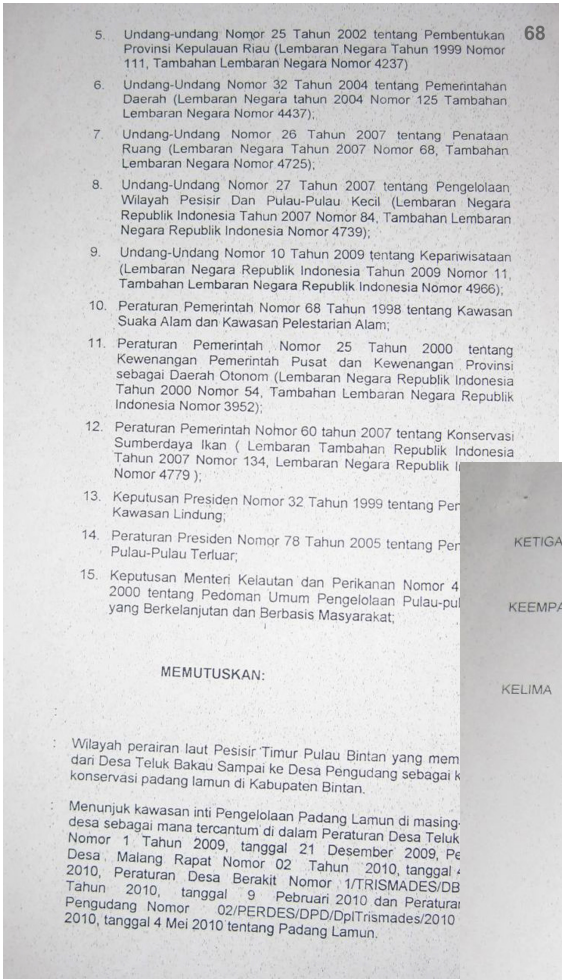
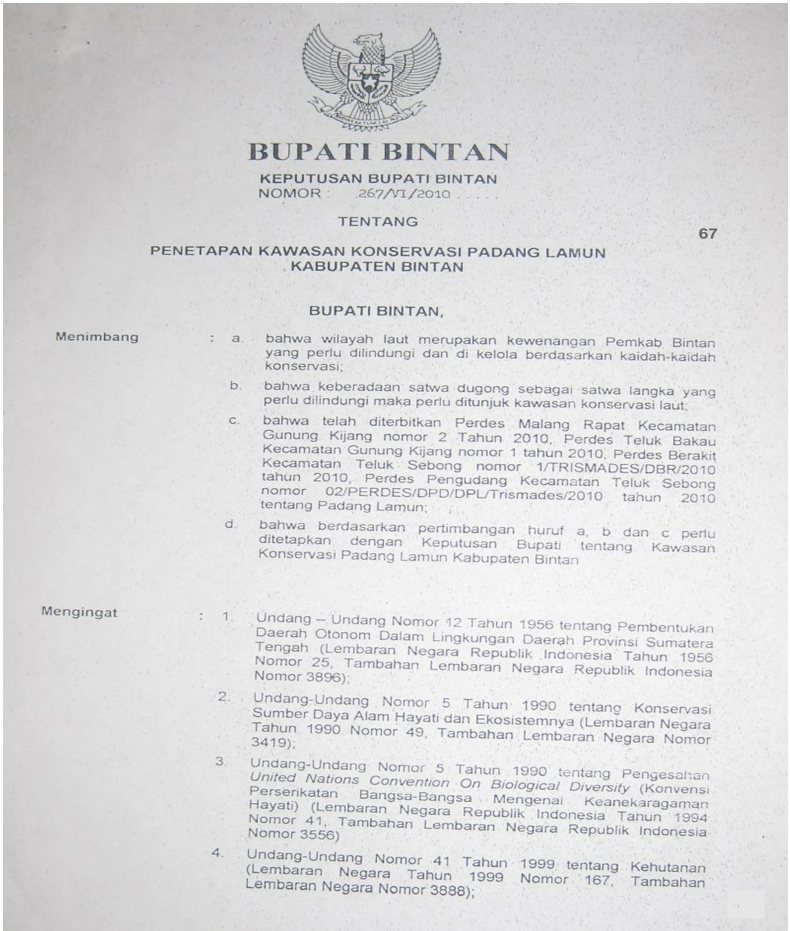
*Through 5 meetings during 2008 to 2010 it was resulting proposal to protect seagrass of the East Bintan and politically supported by Head of District through Decree No 257/VI/2010 to declare that all seagrass in coastal area of East Bintan was designated as conservation area and Dugong as marine protected animal.*

- *Resulting-- → **Approximately 2600 hectares seagrass area were declared as conservation area.***











- **Three reports were made to assist local government to improve coastal ecosystem in sustainable manner namely:**
  - *East Bintan Coastal resources Management Plan*
  - *East Bintan Coastal Area and Zoning Plan*
  - *Sustainable Tourisms Spatial Plan*
  - *Those were approved in 3rd meeting and was adopted in fifth meeting of EBCOMBO.*





## Achievements At the National level

Based on research on seagrass ecology under the SCS UNEP Project 4 significant results were achieved. .

### ***The National Conservation Strategy for Dugong in Indonesia***

The preparation was conducted during the National Conservation Workshop convened in Manado 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> December 2008

### ***The Strategy and action Plan on Seagrass Conservation***

Prepared and adopted during National workshop on Indonesian Seagrass Management This event was held in Jakarta on November 2009.

Sponsored by Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment and Research Center For Oceanography LIPI/TRISMADES.

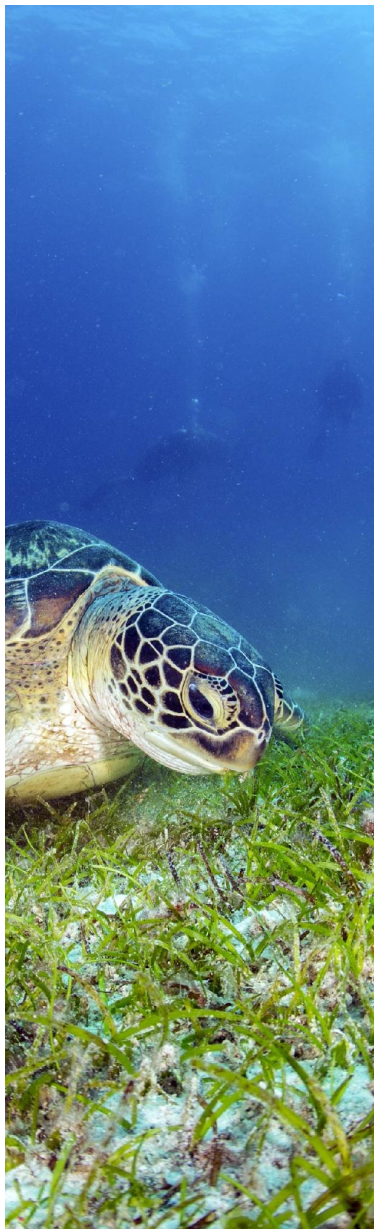
### **Revision of Government Regulation no.19/year 1999 concerning marine pollution and degradation**

The revision is concerning the development on Criteria for designation of seagrass condition. Held in Bandung November 2010

### ***The Project Website.***

Launched In November 2009, was viewed by more than 34,000 visitors from 25 countries during the period of the launch until September 2010.





# SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.3 Conservation, management and sustainable use of 15,848 ha of known seagrass area in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	2600 ha from proposed target of 1500 ha were designated as conservation areas.	<i>East Bintan Coastal Area</i>
1.3.1 Twenty-one seagrass areas totaling 15,848 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations	2600 hectares of 13 species of seagrass were protected through District Decree 257/VI/2010.	<i>East Bintan Coastal area</i>
1.3.2 Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal & institutional reforms	<i>Head of District through Decree No 257/VI/2010 to declare that all seagrass in coastal area of East Bintan was designated as conservation area and Dugong as marine protected animal.</i>	<i>East Bintan Coastal Area</i>
1.3.3 Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas identified in the prioritized listings of the SCS Project	<i>Have not been surveyed and monitored yet.</i>	<i>Have not been surveyed and monitored yet.</i>
1.3.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 20 sites [based on SAP results framework]	<i>Four Pondok Informasi (Village Information Center) in Desa Malang Rapat, Teluk Bakau, Tanjung Berakit and Pengudang were Established and still active.</i>	<i>Have not been surveyed and monitored yet.</i>

*See RWG-SG.4 Seagrass SAP Evaluation*







# SAP Implementation: Best Practices

- *Preparation phase is the key success to implement the program.*
- *Full time, skillful, and professional Key Personnel in the project site and contracted partner as the part of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) are strongly recommended*
- *Seagrass Conservation should be implemented not only through community based management but should also be prepared based on scientific approach.*
- *In establishing the area conservation we should only **propose or suggest the options** based on scientific approach and let the community board decide it.*
- *National or local political dynamic often change the priority of local authority in responding the environment and conservation issues. This will influence the sustainability of the project.*





# SAP Implementation: Consultations

- *Present the national consultations, site visits, data and information gather conducted and key findings (bearing in mind the projects outputs) that were conducted in 2021. Add photo if available*
- *Not available*



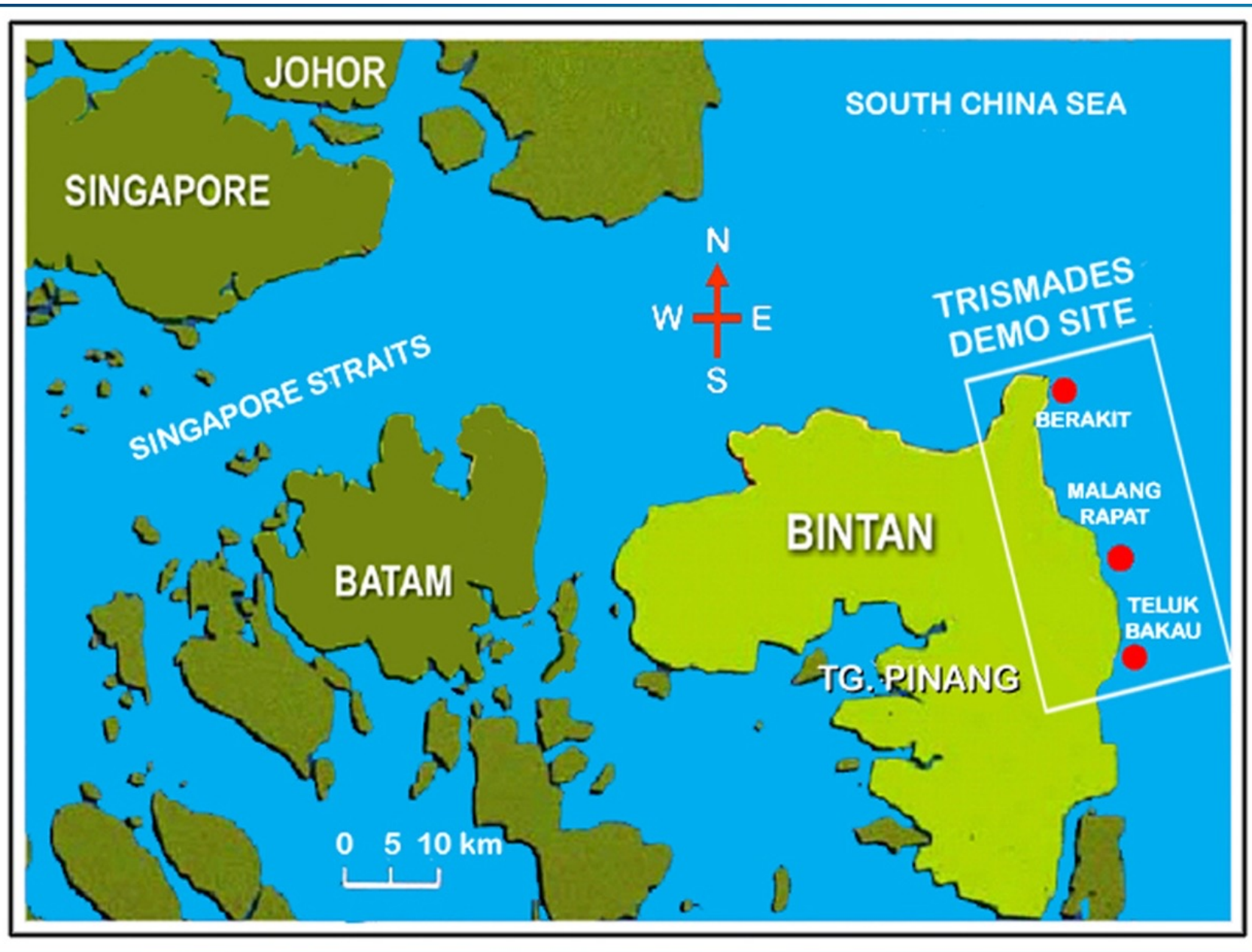


# SAP Implementation: Site selection

## A. Site characteristics and baseline

- East Bintan is the largest (1,591 km<sup>2</sup>) island among the 3,200 islands in the Riau Archipelago Province.
- It is located about 610 km northwest Jakarta and about 45 km south east of Singapore and lies in Malacca strait. It takes 1 hour by plane from Jakarta and 45 minutes by speed boat from Singapore.
- It has beautiful coastal area. Seagrass is mainly distributed along the east coast of East Bintan Approximately 2,600 hectares of seagrass and namely 10 of 13 seagrass species in Indonesia were reported in this area.









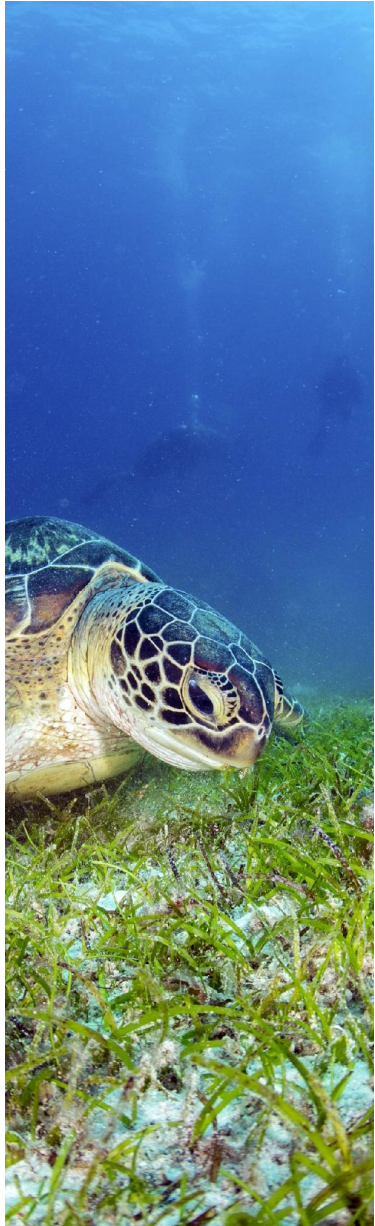
## Rationale of the site

- The site is transboundary significant since it is located in the South China Sea and bordering with 2 countries Malaysia and Singapore.
- The Existence of transboundary significant of marine animal s migration route such as Dugong and turtles is consider to be the priority of attention of the Biodiversity concern.
- Concerning as the first Seagrass Demosite in Indonesia

## Threat

- Land base pollution and illegal sand mining
- Development of resorts as demanded by the fast growing of tourisms industry causing the decrease of the quality and quantity of seagrass ecosystem directly or indirectly.
- Sea base pollution such as “tar ball” from the international shipping activities in certain season frequently disturb badly to the coastal ecosystem mostly in the northern part of East Bintan.
- Lack of knowledge and information of seagrass of the high level to the low level of community lead to the lack of awareness on the important role of seagrass ecosystem.





# SAP Implementation: Activities

Three main components activities to be accomplish

1. Strengthening the management of seagrass and associated biota
2. Raising awareness and capacity building for coastal community especially young generation
3. Promoting sustainable economic leverage activities through alternative income generation in effective and efficient manner





# Final considerations

Preparation phase of the project is consider to be the key of success before project site was decided. And this is recommended to all proposed sites. The main activities namely:

- *Gathering Data and information (old and up to date) of the proposed management site especially geographical, demographical, ecological, biological aspects also current management status*

( This step of preparation resulting the rank based on the information and data of proposed site, so we can decide which site is eligible to be funded by GEF)

- *Personal approach to the key personnel from the highest to lowest rank of local authority to convince the benefit of the project is very significant. So we can obtain political, substantial, or if it possible financial (co-financing) support for the success of the project implementation. Without this, the implementation and sustainability of the project will be fail.*

