VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

The ecosystem of mangrove forest at Muara Angke is integral part of Jakarta Bay and the surrounding environment. Almost all activity, development, social, economics, cultural especially physical development activity is related closely with the bay’s environment. Therefore, the mangrove forest resources of the bay as vital component of natural environmental balance need to be guarded and maintained from degradation and destruction.

Based on the result of research, subsequent discussion and field study conducted on the research titled “The Policy Analysis of Coastal Ecotourism Development on Muara Angke Mangrove Ecosystem, Jakarta Bay, Indonesia”, it can be concluded that all along the Northern coast of what now is DKI Jakarta was originally mangrove forest ecosystem, complete with all richness of bio diversity contained in it. However, nowadays, the remaining forested areas was only can be found at the Muara Angke forest zone (327.70 Ha). Forests that the condition is reasonably good and the management status still provide quite high protection values are the protected forest (50.8 Ha) and the Muara Angke (25.02 Ha).

Each zone has its own potency for ecotourism, such as:

- The unique and beautiful of scenery at Jakarta Bay
- The diversity of vegetation wildlife and mangrove waters biota
- The specific features of local community’s culture

In addition, the position of DKI Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia and the gate of all state’s guests, then the existence of Muara Angke forest zones, which also represent the original mangrove ecosystem in DKI Jakarta, then the forested areas are
of Muara Angke is highly important to be maintained and preserved for the future generation to come and as the National pride.

Based on the above potency, then the opportunity to develop ecotourism in this mangrove forest is very high. Ecotourism is one form of recreation, which really heavily on the beauty and richness of nature. Best on spatial allocation, ecotourism activities which can be adopted or accommodated then was divided into two parts, i.e.,

1. Scientific tour activity, this is one kind of ecotourism activities which was intended to provided or to improve knowledge on the whole aspect of mangrove in the Muara Angke, consisted of:
   a) Introduction on the mangrove vegetation, one kind of ecotourism which will provided scientific information to the visitor on:
      ♦ Habitat of mangrove vegetation
      ♦ Observation on the structure of mangrove vegetation
      ♦ Species identification of mangrove vegetation
   b) Introduction to wild life (learning to know the wild life) is a challenging activity and requested patience, because wild life is mobile or moving around. This activity is mine focused on creatures from vertebrata kingdom.
   c) Research is useful and beneficial activity for education as well as the development of science. The activity consisted of works such as research related with mangrove ecosystem and watershed ecosystem management, the research work can be suspected on perfected zones and mangrove waters

2. Recreational activity, with the purpose to obtain enjoyment and providing first hand experience to the visitor; this consisted of:
   ♦ General tour/sight seeing
   ♦ Photography hunting
Bird watching

Board walk experience

Fishing sports

Cultural introduction to the local community

All the above works can be implemented on both mangrove forest ecotourism zones and mangrove waters ecotourism zones. If these ideas was implemented, that will need ecotourism development plan which based on the principal of environmental conservation. The physical development concept is environmentally friendly planning and construction, which basically facility construction, that will assume the safety and comfortability of human, e.g. protection against weather, good air circulation, clean etc.

Another opportunity that will be able to accommodate special scientific activity, e.g. research and development studies, is at the perfected mangrove zones and protected water zones. Whereas more common scientific research (i.e. introduction or identification of vegetation and wild life) and recreational activities can be conducted in the mangrove ecotourism zones and mangrove waters ecotourism zones.

The less productive fishery pond can be reclaimed and converted into community settlement; whereas the productive fish ponds and located close to mangrove zones can be maintained and developed as a tourism attraction of silvio fishery concept.

The perception of government and private sectors on coastal zone spatial use at DKI Jakarta, was focused more on mangrove ecosystem based on environment consideration. Whereas the perception of the community was dominant on fishery activity by sociological aspect consideration, i.e. the fish ponds business had been traditionally carried out for generations.
Considering the results from coastal ecotourism development, the results from Analytical Hierarchy Process and the available Spatial Use Plan, as well as present condition of regional development then in order to solve the conflict at the Jakarta Bay. It was recommended as mangrove forest zones for coastal ecotourism development, because the surrounding industry was not productive. Therefore, the land can be converted.
6.2 Recommendation

- This research can be extended further, by in the depth research on economic values which can be contributed by mangrove forest ecosystem, either direct economic values (from revenue from entry payment to the recreational forest) or the indirect value (the contributed ecological values).

- Indonesia should utilized institutional facilities presently available as soon as possible, such as forestry agency, tourism agency and other related institution, who can act professionally and responsible in the effort to develop coastal ecotourism better, especially mangrove forest ecotourism; therefore a tourism perfect can be sustainable.

- Government of Indonesia should ascertain the law product, especially use spatial use law(s) which is clear, bounding and has powerful impact, hence any land that already has clear assignment can/not be replaced at its function was change. Policy on management a monitoring is needed between variants activities, which is holistic in principal and tailored to the local characteristics.

- Long term co-operation should be made with universities, both as National level or International hence all effort on mangrove forest ecosystem conservation can play their function properly, i.e. has user and was not wasted.

- A revision should be conducted on the spatial use plan because the present spatial use plan was irrelevant or incompetent against the present condition and regional development. Community that suffered impact from the development occurred on the area can be relocated to a much better location.

- Socialization should be carried out to the community in the preparation effort on the increasingly grow industrial activity, in the present trend toward global economic
development for the New Indonesia Era. In this case, among other, through the improvement of community educational level.

As the capital of the state, Jakarta represents the center of activities of the Government, Education, Tourism, and Culture, marked by the ever increasing population, which make living necessities, such as science and educational research facilities, as well as recreation facilities are significantly need.