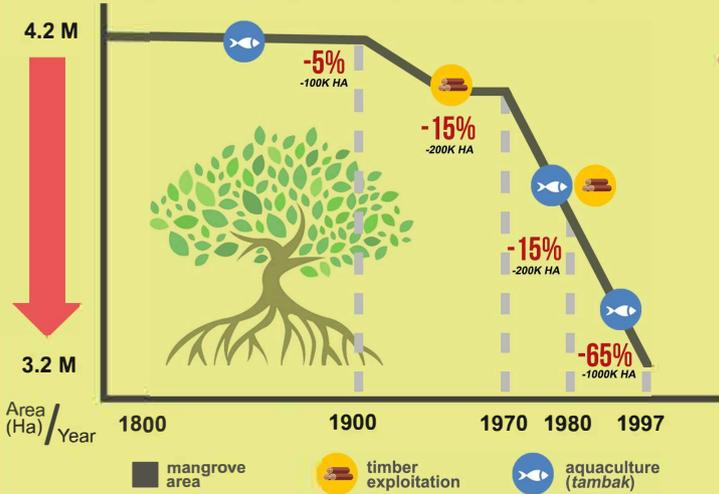


# REVERSING THE LOSS OF INDONESIA'S MANGROVES

## INDONESIA'S MANGROVE COVER AREA



### 200K HA LOSS DUE TO

**Timber Booming**  
Government Regulation No. 20/1970  
easier permits to exploit mangrove forest area

### 350K HA LOSS DUE TO

**Prohibition of Shrimp Trawling Activities**  
Presidential Decree No. 39/1980  
shrimp traders shifted their source to aquaculture, converting mangrove forest into brackish-water ponds (tambak)

### 400K HA LOSS DUE TO

**Asian Financial Crisis 1997**  
Indonesia's Rupiah Value Deflated  
the shrimp export price extremely high in local currency

SINCE 1800, **1 MILLION HA** OF MANGROVE HAS BEEN DEGRADED

**MANGROVE LOSS 15 X AREA OF SINGAPORE**

## THE MISSING PIECE OF THE CURRENT SOLUTION

It hardly address **aquaculture**, which is the major contributing factor

Mangrove loss rates **2X** planting effort success rates

Manual planting fail to restore mangrove forest ecological function



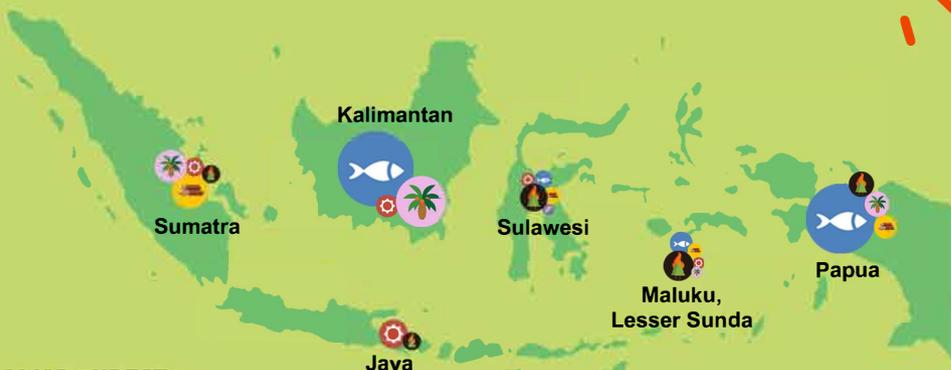
PROTECTING THE EXISTING MANGROVE IS FAR MORE EFFECTIVE THAN REPLANTING ACTIVITIES TO AVOID FUTURE LOSS

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE CONTINUE BUSSINESS AS USUAL

### POTENTIAL MANGROVE LOSS DUE TO

SHRIMP CULTIVATION FARM  
**600K HA**

PALM OIL INDUSTRIES  
**100K HA**



### MAJOR THREATS



**3 forward strategies** to reverse the loss of **Indonesia's mangroves**

**NORMALIZATION OF PRODUCTION TO SATURATE SHRIMP DEMAND COULD AVOID MANGROVE LOSS** UP TO **600K HA**

**WITHDRAW PALM OIL CONCESSIONS FROM THE MANGROVE AREA TO AVOID FURTHER LOSS** UP TO **100K HA**

**MANGROVE RESTORATION THROUGH NATURAL RECOLONIZATION TO RESTORE THEIR ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION IS ONLY RECOMMENDED IN JAVA AND URBAN AREAS**