

# Developing A Marine Spatial Planning; Lessons from Integrated Spatial Plan for City of Balikpapan, Indonesia

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## Outline

- Background
- The Jakarta Declaration (2004)
- Marine Spatial Planning
- Development Process
- Concluding Remarks

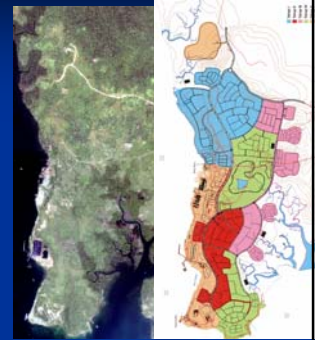


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## City of Balikpapan, Indonesia



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## Background - City of Balikpapan

- Population : 530,000 (2004)
- 1 of 9 National Activity Centres of Indonesia
- Major airport and harbour
- International and regional shipping lane
- Main access to Eastern Indonesia and Kalimantan
- Natural resources : oil & gas, timber, coal mining, biodiversity
- 32 watersheds area
- Biodiversity

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## City of Balikpapan



• Harbour and transportation

• Traditional Fishing

• Docking

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## City of Balikpapan, Indonesia



• Hydrocarbon exploration & refinery

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### City of Balikpapan - Biodiversity



• Nipah

• Sea Grass

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• Mangrove

### City of Balikpapan - Biodiversity



• Pesut (*Orcaella brevirostris*)

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### City of Balikpapan - Biodiversity



• Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*)

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• Dolphins

### Background

- City of Balikpapan Spatial Planning Team
- USAID - Coastal Resources Management Project II (US Government and Government of Indonesia)
- Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia

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### The Jakarta Statement – FIG Regional Conference 2004

Surveyors can in a manifold way contribute to a more sustainable development from establishing a basic geodetic framework to monitoring measurements in risk areas, starting from cadastre, titling, valuation, spatial data infrastructure and planning to comprehensive land management in urban, rural, coastal and marine zones. (FIG, 2004)

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### Marine Spatial Planning

- Dept. of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Rep. of Indonesia has a role to develop the concept of marine spatial planning, as part of integrated spatial planning (BKTRN, 2003).
- Some keywords in *marine spatial planning* (after WWF, 2003):
  - a. considering the overall objectives
  - b. possibility to reduce conflicts of use
  - c. decision making includes cumulative effects and combination
  - d. forward looking
  - e. provides clear mechanism, easy access for stakeholder and clear roles in planning and management of marine activities

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### Concluding Remarks

- It is important to have a marine spatial planning. While awareness and needs for marine spatial planning increase to a large extent, development of spatial data infrastructure also has high priority for land, coastal zone and marine environment.
- Devolution of power and manpower from the central government to the autonomous regions should be *consistently* and *conscientiously* implemented.
- A statutory body should be established to *administer and manage* the ocean space, includes administering the marine and cadastral boundaries at sea

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## Thank You

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**Balikpapan Bay**

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