Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 22 May 2024

Indonesia

Menipo Nature Recreational Park

Designation date	22 April 2024
Site number	2543
Coordinates	10°09'S 124°09'58"E
Area	2 449,50 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Menipo Natural Tourism Park is administratively located in Enoraen Village, Amarasi Timur District, Kupang Regency, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province and geographically is located between coordinates 124◦07'-124◦14' East Longitude and 10◦08'-10◦11' South Latitude. The determination of the area as Natural Recreation Park is the Minister of Forestry Decree Number: SK.348/MENHUT-II/2010 in May 25, 2010 with an area of 2,499.50 hectares. The existing coastal wetland types in Menipo Tourism Park are Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats, Intertidal forested wetlands and inland wetland (fresh water) . The types of inland wetlands that exist are fresh water lakes which are a source of drinking water for animals that live on Menipo Island. Other non-wetland habitats within the site is Savana of Borassus flabeilifer. Menipo Recreation Park has several species of international importance because they are critically, endangered, vulnerable and near threatened. Plant species that have Vulnerable and Endangered status on Menipo Island are Euphorbia atoto and Pterocarpus indicus. Wildlife species are turtle groups, namely: Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, also mammal rusa timorensis and bird groups: Anas gibberifrons, Esacus magnirostris, Lonchura fuscata. The species Esacus magnirostris is a type of migratory bird. Some other bird species are not threatened but are migratory species, namely Fregata ariel, Charadrius ruficapillus, Pelecanus conspicillatus, Egretta sacra, Egretta novaehollandiae, Merops ornatus, Todiramphus sanctus, Himantopus leucocephalus and Charadrius leschenaultii. Several bird species have protected status in Indonesia, namely Esacus magnirostris, Charadrius ruficapillus, Pelecanus conspicillatus, Egretta novaehollandiae, Cacatua sulphurea Parvula, Haliaeetus leucogaster, Sternula albifrons, Gelochelidon nilotica. Other species that have protected status in Indonesia are Rusa timorensis, Lepidochelys olivacea, Erectmohelys imbricata, Chelonia mydas, Crocodylus porosus. Ecosystem services that can be provided are recreation and nature tourism, research and also religious value for local communities. The Menipo area is related to the legend of the existence of the community and there is a local belief not to destroy the Menipo area which is also accompanied by a traditional ceremony on the island that is considered sacred.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency: BALAI BESAR KSDA NTT

Postal address: Jl. SK Lerik - Kelapa Lima, Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia
Pos Code 85228

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency: Directorate General of Conservation Natural Resources and Ecosystem

Postal address: Manggala Wanabhakti Building Block I, 8th Floor, Gatot Subroto Street, Jakarta Pusat, Post Code 10270

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year: 2016

To year: 2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Menipo Nature Recreational Park

Unofficial name (optional): TWA Menipo

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Menipo Nature Recreational Park has been selected for the designation for the Ramsar site for this area is an important wetland for conservation which is a protected area for rare and threatended species. This area is determined by a Ministerial decree so that it is legal and the proposed boundary for the Ramsar site follows the exact same boundary as the Recreational Park. Menipo Recreation Park is administratively located in Enoraen Village, East Amarasi District, Kupang Regency. Menipo Recreation Park was established by the Minister of Forestry through the Minister of Forestry Decree Number: SK.348 / MENHUT-II / 2010 dated May 25, 2010 with an area of 2,449.50 hectares.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? District of Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Kupang

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2449.5

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 2381.792

2.2.5 - Biogeography

<no data available>

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	Mangrove forests in this area trap sediment from water runoff so as to protect the village area from the danger of abrasion.
Other ecosystem services provided	Areas of the sea, straits and estuaries fisheries around the area have local interests. The mangrove area functions as a place for fish to live and spawn. This area is also a source of livelihood for people who seek crab and shellfish. People look for fish for their daily livelihoods. The fishing community also gets income from boat rental services to take tourists or researchers around the Menipo Island area.
Other reasons	The Menipo area is a miniature conservation area on the island of Timor. This narrow area is representative of the ecosystem in the Timor Island region. This area protects the coastal ecosystem which is a habitat for migratory birds, and nesting grounds, the Borassus flabeifer savanna ecosystem which is the habitat of the Rusa timorensis and Cacatua sulphurea Parvula and also ecologically important mangroves.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	The types of wetlands in the area are mangrove forests and waters around the Menipo Island area as well as freshwater lakes in Menipo Island. This area is of conservation importance because it is a habitat for endangered species that live on a small island isolated from the mainland of Timor Island and is a habitat for animals and sea birds in tides. Rare and threatened plant species that live in Menipo Recreation Park are Euphorbia atoto and Pterocarpus indicus. Some turtle species that are rare and threatened are Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricate and Lepidochelys olivacea. Some of the rare and threatened bird species are Cacatua sulphurea parvula, Charadrius ruficapillus, Egretta sacra, Esacus magnirostris and Pelecanus conspicillatus. A rare and endangered mammal species that lives in the Menipo Recreation Park is the Rusa timorensis and also a reptile with a protected status in Indonesia is Crocodylus porosus.

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	Menipo conservation area is a habitat of two species that is internationally important for their status vulnerable and endanger, namely Euphorbia atoto and Pterocarpus indicus. The coastal area is a nesting habitat for sea turtles, namely Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea and ten migratory Bird use intertidal mud in Menipo Coastal as stepping stone area. The migratory birds species are Fregata ariel, Charadrius ruficapillus, Pelecanus conspicillatus, Egretta sacra, Egretta novaehollandiae, Merops ornatus, Todiramphus sanctus, Himantopus leucocephalus and Charadrius leschenaultii.

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information	Menipo conservation area is a habitat of two species that have vulnerable dan endanger status, namely Euphorbia atoto and Pterocarpus indicus. The Menipo area is also a habitat of five internationally important species. Two species live on this island, namely the timor deer (Rusa timorensis) and the yellow-crested cockatoo (Cacatua sulphurea parvula). Menipo island can still provide fresh water in the peak of dry season. The yellow-crested cockatoo nest in palm trees (Borassus flabelifer) on this island and mostly forage across the island to the island of Timor. Three species of sea turtle lay eggs on the coast of this island, namely Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelis imbricata and Lepidochelys olivacea.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Euphorbia atoto*	☑	☐	☐	VU	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Pterocarpus indicus*	☑	☐	☐	EN	☐		

The Menipo area has a coastal area which is a habitat for herbs, including the rare species Euphorbia atoto. Another rare plant species is a tree species, namely Pterocarpus indicus which lives in the Menipo Recreation Park area on Timor Island.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Chelonia mydas*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	5	2019	100	EN	☑	☑	Protected in Indonesia	Laying eggs in the beach
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	9	2019	100	CR	☑	☑	Protected in Indonesia	Laying eggs in the beach
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	369	2021	100	VU	☑	☑	Protected in Indonesia	Laying eggs in the beach
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Rusa timorensis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	115	2014	100	VU	☐	☐	Protected in Indonesia	Feeding Habitat
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cacatua sulphurea parvula*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	65	2022	100	CR	☑	☐	Protected in Indonesia	Feeding Habitat in Mangrove
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	9	2018	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	13	2018	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2022	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta sacra sacra*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2016	100		☐	☐	Migratory Bird and Protected in Indonesia	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fregata ariel*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	9	2018	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2022	100		☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Merops ornatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	18	2016	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2018	100	LC	☐	☐	Protected in Indonesia	Stepping stone area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Todiramphus sanctus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2022	100	LC	☐	☐	Migratory Bird	Stepping stone area

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The coastal area is a nesting habitat for sea turtles, namely Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea and ten migratory Bird use intertidal mud in Menipo Coastal as stepping stone area. The migratory birds species are Fregata ariel, Charadrius ruficapillus, Pelecanus conspicillatus, Egretta sacra, Egretta novaehollandiae, Merops ornatus, Todiramphus sanctus, Himantopus leucocephalus and Charadrius leschenaultii. One important species namely the yellow-crested cockatoo (Cacatua sulphurea parvula) have nesting habitat in palm trees (Borassus flabelifer) on the savanna and forage on Mangrove.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Sea turtles - Coastal Area	☑	Menipo coastal area is nesting habitat for turtles	Sea turtles and coastal area are high conservastion area in Indonesia

Optional text box to provide further information

There are 3 species of sea turtles that lay their eggs on Menipo coast, namely Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata and Lepidochelys olivacea which are species of high conservation value in Indonesia. Meanwhile, coastal areas in Indonesia are protected areas based on Law No. 32 of 2009. The Menipo coastal area, which is a turtle nesting habitat, are two important things in terms of conservation.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The types of wetlands in the area are Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats and then freshwater (permanent freshwater marshes). The wetlands area is a habitat for rare and threatened species. The intertidal muds area is a habitat for waterbirds including some migratory birds and the sand flats area is a nesting site habitat for several turtle species. Permanent freshwater marshes are located within Menipo Island and this is a habitat that supports animal life at critical times during the peak of drought in the dry season. Other non-wetland habitat is the savannah Borassus flabellifer which is a feeding area for Timor deer and also a habitat for the yellow-crested cockatoo. The effect of climate change is that sea water at high tide will inundate turtle nesting sites and savanna fires at the peak of the dry season. Menipo area managers move turtle eggs to a higher area so that turtle eggs can hatch and be released back into the sea. Invasive alien animal species that live in Menipo area are Austroeupatorium inulifolium and Acacia nilotica. Austroeupatorium inulifolium covers the grassland which can interfere with the growth of Rusa timorensis feed. Acacia nilotica grows in the intertidal salt flats in the Menipo area on the island of Timor. Invasive alien animal species that live in this area are Macaca fascicularis and Pycnonotus aurigaster. All of the alien invasive species have a minor actual impact. Menipo Recreation Park is a tourist destination for domestic and foreign tourists as well as research for local researchers. For local people, Menipo is a place to gets benefits from tourist and food for daily life e.g. fish, crabs and mollusks and has religious value in traditional ceremonies. Mangrove habitat protects the villages around the Menipo area from abrasion.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	Padang Garam dan Pantai Menipo	2	361.2	Representative
I: Intertidal forested wetlands	Mangrove Menipo	1	1417.3	Representative

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools	Danau Menipo	3	100	Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Savana Borassus Flabelifer	571

(ECD) Habitat connectivity: Non-Wetland Habitat Savana Borassus flabellifer is connected to other wetland habitats, namely inland wetlands (fresh water) and intertidal mud, sand or salt flats within the Menipo Recreation Park area. This is because some rare and threatened animals li

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Avicennia marina*	LC, Mangrove
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*	LC, Mangrove
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhizophora apiculata*	LC, Mangrove
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhizophora mucronata*	LC, Mangrove
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rhizophora stylosa*	LC, Mangrove

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Acacia nilotica*	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Austroeupatorium inulifolium*	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Imperata cylindrica*	Actual (minor impacts)

Optional text box to provide further information

Mangroves grow in most coastal areas on Menipo Island and Timor Island. In the western part of Menipo Island grows Casuarina equisetifolium tree which is a coastal forest. Invasive alien species that live in the Menipo region are Austroeupatorium inulifolium, Acacia nilotica and Imperata cylindrica. Invasive alien plant Austroeupatorium inulifolium covers the grassland which can interfere with the growth of Rusa timorensis feed. Acacia nilotica grows in the intertidal salt flats in the Menipo region on the island of Timor. But the three invasive species have a minor actual impact

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Crocodylus porosus*	6	2020	100	Protected in Indonesia
CHORDATA/AVES	*Esacus magnirostris*	7	2022	100	Protected in Indonesia and Migratory Bird
CHORDATA/AVES	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	1	2022	100	Protected in Indonesia
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Rusa timorensis timorensis*	399	2020	100	endemism/protected

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Macaca fascicularis fascicularis*	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Pycnonotus aurigaster*	Actual (minor impacts)

Optional text box to provide further information

Invasive alien animal species that live in this area are Macaca fascicularis and Pycnonotus aurigaster. All of the alien invasive species have a minor actual impact.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
A: Tropical humid climate	Aw: Tropical savanna (Winter dry season)

The effect of climate change is the presence of savanna fires at the peak of the dry season and the decrease in freshwater in Menipo island. It may a decrease in the amount of feed and drinking water Timor deer that live in this area. Another impact is sea level rise which causes some of the turtle nesting sites to be submerged by sea water at high tide. To reduce this impact, turtle eggs are moved to semi-natural captivity.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 50

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [ ] Middle part of river basin
- [ ] Lower part of river basin
- [ ] More than one river basin
- [ ] Not in river basin
- [x] Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The River Basin in Menipo is the Noel Mina River. This river flows in the southwest region of the island of Timor which has a savanna climate. While the coastal area in this area is the Timor Sea.

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] Mineral
- [x] Organic
- [ ] No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ○ No ◉

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The soil types in this area are alluvial and eutric cambisol.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Marine water	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The water area in Menipo Recreation Park is mostly sea water that surrounds Menipo Island. The island area has a freshwater lake which is a source of drinking water for wildlife. There are also several saltwater lakes whose the water level follows the high tide and low tide of Timor Sea

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☑
Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☑
Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐
Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐
Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

In the eastern part of Menipo Island there is erosion along the length of approximately 200 meters, while in the western part of the island there is an addition of sand which increases the area of the island.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐
Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☐
Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☐
Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☐
Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐
Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐
Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☐
Unknown ☑

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐
Mesotrophic ☐
Oligotrophic ☐
Dystrophic ☐
Unknown ☑

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☐
Surrounding area has higher human population density ☐
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The area around the Ramsar site which is located on Timor Island is a rural area with land use for dry land agriculture. The other surrounding area at the west site is the Timor Sea

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium

Optional text box to provide further information

The community has socio-cultural ties with the Menipo area so that the preservation of this area can be maintained because of the community's participation in preserving it.

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Globally, mangroves and wetlands are very important for climate change programs, especially because of their function as carbon sequestration

Within the site: 500

Outside the site: 1000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ◉ Unknown ○

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☑

Description if applicable

The Menipo area is related to the legend of the existence of the community and there are still traditional ceremonial activities held in the area every year. There is a local belief not to destroy the Menipo area which is also accompanied by a traditional ceremony in an area on the island that is considered sacred

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☑

Description if applicable

The community does not hunt Timor deer and cut mangroves because of local beliefs to protect the area

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Notable aspects concerning animal and plant dispersal: In the Menipo Recreation Park area, the habitat of the timorensis deer is only on Menipo Island with an area of 571 hectares, as well as the presence of Cacatua sulphurea. Other bird species are evenly distributed throughout the Menipo area but fruit bats

(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	There are 10 species of migratory birds that are present in Menipo only at certain times, namely: Lesser Frigate (Fregata ariel), Esacus magnirostris (Esacus magnirostris), Red-capped Plover (Charadrius ruficapillus), The Australian pelican (Pelecanus con

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Public land (unspecified)	☐	☑
National/Federal government	☑	☐
Provincial/region/state government	☐	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Nusa Tenggara Timur (Nusa Tenggara Timur Natural Resources Conservation Center) email:bbksdantt@gmail.com
Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Ir. Arief Mahmud, M.Si
Postal address:	Jl. SK. Lerik - Kelapa Lima Kupang
E-mail address:	timbatara@yahoo.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☑
Unspecified	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	☐

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐
Unspecified	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Recreation Park	Menipo		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☑

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☑

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Re-vegetation	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but a plan is being prepared

Further information

Mangroves covering an area of approximately 1 hectare were rehabilitated by local community living around the Menipo area from 2020 - 2022. In 2020 local community planted voluntarily and in 2021 - 2022 they use Government Project, namely "Kebun Bibit Rakyat (People's Nursery Project)".

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2016. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang.
2. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2017. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang.
3. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2018. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang.
4. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2019. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang.
5. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2021. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang
6. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2022. Yellow-crested cockatoo monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang
7. Balai Besar KSDA NTT (BBKSDA NTT) 2020. Timor Deer monitoring in Menipo Island. Report. Unpublished. Kupang.
8. Margareth H.R Turwewi, Ludji Michael Riwu Kaho, Norman P.L.B Riwu Kaho. 2019. Identifikasi daerah jelajah rusa timor (Rusa timorensis) di Taman Wisata Alam Pulau Menipo, Kecamatan Amarasi Timur berbasis Sistem Informasi Geografis. Jurnal Wana Lestari Vol 1 (1) hal 36-44
9. Dima. Alfred. O.M, Risna Hamid, Ermelinda D. Meye, Vinsensius M. Ati, Ike Septa F. M, Andriani N. Momo. 2022. Tingkah Laku Bertelur Dan
Morfometrik Penyu Lekang (Lepidochelys olivacea) Di Taman Wisata Alam Menipo Kecamatan Amarasi Timur, Kabupaten Kupang.
10. Chatarina Gradict Semiun, Eufrasia R. A. Lengur, Gaudensius U. U. Boli Duhan.2019. Insect diversity profile of mangrove ecosystem in Menipo
Nature Tourism Park, East Amarasi, East Nusa Tenggara. Prosiding International Seminar on Chemical Engineering Soehadi Reksowardojo (STKSR).
doi:10.1088/1757-899X/823/1/012050.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<3 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<3 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Turtle Release (*Elisa Iswandono, 05-10-2017*)

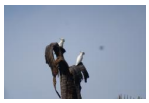

Migratory Bird (*Abdon Amfoni, 29-05-2019*)


Timor Deer in Menipo Island (*Abdon Amfoni, 29-05-2019*)


Road to Jetty (*Abdon Amfoni, 29-05-2019*)


Timor Deer (*Elisa Iswandono, 24-02-2020*)


Cacatua sulphurea (*Abdon Amfoni, 29-05-2019*)


Cacatua sulphurea (*Elisa Iswandono, 16-03-2016*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<3 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2024-04-22