

*Please provide the following details on the origin of this report*

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***Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report***

The draft national report was also circulated for comment to a wide range of stakeholders including State and Local Governments and non-government organisations.

The inclusion of academia; NGOs; private/industrial sectors; should be mentioned as to show what/which stakeholders are involved in the completion of National Report (NR)

***Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report***

Indonesia is a large, equatorial archipelagos country stretching between two continents, Asia and Australia. The total territory is 7,7 millions km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 1,9 millions km<sup>2</sup> land area, 3,1 millions km<sup>2</sup> territorial waters, and 2,7 millions km<sup>2</sup> of exclusive economic zone. Indonesia has a total of 17,508 large and small islands. There are five main islands, i.e. Sumatera, kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi and Irian jaya. The total coastline of Indonesia is 80,791 km.

The degree of Indonesian biological diversity is one of the highest in the world. This is augmented by its uniqueness in many situations. Its geographical location is very much advantageous to the country, by being situated between two continents, one of which is in the terminal position. The second supporting condition is the high number of islands comprising the country and the unique geographical features existing in the country. No other country in the world has the similar condition to what Indonesia has.

*The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.*

***Inland water ecosystems***

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Agricultural biological diversity***

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X

c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

***Forest biological diversity***

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	x
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting	

***Further comments on work programmes and priorities***

Inland water ecosystems

*The situation :*

- The importance of inland water ecosystems is much appreciated and realized by many stakeholders, such as the government, NGOs, academia, industrial sector, people (communities) at large, and others, therefore, (and) the management of these ecosystems is reflected in the existence of comprehensive treatment, such as the wide coverage of legislation, strategies, action plans, management plans, and program activities leading to the conservation of these ecosystems and the wise use of their biological components.
- The government has been aware of the importance of inland water ecosystems, so that research institutes on inland water ecosystems have been established and engaged in activities of various aspects of these ecosystems.

*Priorities set depend on the sector having activities in these ecosystems*

- ➔ Government: policy and legislation development and establishment rendering the right and effective protection and management of the ecosystems;
- ➔ NGOs and community-oriented organizations: public education and awareness in the importance of inland waters ecosystems, as clean and healthy water sources, habitats for valuable and useful species of plants and animals, flood control, climate balancer, etc;
- ➔ Research institutes and organizations: functioning of the ecosystems; useful components leading to sustainable and wise use of these components; there are emphasis on putting the added value of the valuable species, so that the threat to the inland waters wildlife and habitats may be reduced/minimized;
- ➔ Industrial sector: to be made aware and realized that water bodies must be kept clean for public use and environmental purposes (wildlife habitats etc)

Most of these programs are planned by the relevant organizations and in many respects submitted to the National Planning Board for approval.

- However, constraints are still faced by the inland water ecosystems managers, mainly in making people (public at large as well as the industrial sector) aware of the importance and role of inland water ecosystems in many aspects of life and human environment, such as agriculture (irrigation), fisheries, water sources, etc.
- In addition, there have been ineffective coordination, limited funds for running inland water ecosystems programs, constraints that are aggravated by the geographical condition of the country.
- The lack or minimum condition of the institutional resources has also hampered the management of these ecosystems.
- The level of public understanding and community awareness has rather unfortunate impacts in the implementation of the existing rules and regulations and their enforcement. It is felt that socialization in various aspects of inland water ecosystem management (including their conservation and sustainable use) is not sufficient enough to enhance public participation in the management of these ecosystems. This situation is even worsened by the economic level of communities as users of the components in these ecosystems.
- Therefore capacity building is necessary in this field of ecosystems. More over, additional funding for running the capacity building and public education and awareness is much needed.
- Spatial planning will play very important role in maintaining the role of inland water ecosystems to avoid missed planning of the spaces, such as

altering natural reservoir areas into settlement.

### Marine and coastal ecosystems

#### *The situation :*

- As a maritime country, doubtlessly Indonesia is paying quite high attention to these ecosystems. As it is the case with the inland water ecosystems, and realizing that the marine ecosystems are ecologically inseparable from the inland water ones, the given attention is practically equally as much. Quite a number of program activities, research, development, management (utilization and conservation), including rehabilitation and restoration programs have been carried out in some of the seriously damaged locations. Research programs have been going on in quite a number of mangrove ecosystems, and the mangrove researchers can manage to have 4-yearly seminars (since 1978) reporting their results of their researches concerning mangrove ecosystems in the country. The government realizes the importance of marine and coastal ecosystems; therefore, a special ministry on marine and fisheries has been established. Some research institutions have been in activities since even before the country independence (1945), and much elaborated until present time. These research institutes have been engaged in various aspects of marine and coastal areas, biotic as well as physical, in various management aspects, including conservation and sustainable use of the components found within these areas.
- Legislatively, there have been a number of rules and regulations concerning economic zone, marine fisheries, stock taking, and coastal area management.
- Compared to the vastness of the country, it is quite a problem in setting best priorities. There are too many criteria to be applied for effective setting. However, priorities have been set, as for the inland waters ecosystems, the priorities depend on the sectors or stakeholders involved. These are:
  - Government: development of policies and legislation on the .....
  - Research institutes and universities:
  - Private sector:
  - NGOs: It is also felt that there are shortcomings in community empowerment, although a number of NGOs have been involved in such activities as public education and aware-ness, capacity building, action research, and other activities leading to the conservation of marine and coastal area biotic as well as non-biotic components

#### *Constraints:*

- Resources for management, such as qualified human resources, physical facilities, and funding; consequently, management programs which have been developed cannot be implemented in full. The consequences are, therefore, the ineffective management of these ecosystems.
- As may be the case in other ecosystems, there is a lack of data and information important for the management of these ecosystems. This shortcoming is worsened by the ineffective information network and dissemination.
- Other constraints faced in the management of these ecosystems are the rather slow updating of the data and information needed in the management of these ecosystems. These constraints have impacts as well on the permit issuance regarding the use of the existing biotic components in these ecosystems. This situation has caused some unsustainable use and management of these ecosystems.

### Agricultural biodiversity

#### *The situation:*

This group of biodiversity has up most importance to the livelihood of the nation. As an agriculture-based country, Indonesia depends in a greater deal on this biodiversity. Sets of legal instruments for the sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity have been applied to the conservation and sustainable use of its components. As it is in many other countries, there is a Department of Agriculture, which is in its history and development dealing with many related sectors, such as forestry, fisheries, and estate crops. However, the more or less permanent sector or sub sector is that dealing with food.

The increasing population has force the country to increase agricultural productivity by various efforts, finding new plant varieties, broadening agricultural biodiversity components in use, increasing the cultivated area, and imports of agricultural commodities, in the forms of readily consumable products, seeds, or other forms.

The government has exerted tremendous efforts at national and local levels to meet the especially food requirements, by intensification and extensification, hence the maintenance of the existing agro biodiversity, for the development of new breeds or varieties as well as the new sources for fulfilling the daily needs of the people. Some sectors or stakeholders realize the importance of agro biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, however, many other are still following the unsustainable way of using the components of this biodiversity, namely by direct harvest from nature without consideration of their sustainability.

Other factors that have threatened the agro biodiversity is the destruction of the habitats for the agro biodiversity components or their ecosystems. Pollution in many forms, such as the industrial and household as well as agricultural wastes have reduced the function and productivity of the agricultural areas, as well as the habitats of many components of agro biological diversity. This threats and ignorance towards the meaning of agro biodiversity, shown by the neglects to the "unused or rarely used" agro biodiversity components. In many cases these components are wiped out by the development of agriculture.

*Priorities setting* are based on criteria on food security. However, the Agency for Research and Development of the Department of Agriculture, through the National Committee on Genetic Resources is developing a national system on the management of the Indonesian genetic resources. An effort is being exerted in developing a government regulation on the access to genetic resources, complementary to the relevant act.

#### *Constraints:*

The vastness of the area, the high diversity in ethnic culture, and the various levels of people education, and the high population growth, underlined by the trends of the industrial development, has caused imbalance in the relationships of agriculture and genetic resources. There has been vicious circle, meaning that education, people welfare, and genetic resources conservation and sustainability are interdependent on each other in circle. One cannot be achieved without achieving the other.

### Forest biodiversity

#### *The situation:*

Forest destruction and deminishing tropical lowland rain forests are alarmingly high. Report from the Department of Forestry reveled the reduction of 1.6 million hectares of forest every year. The rate is increasing every year.

The law on forest protection is there, but the enforcement is too weak. The



main reason of this situation is the economic pressures from the relatively recently settled communities (the non-native/local ones), especially surrounding the forests. These pressures are augmented by the weak conviction of the authorities concerned. Therefore, institutional capacity is low, and consequently community participation in collaborative management is not working too successfully.

*Constraints:*

The vastness of the area, and the geographical condition of the country is exposing barriers that will hamper the effort in the forest management toward their sustainability. As in the case of agricultural biodiversity, diversity in ethnic culture, level of education, population growth and using forest as country revenue - unwisely - are the main problems that have to be overcome. However, the resources for this effort are quite lacking.

Dry and sub-humid biodiversity

*The situation:*

Indonesia has only limited dry land and sub-humid area. Biodiversity in this area is quite limited. Nonetheless, the biodiversity components in this area are also sufferings from pressures, and in many parts they are in very dangerous situation. The deminishing process is mainly due to lack of utilization (sustainable), therefore, easily replaced by introduced "more usable" components. Another factor is the centralistic government at the previous regime, which resulted in the centralistic planning, without consideration on the local, specific natural resources, including biodiversity, conditional.

**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low			
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Cooperation is developed within the country, as well as at regional and international levels. The emphasis of cooperation is on those activities or programs dealing with the environmental management. Regional networking has been developed, such as ASEAN Regional Center for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC) for biodiversity conservation, ASEANET of the BIONET-INTERNATIONAL for taxonomy initiative. For Biosafety Protocol national implementation planning, regional consultation has been carried out in the region. Regional cooperation for capacity building has been developed in relevance to the implementation of Articles 8, 12, and 13.</p>							

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
b) international programmes (please give details below)	x
c) international agreements (please give details below)	x

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	x
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

**Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance**

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

**Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X (?)

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

13. Indonesia has been a strong contributor to International Agreements, Programs and Bilateral Cooperation. Current examples of active involvement have been provided for each of the three categories.

Bilateral Cooperation

- Norway: technical assistant relating to terrestrial, marine and coastal biodiversity 2001-2004
- Ministry of Forestry and LIPI (Indonesia Institute of Sciences) in collaboration with JICA to develop biodiversity conservation, carbon trade, forest fire, and forest rehabilitation
- Ministry of Agriculture and USAID in agriculture sustainability
- AUSAID, GTZ, CIDA: marine and coastal environment protection

International Programs

Joint programs among members of ASEAN countries, in the forest fire control and anticipation. In highlighting the considerations in the ten-year review progress, Indonesia is planning to go on with the previous planning :

- Forest fire control and anticipation;
- Cooperation with other international and regional organizations (IRRI, ARCBC, MREP, LREP, MCRMP (NBIN), CFOR, BIOTROP, DFID, ICRAF, GEF (in financial exploration for programs activities in biodiversity collection project, community empowerment projects, capacity building in the management of biodiversity; and other resources for management plan and action plan development)
- Implementing other relevant conventions: RAMSAR, CITES, CCM, World Heritage, etc.
- Continuing implementation plan on access and benefit sharing legislation establishment.

International Agreements

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl

<p>Habitat (Ramsar Convention)(1971)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)</li> <li>• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)(1973)</li> <li>• Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)(1979)</li> <li>• Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (1994)</li> </ul> <p>14. Cooperation with Papua New Guinea on Wasur National Park and Tonda Wild Life Management.</p> <p>15. Cooperation with Malaysia on Betung Kerihun dan Lanjak Entimau (transboundary reserves); cooperation with ITTO on development Betung Kerihun and Kayan Mentarang National Park</p> <p>16. Indonesia Biodiversity Observation Year (IBOY) at Gunung Halimun National Park (cooperation Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Ministry of Forestry, Jepang)</p>
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**Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low			
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	x	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>In generally The State Ministry of Environment has developed national strategy for biodiversity management. But this national strategy is not legally binding.</p> <p>Plan, programme and strategy not integrated with the other sector.</p> <p>Indonesia has developed and established a biodiversity national strategy and action plan, however these are hardly implemented. Sectoral planning is more in the forefront. This situation can happen due to the characteristic of the strategy and action plan that are not legally binding. The government, through the National Planning Board, is developing new national strategy and action plan, based on the existing strategy and action plan, and the new development trend in the biodiversity management, needs in management resources, country economy and political trends, etc.</p>							

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>1</sub>	x
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>2</sub>	x
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
c) all articles	
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	x
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

***Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8***

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	x
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	x
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	World Bank

***Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions***

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Strategy and action plan not legally binding, and lack of public awareness and need socialization in some sectors.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The existing conventions on biodiversity, sustainable use, and other conventions that have impacts on environment and biodiversity are not too widely socialized. Most of the population is not aware of the existence of these conventions.</p> <p>Cooperation has been developed among the focal points, the national boards, and the national committees, in connection with the management, including conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and biological resources, together with the management of the habitats and environment. However, existing information communication networks has not been effectively established, and therefore, there are still miscommunications among the sectors concerned. It is fortunate that at certain for accommodate information exchanges and develop necessary cooperation.</p> <p>It is expected that by the new national strategy and action plan on the management of biological diversity, national network system can be improved, the clearing house mechanism in function, and capacity building results in better informed communities, in relevance to the management of biodiversity and implementing sustainable development.</p>					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	x
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or	X

indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	x
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	x
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	



**Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment**

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	x
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	x
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	x
c) yes	
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators**

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	X
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	

c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	X
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	x
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Identification and monitoring require the involvement of taxonomy. The ASEAN country has established a taxonomy networking, called ASEANET Loop, as one of the loops within the BioNET INTERNATIONAL network. Indonesia as one of the National Coordinating Institute (NACI), executed by Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, which is the CBD focal point, has gone further by implementing GTI-PoW into Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative (INTI) program. A permanent/standing-working group is appointed, consisting of personal capacity- based expert members. In its duty, the Working Group is in charge of socializing the existence of this working group, its program, and its future plan. In so doing, INTI Working Group is organizing a workshop, under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, aiming at forming a national network of National Institutes (NI), which may consist of providers and users of taxonomy information, and planning a national taxonomy program, based on the Program of Work of Global Taxonomy Initiative. A plan is also develop to have cooperation, not only with other ASEANET NACI, but also with other international taxonomy-based foundations or organizations, such as Species 2000, GBIF, All Species Foundation, etc. Within the country, INTI Working Group has been developing cooperation with taxonomy-based non-government organizations. Tentative programs have been identified to be adopted during the NI Workshop.

A rooster of expert, on going taxonomy activities or researches, and the related aspects has been drafted by the Working Group, to be updated regularly. Necessary actions for the improvement of rooster, activity or research direction, and other aspects are being drafted by the Working Group.

*Decisions on Taxonomy*

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA  
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	x
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	
c) significant investment	X
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	X

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	
c) many	X
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further  
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	X
b) basic assessment	
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions***

Taxonomy researches and other activities in relevance of identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators, are limited to recording taxonomic taxa present in the area being explored. The exploration and identification has been conducted and carried out for over 100 years, however, there are still quite a number of great gaps. The representation of taxonomic groups are not equal for every groups, but rather depends on the interests of the workers; at the national collection, the birds, has been represented by 70% of the known species, mammals by 60-70%, reptilians and amphibians less than 40-50%, fishes 50%, insects, depends on the ordines: butterfly, beetles, and larger bugs 50-60%, the rest is very poorly represented, still poorer is the below-ground fauna, and in total the entire insect world of Indonesia is represented not more than 5% in the collection. Identification is still less. For flora, there is regular report in Flora Malesiana. It has been regularly reported since 1954 and the total number of higher plants treasure make up about 70%, while bamboos are better identified, to make up 90%. Lower plants, such as bryophytes, lichens etc are very poorly represented and known. Monitoring and assessment, and indicators have not been in the least developed.

*Constraints:* adequate human resources, lack of interests by newly developed corps, poor job opportunity in this field, since taxonomy has no priority in the national program. Therefore, it is also the duty of the INTI Working Group in developing interest in taxonomy. It is the duty of this Working Group in making the public aware of the importance and being in need of taxonomy, and direct the taxonomy researchers into the meaningful type of taxonomy research in relevant to the implementation of CBD provisions, mainly Article 7, including those stipulated in the Annex I, and the need of assessment and indicators development.

The Region of South East Asia has established a new loop for the already established BionET INTERNATIONAL organized by CAB International. The new loop, in addition to 16 existing ones, the SEA Regional Loop has been named ASEANET. The loop covers all 10 ASEAN countries. This loop, which is one of the global nodes in taxonomic information exchange and communication, has been actively developing taxonomy programs in relevance to the provisions in the CBD. Some program activities have been conducted in each of the loop members. These include human resource development, information exchange, limited researches, common policy development, and other important undertakings.

The countries in the South East Asian Region are fully aware of the biotic wealth they are holding. Put together, this wealth - biodiversity - constituting the highest diversity in the world, as far as biological entities are concerned. We in the region are aware, that the nature of the region, if managed properly, would be able to fulfill all human basic needs at the world level. However, there are great deals of constraints, in regards to the proper management of this biodiversity. The unequal and heterogeneous condition of the region is one of the main or major constraints that is face by the region in coming to common decision on policies, strategies, planning, and institutional development.

Indonesia is aware that this country is one of the centers of origin of many important species that have been developed as important agricultural and forestry commodities. Nevertheless, the capability of the nation is quite low to develop its biological wealth from potential level to real meaningful commodities. Meanwhile, the loss of plant and animal diversity is increasing all the time, with all the impacts on ecological and economical aspects. In its effort to halt or minimize the rate of biodiversity loss, Indonesia has intensified its efforts in conservation programs. Some SEA regional member countries to a certain extent have common nature of biotic wealth, to say the least Malaysia and Indonesia. In fact, some common, joint programs have been

carried on. With the establishment of ASEANET, it is expected that cooperation and coordination can be improved.

Elaboration of the GTI, Indonesia, also in response to the ASEANET development, has established an Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative (I.N.T.I.). With limited capacity, the working group formed to conduct program development, has made some achievement, such as inventory and identification of national taxonomists, national institutions engaged in taxonomic activities, and taxonomic groups that they are concerned with. In its further endeavor, I.N.T.I. is planning short- and medium programs. The aim of this endeavor is to have a rather clearer and more exact picture of the national biodiversity condition and trends, so as to be able to develop the right strategy in its management.

The important need, at national and regional level, is the taxonomic information exchange, to constantly monitor the condition and trends of the SEA regional biodiversity. Unfortunately, financial situation of ASEANET is not in the brighter side. Many of the programs developed are yet to wait for further notice. In connection to the information exchange and its infrastructure development (including human resource development), Indonesia has submitted a proposal to GEF, with a project title "Plan of establishing national and regional taxonomic network". With this establishment, it is expected that the regional biodiversity monitoring can be guaranteed. This will, undoubtedly, have global impacts.

Considering the great capacity in providing materials for fulfilling human needs at the global level, the SEA regional biodiversity must be saved. This region's biodiversity is not only good for the SEA Region, but also the world over. Therefore, integrated efforts, as long as participation is concerned, GTI must give its sufficient attention to this part of the world, especially Indonesia, which covers two major faunistic regions (Indonesia is the only political country that has this feature) and a great spread of floristic Malaysia.

The integrated effort meant in the previous paragraph is concerned with the proposed program of work of GTI reported in its Coordination Mechanism First Meeting in Montreal, 23 November 2000. It is strongly suggested that in the overall objectives, GTI should be geared

1. To provide key information required for the implementation of Article 7, by focusing on Indonesia as one of the selected part of the world. Pilot project should be developed in this area. Capacity building to provide regional and (Indonesia) national taxonomists to conduct taxonomic activities in the country will be advantageous for a long-term projection. GEF is expected playing role in realizing this project.
2. To achieve operational objectives and planned activities, as reported in the same document, by listing 5 Operational Objectives, including the diagram that shows the rationale and linkages between the operational objectives.
3. To be taken into consideration to actively participate in the Operational Objective 1 : Under-take and/or compile national, regional and global taxonomic needs assessments for the implementation of the Convention, both in Planned Activity 1, Country-based taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities (at national level) and Planned Activity 2, Regional taxonomic needs assessments and identification of priorities (regional level).

For such GTI, Indonesia has already the infrastructure and organization to carry out the activities, while the region has established the network.

**Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]**

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>In situ conservation has been going on for more than 1.5 centuries. Among these conservation areas, has been designated as national parks. In the effort of the management of these national parks, Indonesia has been and is working together with UNESCO in MAB program.</p> <p>Sets of legal instruments have been established to manage the conservation areas, including the national parks. These laws cover as well the protection and conservation of components of biological diversity.</p> <p>Criteria of natural reserve establishment have been set by the Department of Forestry. These criteria are adjusted every now and then, by observing the global and national development and trends in the aspects of social economy, culture, biological features, and other trends and development.</p> <p>Laws (acts, government regulation, executive order or presidential order, etc0 have been established to protect certain species of animals and plants. Indonesia has also ratified the CITES and RAMSAR Convention.</p> <p>The established conservation areas and other nature reserves, such as national parks and grand forest parks have been designated to protect ecosystems, natural habitats, in the aim at maintaining viable population of species in their natural surroundings.</p> <p>National park designation promote the development of productivity area, as a buffer zone so that the impacts of population pressures will be minimized or at least reduced in this zone..</p> <p>Government organizations, NGOs and communities have developed activities concerning rehabilitation of degraded forests. Mangroves and other destroyed forests due to illegal and unsustainable loggings have been replanted with proper species of plants; some wildlife have been released to be turned into their natural habitats. These activities are under the supervision of the Department of Forestry, in cooperation with academia and relevant NGOs.</p> <p>Indonesia has considered of accepting Biosafety Protocol. At the moment, a government regulation on food and biosafety is being developed. A final draft has been completed. A few more steps of discussion and inputs, this draft will be adopted as government regulation.</p> <p>Some sectors have developed efforts in domestication and cultivation of wild animals and plants to be raised as source for sustainable use of new commodities. Some ex situ conservation sites have developed similar efforts. Many of these are successful in their efforts.</p> <p>Indonesia has established quite a number of legal instruments in protecting necessary species of plants and animals. The country has also ratified CITES and Ramsar Convention.</p>					



Rehabilitation and restoration programs have been put onto management plans of some conservation areas as well as of areas considered necessary for the rehabilitation and restoration. Quite a number of proposals have been submitted, for instance to GEF Small Grant Projects, in the spirit of managing the processes and categories of activities. Communities and relevant NGOs, under the supervision of the government are active in this kind of engagements.

Proposals to GEF have already been submitted. However, other resources are needed, especially for empowerment and capacity building.

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	X
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	x
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	

b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) legislation or other measures in place	
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention**

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	x

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

National strategy and action plan was established in 1993, and coordinated by the National Planning Board. However, since this instrument is not legally binding, the sectoral planning and programming are not based on the existing strategy and action plan. Each sector or departments are implementing activities according to their missions. Other stakeholders are likewise developing and implementing their respective plans, as far as they are in compliance with the existing rules and regulations.

Management plans for some conservation areas have been established. Each of the Department will develop and establish their own management plans. However, one of the management plans that have been established is that of the wetlands. Other habitats or ecosystems are in consideration.

Institutional building follows the dynamics of the government administration development. Institutional development, therefore, depends heavily on the government administration development.

Regional cooperation is developed wherever common interests are there. This is mainly in the forestry sector. Inter-boundary project has been developed between Indonesia and Malaysia in West Kalimantan of Indonesia and Serawak of Malaysia.

In 1996-1998, Indonesia joined the WWF projects on the promotion of CBD implementation. A great deal of achievements had been obtained during this project. Regional cooperation as well as cooperation between government and non government organizations had been developed. There are many other such activities, for instance by other international NGOs in cooperation with the government and national NGOs that help in the development of general measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components and maintenance of healthy environment. Development of policies concerning the implementation of CBD provisions has accepted suggestions and recommendation from such projects.

Other international NGO's as mentioned above

Cross sectoral boards on thematic issues

Cross sectoral programs on cross-cutting issues

National committees

International programs: Man and Biosphere

**Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The priority of controlling of Alien Species need to be increased</p> <p>Budget and facility to management for Alien Species and public awareness need to be increased</p> <p>Indonesia has given serious attention to this issue. The Ministry of Environment has organized plan for establishing a law on treatment of alien species. Some workshops have been organized to collect inputs for drafting academic concept for the preparation of the relevant law.</p> <p>The government has taken this measure based on the facts that the intervention of invasive alien species, plants and animals, is increasing in number, through legal as well as illegal import of these species.</p> <p>Empowerment in many of the community levels is needed, however, resources for this effort is very limited. There is a need in setting the priority in all aspects, in addressing this issue.</p>					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	x
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	x
c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA**

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species**

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	X
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	X
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	

b) yes	X
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	X
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) substantial support	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Some invasive alien species (mostly plants) have been threats to quite a number of habitats and ecosystems. There are some dilemmas concerning this group of plants. On one hand some of these are fed by cattle, on the other the droppings will disperse these species anywhere the cattle roam. In many cases, dispersals cover the edges of forests and other ecosystems. There are also indications of the entry of this nuisance species through imports of seeds or grains, and other agricultural commodities. In this case the quarantine cannot detect the alien species seeds mingling with the imported commodities.

**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Priority on this issue is relatively low, however, there has been recognition towards the existence and importance of traditional knowledge. Legislation towards the protection of traditional knowledge has not been off the ground, although some sectors has already exerting pressures on the issue. There are some dilemmas regarding traditional knowledge: many of the so-called traditional groups or communities claim their holding of traditional knowledge, however, in some cases the claim is based on false and shaky ground.</p> <p>In many places the traditional knowledge of local communities have gone forever. In many others, the knowledge is diminishing rapidly due to the static attitude of the owning communities towards their knowledge. Therefore, capacity building and empowerment are quite needed in preserving and maintaining this knowledge.</p> <p>There are in some cases conflict between government interest against those of the traditional communities. The static condition of the traditional knowledge sometimes inhibit the development planned by the government based on the national needs and planning. Therefore, the local community empowerment is one of the important key in maintaining the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of the local, traditional communities. Traditional rights and laws are recognized and honored by the government.</p>							

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	



**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	x
c) all	

111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	x
c) yes (please provide details)	

113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	x
d) yes - to a significant extent	

114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	

b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	x
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	x
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	

121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	x
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	x
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	x
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	x
d) fully	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

<p>105. The State Ministry of Environment collaboration with NGO's and the other institutions have been developed the law of Genetic Resources Management. Page: 35</p> <p>111. Limited extent, by workshop, discussion, dialogs, etc.</p> <p>118. At some NGOs</p> <p>119. Page: 35 With seminar and workshops on traditional community but not documented</p> <p>122. Page: 35 limited budget</p>
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**Article 9 Ex situ conservation**

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Private playing more but profit oriented. Government activities very limited. Human resources, financial resources and technology very limited					
Private enterprise and individual activities are playing more roles in ex situ conservation. Home gardens, backyard gardens, special spread and other such habitats are established by members of communities to raise and breed their favorite animals and cultivate plants of their choice. Mostly, these animals and plants are those that are rare. In some cases, these individuals are breeding the species to get more individuals for the purpose of legal commercial trades.					

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Some actions for conservation ex situ in Indonesia:

Collection Garden and culture collection (Ministry of Agriculture)

There are some ex situ conservation sites, such as animal parks (fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, and mixed animal parks that have done some efforts in breeding. The main constraints that are faced by these parks are the lack of sufficient number of individuals to be bred in such manner to avoid inbreeding.

The complaints generally expressed by these individuals, are the legislation that does not support their breeding and cultivation efforts, in response to the purpose of ex situ conservation.

However, there are still many other limitations, especially the resources for proper ex situ conservation and its extension toward the supply for demands on certain groups of animal and plants. Education is the key. However, for this activity, fund is the main constraints for improving skills and technology.

**Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Most of regulation and policy in place put high priority on sustainability use however implementation and management are facing serious problems, since a great deal of community levels are not abiding the existing rules, regulations, and other legislation.</p> <p>Lack of law enforcement, low institutional mechanism and need public education.</p>					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	x
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	x
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

***Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions***

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue***

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	x
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	



147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	x
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

*Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism*

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	x
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	

b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

For biodiversity and tourism issue, some private sector enterprises have developed and organized eco-tourism. However, most of them do not comprehend the meanings, principles and objectives of eco-tourisms that are expected to support the conservation of biodiversity through tourism.

There are in general two object groups for eco-tourism: natural and man-made.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Some incentive mechanism has been in place but need to be reviewed for effective impact of the programme					

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	x
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	x
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	

b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	X
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	X
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

**Decision V/15. Incentive measures**

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	x
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Although the answers to the preceding columns are negative, actually the Government of Indonesia, through the Department of Agriculture, had ever tried to develop incentives for the farmers who carried out conservation measures for the agricultural biodiversity. On-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity was discussed in the beneficial aspects compared to the available resources to exert the efforts. It was concluded that the idea of on-farm conservation was good, that can fulfill the need in implementing CBD provision concerning incentive measures. However, there is no sufficient budget for realizing the idea.

Incentives may be related to tourism. Many constraints are hampering the realization of developing incentive measures in the context of tourism. Level of education and skills are the main handicap in this case.

**Article 12 Research and training**

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Limiting resources on specific areas such as: genetic, taxonomy, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, microbe taxonomy. Lack of budget and equipment for Research and Development.							

175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) programmes in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>

***If a developed country Party -***

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?

a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***



**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Although there are formal and non-formal and informal programs on the environmental education, the coverage is much larger, considering the vastness of the country and its geographical characters, therefore, the existing activities are considered insufficient. The disadvantageous condition and situation are aggravated by the level of education of the average members of the societies and communities. This is still worsened by the un-supporting political will</p>					

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	x
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	x
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/17. Education and public awareness**

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	
c) yes (please give details)	x

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Training courses organized by government organizations as well as NGOs have been carried out almost regularly. Formal education curricula have been including such materials as environment, biological diversity, natural resources, and biodiversity. However, the geographical and community levels coverage are still felt inadequate. Education materials are in the forms of brochures, flyers, compact discs, books, posters, lectures, etc. Mass media are also active in distributing the information and hard copies to the public.

**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The instruments are available, however, there is still need to develop the implementation mechanisms. There is also a need in the law enforcement regarding the issues on impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts</p> <p>The Agency for the Control of Environmental Impacts of the Ministry of Environment is the formal institute addressing this issue.</p>					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	x
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	x
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	x
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
c) no need identified	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	x
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	x
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	x
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	x
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	x
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	x
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	x
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	x

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Agency for the Control on Environmental Impacts of the Ministry of Environment has been established to officially address the issues on impact assessment, liability and redress.

**Article 15 Access to genetic resources**

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Indonesia has taken this issue seriously, organized and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, in cooperation with relevant departments/sectors, such as Agriculture. Resources that will be a constraint are the availability of capable experts (in terms of time, and number and specialty in their expertise.</p>							
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - limited extent						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - significant extent						<input type="checkbox"/>	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) early stages of development						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) advanced stages of development						<input type="checkbox"/>	
d) processes in place						<input type="checkbox"/>	
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?							
a) no measures						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) some measures in place						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c) potential measures under review						<input type="checkbox"/>	
d) comprehensive measures in place						<input type="checkbox"/>	



222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	x
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

**Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources**

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	x
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	x
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	x
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

## Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	x
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	X
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	x
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	x
c) yes to a significant extent	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Indonesia is on the go to prepare a legislation regarding access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. An academic draft is ready for discussion, Before the turn of the year, Ministry of Environment will organized a seminar and workshops for the improvement of the draft. Acceptance of this draft will expedite the final drafting of the act on access and benefit sharing.

In addition, socializing the ideas and soul of the act is underway. The idea of having such act is supported by most of the stakeholders and sectors.

**Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology**

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes (please give brief details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) relevant, but no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	x
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x

**Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights**

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	x
b) some	
c) many	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Indonesia has established Act on Patent.

**Article 17 Exchange of information**

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	x
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation**

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low			
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	x	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Need more technical and scientific cooperation in Research and Development on taxonomy, indigenous and traditional knowledge, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.</p>							

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	



257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism**

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	X
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)**

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	x
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

**Further comments on implementation of these Articles**

Exploratory and inventory activities done so far has revealed some indication of components described in Annex I. However, since previous or prior to CBD activities were not accordingly directed, there are a great deal of gaps in so far as the identification of components indicated in Annex I. Records of the distribution of species and ecological systems in some parts of the country are available at the national museum and herbarium. Roosters of experts in main taxonomic groups and ecosystems are actively engaged in taxonomic and ecological research. However, more exact direction in accordance with the CBD is needed. Awareness of the existence of CDB and the realistic objectives must be socialized among the scientists engaged in the relevant activities.

A standing Working Group on Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative is preparing such direction for the individuals, institutes, universities and/or other units to identify which taxonomy researches and information are needed for the implementation of CBD, especially those stipulated in Annex I.

**Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>LMO has become high priority since biotechnology at the aspect of genetically engineered organisms, is progressing tremendously fast and towards important way of life. It is becoming more important since there is quite resistance from certain NGOs while the application of LMO in certain field show beneficial outcome to, at least the farmers.</p> <p>Meanwhile the existing legislation is not adequate in coping with the problems and issues. This is important in the aspects of transfer, handling, and safety in general.</p> <p>More researches may be needed to cope with the progress in this field.</p>					

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan  
of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on  
Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	x
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Preparation on ratification of Biosafety Protocol is underway. Academic draft towards the establishment of the proper legislation is being discussed and subject to improvement.

Draft of Government Regulation regarding the food safety and biosafety is being worked out for final/clean draft.

**Article 20 Financial resources**

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Limiting budget to support implementation the Convention					

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	x
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

**Decision III/6. Additional financial resources**

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please attach information)	

**Decision V/11. Additional financial resources**

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	x
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	x
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
<b>Developed country Parties -</b>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b>Developing country Parties -</b>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	

288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	x
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

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**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>



*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	2
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	4
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	3
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	1
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.  
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

**Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	x
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	x

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

293. Representation by one person is too small, since when the meeting is organized in two simultaneous groups, only one proceeding will be attended. Most of the developing countries can afford only sending one representative, due to limited support from the Secretariat and elsewhere.

**Article 24 Secretariat**

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice**

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 26 Reports**

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	x
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	x
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	x
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	x
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	x
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	x
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	x
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	x
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	



**Inland water ecosystems**

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	x
c) yes	

**Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems  
(implementation of decision IV/4)**

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) assessments ongoing	
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	x
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	x

b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

**Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	x
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	x
c) yes	

**Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)**

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

**Agricultural biological diversity**

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	x
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	x
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes - case-studies	
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

**Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme**

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	x
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	x
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	x
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	x
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	x

b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	x
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	x
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	x
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	x
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	



356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	x
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	x
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	x
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work***

**Forest biological diversity**

**Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity**

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
<b>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</b>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	

**Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity**

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

**Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems**

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

**Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work**

**Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention**

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) under way	
c) yes	

***Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:***

*Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties,  
referring back to previous questions as appropriate:*

*Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related  
to national implementation of the Convention:*

*The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions*

*If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:*

Date of completion:	1993		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	<i>Bappenas</i>		
On what date?			
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan</i>		
Name and address of publisher:	<i>Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)</i> <i>Jl. Taman Suropati No. 2 Jakarta 10310, Indonesia</i>		
ISBN:			
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:			
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:			
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:			
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>



*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention*

*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country*