

Integrating Terrestrial Spatial Plan and Sea-use Zoning Plan: Indonesia's Experience

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Indonesia is an archipelagic state with a total number of 17.480 islands, and 95.181 km coastline. Indonesia has a total area to about 7.9 million km² and 242 million inhabitants. Land area covers 1.9 million km², and two thirds of Indonesia's area is composed of inland seas, territorial waters and exclusive economic zone.

Terrestrial Spatial Planning is a common practice in Indonesia, and since Law No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning is enacted, it became a mandatory process. National Government as well as regional governments are mandated to develop spatial plan which is divided into national spatial plan, provincial spatial plan and district spatial plan. The law also stated that spatial plan should cover terrestrial area as well as marine and underground area. However, the spatial plan developed so far is focused only on the terrestrial area.

On the other hand, Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal and Small Islands stated that every provincial and district government should implement integrated coastal management through the development of strategic plan, zoning plan, management plan and action plan. The development of the coastal and small islands areas should be based on these plans. The question is how to integrate terrestrial spatial plan and sea-use zoning plan. This paper will explain Indonesia's experience in the process of integrating those plans.



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