

6. FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

6.1 Future Land Use Plan in South Sumatra Province

Based on the law number 24, 1992 and province regulation number 5, 1994. The spatial plan of South Sumatra Province was established in 1992 and then revised in 1999. The expired time of this plan is 15 years from 1999 to 2014. However, considering the current economic situation of Indonesia, this spatial plan can be fully considered to revise again without big update. Therefore, it is possible to use this spatial plan as in 2020. The spatial planning map and table of land use area are shown in **Figure C6.1.1**.

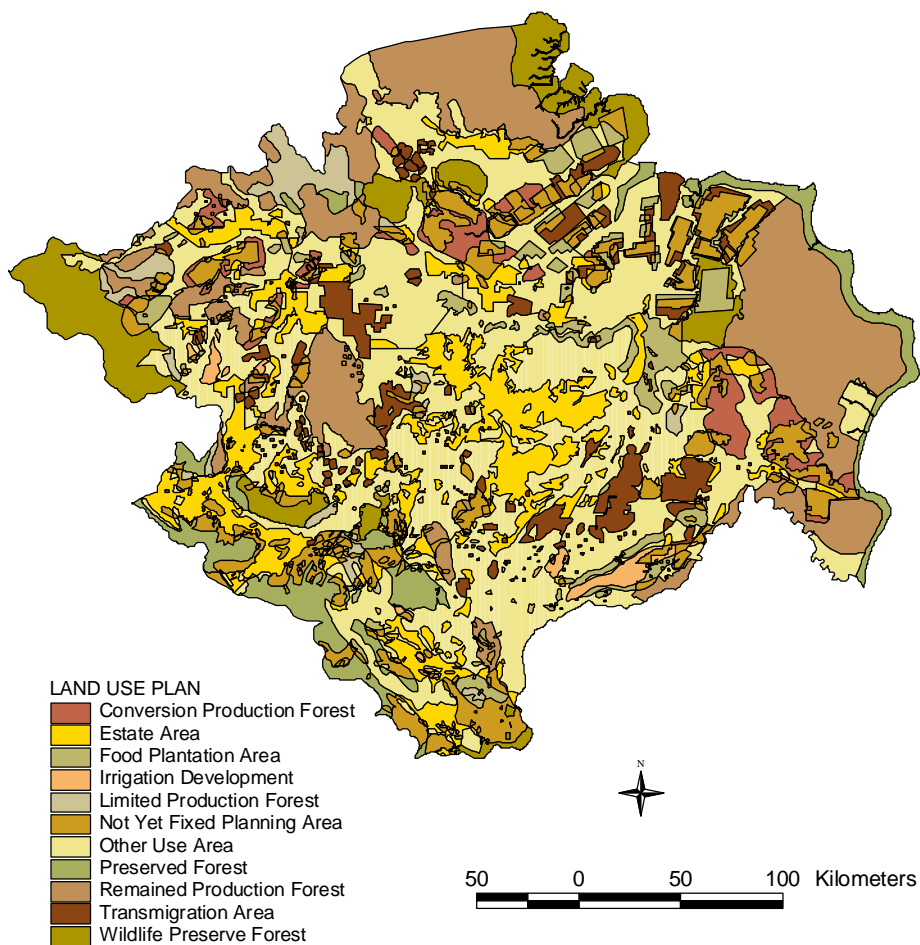


Figure C6.1.1 Land Use Plan in South Sumatra Province

6.1.1 The Preserved Area

The preserved area in South Sumatra Province includes wild life preserved area, preserved forest, other local protected area and disaster area. The wild life preserved area and preserved forest include Kerinci Seblat National Park, Great Forest Park, Tourism Forest and Cultural Preserved Area. The planning map is shown in **Figure C6.1.2**. The local protection area includes each border area, River border area, Lake border area or water reservoir, Peat moss area, Water resources local area, Shore with mangrove forest and nypa fruticans. The Disaster dangerous area includes Sag disaster dangerous area and Flood disaster dangerous area.

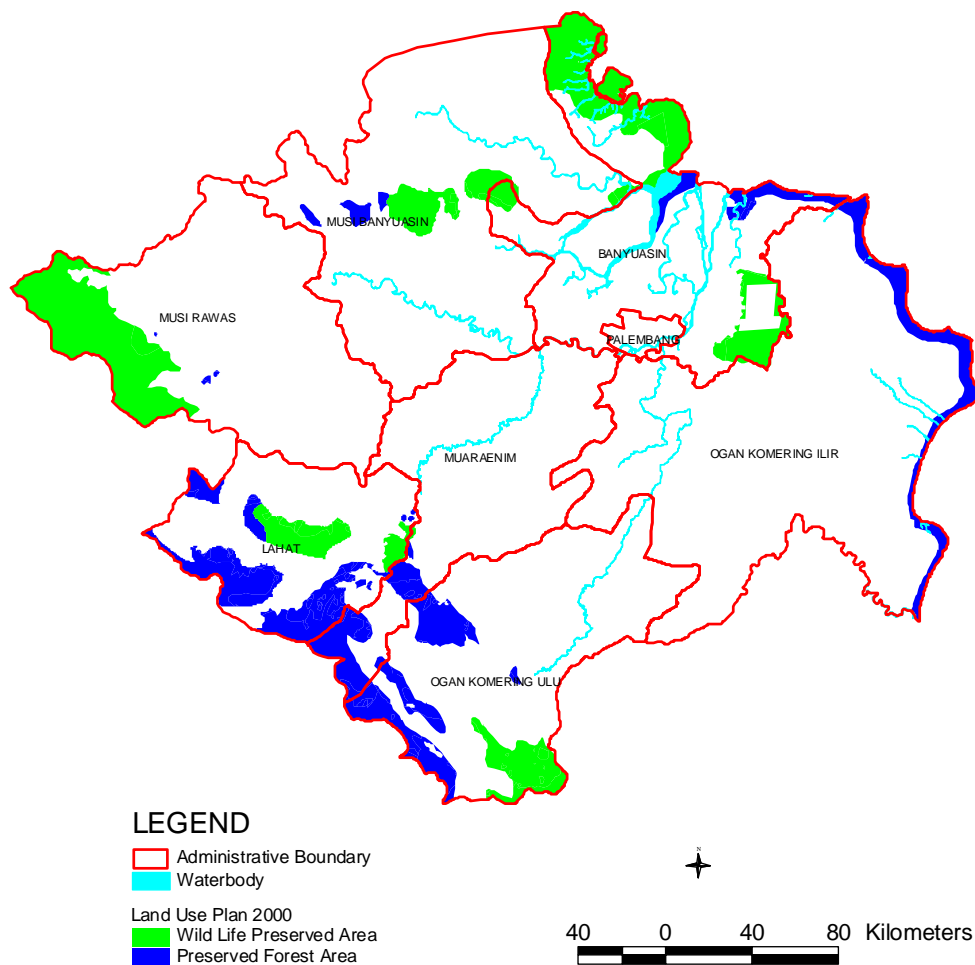


Figure C6.1.2 Preserved Area Planning Map

6.1.2 Development Plantation Area

Development plantation area in South Sumatra includes production forest area and agricultural area. The production forest and agricultural area are shown in **Figure C6.1.3**.

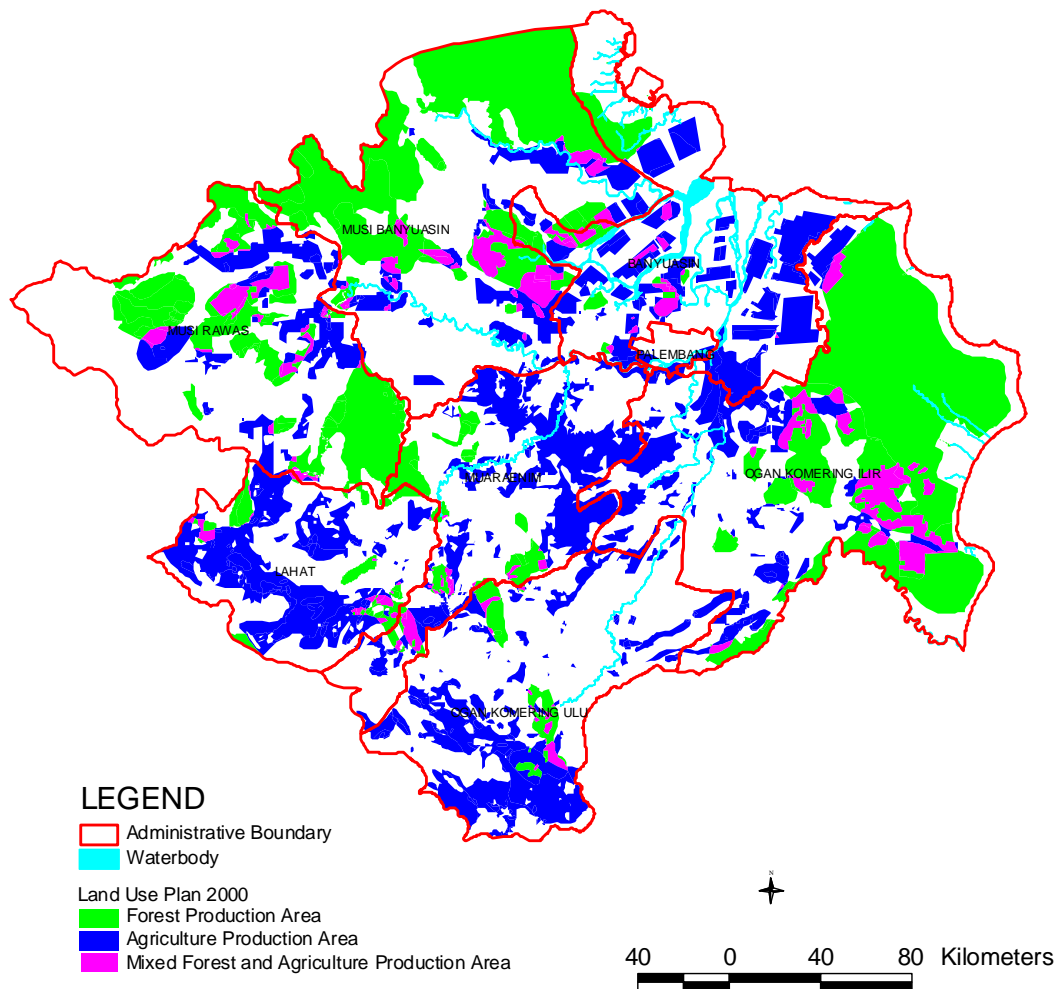


Figure C6.1.3 Development Plantation Area Planning Map

(1) Production forest area

The production forest includes Limited production forest, Remain production forest and Conversion production forest. The Limited production forest locates in Lahat, OKI, OKU, Musirawas, Musibanyuasin, Muaraenim. The Remain production forest area locates in OKI, OKU, MURA, MUBA, Muaraenim, Lahat, Bnagka, and Belitung. The Conversion production forest area locates in OKI, MURA, MUBA, and Muaraenim.

(2) Agriculture Area

The agricultural area includes Food crops agriculture area and Annual Crop Estate Area.

The Food crops agriculture is shown as follow.

- Food crops in wetland, especially is developed in OKU, OKI, Lahat, MURA, Muaraenim, and MUBA.
- Food crops in dry land, especially is developed in MUBA, OKI, OKU, Lahat, and MURA.
- Vegetable horticulture crops, is especially developed in OKU, OKI, and MUBA.

The Annual crop estate area is shown as follow.

- Rubber development area includes MUBA, MURA, Muaraenim, OKI, OKU, and Lahat.
- Oil Palm development area is especially in MUBA, OKU, and OKI, Bangka, and Belitung.
- Coffee development area locates in Lahat, OKU, and Muaraenim.
- Coconut development area is in MUBA, and OKI.

6.1.3 Transmigration and Irrigation Development Area

The transmigration and irrigation development area in South Sumatra is shown in **Figure C6.1.4**.

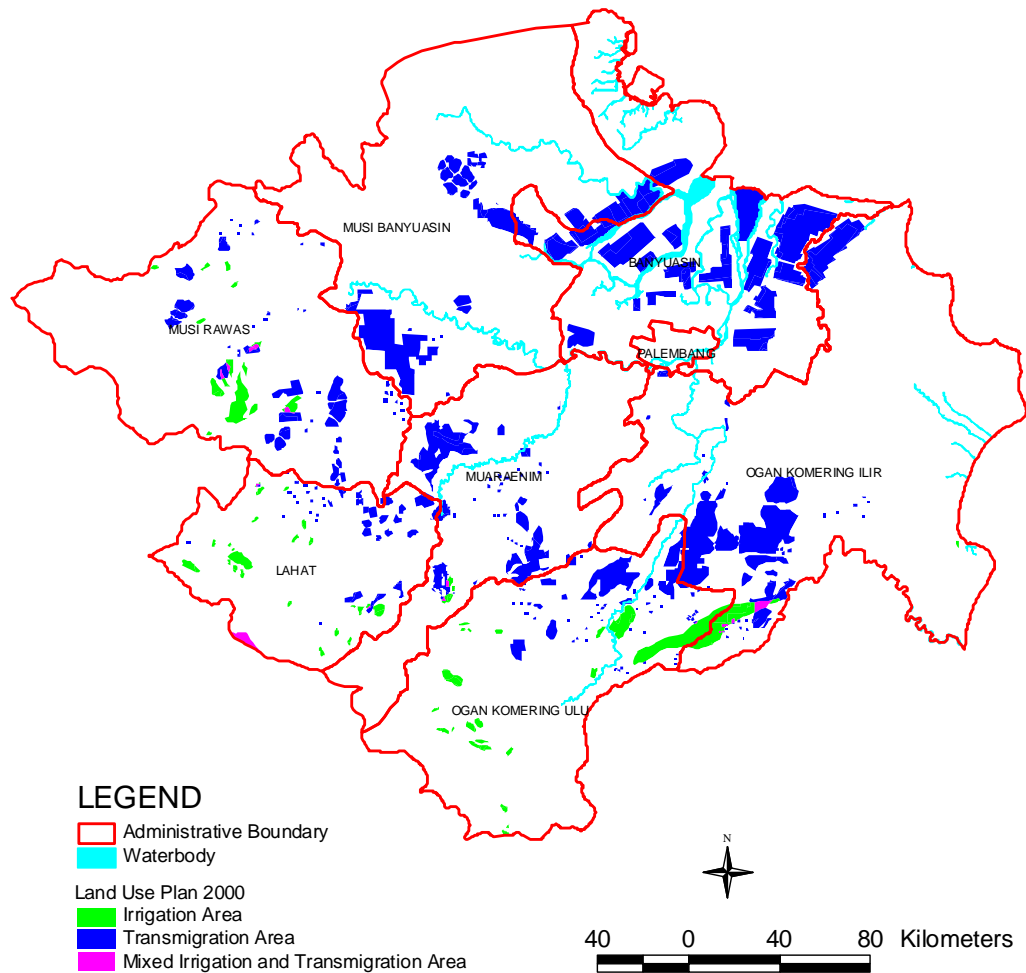


Figure C6.1.4 Transmigration and Irrigation Area Planning Map

6.1.4 Other Development Area

Other development area in South Sumatra includes people plantation, moorland, living area, mining area and so on. The other development area is shown in **Figure C6.1.5**.

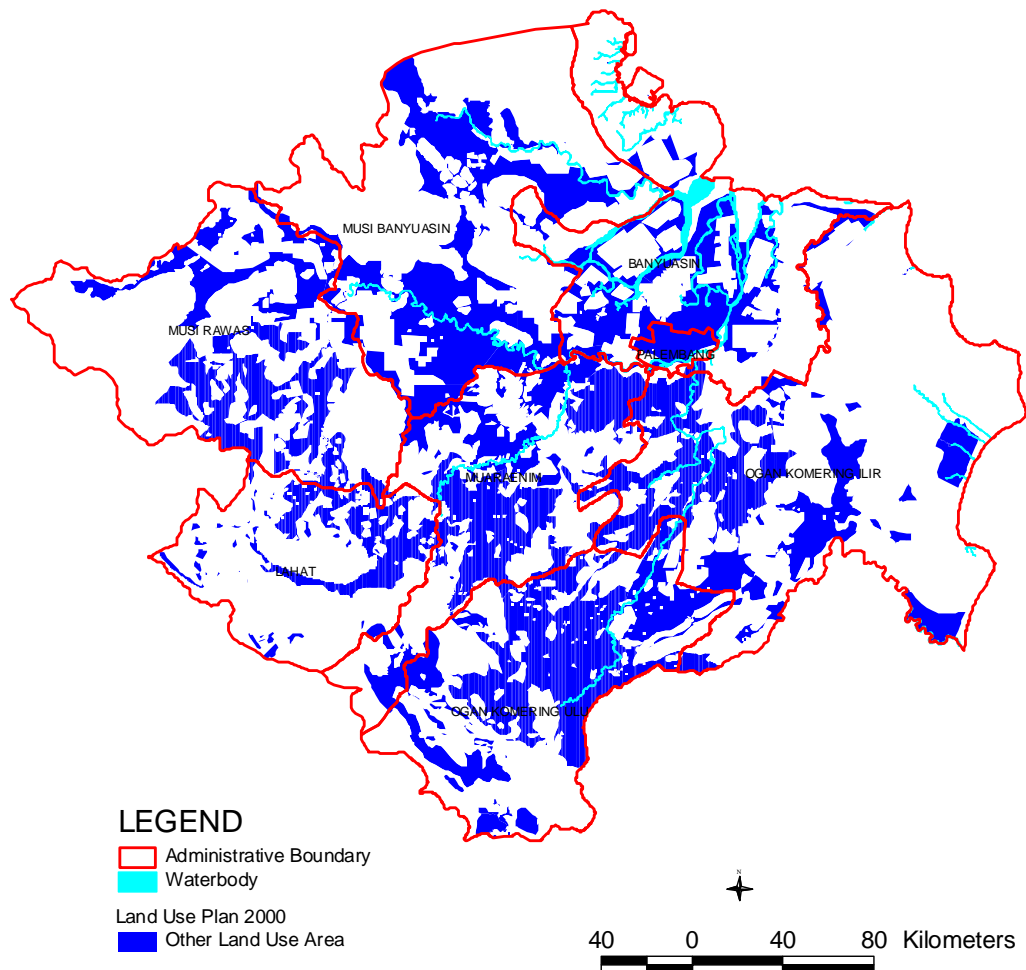


Figure C6.1.5 Other Land Use Area Planning Map

6.1.5 Issues of Land Use Plan and Solutions

Through the GIS analysis to the land use planning data, it was found there are several conflict problems between preservation and development. The conflicting map is shown in **Figure C6.1.6**.

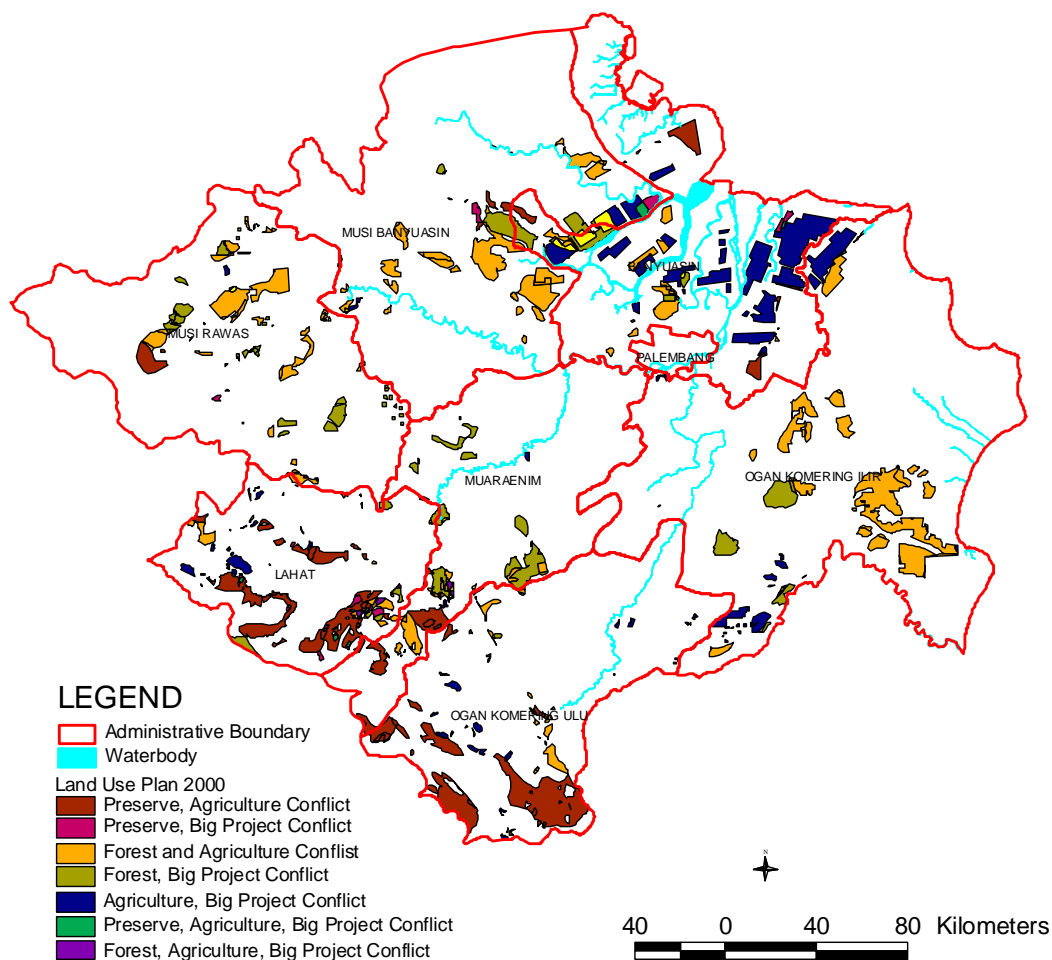


Figure C6.1.6 Land Use Plan Conflicting Map

(1) **Conflicting between Preservation and Agriculture Development**

The conflict between preserved area and the agriculture development area mostly locates in up stream of MUSI river, it drops in OKU, Lahat, and Muaraenim.

(2) Conflicts between Preservation and Big Projects

Big projects in South Sumatra include transmigration and big irrigation development. Conflicts between preserved area and the big projects are located in MUBA, Banyuasin and Lahat.

(3) Conflicts between Forest Development and Agriculture Development

Conflicts between forest development and the agriculture development are mostly located in down Stream of MUSI River. It drops in MURA, MUBA, Banyuasin, and OKI.

(4) Conflicts between Forest Development and Big Projects

Big projects in South Sumatra include transmigration and big irrigation development. Conflicts between forest development and the big project are located in the middle stream of Musi river. It drops in MURA, MUBA, Muaraenim and OKI.

(5) Solutions of the Land Use Planning Problems

To solve above conflicting problems between preservation and development, the balance of environment preservation and development should be considered. Therefore, the planning board need to be functioned to have the power in adjust priority between government agencies. In South Sumatra Province, the priority development is as follows.

(a) Lower Priority Area

It is caused by the lack of resources in part of OKI, MUBA, MURA, and Lahat.

(b) Higher Priority Area

It is rich of resources in this area. It needs to be maintenance to protect the estate from disaster in Muaraenim, OKU, OKI, and Lahat. It also includes the river basin, especially in Musi river, Lematang, Komering, Ogan, Enim, Kelingi, Lakitan, Rawas, Batanghari Leko, and Semangus.

(c) High Priority Area for Supporting Strategic Activities

- Palembang: industry, trade, and tourism
- Muaraenim: Mining, and industrial plan forest
- MUBA: mining, estate, and agriculture
- OKU: mining, agriculture, and estate

(d) Fast Growth area

It includes Palembang and Lubuklinggau.

(e) Highly Influence to the Economic Activity

- MUBA: Development plan of Tanjung Api-api Port
- MURA: coal mining and electric power plant
- OKU: PLTA/ water electric power plant.