


# Third National Report

## A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Indonesia
<b>NATIONAL FOCAL POINT</b>	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environment
Name and title of contact officer	Masnellyarti Hilman Deputy Minister for the Enhancement of Nature Conservation and Environmental Degradation Control
Mailing address	6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Building A, Jl. DI. Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas Jakarta Timur 13410 Indonesia
Telephone	62-21-85904923
Fax	62-21-85904923
E-mail	<a href="mailto:nellyhilman@yahoo.com">nellyhilman@yahoo.com</a>
<b>CONTACT OFFICER FOR NATIONAL REPORT (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)</b>	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environment
Name and title of contact officer	Utami Andayani Assistant Deputy for Biodiversity
Mailing address	4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Building B Jl. DI. Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas Jakarta Timur 13410 Indonesia
Telephone	62-21-8517163
Fax	62-21-85905770
E-mail	<a href="mailto:kehati@menlh.go.id">kehati@menlh.go.id</a>
<b>SUBMISSION</b>	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	

## Information on the preparation of the report

### Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Indonesia's third national report was prepared in consultation with relevant institutions, both government and non-governmental organization and other stakeholders. The report attempt to reflect activities on the implementation of CBD in Indonesia after the second national report issued in 2000 and some activities that have not been reported in the second national report.

The first draft of the report was written by the task-team using material taken from various relevant biodiversity reports and available data and information, as well as additional materials provided by relevant institutions including the focal points of biodiversity related conventions(i.e Ramsar, CITES and World Heritage as well as UNESCO MAB) on the implementation of the biodiversity program. Substantive contributions were received from Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Research and Technology, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, and National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Assistance also received from Non-Governmental Organization (Forest Watch Indonesia, Natura Indonesianae-Naturindo, Biodiversity Foundation/Yayasan Kehati Indonesia); and relevant International organizations and Programs based in Indonesia (the Center for International Forestry Research-CIFOR, the World Bank, The Nature Conservancy-TNC, the Birdlife, Fauna and Flora Intemational-FFI, WWF, Conservation International-CI, WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL, USAID's Natural Resource Management project -NRM III; and Coastal Resource Management project -CRMP II). Primary and secondary data had been analyzed to provide further details and further crosschecked with the literature. Finally, experts were consulted to fill gaps and contribute a further dimension of veracity and accuracy to the assessment.

Main strategy and planning documents as a basis for the biodiversity program in Indonesia including PROPENAS (National Development Program 2000-2004, relevant biodiversity sections); Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) issued in 2003 and its previous version (BAPI) issued in 1993; Strategic Planning of Ministry of Forestry and other official document from relevant ministry; as well as the Plan of Action for the Indonesian Summit for Sustainable Development which contain target biodiversity 2010 under WSSD.

Some constraints were faced during writing of the report i.e gaps and inconsistencies in available data and information and the fact that this is very difficult to overcome. for example, compilation and analysis of credible forest statistics in Indonesia frequently encounter formidable obstacles due to in consistency over time, as well as its quality. With that caveat, recent assessments of the status of, opportunities for and constraints to biodiversity and forest conservation and management in Indonesia were provided.

The draft national report was circulated for comment to a wide range of stakeholders including Local Governments, relevant institutions, and non-government organisations. Several consultation meetings with stakeholders were arranged to enrich the draft (February to November 2005), followed by review by the team of experts to refine the final draft.

### **Bibliography**

- Aden, Jean. 2000. *Demand-Side Decentralization in Indonesia: Environmental Constituencies in Three Provinces*.
- Adisoemarto, S. 2004. Small islands: protect or neglect? An Indonesian case. *Insula* 1: 89-94.
- Ahmad, M. and W. Hyde. 1998. "Economic Policy Reform and Financial Crisis: Implications for Land Use in Forestry and Agriculture." Paper presented at the International Conference of the Indonesian Regional Science Association, October 1998, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Angelsen, A. 1995. "Shifting Cultivation and "Deforestation": A Study from Indonesia." *World Development* Vol. 23 (10): 1713-1729.
- Anon. 1979a. *Fisheries Statistics of Indonesia 1977*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB). 1999. Planning for Fire Prevention and Drought Management Project (July 1998-March 1999). Final Report to BAPPENAS, Jakarta, April 1999.
- BAPPENAS. 1999. *Final Report, Annex I: Causes, Extent, Impact and Costs of 1997/98 Fires and*

- Drought*. Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Grant TA-2999-INO, Planning for Fire Prevention and Drought Management Project.
- BAPPENAS. 1993. *Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia*. Jakarta: BAPPENAS.
- BAPPENAS. 2003. *Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia 2003-2020/Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2003-2020*. Bappenas / National Planning Agency, Government of the Republic of Indonesia, April 2003.
- Barber, C.V., and J. Schweithelm. 2000. *Trial by Fire: Forest Fires and Forestry Policy in Indonesia's Era of Crisis and Reform*. Washington DC: World Resources Institute.
- Barber, P.H., et al. 2000. *Nature* 406: 692.
- Barbier, E.B., et al. 1995. "The Linkages Between the Timber Trade and Tropical Deforestation - Indonesia." *World Economy* 18: 411-442.
- Bennett, Christopher, and Thomas Walton. 2003. "Towards a Position Paper for Supporting Good Governance of Forest Land in Indonesia: A Starting Point for Discussion." Jakarta: World Bank, Environmental and Social Development Sector Unit. (Unpublished paper).
- Bennett, C.P.A. 2002. "Of "Responsibility", Accountability and National Unity." In *Which Way Forward: People, Forests, and Policymaking in Indonesia*, edited by C.J.P. Colfer and I.A.P. Resosudarmo, chapter 3. Washington: Resources for the Future (RFF), and Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).
- Bennett, C.P.A. 2000. *Opposition to Decentralisation of Forest Resource Management in Indonesia – Sowing the Seeds of Future Conflict*. Policy Working Paper, Bappenas – Hickling, June 2000, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Bennett, C.P.A. 1999. *Logging for Conservation: Forest Concessions as Contributors to Conservation in Kerinci Seblat National Park and its Buffer Zone*. Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project (KS-ICDP), Global Environmental Fund Grant No. TF 28312, Draft, 11 December 1999.
- Bennett, C.P.A. 2002. "Outcome-Based Regulations to Encourage Reduced-Impact Logging." In *Applying Reduced Impact Logging to Advance Sustainable Forest Management*, Chapter 25, pages 251-259. FAO, Asia Pacific Forestry Commission.
- Bennett, C.P.A., et al. 1997. *Raising the Value of Rattan Exports: Policy Challenges to achieving Improvements in Efficiency, Equity and Ecosystem Management*. Natural Resources Management Project, Report No. 78, Bappenas – Ministry of Forestry, June 1997.
- Blower, J. 1978. "Planning and Management of Conservation Areas with Particular Reference to Indonesia." *Biotrop* 161-171.
- Bogor Agricultural Institute (Institut Pertanian Bogor). 1999. *Kajian Sistem Nilai Hutan Produksi/ Production Forest Value Research System*. Bogor, Indonesia: Forestry Faculty, IPB. (Unpublished, in Indonesian).
- Booth, A. 1988. *Agricultural Development in Indonesia*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin Ltd.
- BPS Statistik Indonesia. 2002. *Statistics of Production Forest Management*. Jakarta: Ministry of Forestry.
- Brandon, C., and R. Ramankutty. 1993. *Toward an Environmental Strategy for Asia*. A Summary of a World Bank Discussion Paper. World Bank.
- Brown, D.W. 1999. *Addicted to Rent: Corporate and Spatial Distribution of Forest Resources in Indonesia; Implications for Forest Sustainability and Government Policy*. Jakarta: Indonesia-UK Tropical Forest Management Programme.
- Brown, D. 2002. *Analysis of Timber Supply and Demand in Indonesia*. WWF / World Bank Alliance, draft, 27 October 2002.
- Brown, T.H. 2000. "Overview of Commercial Forestry Sector: Analysis of BPS Survey of Manufacturing." NRM Program, Policy and Planning Group and Protected Areas and Forest Management Group. Presentation for a Seminar at the Ministry of Forestry and other venues. Jakarta, June 2000.
- Brown, T.H. 1999. "Economic Crisis, Fiscal Decentralization and Autonomy: Prospects for Natural Resource Management." Paper presented at an International Conference on "The Economic Issues Facing the New Government," sponsored by the Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, and USAID. Jakarta, August 18-19, 1999.
- Brown, T.H., and J.K Jarvie. 1999. "The Spatial Planning Process In Indonesia: Institutional

- Arrangements and Possible Improvements." Paper presented at the International Conference of the Indonesian Regional Science Association, Jakarta, Indonesia, October 1998.
- Brown, T.H., and R. Merrill. 2002. "Indonesian Forestry and Logging Issues: Forestry Crisis, Governance, and Illegal Logging." Briefing paper for USAID, AMCHAM, GOI officials, Jakarta, August 2002.
- Bruner, A.G., et al. 2001. "Effectiveness of Parks in Protecting Tropical Biodiversity." *Science* 291: 125-128.
- Caldecott, Julian, and Ernst Lutz. *Decentralization and Biodiversity Conservation*. n.d.
- Campbell, Jeffrey Y. 1999. "Hutan Untuk Rakyat, Masyarakat Adat, atau Kooperasi? Plural Perspectives in the Policy Debate for Community Forestry in Indonesia." Paper presented to the Seminar on Legal Complexity, Natural Resource Management and Social (in) Security in Indonesia, Padang, 6-9 September 1999.
- Casson, A. 2000. *The Hesitant Boom: Indonesia's OilPalm Sub-sector in an Era of Economic Crisis and Political Change*. Occasional Paper 29. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. ISSN 0854-9818.
- Central Statistics Board (BPS). Cited in N. Scotland. 2000. "Indonesia Country Paper on Illegal Logging." Paper prepared for the World Bank-WWF Workshop on Control of Illegal Logging in East Asia, Jakarta, Indonesia, August 28, 2000.
- Cesar, H., et al. 1997. "Indonesian Coral Reefs – an Economic Analysis of a Precious but Threatened Resource." *Ambio* 26: 345-350.
- Curran, Lisa et al. 2004. "Lowland Forest Loss in Protected Areas of Indonesian Borneo." *Science* 303: 1000-3.
- PHKA. 2005. Strategic Plan of DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation 2005-2009
- GOI, and IIED. 1985. *Forest Policies in Indonesia: The Sustainable Development of Forest Lands*. 3 vols. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Goldammer, J.G., ed. 1990. "Fire in the Tropical Biota: Ecosystem Processes and Global Challenges." *Ecological Studies* 84. Berlin-Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag.
- Government of Indonesia. *Government Regulation Number 25 of 2000 Concerning Government Authority and the Provincial Authority as an Autonomous Region*.
- Government of Indonesia. *Law 22 of 1999 Concerning the Regional Governance*.
- Government of Indonesia. *Law 25 of 1999 Concerning the Fiscal Balance Between the Central Government and the Regions*.
- Greenpeace. 2003. *Partners in Crime -- A Greenpeace investigation of the links between the U.K. and Indonesia's timber barons*. London: Greenpeace.
- Holmes, D. 2000. *Deforestation in Indonesia: A Review of the Situation in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi*. Jakarta: World Bank. (Processed).
- ICG. 2001. *Indonesia: Natural Resources and Law Enforcement*. Jakarta / Brussels: ICG.
- International Labour Organization. 1999. *Social and Labour Issues in Small-Scale Mines*. TMSSM/1999. Geneva, Switzerland.
- Iskandar, D.T. 1998. *Amfibi Jawa dan Bali*. Bogor: Puslitbang Biologi-LIPI.
- ITTO. 2001. *Annual Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation, 2000*. Yokohama, Japan: ITTO.
- IUCN – The World Conservation Union. 2002. *The Coral Reef and Rehabilitation Management Project, Phase I*. Evaluation Report for the Government of Indonesia, June 2002.
- IUCN/UNEP. 1985. *Management and Conservation of Renewable Marine Resources in the South Asian Seas region*. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies 62. 60 pp.
- IUCN/UNEP/WWF. 1980. "World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development." In IUCN, UNEP, WWF in collaboration with FAO and Unesco, Gland
- Jakarta Post. 1999. "Provinces May Receive Royalties Directly from Firms." April 9. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Jepson, P. 2001. "Biodiversity and Protected Area Policy: Why is it Failing in Indonesia?" In *School of Geography and the Environment*, p. 386. Oxford: Oxford.
- Jepson, P., and Whittaker R.J. 2002. "Histories of Protected Areas: Internationalisation of Conservationist Values and their Adoption in the Netherlands Indies." *Environment and History* 8: 129-172.
- Jepson, P., et al. 2002. "A Review of the Efficacy of the Protected Area System of East Kalimantan,

- Indonesia." *Natural Areas Journal* 22: 28-42
- Kartawinata, K. 1975. *Structure and Composition of forests in Some Nature Reserves in West Java, Indonesia*. 13th Pacific Sci. Cong.
- Kartodihardjo, H., and A. Supriono. 2000. *The Impact of Sectoral Development on Natural Forest Conversion and Degradation: The Case of Timber and Tree Crop Plantations in Indonesia*. Occasional Paper 26(E). Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. ISSN 0854-9818.
- Kartodihardjo, Hariadi. 1998. *Peningkatan Kinerja Pengusahaan Hutan Alam Produksi Melalui Kebijakan Penataan Institusi*. Program Pascasarjana, Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Kartodihardjo, Hariadi. 1999a. "Policies on Decentralized Forest Administration in Indonesia and Their Implementation."
- Kartodihardjo, Hariadi. 1999b. "Toward an Environmental Adjustment: Structural Barriers to Forest Policy Reform in Indonesia." Paper presented at the workshop on "Environmental Adjustment: Opportunities for Progressive Policy Reform in the Forest Sector," World Resources Institute, Washington, DC, April 6, 1999.
- KONPHALINDO. 1993. *Atlas Keanekaragaman Hayati*. Jakarta: Konphalindo. (Also published as 1993. *Atlas of Biodiversity in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Konphalindo).
- KPP-Coremap. 2001. *Buku Panduan Pengelolaan Berbasis Masyarakat (PBM) dalam Program Rehabilitasi dan Pengelolaan Terumbu Karang / Guidebook for Community-based Management of the Coral reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (Coremap)*. Kantor Pengelola Program Coremap / Office for Management of Coremap Program, December 2001.
- Kuntjoro-Jakti, D. 2001. Press Release statement, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs at meeting of the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), 5:13pm, 19 November 2001.
- Lewis, Blane. 2001. "The New Indonesian equalization transfer." *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, vol. 37, no. 3.
- Li, T.M., ed. 1999. *Transforming the Indonesian Uplands: Marginality, Power, and Production*. The Netherlands: Harwood Academic Press.
- Litvack, Jennie, et al. 1998. *Rethinking Decentralization at the World Bank: A Discussion Paper*. London, United Kingdom: London Metals Exchange. <http://www.lme.co.uk>.
- Llewellyn, G., et al. 1999. *Conservation Assessment of Wallacea Bioregion*. WWF Wallacea Program Report, 1999.
- Lynch, Owen, and Emily Harwell. 2002. *Whose Natural Resources? Whose Common Good?: Towards a New Paradigm of Environmental Justice and the National Interest in Indonesia*. Washington DC: Center for International Environmental Law.
- MacAndrews, C., and L. Saunders. 1998. "Conservation and National Park Financing in Indonesia." In *National Resources Management Project / USAID*, Jakarta.
- MacArthur, R.H., and E.O. Wilson. 1967. *The Theory of Island Biogeography*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Mackie, C. 1984. "The Lessons Behind East Kalimantan's Forest Fires." *Borneo Research Bulletin* 16:63-74.
- MacKinnon, J. 1997. *Review of the Protected Areas system of the Indo-Malayan Realm*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
- MacKinnon, J., and M.B. Artha. 1981. *National Conservation Plan for Indonesia Vol. 5: Kalimantan*. Bogor: FAO.
- MacKinnon, J., and M.B. Artha. 1981-1982. *National Conservation Plan for Indonesia*. 8 vols. Bogor: FAO.
- MacKinnon, J., and K. MacKinnon. 1986. *Review of the Protected Areas System in the Indo-Malayan Realm*. Gland: IUCN.
- MacKinnon, J., et al. 1989. *Pengelolaan Kawasan yang Dilindungi di Daerah Tropika*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. (Also published as 1986. *Managing Protected areas in the Tropics*. Gland: IUCN).
- MacKinnon, K. 1990. *Biological Diversity in Indonesia: a Resource Inventory*. Bogor: WWF Indonesia.
- MacKinnon, K. 1990. *Alam Asli Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- MacKinnon, K. 1997. "The Ecological Foundations of Biodiversity Protection." In *Last Stand. Protected Areas and the Defense of Tropical Biodiversity*, edited by R. Kramer, et al. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- MacKinnon, K. 1998. "Sustainable Use as a Conservation Tool in The Forests of Southeast Asia." In *Conservation of Biological Resources*, edited by E.J. Milner-Gulland and R. Mace, pp. 174-192. Oxford: Blackwell Science.
- MacKinnon, K. S. 1987. "Conservation Status of Primates in Malesia with Special Reference to Indonesia." *Primate Conserv.* 8: 175-183.
- Magrath, W., et al. 1995. "The Economic Supply of Biodiversity in West Kalimantan: Preliminary Results." *Environmental and Economic Issues in Forestry, Selected Case Studies in Asia*, Asia Technical Department Series. Washington: World Bank.
- Ministry of Environment. 1993. *Indonesian Country Study on Biological Diversity*. Ministry of Environment.
- Ministry of Environment. 2003. *National Strategic Study on CDM in Forestry Sector*. Jakarta: Ministry of Environment.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2002. *Forestry Statistics of Production Forest Management*. Jakarta: Ministry of Forestry.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2002. *Materials Supporting GNRHL: Lampiran 4c*. Jakarta: Director General for Water Resources, Department of Kimpraswil.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2000. "Analysis and Discussion Paper by the Director General for Protection and Conservation of Nature." National Working Meeting of the Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops, June 26-29. Translation from original by C.V. Barber.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2000. *Rencana Strategik 2001-2005 / Strategic Plan 2001-2005*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Ministry of Forestry.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2000. *Pola Umum dan Standar Serta Kriteria Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan/General Framework and Criteria & Standards for Forest and Land Rehabilitation*. Jakarta: Directorate for Land Rehabilitation and Soil Conservation, Directorate General for Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry, page 21.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2001a. *Data Strategis Kehutanan -- Eksekutif / Strategic Forestry Data -- Executive*. Jakarta: MoF, Planology Agency.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2001b. *Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia 2001 / Indonesian Forestry Statistics*. [www.dephut.go.id/informasi/statistik/2001/statistik2001.htm](http://www.dephut.go.id/informasi/statistik/2001/statistik2001.htm).
- Ministry of Forestry. 2003a. *Workshop National Forest Program*. Jakarta: MoF, Planology Agency.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2003b. *Master Plan of National Forest and Land Rehabilitation Movement*. MoF.
- Ministry of Forestry, Directorate of Nature Conservation. 1999. *Protected Areas in Indonesia up to March 1999*.
- Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops. 2000. *Institutional Task Force for Forestry Sector Decentralization, December 1999-February 2000*. Jakarta.
- Ministry of Forestry, UNESCO, and CIFOR. 2003. *Guidebook of 41 National Parks in Indonesia*. Jakarta: UNESCO. 168 pp.
- Ministry of Forestry. 2004. RAPPAM – full title!
- Ministry of Forestry. 2005. Strategic Plan 2005-2009 – full title!
- Mitchell, A.H. 1981. *Report on a survey of Pulau Simeulue, Aceh, with a proposal for a Suaka Margasatwa*. Bogor: World Wildlife Fund.
- Mittermeier, N. Myers, and Cristina Mittermeier. Pp. 278-295, and 296-306. Prado Norte: Cemex.
- Mittermeier, R.A., et al. 1999. *Hotspots: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecoregions*. Mexico City: CEMEX.
- Momberg, F., et al. 1998. *Kalimantan Biodiversity Assessment*. Jakarta: WWF Indonesia Project.
- Mooy, B.Z. 2002. "Penataan Batas Hutan Secara Partisipatif dalam Era Otonomi Daerah / Participatory forest boundary setting in the regional autonomy era." *Silvika* No. 32, IV, 2002.
- Myers, N. 1984. *The Primary Source: Tropical Forests and Our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Myers, N. 1994. "Tropical Deforestation: Rates and Patterns." In *The Causes of Tropical Deforestation*, edited by K. Brown and D.W. Pearce. London: UCL Press.
- Myers, N. 1988c. "Tropical Deforestation and Climatic Change." *Environmental Conservation* 15 (4): 293-297.
- Myers, N., et al. 2000. "Biodiversity Hotspots for Conservation Priorities." *Nature* 403: 853-858.
- Narayan, D., et al. 2000b. *Voices of the Poor*. Oxford University Press for World Bank, March 2000.

- Natural Resources Management Program. 1999. *Decentralization of Protected Areas Management in Indonesia*.
- Newman, J., et al. 1999. *The Final Cut: Illegal Logging in Indonesia's Orangutan Parks*. Jakarta: Telapak Indonesia, and London: Environmental Investigation Agency.
- Nibbering, J.W. 1991. "Crisis and Resilience in Upland Land Use in Java." In *Indonesia: Resources, Ecology, and Environment*, edited by J. Hardjono. Singapore: Oxford University Press.
- Noerdjito, M., and I. Maryanto. 2001. *Jenis-jenis Hayati yang Dilindungi Perundang-Undangan Indonesia/Protected Species under the Law of Indonesia*. Cibinong, Bogor: Bidang Zoologi, Puslit Biologi-LIPI, the Nature Conservancy, and USAID.
- NRI. 1998. *Gambaran Umum Sektor Kehutanan di Indonesia / Overview of the Indonesian Forest Sector*.
- NRM Program, Policy and Planning Group & Protected Areas and Forest Management Group. 2000. "Overview Of Commercial Forestry Sector: Analysis of BPS Survey of Manufacturing." Presentation for a seminar at the Ministry of Forestry and other venues. Jakarta, June 2000.
- Peluso, N. 2002. Presentation at Social Forestry Workshop, August 2002. National Workshop, "Reflecting on Four Years of Reform: Developing Social Forestry in the Decentralisation Era"/"Refleksi Empat Tahun Reformasi: Mengembangkan Social Forestry dalam Era Desentralisasi", CIFOR, 10-12 September 2002.
- Peluso, N.L. 1992. *Rich Forests, Poor People: Forest Control and Resistance in Java*. Berkeley CA: University of California Press.
- Penny, D. H., and M. Ginting. 1984a. *Home Gardens, Farmers and Poverty*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada Univ. Press.
- Central Statistic Bureau, 2002: *Pertanian dalam Angka / Compendium of Agriculture*, Jakarta.
- Potter, L., and J. Lee. 1998. *Tree Planting in Indonesia: Trends, Impacts and Directions*. Bogor: CIFOR.
- Primack, R.B., J. Supriatna, M. Indrawan, and P. Kramadibrata. 1998. *Biologi Konservasi/Conservation Biology*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.
- RePPPProT. 1990. *The Land Resources of Indonesia: A National Overview*. Final report. London: Land Resources Department of the Overseas Development Administration, Government of UK, and Jakarta: Ministry of Transmigration, Government of Indonesia.
- RePPPProT. 1990B. "Atlas." In Government of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Transmigration, Directorate General of Settlement Preparation, Land Resources Department, ODNRI and ODA, Jakarta
- Rumantyo, et al. 1999. *Kawasan Burung Endemik Indonesia / Endemic Bird Areas of Indonesia*. Bogor: BirdLife International.
- Salm, R., and M. Halim. 1984. *Marine Conservation Plan for Indonesia*. Bogor: FAO.
- Salm, R.V., and M. Halim. 1984. *Marine Conservation Data Atlas*. Bogor: IUCN/WWF.
- Sargeant, H. 2001. *Vegetation Fires in Sumatra, Indonesia. Oil Palm Agriculture in the Wetlands of Sumatra: Destruction or Development? A report of the Forest Fire Prevention and Control Project*. Jakarta, Indonesia: GOI, Ministry of Forestry and the European Union.
- Sastrapradja, D., S. Adisoemarto, K. Kartawinata, S. Sastrapradja & M.A. Rifai. 1989. *Keanekaragaman Hayati untuk Kelangsungan Hidup Bangsa*. Puslitbang Bioteknologi. LIPI.
- Schindler, L., et al. 1989. *The Kalimantan Forest Fire of 1982-3 in East Kalimantan. Part 1: The Fire, the Effects, the Damage and Technical Solutions*. FR Report 5. Jakarta, Indonesia: German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).
- Schulz, J.P. 1984. *Turtle Conservation Strategy in Indonesia*. Bogor: IUCN/WWF.
- Scotland, N. 1998. *The Impact of the Southeast Asian Monetary Crisis on Indonesia Forest Concessions and Implications for the Future*. Report SMAT/EC/98/02. Manila: Indonesia-UK Tropical Forest Management Programme. (Processed).
- Scotland, N. 2000. *Indonesia Country Paper on Illegal Logging*. Paper prepared for the World Bank- WWF Workshop on Control of Illegal Logging in East Asia. Jakarta, Indonesia, August 28. Draft.
- Scotland, N., and A. Fraser. 1997. *Ministry of Forestry – DFID Indonesia Tropical Forest Management Programme, ITFMP*.
- Scotland, N., et al. 1999. *Roundwood Supply and Demand in the Forest Sector in Indonesia*. Indonesia-UK Tropical Forest Management Programme Report No. PFM/EC/99/08. Jakarta:

- DFID. (Processed).
- Sembiring, Sulaiman, et al. 1999. *Kajian Hukum dan Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi di Indonesia: Menuju Pengembangan Desentralisasi dan Peningkatan Peranserta Masyarakat*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Natural Resources Management Program.
- Settle, W, Hakim, A, Cahyana, Yulianingsih, "Managing Tropical rice pests through conservation of Generalist Natural Enemies and Alternative Prey", *ECOLOGY* 77(7), 1975-1988.
- Seve, Juan. 1999. *A Review of Forestry Sector Policy Issues in Indonesia*. Jakarta: NRM/EPIQ.
- Simangunsong, B., and B. Setiono. 2003. "Study on Debt Restructuring of Forest Industries under Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency." (Unpublished).
- Simangunsong, Bintang. 2003. "The Economic Value of Indonesia's Natural Production Forests." (Unpublished).
- Sist, P., et al. 1998. *Reduced-Impact Logging Guidelines for Lowland and Hill Dipterocarp Forests in Indonesia*. Occasional Paper No.15. Bogor: CIFOR.
- Soedjito, H. 1988. "Spatial Patterns, Biomass, and Nutrient Concentrations of Root Systems in Primary and Secondary Forest Trees of a Tropical Rainforest in Kalimantan, Indonesia." MAB program. (Unpublished).
- Soegiarto, A., and N.V.C. Polunin. 1980. *The Marine Environment of Indonesia*. Gland: IUCN/WWF.
- Sudibyo. 2003. "Capacity Building for Protected Area Management in Indonesia." In *Capacity Needs to Manage Protected Areas in Asia*, edited by Julia Carabias and Kishore Rao. Mexico: The Nature Conservancy .
- Sudrajat, A., and Yustina, eds. 2002. *Mencari Format Desentralisasi Kehutanan pada Masa Transisi*. Nectar Indonesia.
- Suharsono. 1998. "Condition of Coral Reef Resources in Indonesia." *Jurnal Pesisir & Lautan/Indonesian Journal of Coastal and Marine Resources* 1(2): 44-52.
- Sujatnika, et al. 1995. *Melestarikan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia: Pendekatan Daerah Burung Endemik*. Bogor: BirdLife International.
- Sunderlin, W.D. 1997. *Shifting Cultivation and Deforestation in Indonesia: Steps Toward Overcoming Confusion in the Debate*. Network Paper 21b. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- Sunderlin, W.D. 1999. "Between Danger and Opportunity: Indonesia and Forests in an Era of Economic Crisis and Political Change." *Society & Natural Resources* 12: 559-570.
- Sunderlin, W.D., and I.A.P. Resosudarmo. 1996. Occasional Paper 9. *Rates and Causes of Deforestation in Indonesia: Towards a Resolution of the Ambiguities*. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. ISSN 0854-9818.
- Sunderlin, W.D., et al. 2000. *The Effect of Indonesia's Economic Crisis on Small Farmers and Natural Forest Cover in the Outer Islands*. Occasional Paper 28(E). Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. ISSN 0854-9818.
- Sunderlin, W.D., et al. 2000. *The Effect of Indonesia's Economic Crisis on Small Farmers and Natural Forest Cover in the Outer Islands*.
- Tomascik, T., et al. 1997. *The Ecology of the Indonesian Seas*. Singapore: Periplus.
- Tomich, T.P., et al. 1998a. "Indonesia's Fires: Smoke as a Problem, Smoke as a Symptom." *Agroforestry Today*, January-March: 5-7.
- Tomich, T.P., et al, eds. 1998b. *Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn in Indonesia: Summary Report and Synthesis of Phase II*. Bogor: ICRAF.
- Tomich, T.P., et al. 2000. "Agricultural Intensification, Deforestation, and the Environment: Assessing Tradeoffs in Sumatra, Indonesia." In *Tradeoffs or Synergies? Agricultural Intensification, Economic Development and the Environment*, edited by D.R. Lee and C.B. Barrett. Oxford: CAB International.
- Tomich, TP., et al. 1999. *Research Abstracts and Key Policy Questions: Environmental Services and Land Use Change: Bridging the Gap between Policy and Research in Southeast Asia*. Bogor, Indonesia: ICRAF.
- UNESCO. 2003. *Proceedings of the World Heritage Marine Biodiversity Workshop 2002, Hanoi*. World Heritage Papers 4. 92pp. France: UNESCO World Heritage Center.
- USAID. 2003. "Indonesia Program Summary." (Unpublished).
- van Bemmelen, R.W. 1970. *The Geology of Indonesia. Vol. 1A General geology of Indonesia*. The Hague: Nijhoff.



- van der Kroef, J. M. 1956. "Population Pressure and Economic Development in Indonesia." In *Demographic Analysis: Selected Readings*, edited by J. J. Spengler, and O. D. Duncan, pp. 739-754. Glencoe, IL.
- van Noordwijk, M., et al, eds. 1995. *Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn in Indonesia: Summary Report of Phase I*. Bogor: ICRAF.
- van Steenis, C.G.G.J. 1979. "Plant Geography of East Malesia." *Bot. J. Linn.* 79: 97-178
- van Steenis, C.G.G.J. 1972. *The Mountain Flora of Java*. Brill: Leiden.
- Wells, M., et al. 1999. *Investing in Biodiversity: A Review of Indonesia's Integrated Conservation and Development Projects*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
- Whiteman, A., and A. Fraser. 1997. *The Value of Forestry in Indonesia*. Indonesia-UK Tropical Forest Management Programme Report No.SMAT/EC/97/1. Jakarta: DFID. (Processed).
- Whitmore, T.C. 1984a. *Tropical rain forests of the Far East*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Whitten, T., et al. 1997. "Indonesia." In *Megadiversity: Earth's Biologically Wealthiest Nations*, edited by R. Mittermeier, et al. Pp. 74-107. Prado Norte: Cemex.
- Whitten, T., et al. 1999. "Sundaland and Wallacea." In *Hotspots: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecoregions*, edited by R. Mittermeier, et. al. Pp. 278-295, and 296-305. Prado Norte: Cemex.
- Wibowo, P., and N. Suyatno. 1998. *An Overview of Indonesian Wetland Sites—II: An Update Information—Included in The Indonesian Wetland Database*. Bogor: Wetlands International Indonesia Program/PHPA.
- Witjaksono, Yani, et al. 2000. *Indonesia Environment Report – Policy Agenda Review*.
- World Bank. 2002<sup>a</sup>. "Operational Policies: Forests." World Bank Operational Manual, November 2002.
- World Bank. 2002<sup>b</sup>. "Operational Policies: Forests -- Definitions." World Bank Operational Manual, November 2002.
- World Bank. 2002e. "Indonesia: Rural Development -- Overview of Sector Program." October 2002. Briefing Notes at Meeting with Country Director, September 2002.
- World Bank. 2001. *Indonesia: Environment and Natural Resource Management in a Time of Transition*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- World Bank. 2000. "Indonesian Forests: A Programmatic Approach To Reform." Concept Note.
- World Bank. 1999. *Implementation Completion Report – Indonesia – BAPEDAL Development Technical Assistance Project*.
- World Bank. 1994. *Indonesia Transmigration Program: A Review of Five Bank-Supported Projects*. Report 12988. Washington, DC.
- World Bank. 1999. *Indonesia – Forest , Land and Water: Issues in Sustainable Development*. Report No. 7822-IND.
- World Bank. 1990. *Indonesia: Sustainable Development of Forests, Land and Water*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank. 1994. *Indonesia: Environment and Development*. Washington: World Bank.
- World Bank. 1998. "Involvement in Sector Adjustment for Forests in Indonesia: The Issues." Jakarta, Indonesia, Memorandum.
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEPWCMC). 1996. *Tropical Moist Forests and Protected Areas: The Digital Files. Version 1*. Cambridge, UK: World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Centre for International Forestry Research, and Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom.
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEPWCMC). 2000. Subset of V 4.0 UNEP-WCMC Protected Areas Global GIS dataset, March.
- World Parks Congress. 2003. "Recommendations." Vth IUCN World Parks Congress. Durban, South Africa, September 8-17, 2003.
- Zerner, C. 1992. *Indigenous Forest-Dwelling Communities in Indonesia's Outer Islands: Livelihood, Rights, and Environmental Management Institutions in the Era of Industrial Forest Exploitation*. Consultancy report prepared for the World Bank Indonesia Forestry Sector Policy Review. Washington, DC: Resource Planning Corporation.

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Indonesia is renowned for both its biological diversity and the rate of its loss. This country is the world's largest and most densely populated archipelago, comprising of approximately 17,000 islands of which around 990 are permanently inhabited. The nation straddles two of the world's seven major zoogeographic regions, the Oriental and Australian, and includes the Wallacea, a unique biotic and geographic area that lies in the broad interface between these two major regions. On floristic account Indonesia is endowed by a rich plant species, being occupying three major Malesian regions.

Indonesia has been identified by all recent international conservation priority-setting exercises as a global priority for actions to conserve biodiversity. For example, Conservation International (CI) considers Indonesia to be one of 17 "megadiversity" countries -- with two of the world's 25 "hotspots."<sup>1</sup> It has 18 of the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) "Global 200" ecoregions<sup>2</sup>, and 24 of Bird Life International's 218 "Endemic Bird Areas."<sup>3</sup> It also has 10% of the world's flowering plant species and ranks as one of the world's centers for agrobiodiversity of plant cultivars<sup>4</sup> and domesticated livestock.

Indonesia's unusually high levels of species richness and endemism are explained by the fact that it straddles two zoogeographic regions and three floristic Malesian regions, is located in the wet tropics, and has many islands and an extremely complex geological history. The country ranks first in the world for number of mammal, palm, swallowtail butterfly, and parrot species (BAPPENAS 2003). Further, it is one of the world's centers of species diversity of hard corals and many groups of reef-associated flora and fauna; indeed, it has the highest coral species richness in the world.

Indonesia's rich biodiversity is being rapidly degraded and increasingly under threat from rapid landscape change, pollution and over harvesting. Indeed, the country is often noted to be in an environmental crisis. This report synthesizes and provides updated information about the status of these threats to biodiversity and forests and their causes, many of which have been exacerbated by the series of dramatic political, economic and environmental shocks of 1998-1998.

Recent events, however, offer hope that this environmental crisis can be abated. Communities throughout Indonesia are increasingly cognizant of the nature of this crisis through their witnessing and experiencing the considerable loss of life, health and economic hardship, due to devastating land slides, floods, loss of potable water and pollution and degradation of many ecosystems. The increasing empowerment of local governments and communities through decentralization laws also offers some hope that governments and local communities will now purposively respond to this crisis at both the legislative and ground level.

Even with increasing awareness in Indonesia of the need to conserve biological diversity and manage protected areas, loss of biodiversity and forests continues unabated across the country. The most biodiverse habitats, particularly lowland forests, are under the greatest pressure. The World Bank predicts that non-swampy lowland forests outside protected areas will be highly degraded in Sumatra by 2005 and in Kalimantan by 2010. While timber, rattan, fisheries, swiftlet nests and other biological resources are major contributors to the national economy, they are exploited at unsustainable rates. Approximately 40 million Indonesians directly depend on forest resources with millions of others reaping indirect benefits. Many of these people find themselves increasingly impoverished by the economic decline of Indonesia. It is these poor people who are most dependent on biological resources for their livelihoods and who suffer the most from the impacts of the degradation of biodiversity and environmental services.

The main factors affecting biodiversity loss and species extinction in Indonesia and a partial list of their impacts:

<sup>1</sup> "Megadiversity countries" refers those countries where the highest number of species are found and which account for a high percentage of the world biodiversity. "Hotspots" refer to the richest and most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life on Earth ([www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org)).

<sup>2</sup> The "Global 200 ecoregions" is a "science-based global ranking of the Earth's most biologically outstanding terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. It provides a critical blueprint for biodiversity conservation at a global scale." ([www.panda.org/about\\_wwf/where\\_we\\_work/ecoregions/global200/pages/home.htm](http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/ecoregions/global200/pages/home.htm)).

<sup>3</sup> "Endemic Bird Areas" refers to those regions in the world where two or more endemic bird species that have restricted ranges, i.e., less than 50,000 km<sup>2</sup>, overlap ([www.birdlife.net/action/science/endemic\\_bird\\_areas/](http://www.birdlife.net/action/science/endemic_bird_areas/)).

### 1. Habitat loss and fragmentation

- Between 1985 and 1997, 20 million ha of forest was lost (about 1.5 million ha per year) most of it lowland forest below 300m where more than 60% of all rainforest species occur.
- Since 1997, the rate of forest lost is 2.4 million ha per year or more – over 10 years an area as large as Montana or the UK is lost on forest rich islands such as Kalimantan and Sumatra.

### 2. Habitat degradation

- 5 million ha of forests degraded by fires in 1997-98.
- 60% of Indonesian coral reefs degraded.
- Industrial and urban wastes pollute fresh and coastal water ecosystems.

### 3. Overexploitation

- Many species of animals harvested to local extinction to supply medicinal and specialist-food markets in Asia.
- Rapid development in recent decades fueled and funded by non-sustainable use of natural resources.
- Millions of increasingly impoverished coastal dwellers, rural villagers, and poor communities contribute to overexploitation of animals, plants, fresh water and marine fisheries in their search for subsistence.

### 4. Secondary extinction

- Many species dependent on lowland forests are on the verge of extinction. Only a tiny number of species are the focus of monitoring programs.

An additional factor likely to have increasing impact in the future is climate change; already the effects of global warming are being reflected in coral reef die-off.

SOURCE: *World Bank (2001) with amendments*

The most visible and intractable aspect of Indonesia's natural resource crises is forest loss. The escalation in the rate of deforestation is intimately linked not only to degradation of other resources, but also to immense social, economic and political changes, which began in 1997 and continues to the present. The rate of forest loss was already high and accelerating in the mid-1990s, but in 1997-1998 these rates escalated as a consequence of the devastating fires in Kalimantan and Sumatra. These fires were unprecedented in number and geographic scope, and for the first time, international attention was drawn to the massive scale of environmental damage occurring in Indonesia.

Indonesia's multi-dimensional economic and political crisis has exacerbated forest degradation and biodiversity loss. The economic crisis, dramatic political transition, unsystematic devolution of authority to provincial and district (*kabupaten*) levels and lack of law enforcement have led to increased pressures on forests throughout the country. Accelerated illegal logging and land encroachment continues to be encouraged in the name of economic recovery and development. Some local governments, issue permits to remove logs in protected areas (PAs) and areas not gazetted for logging. The practice is so prevalent and out in the open that it is sometimes difficult to determine that these activities are in fact illegal. Forest clearing occurs even in many well-known PAs that have important international donor programs. Due to this illegal logging, the risk of fire within PAs boundaries has increased. Moreover, with the increasing fragmentation of habitats, some conservationists suggest that many species' populations may not be viable. Conservationists increasingly call for an ecosystem approach that focuses on PAs and surrounding areas, which means that Indonesian production forests must be managed as buffer zones to PAs to maintain both permanent forest cover and biodiversity.

Several factors drive deforestation in Indonesia. Political will is a key one. For example, although previous governments in Indonesia repeatedly expressed commitments to sustainably manage production forests by 2000, Indonesia in 2003-2004 has the highest rate of deforestation in the world at 2.4 million ha/year. Oil palm plantations were one of the primary causes of deforestation in the 1990s. Such large-scale land conversion was the largest cause of the 1997-1998 fires, which burned nearly 5 million hectares of forest and imposed approximately US\$8 billion in economic losses on Indonesia's citizens and businesses. Further driving illegal logging is overcapacity in the woodprocessing industry, which at this point consumes at least six times the amount of the annual allowable cut of 6.3 million m<sup>3</sup> for 2003. Overcapacity is a consequence of more than a decade of government policy incentives to develop local value-added industries, as well as below-market stumpage fees and log prices and a lack of care by banks in their evaluation of new wood-processing investments. Of the US \$51.5 billion in private debt owed to the Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA), US\$4.1 billion is in loans to the forest industry, of which US\$2.7 billion are classified as non-

performing.

On paper, Indonesia has a reasonably representative set of protected areas, but most of these areas are under intense multiple threats. National conservation strategies are also reasonably well defined and the local human capacity, if not availability of resources, to manage protected areas steadily improves. Further, there is a burgeoning and vocal civil society interest in conserving forests and biodiversity. A nascent environmental conservation culture is developing in Indonesia, stimulated in part by environmental catastrophes (e.g., floods, erosion, landslides, loss of potable water and pollution) that are often caused by bad forestry practices. The increasing empowerment of local governments and communities through decentralization laws, also offers hope that governments and local communities will purposively respond to these environmental crises at both the policy and ground levels.

### Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		x	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		x	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		x	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		x	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		x	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures			x
j) Article 12 - Research and training	x		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		x	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			x
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		x	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	

p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	x		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		x	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			x
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			x
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		
u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity		x	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	x		
x) Dry land and sub humid land biodiversity			x
y) Mountain biodiversity			x

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)																			
3 = High Challenge										1 = Low Challenge									
2 = Medium Challenge										0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome									
N/A = Not applicable																			
Challenges	Articles																		
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
a) Lack of political will and support	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
f) Lack of	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	

transfer of technology and expertise																		
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	2	3	2	2	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	2	2	2	N/A
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	N/A
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	3	2	N/A	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
u) Poverty	2	3	2	3	N/A	2	2	3	N/A	2	1	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
v) Population pressure	2	2	3	3	N/A	2	2	3	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	3	3	N/A	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	N/A	2	3	3	2	3
x) Lack of capacities for local	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

communities																			
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	N/A	
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	N/A	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	
bb) Others (please specify)																			

## 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>	
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. However, some programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP or the Indonesian NBSAB) has described the objectives, targets and programs, including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p><b>Strategic plan for protected areas :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To strengthen the management of nature resources and the ecosystem;</li> <li>◆ To strengthen the forest protection efforts and law enforcement;</li> <li>◆ To develop the sustainable nature resources utilization;</li> <li>◆ To develop the institution and collaborative management in managing and protecting nature resources and the ecosystem.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Expanding for approximately 5 millions hectares of MPAs by 2010, guided by ecosystem-based management approach in addition to existing MPAs and MPA networks covering 5.5 million hectares;</li> <li>◆ Strengthening management of MPAs through capacity building programs;</li> <li>◆ Implementing collaborative management that promotes partnership among governments, communities, and private sectors in MPAs management;</li> <li>◆ Establishing global networks and partnerships in MPAs management especially for trans-boundary MPAs such as, tri-national turtle reserve within the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion.</li> <li>◆ Developing sustainable financing schemes to support management of MPAs, such as, marine endowment fund.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ministry of Forestry :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ By the year 2003, Ministry of Forestry has gazette 447 protected areas covering areas of forest and other terrestrial ecosystems as much as 21.5 million hectares;</li> <li>◆ In addition, to fulfill the ecosystem representativeness of target as set by Decision VII/28, Ministry of Forestry has also planned to gazette new terrestrial protected areas covering mountains ecosystems, low land, karsts and wetlands in 18 location as much as 4.3 million</li> </ul>		



hectares;

- ♦ Ministry of Forestry has responded by planning to gazette 12 new terrestrial protected areas with their respective technical implementing units covering areas as much as 1.6 million hectares as addition to the existing 50 national parks covering 16.3 million hectares (including 7 marine national parks) and 527 protected areas (nature reserves and game reserves) covering areas as much as 28.2 million hectares. The government also announced a target of 10 million hectares of new marine protected areas by 2010. Through the project on Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management, 2005, the Government plans to achieve effective management of protected areas that have been gazetted, particularly the national parks.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Indonesia has developed maps of forest ecosystem types; Repprot map of 1990; [Indonesian] National Forest Inventory of 1996.

**Box IV.**

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
<p>Although Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above, it has been developing some programs, strategies, and action plans in some relevant sectors. This development may be used to a start for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The strategic planning of actions have been descibed in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (the Indonesian NBSAB), including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p><b>Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan :</b></p> <p>1. To minimize, reduce and halt biodiversity loss at national, regional and local level within 2003-2020 followed by rehabilitation and sustainable use (as also the target of Goal 3)</p> <p>IBSAP also stated some targets related to several importance biodiversity protected area such as sea grass, karsts, and coral reef.</p> <p><b>Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries :</b></p> <p>Indonesia is now formulating policies on <i>Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</i> as a cornerstone of management for sustainability. Indonesia has enacted Law No. 31, 2004 on Fisheries and is developing relevant government regulations as implementing legal tools for this Law. Among the formulated regulations, various management models for MPAs, including national, district and co-managing users were explored.</p> <p>By 2010, Indonesia has targeted to gazette 10 millions hectares of Indonesia's waters as MPAs. A financing study conducted by The Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF) for 'flagships' MPA sites such as, Wakatobi National Park has indicated that the costs projection for management needs for the period of 2005-2009 is about USD 11,3 millions on a Net Present Value.</p> <p>Programs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program of controlling conversion and Rehabilitation of wetland.</li> <li>• Protection of coral reef and controlling fish exploitation that affects coral reef destruction and prohibition coral mining.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ministry of Forestry :</b></p> <p>Policies and actions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservation of essential ecosystem as habitat for migratory species and karsts ecosystem</li> <li>• protection of wildlife home range out side the conservation area</li> </ul> <p>Programme :</p> <p>Conservation of important inland water, such as by gazzeting protected areas system of this particular type of ecosystem. There are 4 national parks of wetlands (Berbak National Park, Danau Sentarum National Park, Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park, Sembilang National Park), and several nature reserves.</p> <p>Planning :</p> <p>Assessing the management effectiveness of 41 national parks, development of new management plan of PAs, review management plan and zoning system of PAs, develop data based of PAs</p> <p>Policy :</p> <p>Development of Criteria and Indicator of PAs management, promoting collaborative management of</p>	

protected areas through Ministerial Decree, immediate action to intensify national effort to tackle illegal logging, improve community and stakeholder involvement in PAs management, strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration on PAs management

Governance reforms :

The Government of Indonesia has implemented commitments made in the COP-7 by establishing 9 new national parks covering an area of 1.3 million hectares by the end of 2004 and setting up management unit for new PAs, national movement of forest and land rehabilitation, including PAs.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
d) Inland water		x	
e) Marine and coastal		x	
f) Dry and sub humid land		x	
g) Forest		x	
b) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>	
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>In this case, Indonesia has not either determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. Nevertheless, some programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors. This may be of preliminary actions for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. Such start is also described in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, including the objectives, targets and programs, and the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p><b>Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan :</b></p> <p>Goal 3: minimize, reduce and halt biodiversity loss at national, regional and local level within 2003-2020 followed by rehabilitation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restocking of fish and other marine biota in over exploited area</li> <li>• Reforestation and rehabilitation of forest area using native species</li> </ul> <p><b>Ministry of Forestry has Strategic Plan covering policies:</b></p> <p>Restore population of endangered, threatened, critical species in in-situ and ex-situ conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance effort in preservation of important flora and fauna</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and conservation forest resources</li> </ul> <p>Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conservation and protection of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Reinroduction or rehabilitation program of particularly flagship species</li> <li>▪ Enhancement of preservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife (animals and plants) for the purpose of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ preventing the danger of extinction of fauna and flora;</li> <li>◦ maintaining genetic purity and the diversity of plants and animals;</li> <li>◦ maintaining the equilibrium and stability of existing ecosystems;</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Assessment of the protection status of three selected wildlife species (2 spp of animals, and 1 sp of marine biota).</li> </ul> <p>Strategic Plan for forest ecosystem and conservation of important flora and fauna, such as large protected mammals (tiger, rhino, elephant, anoa and orangutan), endemic birds (bird of paradise, bali mynah, sulphur crested cockatoo, Eclectus parrot) and useful tree species (agarwood, sandalwood, ebony)</p> <p><b>Ministry of Agriculture has programs on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of production centres for the purpose of improving the production, but has not included aspect of conservation;</li> <li>• Establishment of animal husbandry superior breeding stock for the purpose of developing superior breeding stock of the prioritized commodities, and including annual monitoring. The conservation activities are still limited to the management, and have not gone further for the</li> </ul>		

area set up;

- Research and development of critical/endangered domesticated animal genetic resources potentials, such as some varieties of goat (Gembrong var.), cattle (Hista, Jawa), as well as other local breeds, by way of conservation by management and gene bank collection;
- Research and development of plant genetic resources (with superior quality and/or unique), conservation and collection (ex-situ dan in-situ), in particular of those in the status of critical/endangered, as well as other local species by way of conservation by management and gene bank collection.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
d) Inland water		x	
e) Marine and coastal		x	
f) Dry and sub humid land		x	
g) Forest		x	
b) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VI .**

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. However, some programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP Or the Indonesian NBSAB) describe the objectives, targets and programs, including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p><b>Ministry of Forestry :</b></p> <p>Strategic Plan of Ministry of Forestry has targeted to recover population of rare, endangered, and critical species in in-situ and ex-situ conservation areas.</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry in cooperation with NGOs has programmes species rehabilitation and conservation in conservation area, such as conservation of Sumatran tiger with the Tiger Foundation; rehabilitation of orang-utan with Orang-utan Foundation International in Tanjung Puting National Park; rehabilitation of orang-utan with Balikpapan Orangutan Survival Foundation in Balikpapan; conservation programmes for some endangered species (Sumatran tiger and Sumatran elephants (in Tesso Nilo National Park and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP); Sumatran rhino in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP,; Javan Rhino in Ujung Kulon NP; Orangutan in Betung Kerihun NP and Sebagau NP; Sea Turtle in Bali, Derawan (East Kalimantan) and Jamursba Medi (Papua) with WWF. A similar programme has also been carried out in cooperation with private sectors, such as conservation of leatherback turtles in Sepa Island.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been regulation on the protection of protected plant and animal species, by Government Regulation no. 7 of 1999. Nevertheless, up to the present time, the list of these species keeps on increasing; meanwhile the populations of the protected species are decreasing.</li> <li>▪ By downlisting the CITES Appendices the species concerned will be identified.</li> </ul>

**Box VII.**

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. However, some programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP Or the Indonesian NBSAB) describe the objectives, targets and programs, including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p>IBSAP in its Goal No. 4 is on the strengthening governance of institutional framework, policy and legal framework at national and local levels. The program covers policy development on genetic resources protection.</p> <p>The Ministry of Forestry has developed strategic plan that is aimed at maintaining genetic diversity and species purity for commercial timber species. This Ministry has also developed information system through research management, inventory system development, and monitoring of essential ecosystem, population and habitat.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture has programs on exploration, collection, identification, characterization, evaluation, and utilization of genetic potential, breeding, and establishment of gene bank of plant and animal genetic resources. These programs are supported by collecting and maintaining database on agricultural genetic resources in cooperation with Institute for Research and Development of Biotechnology and Genetic Resources.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	

b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p>In correspond to the global target to promote the conservation of genetic resources Indonesia is on the way to develop national regulations on the conservation and utilization of genetic resources. In addition to it, Indonesia is planning to ratify International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Through various workshops the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted preliminary identification of traditional knowledge relevant to genetic resources.</p> <p>The Ministry of Research and Technology has identification traditional knowledge in relevant to the management of genetic resources.</p>			

**Box VIII .**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>		
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Although the target has not been determined, some programs may be directed toward the achievement of such target. IBSAP has also formulated such objectives and targets. Goal 2 of IBSAP is aimed at strengthening resource base and development of science, technology and traditional</p>			



knowledge for the realization of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. There is also development of business investment concept on sustainable biodiversity management. Goal 4 is aimed at strengthening governance of institutional framework, policy and legal framework at national and local level. The program has also been developed in the utilization pattern of non-timber forest products in sustainable way and community-based.

**Ministry of Forestry has programmes and action, among others:**

- Implementation of sustainable forest management principle, restructure forest based industry, accelerate plantation forest development, and controlling illegal logging.
- Supervising HTI concessionaires in enhancing their performance;
- Facilitating activity conducted by private or governmental institution to promote and enhance opportunity in involving private as well as foreign investment in plantation forest development.
- Development of and promoting tourism forest management

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- Some activities on the utilization of non-timber forest products have been conducted, such as on honey, silk, gum, and resin.
- Quoata on capture and trade of protected plants and animals have been determined.
- Ecolabelling has beeb applied for wood/timber industries

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>		<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>There have been programs, strategies, and action plans developed in some sectors that may be further implemented to achieve the global targets. The IBSAP is also including such objectives and targets</p> <p>In the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Agriculture has developed regulations that are aimed at reducing genetic resources consumption, in the forms of government regulations, such as the regulation for prohibiting the slaughtering reproductive female cows, and local government regulations, such as the sandalwood cultivation.</p> <p>Traditional wisdoms have also been practiced in the utilization of biological resources, such as the harvest regulation for sago in Irian and "sasi" fish capture in Ambon and the Moluccas.</p> <p>The Ministry of Forestry has for long time been developing and practicing industrial plantation forests to reduce timber consumption from natural stands.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box X.**

<b>Target 4.3</b>	<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>As also in the case of other target within this Goal, some programs, strategies and action plans have been developed with possibility for achieving national target in accordance with the global goal in promoting sustainable use and consumption.</p> <p>In the forestry sector the following may be noted :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Forestry also cooperates with international community in imposing monitoring and law enforcement of controlling illegal trade and catch of wild species (TRAFFIC, WWF, CI, TNC)</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Forestry developed ASEAN Action Plan to curb illegal wildlife trade in ASEAN countries based on Ministerial Degrees of ASEAN countries which signed on COP 12 CITES in Thailand on 2004.</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Forestry also corporate with International community in imposing monitoring and law enforcement of controlling illegal trade and catch of wild species (TRAFFIC, WWF, CI, TNC)</li> <li>▪ Act No. 5, 1990 on Biological Resources and Their Ecosystem Conservation is being reviewed to also include utilization of unprotected wild plants and animals but are included in CITES Appendix so as to be in line with CITES regulations</li> <li>▪ Management of wild plants and animals and conservation area included in the international agreement</li> <li>▪ In accordance to CITES provision, Ministry of Forestry as the national management authority, publishes decree on allowable catch and trade of tradable wild species according to the recommendation of scientific authority (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>	
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. However, some programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP Or the Indonesian NBSAB) describe the objectives, targets and programs, including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.</p> <p><b>IBSAP:</b></p> <p>Goal 3: to reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at the national, regional and local levels within the 2003-2020 periods, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Program 1: Program for National biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation</p> <p>Program 2: Program to restructure policies in granting forest management rights and prohibition of natural forest conversion, taking into consideration the need of the local/indigenous community</p> <p>Program 3: Reforestation and forest rehabilitation programs using various local species</p> <p>Program 4: Program to enhance the protection of coral reefs by controlling destructive fishing activities and banning coral reef mining</p> <p>Program 5: Program to restock fish fry and conserve threatened fish species and other marine biota</p> <p>Program 6: Program to rehabilitate and prevent the degradation of seagrass</p> <p>Program 7: Program to prevent wetlands conversion and to rehabilitate of wetlands ecosystems</p> <p>Program 8: Program to prevent and control abrasion and coastal ecosystems</p>		

### **The Ministry of Forestry**

Enhancement in forest rehabilitation has been going on effectively in the entire country covering 5 million hectares area (960% within the forest area and 40% outside it). The Ministry of Forestry has another target on 282 prioritized river basin areas to function normally, including catchment areas in the framework of protecting vital objects, in accordance with the set standards and criteria.

Establishment of community-based forestry covering 2 million hectares

Forestry movement : programs on rehabilitation and restoration of conservation areas and establishment of certain area (10%) within production forest for genetic resources conservation

### **The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has set targets in expanding marine conservation areas by establishing regional marine conservation areas based on the Ministerial Decrees. The intended targets are 10 million hectares to be accomplished in 2010.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has developed programs on regional marine conservation area, on coral reef rehabilitation within the marine conservation areas, on sustainable coastal areas, on coastal area cleaning, and on conservation partners building.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No		x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

### **The Ministry of Forestry**

The Ministry of Forestry has developed master plan on the protection forest rehabilitation in the

entire country, including the the protection forest rehabilitation regulation amendments.  
Genetic resources conservation areas to be set aside within the production forest.  
Prohibition on function alteration of natural forest into other designations.

**The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries**

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has developed program on coral reef transplanted in some marine conservation areas. However, regional marine conservation areas (7 in number) are still based on the Letter of Appointment by the Head of the District.

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>As also in the case of other target within this Goal, some programs, strategies and action plans have been developed with possibility for achieving national target in accordance with the global goal in promoting sustainable use and consumption. These goals and targets have also been included in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP/Indonesian NBSAP).</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Forestry</b> Ministry of Forestry will develop a guideline on invansive exotic species and dissemination of the guideline, monitoring invansive exotic species and evaluation of its control mechanism In the case of introduction of IAS in national park, Ministry of Forestry had program of eradication through interval clear cutting, slash and burns, and chemical treatments in Baluran National Park. The existing program for controlling IAS in other national park (Wasur National Park) had not yet done intensively.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Agriculture</b> Pathways for major potential alien invasive species are controlled throuh quarantine system. However the quarantine system only screens organisms that categorized as pest agents. There is also program on the control of incoming routes on the IAS and/or plant pests</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	

f) Mountain		x
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		
Please provide details below.		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.		

**Box XIII.**

<b>Target 6.2</b>	<b>Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>Indonesia has not developed the targets as such, however, some programs have been developed and implemented that may be used as the means to reach the targets. Accordingly IBSAP has also designated plans in line with the target achievement. Such as program on the control of and prevention against all kinds of IAS.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Forestry</b></p> <p>Ministry of Forestry has a strategy to establish conservation strategy of wild plants and animals, which is related to the above global target. The MoF's strategy accommodates development of management plans for controlling IAS in National Parks (Strategic Plan of MoF). This strategic plan is an integrated part of the National Park Management Plan.</p> <p>Program: Protection and conservation of natural resources, which include the following activities: development of guidelines on invasive exotic species and dissemination of the guidelines, and monitoring invasive exotic species and evaluation of its control mechanism</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Agriculture</b></p> <p>For the agricultural sector, there has been a quarantine law on the control of plant pests, animals and animal diseases. Prevention on the entrance of IAS is the responsibility of the Quarantine Agency with its program on the monitoring and control, which is implemented by the agricultural offices and the related institutes.</p>		

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
There are still a large number of IAS entering the country illegally (by smuggling), such as the piranha, iguana, ornamental plants. To aggravate the situation is the ineffective control of the already introduced species.			

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
For this particular global target, Indonesia has not set definite target, however, some programs of some secgtorshave been developed, planned and implemented that may be able to be laid down as the onset to achieve their targets relevant to the identified global target. The IBSAP has also included			



the formulation of achieving the target, by designing the objectives, targets and program at national level. Indicators of the target achievement have also been set.

**The Ministry of Forestry**

Application of the limited annual allowable cut by soft landing policy for natural forests to reduce glasshouse effect emission. This Ministry has also issued Ministerial Decree on the criteria and indicator implementation for sustainable forest management in natural forests.

Forestry movement programs have been aimed at forest to being carbon sink for capturing carbon. It is also aimed at expediting forest estate development into natural forest, by applying the criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management. The other objective is the prevention on the climate change by absorption of glass house effects.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XV.**

<b>Target 7.2</b>	<b>Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Again, here, Indonesia has not set target as meant by the definition above. However, soe sectors have developed, planned and implemented program that may be directed to the achievement of such target. The IBSAP has identified program for preventing marine ecosystems pollution due to disposal of tailing from mining activities, either directly into the sea or through river system. It has also been projecting the prohibition of submarine tailing disposal technology in 2004, revocation mining licenses of companies that disposed of its waste directly to local river system by the end of 2003, and currently applies submarine tailing placement by 2004.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Agriculture</b> The use of pesticide has been controlled through licensing system.</p> <p><b>The Ministry of Forestry</b> A secondary product processing and diversification application for forestry industries have been carried on</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>For such national target, Indonesia has not determined it, but the programs; strategy and action plan developed by some sectors may be used to achieve the target. IBSAP has also determined the objectives and target, and programs including the indicators of work directing to the achievement of target.</p> <p>IBSAP, Objective 4, Target 4, Program 4 :</p> <p>The issuance and implementation of sustainable timber harvesting through environmentally friendly methods and adapted to carrying capacity of the local ecosystem beginning in 2004</p> <p><b>Ministry of Forestry:</b></p> <p>Programmes : protection, rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources</p> <p>Strategy : optimalisation of utilisation of environmental services in protected areas, production forest and conservation areas, prioritise for carbon trade and water utilisation in 15 provinces</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			

Please provide details below.
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
<p>There is a number of agricultural endeavours conducted outside agricultural proper ecosystem, such as golden teak" planted in the shallow solum of soil, and also to be noted the creatin of one million hectares of paddy in marshland</p> <p>Tehe Ministry of Forestry has issued a Ministerial Decree on collaborative management in 104 land ecotourism (442.050, 25 ha), 18 marine ecotourism (765.762 ha), 17 grand forest park (334.604,80 ha), and 41 national parks with technical implementin unit status, and 50 gazetted ones.</p> <p>For the marine and fishery sector there has been Presidential Decree No. 39 of 1980 issued</p>

**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Indonesia has not determined the target set, but the programs, strategy and action plan developed by some sectors may be used to achieve the target. IBSAP has also determined the objectives and target, and programs including the indicators of work directing to the achievement of such target.</p> <p>The Ministry of Forestry has developed diversification of fisheries, alternative income generation, friends of marine program (cooperation with universities). It has also developed social forestry, partnership with forest communities, and multiple cropping systems within the teak plantation.</p>			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
<p><b>The Ministry of Forestry has developed community development within and surrounding forest :</b></p> <p>In order to develop community forestry, the forestry sector is very much involved with rural livelihoods of the people who live in or near forests and depend on forests. Many programs have been undertaken in Indonesia to empower forest-dependent communities, for example, initiatives in the areas of Community Forestry and Collaborative Forest Management. In addition, sustainable forest management is being attempted where local and indigenous people are involved. In South Sumatra, for example, these activities include involvement of local community in developing private forests and providing raw material for wood industry. Similar activity is also being conducted in Kalimantan with the development of <i>Accacia mangium</i> and in Java, particularly with the development of <i>Paraserianthes falcata</i> plantations. Furthermore, a village development scheme (<i>HPH Bina Desa</i>) has been enhanced as a contribution of the concessionaires to the local economy. Since launched in 1991, hundreds of villagers and timber concessionaires have participated in this scheme, and starting from 1995, the program has been legalized as one of prerequisite criteria of annual cutting permit for concessionaire.</p> <p>Other program in order to increase economic income of local communities is Social Forestry, which is associated with empowering people who live mostly below poverty line. By giving local communities the opportunity to manage their forests in a sustainable manner, the government is helping them to reduce some of their most urgent social problems. The challenge of social development in relation to forests is extremely complicated, due to social-cultural diversity of the Indonesian.</p> <p><b>Ministry of Marine and Fisheries has developed community development within and surrounding coastal areas.</b></p>	

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>	
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No	x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
Indonesia has not determined target in maintaining the diversity as stated above. However, some		

programs, strategies, and action plans have been developed in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in accordance with the conservation of genetic diversity promotion. The Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP Or the Indonesian NBSAB) describe the objectives, targets and programs, including the working indicators that may facilitate the achievement of the targets.

Within the IBSAP there is a formulation on the target for protecting traditional knowledge, innovatin and practices, by pointing to the laws for the protection and development of traditional wisdom and the implementing regulations for the managenet of biodivers ity.

The Ministry of Research and Technology has conducted program on the doceumentation of traditional knowledge and practices from all over the country.

The Ministry of Environent has published a book on the miscellanies of traditionl wisdoms.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- There is program called "catalyst" aimed at protecting traditional knowledge.
- At present the Ministry of Environment is finishing a draft of act on conservation and utilization of genetic resourcesaccommodating also the protection of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices.
- There is traditional knowledge of 24 provinces documented.

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Although the target has not been determined, some programs may be directed toward the achievement of such target. IBSAP has also formulated such objectives and targets.            At present the following draft acts are being worked out :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilization and conservation of genetic resources (see 9.1, VII);</li> <li>• Bioprospecting;</li> <li>• Ratification of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			



**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>		<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Within the Draft of Act on the Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources there is a part concerning equitable share of benefits arising from the commercial use of genetic resources originated from Indonesia. This part is also found in Bioprospecting draft act, and ITPGRFA Ratification draft act.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
N/A			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub-humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
N/A			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and sub humid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this targ			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
There are several programs aimed at providing checklist of known species of plants in Indonesia in small and major islands such as in Nusa Kambangan (southern coast of Central Java), Karimun Jawa (small island group in the Jva Sea), Wowoni and Buton (in Irian Jaya/Papua), as well as in Borneo (Kalimantan) and Sulawesi, including names and synonyms. These programs are the prioritized ones of the biological institutes of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). The implementation of these programs will involve the partnerships with the universities and relevant research institute outside LIPI.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Indonesia has incorporated this national target in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan in the form of national census program on the potentials and condition of the country's biodiversity. The programs include research activities covering also inventory of biodiversity.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some lists of known species have been developed and documented, such as "Flora Malesiana" (contains information on description and distribution of plants of Southeast Asia, developed as list of references based on taxa), PROSEA (Plant Resources of South East Asia) publications, specimen based collection database of Biodiversity Collection Project, Index Seminum (list of seeds available from the botanical garden), ex-situ conservation for the rare and endangered species (20% of these have been conserved)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Some activities have been carried out to support the target, including inventory on potentials of biodiversity in the conservation areas and the surroundings, and ex situ conservation of rare species, by establishing special living collections, such as prioritized collections of research institutes, provincial gardens, and private collections.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The indicator of achievement is the additional plant species identified and documented. From the targeted families, 40% have been achieved.	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
There are constraints in conducting inventory activities: difficulties in identification to the species level due to (1) unavailability of proper keys to species for most of the plant groups especially lower plants; (2) there is still a lot of backlog of the unidentified specimens, causing the uselessness of the materials as reference collection.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Indonesia has made assessment of the status of traded plant species, particularly timber and aromatic species, such as ramin, merbau and ebony, and agarwood. This assessment was particularly conducted in response to CITES requirements.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Indonesia has made assessment of the status of traded plant species, particularly timber and aromatic species, such as ramin, merbau and ebony, and agarwood. This assessment was particularly conducted in response to CITES requirements. A unexhausted list of the species belonging to this category is also provided, including their protection status.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
To achieve the targets some activities have been carried out:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing list of the protected plant species.</li> <li>• Study and assessment of population sizes of the species in trade as listed in CITES Appendices</li> </ul> <p>There is also legislative endeavor such as by ratifying CITES with Presidential Decree No. 43/1978, Act no. 5, 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Resources and their Ecosystems, Government Regulation No. 7, 1999 on Preservation of Plants and Animals, Government Regulation No. 8, 1999, on Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals, and Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 447/2003, on administering capture and distribution of wild plants and animals.</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The Indonesian Institute of Sciences as the Scientific Authority of CITES – carried out by its biological institutes is every regular period evaluates the quota of traded species of fauna and flora, and check the listing of the species on the appendices. Moving the position of the species on the list is the indicator of the status and condition of the species concerned.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Constraints encountered in achieving the target are the quantity, quality, and qualification of human resources to carry out the activities, and the availability of the proper/adequate facilities.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Indonesia has developed some models of plant conservation and sustainable use, such as botanic gardens, national parks, grand forest parks, ecotourism parks, and ex situ collections (provincial gardens, genetic resources gardens, etc). However, protocols as defined by CBD are still referring to the existing laws and regulations of the country.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
There is program in the expansion of conservation areas, as well as the number of ex situ collections of rare plant species, and the reintroduction of the species to their natural habitats.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The following is the additional parks for the realization of the programs: 2 botanic gardens; 4 primordial botanic gardens; 21 grand forest parks; those are distributed in various provinces; additional ex situ collections of rare or threatened species (20% have been planted in botanic gardens – Bogor for low land species, Bali for dry highland, Cibodas for wet highland, Purwodadi-East Java for dry lowland species). In addition there are 30 provinces that have identified their provincial plants and animals to be given special attention for their sustainability (this is based on the Home Affairs Ministerial Decree No 48, 1989, on the Guidelines for the identification of Regional Flora and Fauna). For the regional botanic gardens, the Head of District is the one to issue the decree.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The following steps are programs to achieve the target 1. Collaboration among sectors and LIPI (Ind. Inst. of Sciences) 2. Establishment of regulations for ex situ conservation. 3. Programs run for celebrating the Wildlife Day (5 November), by among others exhibitions, book writing on the plants and animals naturally occur in Indonesia.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Ex situ collections added, more area of conservation areas, more individuals and species collected.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
There are constraints in the management (less coordinated and focused programs; no national level coordination); lack of effective maintenance and protocols for each of the collections (gardens, parks, etc).	
VII) Any other relevant information	

--

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Target determination is still by area base, the area of the conservation which is based on the existence of the endemism in the area.</p> <p>By 2010 Indonesia is targeting for the gazette of 10 million hectares of Indonesia's waters as Marine Park Areas and by last year (2004) 9 new national parks have been established covering area of 1.3 million hectares and setting up management unit for new PAs, national movement of forest and land rehabilitation, including Protected Areas. The achievement of target is still based on the area, not the percentage yet.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Detail of the specification please see Target 3 III)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Up to 2004, out of 120.35 million hectares of Indonesian forests, 109.9 million hectares have been officially determined as the forests by the Minister of Forestry, comprising among others conservation areas of 23.24 million hectares and protection forest of 29.1 hectares</p> <p>Indonesia has gazetted 133 protected areas including terrestrial national parks and marine national park</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>Some efforts have been carried out in relevant to the conservation areas establishment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation area boundary line determination.</li> <li>2. Issue of ministerial decrees on the conservation area establishment and their management.</li> <li>3. Development of management plans.</li> </ol>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The indicators applied are additional number and area of the conservation areas, both land and marine, and the establishment of management plans for each of the settings.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>Constraints encountered:</p> <p>Limited quality, quantity and qualification of human resources.</p> <p>Limited representative areas to be established as conservation areas.</p> <p>There is conflict of interests between the local government and the communities.</p>	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Yes, but the management of the production lands is not effective according to the regulations set for it, due to the lack of enforcement. Therefore the answer is close to negative one.	



III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Development of efforts including obligation of forest concessionaire holders to plant native species in their concessionaire areas and provision of stocks obtained from the conservation areas set aside from the conceded areas
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Record of additional number of concessionaire holders to follow the requirements
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
There is no legally binding mechanism in relation to the above provision between the government and the concessionaire holders
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

<p>Only a limited number of crops that have been conserved, mainly staple food crops, such as rice, maize and sorghum, horticultural commodities, such as tobacco, cotton, kapok, and yute, legumes and tubers, such as cowpeas, taro, sugar cane of domesticated and its wild relatives. However, the conservation is not conducted with clear target and well laid plans or programmes to ensure its sustainability.</p>
<p>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</p>
<p>Although Indonesia has not developed clear target for the conservation of genetic diversity of crops and other socio-economic valuable species, however, Indonesia is in rather difficult position to express its progress and constraints relating to the measures taken in the conservation of crops genetic resources due to unorganized activities as well as their documentation.</p>
<p>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</p>
<p><b>Activities taken in the conservation of crops genetic resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop genetic resources networking;</li> <li>• Awareness programme and promote the appreciation of researcher in plant genetic resources;</li> <li>• Improvement of crops genetic resources collection as well as their documentation in a working database;</li> <li>• Enhance research in breeding of major crops.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislative and policy measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafting law on genetic resources conservation and sustainable utilization;</li> <li>• Formulation of national strategy and action plan for genetic resources management;</li> <li>• Planned ratification of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.</li> </ul>
<p>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</p>
<p>There has been an active networking among agricultural research centres in database and information exchange. The indicator used is the number of nodes to this network and the rate of information exchange among them.</p> <p>Awareness and appreciation programmes have been conducted regularly since 1999.</p>
<p>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</p>
<p>Human resources in quantity, quality and qualification, funds, facilities.</p>
<p>VII) Any other relevant information</p>

**Box XXXIII.**

<p><b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b></p>	
<p>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</p>	
<p>a) Yes</p>	
<p>b) No</p>	x
<p>Please specify</p>	
<p>Indonesia has not determined the target; however, it has established national targets for some alien species, such as rusa in Wasur National Park and Acacia nilotica in Baluran National Park.</p>	
<p>II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</p>	
<p>a) Yes</p>	x
<p>b) No</p>	

Please specify
Control and prevention of the dispersals of domesticated as well as wild IAS is programmed. This is accommodated in the Objective 4 of the IBSAP
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Management plan on the control and prevention of IAS dispersals is included in the management plan of the conservation areas. Outside the conservation areas the management is still limited to certain species (see I)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Activities: regular eradication of the targeted IAS in some national parks and other conservation areas. There is laws concerning the prevention of the introduction of IAS, in particular the plant pests, but without excluding the other IAS.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Establishment of management plan for IAS control and prevention.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Number of entrance gates which are uncontrolled, lack of human resources development, weakness in law enforcement, lack of awareness, lack of funding and lack of definite understanding on the meaning of Invasive Alien Species
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Indonesia has established target which follows the provision of CITES and its amendments	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
In accordance to CITES provision, the Ministry of Forestry as the national management authority, has issued decree on allowable capture and trade of wild species according to the recommendation of scientific authority (Indonesian Institute of Sciences). The Ministry of Forestry has also developed collaboration with international communities in imposing monitoring and law enforcement of controlling illegal trade and capture of wild species (TRAFFIC, WWF International, CI, TNC)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are still a number of protected species illegally on trade due to the weaknesses in implementing the regulations.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

The government has issued Government Regulations concerning utilization of wild plants and animals, and also determined the capture and trade quota of legally traded species. At times the government conducts market operations or raids to the illegal animal traders.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
The progress is measured by observations on the population quota and the change of status of the species concerned on the CITES appendices.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Weaknesses in the control and the law enforcement.
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Efforts towards achieving the target have been exerted, but not exactly the target as defined by CBD.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>One of the programs of the Ministry of Forestry for the period of 2005-2009 is the revitalization of the forestry sector, in particular forestry industries through the program of forest genetic resources utilization establishment.</p> <p>The strategy for implementing these programs is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of forestry production;</li> <li>• Sustainable Forest Management</li> <li>• Production ceiling of timber of industrial forest estate. The estate development will cover area of 5 million hectares</li> <li>• Facilitation of community based forest development covering area of 2 million hectares;</li> <li>• Increasing the utilization of non-timber forest products.</li> </ul>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A great number of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deregulation in forestry industries.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation conducted by Supervision Team for forest concessionaires and industrial forest estates</li> <li>• Incentive formulation for the forestry industry developers</li> <li>• Surveys and researches</li> <li>• Extensification and intensification of agricultural lands</li> <li>• Increasing the quantity of food and medicinal resource plants, and domesticated animals.</li> </ul>
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in timber production by the industrial forest estates.</li> <li>• Increase in medicinal plant collections.</li> <li>• Increase in food production.</li> </ul>
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
The imbalance between production demands and raw material supplies.
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Some targets have been identified in the IBSAP as follows:	
a. Development of role and individual and community groups and local community participation in the management of plant biodiversity to support the declines as mentioned above.	
b. Development of cooperation or partnerships between local communities and international communities in the efforts of managing plant biodiversity to stop the declines as mentioned above.	
c. Increase in effectivity of the conservation area community-based management, supported by law enforcement to stop the declines as mentioned above.	
The Ministry of Health has to increase the cultivation of medicinal plant species at the Research Institute of Medicinal Plant collection by 3,000 species in the coming 10 year period.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

Some programs have been formulated in the IBSAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. program on increasing the effectivity of the conservation area partnership and local community-based management;</li> <li>b. program on community capacity building in the management of biodiversity;</li> <li>c. program on policy and law development in the protection of traditional wisdom and local knowledge in the management of biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>To achieve the target, one of the strategies implemented is the increase of community income within and surrounding national parks up to 30% through various activities, such as assurance in the supply of raw materials for middle and small scale entrepreneurships, and improving climate for these entrepreneurships, including access to forest resources by community.</p>
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
The process still on going in respective institute. Progresses have not been reported accordingly
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
To achieve the target each of the sectors involved is carrying out their respective program. There are also activities in implementing the respective ministerial decrees on the utilization of plant resources Draft of Act on the Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources is in the process of completion.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Not measured as yet.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
There is no measure for indicating the progress; therefore, there is no definite planning.
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Some targets have been identified in the IBSAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. development of curriculum on the management of plant biodiversity in general education;</li> <li>b. change of behaviour and attitude of community towards the importance of plant biodiversity conservation, and active participation in the management of plant biodiversity;</li> <li>c. development of plant biodiversity management-based public education;</li> <li>d. regular training and educating teachers on the importance of genetic resources conservation, programmed by National Committee of Genetic Resources</li> </ul>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

<p>There is program related to public awareness which is accommodated in the IBSAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development of common perception and understanding, and enhancement of awareness by the executives, legislatives, private sectors, and public at large on the conservation of biodiversity;</li> <li>development and integration of science and technology curriculum on biodiversity in the formal education system</li> </ol>	
<p>III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)</p>	
<p>At present there is already curriculum on environment covering biodiversity integrated in the basic and medium level education, as well as in specialized program.</p> <p>Regular annual training on environment including biodiversity conducted by the Ministry of Education for teachers and educators.</p> <p>Formal education in forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>Regular programs in nonformal education workshop, seminar and dissemination of information on biodiversity.</p>	
<p>IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)</p>	
<p>To achieve the target, the following is the activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development of curriculum on biodiversity science and technology;</li> <li>training for educators and teachers;</li> <li>Trials in integrated curriculum on science and technology in the management of biodiversity into the basic and medium level education, and specialized program.</li> </ol>	
<p>V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)</p>	
<p>Indicators to monitor the achievement of target:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>curriculum developed is ready for use;</li> <li>the readiness of human resource in delivering training and education based on the curriculum developed;</li> <li>realization of the integration of curriculum in biodiversity in the basic and medium level education, and in the specialized program;</li> <li>improvement of knowledge of teachers and educators in the conservation of genetic resources.</li> </ol>	
<p>VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target</p>	
<p>Curriculum is developed, but it has not been practiced at national level due to the lack of capable human resources, funds, and facilities.</p>	
<p>VII) Any other relevant information</p>	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<p><b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b></p>	
<p>I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?</p>	
<p>a) Yes</p>	
<p>b) No</p>	x
<p>Please specify</p>	



National target has not been established; however, at present there is activity in drafting regulation on the capacity building of extension officers. This draft covers the matters on the quality, quantity, and qualification of the extension officers. Some institutions have operated programs on the human resource capacity building, such as Conservation Education supported by BGCI/Botanical Garden Conservation International.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Program Training on conservation technique conducted by Botanical Gardens (Bogor, Cibodas, Bali dan Purwodadi), Center for Forestry and Nature Conservation Research. There are Highschool of Forestry, Highschool of Fishery, Highschool of Agriculture as the running program as described above.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
On going regular program	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
To achieve the target, carrying out the programs as efficiently as possible is the principles used, without determining the number of graduates from the schools. This is due to the difficulties in recruiting the students and the right placement of the graduates.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Number of trained people not recorded	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
In many cases, the graduates will not go back to their old position, on their own will or due to the reorganization of the institutes where they used to work.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
There is no target to develop network concerning activities in plant conservation. However, Indonesia has developed network with some international NGOs in the field of biodiversity conservation. There is already a regular discussion and communication forum, such as the National Biodiversity Information Network (NBIN).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	

Please specify
Developing CHM in NFP of CBD secretariat.
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Although there is no national target in the network development in the plant conservation activities, there are some networking development in the provincial botanic gardens. Indonesia has developed cooperation with the International Association of Botanical Garden in developing conservation network at international level and the Botanical Garden Conservation International to develop conservation program.
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
To achieve the target, the following is the activities: a. development of Indonesian Biodiversity Information System, covering information on the rehabilitation of botanical and zoological collection specimens; capacity building in human resources; improving research facilities and guide books on flora and fauna; b. development of National Biodiversity Information Network as network in facilitating exchange of information on biodiversity at national level; c. development of the Indonesian Clearing-House Mechanism for Biodiversity as having role in facilitating exchange of information and technical and scientific cooperation at the national, regional and international levels d. human resource capacity building.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
The increasing number of nodes in the CHM network.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Limited number of instructor and executing staff
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XL.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on: a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

## Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision 11/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

<b>3. ■<sup>4</sup></b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into accounts the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

<b>4. ■</b> 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? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	x
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

<b>5.</b> Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	x
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. ■</b> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national	

<sup>4</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with ■ have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

borders.
Indonesia has been engaged in some cooperation programmes with neighbouring countries in applying ecosystem approach, among others:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Sulu Sulawesi Marine Eco-region between the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. This cooperation was established during COP 7 Malaysia.</li> <li>2. Cooperation with Malaysia in Betung Kerihun and Lanjak Entimau (transboundary reserve); cooperation with ITTO on development of Betung Kerihun and Kayan Mentarang National Park.</li> <li>3. Cooperation with Papua New Guinea on Wasur National Park and Tonda Wildlife Management;</li> <li>4. The Heart of Borneo Initiative, a three parties cooperation programme which will engage governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei at national and local levels to ensure the protection and sustainable use of the forest and water catchments in 22 million ha of inter-connected forest.</li> </ol>

<b>7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness rising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
The Ministry of Home Affair has issued a policy on Ecosystem Base Planning Development for 2002-2004. This measure may be regarded as a means to facilitate such exchanges.	

<b>8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A policy on “one river one plan” for the management of river basin is based on the principles of ecosystem approach. This means that Indonesia in environmental management has adopted such principles.</li> <li>• A three parties cooperation programme “The Heart of Borneo Initiative” at national and local levels to protect and sustainable use of forest water catchments in 22 million ha of inter-connected forest is also a concern of Indonesia in the implementation of ecosystem approach</li> <li>• Another endeavour of ecosystem approach is the implementation Terrestrial Biodiversity Programme in Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park, a cooperation programme in sustainable environmental management between Government of Indonesia with the Kingdom of Norway. The programme is aimed at improving an integrated management of natural resources in the national park and its buffer zone through the practical adaptation of the ecosystem approach.</li> </ul>	

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

9. <b>?</b> 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) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, regional and/or sub regional cooperation (please give details below)	x
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Indonesia has actively cooperating with other Parties as indicated by the following	
Multilateral:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum, a three Parties forum to consist of Indonesia, Timor Leste and Australia. This expert forum led by Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries and has five focused issues: (i). illegal fishing; (ii). Oceanography; (iii). Fish stock; (iv). Community development; (v). Communication and awareness.</li> </ul>	
Regional:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Heart of Borneo Initiative, a three parties cooperation programme which will engage governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei at national and local levels to ensure the protection and sustainable use of forest and water catchments in 22 million ha of inter-connected rainforest through a network of protected areas and well-managed, productive forests. This initiative will help ensure the survival of Borneo's unique biodiversity. This initiative also helps to provide water security, food security and cultural survival for the people of Borneo and help to alleviate poverty. In the long term, it will save the island from the ultimate threat of deforestation and increased impacts from droughts and fires.</li> <li>▪ Betung Kerihun Transfrontier Park. WWF has assisted the government of Indonesia in establishing the Betung Kerihun Nature Reserve, a new transfrontier protected area in this remote region of northern West Kalimantan on the border with the Malaysian State of Sarawak. On the Sarawak side the Lentjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary has been established. In addition, Lentjak Entimau borders up to Batang Ai National Park, also in Sarawak, thus forming a large contiguous forest area. The main activities of the project were to collect and analyse essential primary and secondary data in order to develop a management plan for the national park. The plan had a strong emphasis on community-based management and also focuses on transnational cooperation regarding the two protected areas, Betung Kerihun and Lantjak Entimau.</li> <li>▪ Program Ecoregion Transfly encompasses Western Province of PNG and Southernpart of Papua (Wasur National Park, Bupul Nature Reserve, Bian Sanctuary, Pulau Dolog Nature Reserve, Kemolom Sanctuary, and POMBO Sanctuary. The on going activities include development of spatial database for biodiversity. This program is intended to develop common vision of Indonesia-PNG for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>▪ Cooperation in planning for marsupial conservation in the areas and protection of the areas from the introduction of alien species, such as the deer, into Wasur National Park (Papua-Indonesia) and Tonda Wildlife Management (PNG).</li> <li>▪ Established Sulu Sulawesi Marine Program between the Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. This cooperation was established during COP 7 in Malaysia. The signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines on the adoption of the Conservation Plan for the SSME, indicates the sincerity of these countries to act jointly and talk in terms of managing shared resources instead of their overlapping boundaries.</li> </ul>	

A sub regional policy framework for the protection of marine turtles especially the critically endangered Pacific leatherback turtles in the Bismarck Solomon Seas is currently being proposed and pledged at a side event of Pacific Islands Forum held in Moresby PNG, 26 October 2006. This proposed tri-national partnership between the countries of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands will facilitate the implementation of a network of marine protected areas to support Western Pacific Leatherback turtle conservation across the Bismarck Solomon Seas Ecoregion and the alignment and implementation of associated policies and scientific programmes. The integrated transboundary policy framework would 1) harmonize institutional arrangements (including existing international and regional agreements) to manage marine ecosystems for long-term sustainable benefit, 2) mainstream sound environmental and social practices into national and regional economic development activities, 3) protect and conserve biological diversity of the oceans ecosystem at local, national and regional scales, and 4) build the capacity of and foster partnerships between the three countries, specifically in ocean policy areas (fisheries, security, protected area management, enforcement, and sustainable use of resources). The framework could also be expanded to include other migratory species (e.g. cetaceans, tuna, and dugongs).

- Cooperation on the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats under the MoU on Indian Ocean and South East Asia (IOSEA) dated 31 March 2005

**10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, sub regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)**

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, sub regional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

In regard to the cooperation as the implementation of decision VI/27 A, in particular activity (b) Indonesia has carried out the followings :

1. Three parties' cooperation in a project Sulu Sulawesi Marine Eco-region between the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. This cooperation was established during COP 7 Malaysia. The main program of this cooperation is the development of cooperation planning involving participation of governments, NGOs and other major stakeholders. The objectives and targets of this cooperation are overcoming conservation challenges. Activities are now underway including marine species conservation, conservation assessment of priority areas, institute capacity building, integrated conservation and development projects, information dissemination and environmental education, community based certification in fisheries, and boundary delimitation and planning using geographical information system technology.
2. Cooperation with Papua New Guinea on Wasur National Park and Tonda Wildlife Management. The main target of the cooperation is to maintain the threatened wetland ecosystem, minimizing pressures of deer upon native marsupials.
3. ASEAN: Forest Partnership, ASEAN Haze control, ASEAN Peat Management Initiative, COBSEA, PEMSEA.
4. Cooperation on the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats under the MoU on Indian Ocean and South East Asia (IOSEA) dated 31 March 2005.

The objective of this MoU is to foster the cooperation between Indonesia and the CMS in conservation, replenishment and recover marine turtles and their habitats, based on the best scientific evidence, taking into account the environmental, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the signatory States. The cooperation will be implemented through several actions, the first step is formulate conservation and management plan that should address: marine turtle habitat management of direct harvesting and trade; reduction of threats, including

fisheries by catch; research and education; information exchange and capacity building.

The conservation and management plan have the objectives as follow:

- a. Objective 1: Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality
  - b. Objective 2: Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats
  - c. Objective 3: Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange
  - d. Objective 4: Increase public awareness of the threats to marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities.
  - e. Objective 5: Enhance national, regional and international cooperation
5. Regional cooperation under SEABCIN-South East Asia Botanical Collection Information Network scheme (Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, The Philippines, Malaysia, and The Netherlands) on the development of data base for selected floristic taxon.
  6. Cooperation with Malaysia on joint management within transboundary conservation areas in west Kalimantan Province (Betung Kerihun National Park-Indonesia, Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary and Batang Ai National Park-Sarawak,Malaysia).
  7. Cooperation with Japan (JICA) on the construction of herbarium collection expansion in Cibinong. This program is now the completion of physical facilities to house the herbarium collection which is still in the old building and needs its transfer to better condition and technology.
  8. The Heart of Borneo Initiative, a three parties cooperation programme which will engage governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei at national and local levels to ensure the protection and sustainable use of the forest and water catchments in 22 million ha of inter-connected rainforest through a network of protected areas and well-managed, productive forests. This initiative will help ensure the survival of Borneo's unique biodiversity. This initiative also helps to provide water security, food security and cultural survival for the people of Borneo and help to alleviate poverty. In the long term, it will save the island from the ultimate threat of deforestation and increased impacts from droughts and fires.
  9. Cooperation between Ministry Research and Technology of Indonesia and National Institute of Technology Engineering – Japan in exchange researchers on transfer technology. This cooperation has been carrying out since 2002.
  10. Cooperation with Japan on Sustainable use of microbial resources:
    - Project 1. Taxonomical and ecological study of fungi and actinomycetes
    - Project 2. Oil degrading bacteria
  11. PROSEA : information provider and disseminator on plant resources of south east Asia and for their sustainable use
  12. Regional cooperation under Marine Electronic Highway Demonstration Project (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura) on the development systems of Marine Electronic Highway for improving Maritim services, navigation security, integration protection on marine environment and sustainable development of marine and coastal resources. This cooperation has been carrying out since 2004.
  13. Regional cooperation under South China Seas Programme (South-East Asian Countries) on the management of mangrove at Batu Ampar, West Kalimantan

**11.** Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

Indonesia has taken some steps in harmonizing national policy programs with some MEAs, as follows :

1. The enforcement of the Government Regulation NO. 7/1999 on The Preservation of Flora and Fauna in line with article 8 CBD
2. The enforcement of the Government Regulation No. 8/1999 on The Utilization of Wild Species of Flora and Fauna in harmonize with the CITES as well as in line with article 8 and article 10 CBD
3. Imposing Government Regulation regarding Biosafety of Genetically modified products following the ratification of Cartagena Protocol
4. The development of National Strategic and Action Plan for Wetlands Ecosystem as implementation of Ramsar Convention and in harmonize with Program of Work on inland water biodiversity of the CBD;
5. The development of National Strategy on the Management of Mountain Ecosystem as implementation of thematic program of work on mountain ecosystem of the CBD
6. The development of Strategy of Coral Reef, Sea Grass and Mangrove as implementation of thematic programme of work on coastal and marine ecosystem.
7. Drafting of National Law on Genetic Resources in line with articles 15, 16, 19 and Bonn Guideline of the CBD
8. The formulation of National Law on Coastal Zone Management in harmonize with Program of Work on Coastal and Marine Biodiversity of the CBD
9. Preparation for accession of the ITPGRFA as mandated by decision VI/6 of the CBD and World Food Summit 2002
10. The Ministry of Research and Technology is taking action on formulating National Rules on Biosprospecting, in line with article 10 and 15 of the CBD

#### Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
  - b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
  - c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
  - d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
  - e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
  - f) constraints encountered in implementation.
- a) Outcomes and impacts: so far, the outcomes of the implementation of article 5 are still in the form of policy statement as well as documented strategy and action plan. Nonetheless, a number of technical cooperation have been developed and operating, such as South East Asia Botanical Collection Information Network scheme (Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, The Philippines, Malaysia, The Netherlands) on the development of data base for selected floristic taxon.
- b) Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the Convention is by giving policy guidelines on Goal 3. Although Indonesia has not yet assessed the effectiveness of the achievement, at least some enabling environment in terms of policy and programmes have to a certain extent been developed.
- c) Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target: Some cooperation that has been developed at least contributes to focal areas (a). Reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity; (b). Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity; (c). Addressing the major threats to biodiversity, including those arising from invasive alien species, climate change, pollution, and habitat change; and (d). Maintaining ecosystem integrity, and the provision of goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, in support of human well-being. However, to what extent have those activities contributed to the progress towards the 2010 target has not been assessed.
- d) Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans: so far, there was not any assessment made towards the progress of the implementation of the IBSAP.
- e) Contribution to the achievement of the MDGs: the implementation of the above activities could in a way contribute to the achievement of Goal 7. Ensure environmental integrity, Target 9. *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*



f) Constraints: *political will*, particularly in the development of relevant programme and policies in referring to the commitments made to the various MEAs, including inclusion of relevant international agreements in the national legal framework, mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use in prioritizing national development; *institutional framework*, monitoring and evaluation scheme on institutional mechanisms between relevant sectors, financial mechanisms in the environmental sectors, delegation of authorities among central and regional government and integration of policy and programmes among sectors, lack of review of institutional mechanisms in policy formulation, coordination, and implementation; *human resources capacity*, limited knowledge and technical expertise in some area and lack of expert on policy assessment to translate national commitment to global community with the understanding that those national commitments are actually of national interest; *financial resources*, limited national budgetary mechanism to provide sufficient financial resources; limited participation of public funding, private sectors and NGOs to provide part of funding needs for the conservation and sustainable use; limited skill to explore and make available new and additional financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use. There is also a lack of *public awareness*.

## Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

<b>12.</b> Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
<p>1. In 1993, Indonesia endorsed Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia and National Strategy on the management of biodiversity, and in 2002 revised and compiled the Strategy and Action plan into IBSAP. This IBSAP was planned to be reviewed its effectiveness by mechanism set up within IBSAP it self. The National Development Planning Agency will conduct the role of monitoring and evaluation through existing mechanism. The evaluation mechanism will be integrated into the medium and long term development plan mechanism at the regional and national level. Evaluation will be conducted in every five years, for further revision or adaptation of the strategy and action plan, if necessary.</p> <p>2. Five Priority Policies in the National Forestry Development Programme as declared in the Minister Of Forestry Decree Number 456 of 2004 (456/Menhut-VII/2004) are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppressive action on illegal logging and its trade;</li> <li>Revitalisation of forest sector, in particular forest based industry;</li> <li>Rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources;</li> <li>Empowering communities' economics in and surrounding forest areas;</li> <li>Securing forest areas.</li> </ol> <p>3. Complying provisions in CITES, Ramsar Convention, and other relevant conventions.</p> <p>4. In 2004, Indonesia established National Strategy and Action Plan of Wetlands Ecosystem Management as a guidance for management and sustainable use of wetlands ecosystem. The strategy contains 5 policies, such as conservation, rehabilitation and wise use of wetlands, setting up priority, community based management, integrated approach to a wider complex of ecosystem and good governance. The strategy also contains national plan of action on 11 objectives, among other establishment and development of data base, increase of community participation, development of legal system and its enforcement, institutional framework.</p> <p>5. Indonesia has prepared a draft of Act on Utilization and Conservation of Genetic Resources, which</p>	

covers aspects of the implementation of the three objectives of CBD.

6. The Indonesian MAB Program which has been in operation for about 30 years (started in 1976) followed the definitions and formulations of projects that have been the bases for the national program development. The relevant projects that have been adopted are used as the guidelines for the management of the biosphere, including development of protected areas, involvement of traditional communities, and sustainable use of biological resources found in the country. Aspects of the program include researches, education, training, international cooperation, and exchange of experts or scientists.

**13. ?** Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Comments on target set:

- In IBSAP 2003-2020 some measurable targets has been set up. Some others are still in qualitative expression.
- Indonesia has not developed explicitly and specifically programs for the achievement of biodiversity 2010 goals and targets (focal areas); however, some of the activities have been directed towards the achievement of these goals and targets. These are among others expressed in the following endeavour :
  - A draft of GR Strategic Action Plan has been developed although for completion there are some constraints. There is also a draft development of national act on access and benefit sharing, including conservation and traditional community capacity development, called the Act on Utilization and Conservation of Genetic Resources. This draft act is expected to be operational in 2006.
  - Adoption of Government Regulation on Biosafety on GMO and implementable since 2005. This regulation is expected to be able to control the release of transgenic organisms.
  - In cross-border coordination of strategies, Indonesia has developed cooperation with Serawak on Betung Karihun and Lanjak Entimau Conservation Project, and with PNG on Wasur National Park-Tonda Wildlife Management Parks Conservation Program.
- On the measurable targets, it is not necessarily the case that the indicator to measure achievement is also set up. Agreement concerning mechanisms and criteria of achievements is still has to be developed.

**14.** Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

- Some priority actions have been identified in IBSAP and also in Wetlands NSAP. However, the prioritizing not necessarily taken as a national consensus. Some sectors still have their own priority according to their respective mandates and interests. The challenge is in the process of national consultation to set up priority action as well as to define means of implementation, so that there will be a fair share of responsibilities and mandates among stakeholders concerned.

- Completion of Act on Utilization and Conservation of Genetic Resources is given high priority.
- Implementation of Gov. Reg No. 21, 2005 on Biosafety on GMO is underway.
- Tight compliance with the provisions of relevant conventions, such as CITES, Ramsar, Cartagena Protocol, and Montreal Protocol.

**15.** Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

In the mission statement of the IBSAP, the Government committed to pursue conservation and utilization of biodiversity in a balanced manner. This mission has been elaborated into several goals such as goal 1 on human resources development, Goal 2 strengthen resource base and science and technology as well as traditional wisdom, Goal 3 on reducing biodiversity loss, Goal 4 on institutional framework and legal measures, and Goal 5 on balancing the right and responsibilities of stakeholders.

**Forestry:**

The Ministry of Forestry has developed its strategic plan on forestry that incorporates the objectives of achieving conservation and sustainable use of forestry resources.

Ministry of Forestry has collaborated with Ministry of Industry and Trade to revitalize forestry industry in order to assess the capacity of forestry industry in view of actual natural as well as concessional forest plantation production to enhance the sustainability of natural forest, competitiveness of forest product, added value and export performance

It has also developed acceleration program on plantation forest development especially for HTI (Industrial Timber Estate) established by private investment in order to meet the gaps between the capacity of forestry industry and sustainable production of timber from natural and plantation forest.

**Marine and fisheries:**

The integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has been implemented in program such as through the collaborative management scheme in the management of Bunaken National Park

Although each of the relevant sectors has developed their programs in the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing, these programs have not been originated from a national legal instrument, such as the Act of the Utilization and the Conservation of Genetic Resources, which is being drafted.

**16.** Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	
b) No	x

I) If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	

(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
<b>II) If NO, please briefly indicate below</b>	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migratory species, particularly marine turtle was addressed in the formulation of National Strategy for Marine Turtle. The strategy contains management of breeding ground and control on illegal poaching of turtle and its eggs.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of a number of Wildlife Sanctuaries, such as Pulau Derawan, Pulau Dua, Pulau Rambut, Pulau Burung for range habitats of migratory birds.</li> <li>▪ Develop National Strategy and Action Plan on Wetlands which also consider the importance of wetlands for migratory species.</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Agriculture impose a regulation on limitation of agriculture activities in areas important for range habitat of migratory bird.</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries impose regulation to install Turtle Electronic Device (TED) to fishing gear to avoid unnecessary catch of migratory marine turtle</li> <li>▪ Joint Research and Monitoring between WWF and Ministry of Forestry for marine turtle in Papua</li> </ul>
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Forestry signed flyway path agreement with CMS Secretary and countries of home range of migratory birds.</li> <li>▪ Cooperation on the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats under the MoU on Indian Ocean and South East Asia (IOSEA) dated 31 March 2005</li> </ul>

### **Biodiversity and Climate Change**

<b>17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
Some relevant project which have been conducted inter alia:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indonesia in cooperation with Canada has developed a project on Climate Change, forest and peat land of Indonesia (CCFPI) in 2002-2005. The overall goal of this project is the development of sustainable management of Indonesia's peat swamp forests in order to improve community</li> </ul>	

livelihoods, maintain and increase carbon storage, and conserve biodiversity. Specifically, the project aims to assist in the sustainable management of two major peat ecosystems - Berbak-Sembilang (Sumatra) and Sg. Sebangau (Central Kalimantan). The main activities include rehabilitation of peat swamps in the Ex One-Million Hectare Ricefield Project in Central Kalimantan and three fire-damaged peat swamp areas in Jambi and South Sumatra, and supporting local stakeholders in peat swamp management. The activities at the local level include the promotion of permanent agriculture to (former) illegal loggers.

- In 1996 and 1998, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forestry with support from NORAD (Norwegian Assistance for Development) conducted a series of projects on developing mitigation option for climate change. The former was aimed at reforesting grassland of degraded forest, while the latter was aimed at providing economic incentive while continuing the reforestation efforts. Both 1996 and 1998 projects were expected to absorb approximately 18.1 tons and 20.68 tons of carbon dioxide per hectare respectively.
- WWF Indonesia had been continuing study on coral reef monitoring in Indonesia: Bali Barat – Bali, Ujung Kulon - Banten, Teluk Cendrawasih - Papua, Kepulauan Seribu – DKI Jakarta, Karimun Jawa – Central Java, and Bunaken – North Sulawesi. Resilience indicator of coral reef has been set up to foster increased coral reef resilience and making reef more capable to cope with impact of climate change. This study is aimed to measure the impact of coral bleaching and measure the resistance and resilience of coral reef in Friends of the Reef's locations in Indonesia and Asia Pacific. This study is supported by coral bleaching monitoring activity which is conducted routinely, once or twice a year in every location of Friends of the Reef.
- Ministry of Environment recently conducted national strategic study on CDM for land use, land use change and forestry sector. Recommendations from this strategic study contain some activities that will enhance the role of forest as carbon-dioxide sink and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emission from land use change. This study will indirectly contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

**18.** Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

The CBD and CCC National Focal Point is of the same institution, held by the Ministry of Environment. By this arrangement, the coordination has no difficulties; however, the mechanism still needs the improvement, in particular in addressing the issues on these conventions.

**Box XLII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. Outcomes and impacts of actions taken :

- Expansion of conversion of swamp forest ecosystem has been slowed down and even halted; a

- small clump of farmers has been able to cultivate some crops;
  - Carbon dioxide absorption can be realized by the planting of cinnamon trees. Meanwhile community surrounding the area got benefits from this planting;
  - The revival of nearly dead coral reefs;
  - Some sectors have implemented the recommendations.
- b. Contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention:
- Conservation at ecosystem level is being put into realization;
  - Ecosystem condition is improved;
  - Assurance of right methods in coral reef conservation;
  - Recommendation developed from the study may will give guidelines for enhancing forest in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission, therefore, be useful to support the achievement of the goals of strategic plan of the Convention.
- c. Contribution to progress towards the 2010 target:
- It may help in promoting conservation of biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes, the project target of at least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved, and areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected;
  - Community income has been improved;
  - Increasing ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area;
  - Proportion of land area covered by forest is increasing, while ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area is greater.
- d. Progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans:
- This program support the control and prohibition of wetland conversion and rehabilitation of wetland ecosystem;
  - Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystem is underway;
- e. Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals:
- Principles of sustainable development are integrated into the country program, and environmental resources loss is started to take reverse course
  - Both targets in environment and income generation may be achieved by this program
  - The implementation of this program will help integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and program and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- f. Constraints encountered in implementation:
- Most of the projects have never been monitored and evaluated;
  - The program activities are project-oriented, so that after the termination of the projects, there is no sustainability of the programs.

## Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

<b>19. ?</b> On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
Indonesia has some programmes on going to identify components of biodiversity as follows :	
On ecosystem level:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The identification of ecosystem is conducted in the assessment of importance of ecosystem for the extension of new or additional conservation areas. This extension programme aim at covering as much ecosystem representatives as possible;</li> <li>▪ The identification of ecosystem is conducted in the assessment of importance of ecosystem for</li> </ul>	

WHC site nomination.

On species level :

- The identification and monitoring for endemic flora and fauna inside and outside of conservation areas, for example : Sumateran Tiger in Bukit Tigapuluh National Park

On genetic level :

- Exploration, identification, characterization, valuation on genetic resources of agriculture, forestry and fisheries importance
- Exploration of genes for enhancing productivities, improving resistance and quality. For example plant genetic resources for food, fruit, vegetable, timber estate and animal husbandry

**20. ?** On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	x
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	x
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	x

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

a) The monitoring programme at ecosystem level is only done in the conservation areas that have been designated by the government. At this conservation area the monitoring programme has been conducted annually. The Conservation areas covered approximately 12 % of the ecosystem in Indonesia.

b) Number of species per taxonomic group

No	Takson	Indonesia	
		Minimum	Maximum
1	Bacteria	225	300
2	Fungus	4.280	12.000
3	Algae	1.000	1.800
4	Lichens and Liverworts	1.500	1.500
5	Ferns and Lycopher	1.250	1.500
6	Gymnosperms	10	100
7	Flowering plants	25.000	30.000
8	Insects *	1.000.000	5.000.000
9	Other arthropods	30.000	50.000
10	Mollusks	2.000	6.000
11	Other Invertebrate	5.000	10.000
12	Fish	7.000	8.500
13	Amphibians	1.000	1.500
14	Reptilians	600	2.000
15	Birds	1.300	1.600
16	Mammals	515	800
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.080.680</b>	<b>5.127.600</b>
<b>Percentage of TOTAL</b>		<b>3,51%</b>	<b>16,64%</b>
<b>Total exclude Insects</b>		<b>80.680</b>	<b>127.600</b>
<b>Percentage of total exclude Insects</b>		<b>9,93%</b>	<b>15,70%</b>

Source: Atlas of Biodiversity in Indonesia, 1995, Ministry of Environment and KONPHALINDO

c) At genetic level, the monitoring program focuses on food and agriculture and animal genetic resources. However, this monitoring programme not optimally done.

<b>21. ?</b> On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	x
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
<p>b). Indonesia has developed annual monitoring programme for IAS in the conservation areas, particularly on areas which suffer threats from alien species, such as Baluran National Park (from Thorn Leaved Acacia/<i>Acacia nilotica</i>) and Wasur National Park (from Timor Deer/<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)</p> <p>c). The Ministries of Environment, of Forestry and of Agriculture have conducted Vulnerability and Adaptation study in 1999 to develop method for monitoring impact of climate change to environment, particularly on forest and agriculture biodiversity;  WWF Indonesia through the Friends of The Reef Project implements the regularly coral reef monitoring based on standardized methodologies (from the global coral bleaching monitoring protocol) to many sites with different level of stress and management level. The objective of these monitoring is in order to monitor the impact of climate change to coral reef if there is a significant bleaching event. Some of these areas has already start it from 2002: Bali Barat – Bali, Ujung Kulon - Banten, Teluk Cendrawasih - Papua, Kepulauan Seribu – DKI Jakarta, Karimun Jawa – Central Java, and Bunaken – North Sulawesi.</p> <p>d). Policy has been developed to impose pollution monitoring for every activities which have potential to generate pollution to the environment including biodiversity component through the enforcement of government regulation regarding environmental impact assessment;  The Ministries of Environment, of Marine Affair and Fisheries, Directorate General for Marine Transportation and The State Oil Company have the monitoring program on oil spill in some of marine areas prone for oil spill as heavy ship routes, conducted on incidence basis;  Indonesian Institute of Sciences has monitoring program cooperation with SEAMEO-BIOTROP on eutrophication of water bodies important as fresh water resources, including dams, lakes and riverine;</p> <p>e) Government of Indonesia has enacted law on spatial planning which govern designation, planning, utilization, and control land use in order to maintain function and role of land space for the utmost welfare of the people (Act No. 24/1992). This law has a provision on monitoring land use for better management and designation of land according to its carrying capacity.  Ministry of Forestry has policy on monitoring land use change of forest area through the enforcement of Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry. However the implementation of the provision on land use change monitoring and evaluation has not been elaborated into working programme.</p> <p>f). Ministry of Forestry has the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ monitoring program through enforcement of Government Regulation No. 34/2002 which require that every timber concession to follow the Forest Concession Management Plan, Five-year Management Plan and Annual Work Plan and production plan that based the timber production on annual allowable cut and area of allowable cut.</li> <li>▪ program to monitor the impact of illegal logging, forest encroachment and other disturbance to biodiversity and climate change.</li> <li>▪ cooperation with ITTO on project consolidating sustainable forest management, certification in Indonesia that has scope among other to develop monitoring system on forest certification.</li> </ul>	



<b>22. ?</b> On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	x
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>Some mechanism have been developed to coordinate and manage data and information collection, as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Biodiversity Information Network (NIBIN) to facilitate the collection of data and information;</li> <li>▪ Indonesian Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism as a portal to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation to facilitate data and information exchange between user and provider;</li> <li>▪ Publication on animal husbandry distribution</li> <li>▪ Data base on plant genetic resources is coordinated by Ministry of Agriculture;</li> <li>▪ Data base on Forestry include forest biodiversity is coordinated by nature conservation information centre-PIKA;</li> <li>▪ Data base on biodiversity is coordinated by LIPI-Indonesia Institute of Science namely Indonesia Biodiversity Information System;</li> <li>▪ WWF Indonesia through Fiends of The Reef Project initiate to building data base pool for coral reef monitoring that base on the global coral bleaching monitoring protocol (written by WWF and Worldfish). Coral bleaching data includes from many sites in Indonesia as well as other neighborhood country like Thailand, Philipines, Malaysia, and Fiji (south Pacific). By coordinating the coral bleaching information closely with national government institution WWF will contributing the data management to do advocacy to policy makers, private sectors and other stakeholders to manage sustainable energy that have no negative impact to climate.</li> </ul>	

<b>23. ?</b> Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	x
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. outcomes and impacts of actions taken :

certain components of the three-level biodiversity are identified, rendering these components ready for sustainable utilization; only partial information on genetic resources at ecosystem, species, and genetic levels are documented; although limited in areas and localities, there is a chance to extend the efforts to other localities with similar situation; the establishment of network in biodiversity information dissemination will help expedite and expand the horizon of activities;

b. contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention:

as the basic steps towards the implementation of Articles 8 and 10 of the CBD; information has laid down basic information that can be used for further activities; however, the availability of meagre data has to be elaborated to be meaningful for the goal achievement; although limited, the information gathered may be used for limited effort in achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; the data base and networking system will contribute meaningfully to the achievement of the Convention goals;

c. contribution to progress towards the 2010 target:

can be used as starting point towards the achievement of target areas in protecting components of biodiversity; promoting sustainable use; addressing the threats to biodiversity; as starting data, these will contribute sufficiently to start program in environmental sustainability; the contribution is also for the purpose of achieving 2010 targets;

d. progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans:

more detailed treatments to the biodiversity components may be planned; additional data may be used for elaboration towards development of activities in national biodiversity strategies and action plans; as additional means of measuring the progress and operationalized mechanism;

e. Contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals:

help ensuring environmental sustainability; as basis for further probing the information source on components of biodiversity as environmental factors, and contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by the use of data base;

f. constraints encountered in implementation:

no definite targets are determined; monitoring and evaluation of the programs have never been developed, causing the neglect of human resource development for conducting activities in target determination, monitoring and evaluation.

## Decisions on Taxonomy

<b>24.?</b> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	x
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
<p>Indonesia is in the process in developing a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to Decision IV/1. However, some activities are already in place as described in the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carried out by the Working Group on the Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative (WG INTI) of the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia has developed directory of taxonomists (botany, zoology, and microbiology) and users, including their respective group of interest. Through questionnaire, interviews and other methods we assess their relevant professional works and products in all kinds (publication, collection materials, teaching and training materials, and collaborative works).</li> <li>▪ Indonesia has conducted and continuously plans to conduct training at national and regional level. The trainings are mainly on principles and practical aspects of taxonomic works.</li> <li>▪ An atlas on biodiversity has been published, although the information contained within is not describing specific data as required in the outlook.</li> <li>▪ R&amp;D in taxonomy has been conducted since the era of 1800s to the present time. For example, the identification of agricultural pests to be developed into their control.</li> </ul>	
<b>25.?</b> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>Modern facilities in taxonomic activities such as collecting facilities, networking and human resource development have been developed and continuously maintained through self financing project and bilateral cooperation. For example: Bogor Zoological Museum has received grant in the construction of new collection facilities from JICA in 1995 – 2000; for botanical herbarium and microbiological laboratories and collections with the same grant scheme, the construction is underway (2004 – 2006).</p>	
<b>26.?</b> Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>Since 1996, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences has been conducting training in taxonomy for technician and researcher levels at the national, regional and international level, in cooperation with external institutes, organizations and/or donors.</p>	

<b>27.?</b> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	x
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

<b>28.*</b> <sup>5</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, sub regional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
ASEANET LOOPS network has been established for ASEAN countries in relevant to the BioINTERNATIONAL Network for cooperation and collaboration in taxonomy activities for the region. Indonesia is one of the National Coordinating Institute (NACI) with the Ministry of Environment as the national focal point. LOOPS Coordinating Committee of ASEANET LOOPS has met three times for the regional assessment. The assessment of the regional needs is carried out by each NACI. In implementing the program, the Ministry of Environment has formed a working group called the Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative.	

<b>29.*</b> Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

<sup>5</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

<b>30. *</b> Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	

<b>31. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
<p>For forest biodiversity (b) and mountain biodiversity (f), Indonesia has conducted national forest inventory in 1996. This is an inventory works not necessarily related to taxonomic activities.</p> <p>For marine and coastal biodiversity (c), there have been some activities although scattered and in many cases irrelevant. Therefore, the output can not be applied for selecting protected areas and resource valuation.</p> <p>For inland waters biodiversity (e), there have been some activities although appropriate development of taxonomic support for the inventory not incorporated in those activities.</p> <p>For protected areas (g) and agriculture biodiversity (h), there have been some activities on inventory, characterization, identification, and valuation however appropriate development of taxonomic support not incorporated in those activities.</p> <p>For island biodiversity (i), there has been a plan to conduct biodiversity inventory.</p>	

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	x
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
For invasive alien species (f), there have been some activities on inventory of weeds, but limited to species, distribution, and origin.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ?</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavoured to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	x
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	

<b>34. ?</b> On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
Indonesia has enacted some legislations and regulations for the protection of flora and fauna among others:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Act No. 5 /1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.</li> <li>▪ Act No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management.</li> </ul>	

- Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry.
- Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on the Preservation of Flora and Fauna .
- Government Regulation No. 8/1999 on the Utilization of Wild Species of Flora and Fauna .
- Presidential Decree No. 32/1990 on the Management of Protected Areas.

<b>35. ?</b> On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	
Indonesia has developed mechanisms and systems to regulate or manage the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 by enacting Government Regulation No. 27/1999 on Environmental Impact Assessment, although not specifically designated for such purpose.	

**Box XLIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. outcomes and impacts of actions taken: the existencø of legal instruments will strengthen program and action plans;</li> <li>b. contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention: formation of stronger foundation for actions towards the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c. contribution to progress towards the 2010 target: strengthening by legal basis for the program development;</li> <li>d. progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans: strengthening by legal basis for the program development;</li> <li>e. contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals: strengthening by legal basis for the program development;</li> <li>f. constraints encountered in implementation: no definite targets are determined; monitoring and evaluation of the programs have never been developed, causing the neglect of human resource development for conducting activities in target determination, moitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>

## Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

<b>36.</b> Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>In regards to plans, programmes and policies on protected areas, Indonesia has set up some time bound and measurable targets and indicators. For illustration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the development of marine protected areas, Indonesia has planned by the year 2010 to establish 10 million hectares, in which at present Indonesia has already gazetted some 5.5 million hectares. These marine protected areas were developed and managed under close collaboration among Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs And Fisheries, NGOs and private sectors.</li> <li>▪ In the development of terrestrial protected areas, Indonesia has planned by the year 2010 to establish 4.3 million hectares extension of current status to include 18 protected areas, 9 of them are new national parks .</li> </ul>	

<b>37.</b> Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>Indonesia has taken some actions to expand protected areas in any large or relatively un-fragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species.</p> <p>For terrestrial protected areas, Indonesia has gazetted 519 terrestrial and aquatic (including marine) Conservation Areas covering 28.166.579 hectares as the protection and conservation areas of biodiversity.</p> <p>As for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishment of corridors between Tesso Nilo National Park, Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, Bukit Batabuh Nature Reserve and Rimbang Baling Nature Reserve to cover habitat and home range of Sumatran elephants and Sumatran tigers as Tesso Nilo Landscape.</li> <li>▪ Integration of adjacent protected areas at national as well as transboundary areas, such as Betung Kerihun National Park, Batang Ai Nature Reserve and Lanjak Entimo Nature Reserve (West Kalimantan and Serawak); Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park, Wasur National Park, and Tonda National Park (Indonesian Papua and Papua New Guinea).</li> <li>▪ Establishment of large size Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that are currently in process in Berau and Raja Ampat districts. MPA in Berau will protect the highly threatened Green turtle species with in Sulu Sulawesi Marine Eco-region while MPA in Raja Ampat will protect the relatively large un-fragmented waters within the bird's head marine eco -region. MPA in Jamurbamedi will protect the highly threatened Leather Back Turtle with Pacific Ocean.</li> </ul>	



<b>38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
<p>For marine ecosystems, The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries encourages the regional governments to establish marine conservation areas in accordance to Act No. 32/2004 on Regional Government (the provincial has the right/souvereign to govern marine areas up to 12 nautical miles, while district to govern ¼ to 1/3 of these 12 nautical miles). To this date there are 8 provinces that have developed regional marine conservation areas covering areas up to 500 thousand hectares.</p> <p>The Ministry of Marine Affairs &amp; Fisheries and the Ministry of Forestry have launched a plan to establish 7 marine national parks by adding 2 million hectares from the existing areas.</p> <p>NGOs are actively supporting the establishment of new MPAs such as those in Berau and Raja mpat districts and Jamursbamedi in Sorong district.</p> <p>For inland water ecosystems, The Ministry of Forestry has gazetted and evaluated the addition of 18 locations of new protected areas to include representation of mountains, low land, karsts, wetlands, as well as coastal and marine ecosystems in as much areas as 4.3 million hectares.</p>	

<b>39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	

<b>40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	

Indonesia has developed EIA guideline and has applied to all relevant projects. However this guideline has not yet included the analysis which addressed to evaluate effect on protected areas particularly to biodiversity.

As for example :

Implementation of EIA in the development of ecotourism activity in Taman Wisata Alam; gold mining in Mount Halimun National Park; geotermic drillings in West Bali Natinal Park and Mount Salak National Park

**41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	x
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

Indonesia has identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers i.e by harmonizing the legislation for the management of protected areas implemented by CRMP, NRM dan COBSEA.

Currently, there have been some initiatives from local community, district government and NGOs to establish MPAs. However, there are still lacks of legal support to accommodate such initiatives. Recently the Government of Indonesia has just enacted law no. 31/2004 on fisheries that provides legal support for the type of initiative mentioned above. There are also questions on which government agencies most appropriate mandated to manage MPAs, especially since the establishment of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. These marine parks are currently still under the management of Ministry of Forestry.

**42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)**

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

Indonesia has been conducting analysis on capacity needs assessment in the implementation of three conventions (CBD, CCD, and CCC) through National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) which has been funded by GEF UNDP. Indonesia has also conducted programs on capacity building i.e School of Environment and Conservation Management.

The Ministry of Forestry has undertaken capacity need assessment and established capacity building programs. However those activities mainly conducted in national parks.

NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy has been implementing MPA planning and management training extensively since 2003. Target audience ranges from local communities, university students, lecturers, NGOs, government officers, and park managers. In addition, training for local school teachers have also been implemented in Wakatobi and Raja Ampat districts. This training is intended to include marine conservation subjects into local school curricula. Indeed, some secondary high schools in Wakatobi district have tried-out the implementation of marine conservation modules into local school curricula.

<b>43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
Indonesia has financial mechanism for country level sustainable funding to support national systems of protected areas through National Budgetary System. Various options are also currently being explored to possibly set-up national endowment fund including through the establishment of trust fund, etc.	

<b>44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
The Ministry of Forestry has developed and applied some methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance; however these only applied to national parks. (Rapid Assessment and Priorization of Protected Area Management-RAPPAM)	

**Box XLV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) Constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>For the above points to be elaborated, the following is the responds: as step by step planning towards the achievement of the goals of the Convention, progress towards 2010 target, implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan, MDG.</p> <p>Constraints encountered in implementation: it will be some problems in monitoring and evaluating the progress of these programs.</p>

## Article 8(h) - Alien species

<b>45.</b> Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	x

<b>46. ?</b> Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
<p>The assessment has been done only in the national parks (for deer in Wasur NP, <i>Acacia nilotica</i> in Baluran NP). Nonetheless, some assessment outside those areas has been done on certain group of IAS such as weeds and water hyacinth. Some researches have been carried out, including economic assessment on water hyacinth. Nevertheless, the assessment is so far not too relevant to the definition by the CBD, only limited to the pest species both on plants and animals (monitoring has been developed both those introduced from abroas and inter-islands); annual mapping of the dispersals has also been developed; tracking is including receipt of reports and direct field activities (pest risk of the agents expected to be introduced).</p>	

<b>47. ?</b> Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<p>For the prevention of alien species especially agricultural pests, Indonesia has established Quarantine system. Indonesia has also established a regulation on implementing environmental impact assessment (EIA) for species introduction.</p> <p>Eradications and controlling measures have been done sporadically against certain invasive species, such as golden snails; jumping lice; <i>Acacia nilotica</i>; and wild buffalo in Baluran National Park, and <i>Rusa timorensis</i> in Wasur National Park. Prevention is conducted by identification of biomolecular samples, as stated in the Act No 12/1992 and Act No. 16/1992, both on Quarentine Systems.</p>	

<b>48. ?</b> In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	x
c) Yes, regional and/or sub regional cooperation	x
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	x

<b>49. ?</b> Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	
<p>Precautionary approach has been applied in Indonesia through prevention practices by implementing quarantine procedures at the points of entrance and of exit. Further post-entry observation is carried out for the possible existence/introduction of pest organisms. During the quarantine period, some observations are conducted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical and administrative check;</li> <li>• Confiscating indicative specimens with threat potentials (mouth and hoof);</li> <li>• Quarantine practices for confiscated indicative specimens;</li> <li>• Eradication of specimens with threat potentials.</li> </ul> <p>If somehow there is a post-quarantine entry failure, causing the dispersal of AIS in the field, there will be measures as containment and eradication.</p> <p>There is no research and monitoring so far.</p>	

<b>50.</b> Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	x
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>51.</b> Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

<b>52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	x
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

<b>54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighbouring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	x
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighbouring countries.	
Collaboration has been developed to prevent the entrance of IAS at the regional level. This is still limited to the development of common regulations among the countries involved.	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
International standard on the ISPM arrangement has been adopted by Indonesia, in particular No.	

3, which is on the code of conduct for transfer of biological agent, and No. 11, on international quarantine for pests. However, this code of conduct is still limited to plants.

**56.** Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
Facility development and fund are limited at the quarantine aspects.	

**Box XLVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. Impacts are limited in IAS number and areas treated, due to lack of scientific information and the vastness of the country. Therefore, the contributions that can be developed from these activities/programs are also limited. However, data collected may be used as the baseline and indication to move further with clearer direction.
- b. The contribution is indirect and preliminary level. However, the development has definite and focused target. Therefore, by modifying certain aspect, there will be a strong conviction that the goals of the strategic plan may be achieved.
- c. Slow but may be called sure.
- d. Parts of the IBSAP objectives and targets are already in partial implementation; especially protecting biodiversity sustainability from the threats of introduced alien species is in realization.
- e. Contribution to the Target 7 of the MDG, on Environment is small but there have been certain activities towards the goal.
- f. Constraints are similar as found in the other efforts in achieving the goals.

## Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

### GURTS

<b>57.</b> Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	

### Status and Trends

<b>58.</b> Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	x
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

<b>60.</b> Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a review of the Akwé:Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	



d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

### Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

<b>61.</b> Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
<p>The government in cooperation with some NGOs has developed programs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social forestry; the local community is encourage to participate in developing programs as well as monitoring the implementation.</li> <li>▪ Empowering local communities to involve in setting up the utilization of resources in conservation area, where such activities are allowed.</li> <li>▪ Protecting traditional knowledge.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of Management Advisory Board to involve local communities participation such as in Bunaken NP, Batang Gadis NP, Sungai Wain Forest Reserve, and Baduy Community.</li> </ul>	

<b>62.</b> Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, sub regional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
<p>Indonesia has developed or is trying to develop mechanism in local community participation in to some relevant legal instruments, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government Regulation No 29, 2000 on Protection of Plant Varieties. This law regulates local community participation in decision making for the issue of plant variety protection;</li> <li>2. The draft act on conservation and utilization of genetic resources, including community participation in the process of decision making and issue of permit of access to genetic resources.</li> </ol>	

<b>63.</b> Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	

c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

### Support to implementation

<b>64.</b> Has your country established national, sub regional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

<b>65.</b> Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

<b>66.</b> Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	

### Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There are some impacts, but are only weakly felt; this is due to the too large size of the populations and large number of traditional communities living in the country.</li> <li>b. There is still needs of work to be done and efforts to be erted; however, in some aspects, the efforts have shed lught.</li> <li>c. It is still far from the expectation, but some progress in awareness and participation is coming up.</li> <li>d. Programs are more focused and steengthened.</li> <li>e. Impacts on environment sustainability are shown by more concerns by the communities.</li> </ul>	

- f. Too much things to do, too little facilities and HR, including funds provided for the actions

### Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

<b>67. ?</b> On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
<p>For agrobiodiversity components, Ministry of Agriculture has established :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Centres for Agricultural Technology Assessment in which each centre has been assigned to specific commodity, including to maintain ex-situ conservation facilities;</li> <li>▪ Research laboratories assigned for researches in selected commodities, including ex-situ conservation facilities.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the efforts exerted by Ministry of Agriculture, ex-situ collections have been established by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wildlife Safari Park;</li> <li>▪ Botanical Garden;</li> <li>▪ Germ Plasm Garden;</li> <li>▪ Zoos and the Wildlife Park;</li> <li>▪ Deer (<i>Rusa</i>) Breeding Facilities;</li> <li>▪ Bird Parks ;</li> <li>▪ Inland/fresh-water aquarium/living fish collection.</li> </ul>	

<b>68. ?</b> On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
<p>Efforts have been exerted to repatriate some wildlife species such as orang utan in Jambi, Wana Riset Semboja (East Kalimantan) and Tanjung Puting National Park (Central Kalimantan); Bali Myna in Bali Barat National Park; <i>Macaca nigra</i> in Tangkoko Batu Angus and Dua Saudara Nature Reserves (North Sulawesi), Javan bettle nuts (<i>Pinanga javana</i>) in Java, manau rattan (<i>Calamus manau</i>) in Sumatra.</p>	

<b>69. ?</b> On Article 9(d), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the 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.	
For the 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, Indonesia has established a Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Preservation of Flora and Fauna. The Ministry of Forestry has issued Ministerial Decree No. 447/2003 on Procedure for Collecting, Capturing and distributing wild flora and fauna. This decree contains provision on quota allocation, including the number of captures and the use of wild flora and fauna, and license control and inspection.	

**Box XLVIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. More threatened species are taken care of; the community's willingness to conserve biological diversity components is higher.</li> <li>b. It is positively felt; however there is only little optimism to achieve the target on time.</li> <li>c. It is slow, but there is hope, since the endeavour has been given serious efforts, although in reality it is still far from complete achievement of the target.</li> <li>d. Communities are more concerned and more compliant (or less ignorant) to rules and regulations</li> <li>e. Only little progress in saving the environment on biodiversity aspects, since the magnitude of the problems is so huge.</li> <li>f. Assets for implementing the programs are too small.</li> </ul>	

## Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

<b>70. ?</b> On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	x
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.	

<b>71. ?</b> On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.	
Indonesia has adopted some measures relating to the use of mechanism that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity as follows :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental impact assessment for activities and processes having significant impact to environment including biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ Imposing capture quota for certain flora and fauna to comply with CITES</li> <li>▪ Imposing restriction on fishing to 80% of Maximum Sustainable Yield</li> <li>▪ Voluntarily ecolabelling scheme for forest product</li> <li>▪ Impose regulation to prohibit slaughtering productive female cattle</li> </ul>	

<b>72. ?</b> On Article 10(c), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.	
Indonesia recognizes customary/traditional rights and traditional community cultures, such as Sasi (marine fish capture regulation in Maluku), Panglima Laot (marine fish capture regulation in Aceh) and Awig-awig (customary regulation on resource utilisation in Bali & Lombok).	

<b>73. ?</b> On Article 10(d), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Ministry of Forestry has developed program on providing seedlings of local species to assist local populations in reforesting their surrounding forest areas.</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Environment has been developing and implanting incentive program namely 'Kalpataru' Award to recognize and encourage outstanding deeds of person or local community in maintaining their environment. The Ministry also has been carrying out program namely 'Bank Pohon (Tree Bank, the facility for collection and reproduction of seedlings of prominent tree species)' to facilitate provision of seedling for local community in degraded area.</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries has done some of transplantation coral reef and restocking such Kima</li> </ul>	

<b>74. ?</b> Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	x
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
For forestry sector, the Ministry of Forestry has set up some indicators on conservation and sustainable use in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). The Ministry of Forestry and LEI (Indonesian Ecolabel Institute) have developed an incentive program to comply with SFM labelling scheme for timber products and certification scheme for management system.	

<b>75. ?</b> Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Indonesia has developed policies on sustainable use of forest resources by local and traditional communities through Social Forestry Program (Ministerial Decree No. P.01/2004 on Empowering of local community within and surrounding forest areas in the implementation of social forestry) Ministry of Forestry has issued Ministerial Decree No. P.19/Menhut-II/2004 and Ministerial Decree No.390/Kpts/II/2003. These decrees are concerned with collaborative management.	

Some practices and programs have been conducted by :

- COREMAP – Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project
- Indonesian Bamboo Foundation provides bamboo for building material and handicraft and practical training for local communities and other interest groups.
- Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation acting as facilitator and as funding agency in relevance to poverty alleviation

**76. ?** Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	x

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

There are several mechanism developed to invlove private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity, among other through :

1. Licensing of concession and profit sharing for activities in the utilization zone of national park, grand forest park and nature recreation park such as accommodation, food and beverage, guidance, souvenir, traditional art performance, tourist facilities.
2. Co operator in the management of ecotourism areas.
3. Licensing in breeding (captive breeding program).
4. Training for the susta inable use of medicinal plant from the national parks.
5. Sustainable farming development of native species in the vicinity of conservation area

**77.** Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	x
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

<b>78.</b> Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

### Biodiversity and Tourism

<b>79. ?</b> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
In principle, mechanism to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity have been done. Based on Act UU 32/2004 regarding Regional Government, the authority to assess and monitor ecotourism is in Regional Government. Ministry for Tourism and Culture is facilitating regional government through development guidelines. Indonesia has also developed Government Regulation 27 /1999 on environmental impact assessment, include development of ecotourism.	

<b>80. ?</b> Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	x
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Some training programmes have been conducted although limited and sporadic, such as training on guide to local communities and tourism operator. However, regular training program on tourism have not been developed. Ministry of Tourism and Culture has Training and Education unit to develop guidelines on training and facilitate training for internal staff and communities.	



<b>81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
<p>Some capacity building programs have been conducted for ecotourism for indigenous and local communities through training. However, financial resources provided to local communities are still limited. Recently, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is still developing marine ecotourism in Raja Ampat – Province Papua, which tried to include local communities.</p> <p>Assessments on status and trend for ecotourism have been done, but still emphasizing on market assessment. Since 2002, marketing of tourism in Indonesia has been emphasized on ecotourism. The promotion is conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in collaboration with other relevant stakeholder, including Indonesian embassies and private sectors through their respective associations, such as Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI), Indonesian Travel Agency Association (ASITA), and Indonesian Tour Guide Association (HPI).</p> <p>In forestry sector, local communities has been involved in the development planning, such as in Bunaken National Park through Bunaken National Park Management Advisory Board, in Kayan Mentarang National Park, in Bodogol Nature Reserve and Halimun National Park through their involvement as tour guides and provider of facilities.</p>	

<b>82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)</b>	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	x
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

**Box XLIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. The impacts are the encouragement to the communities to be more aware of the importance of sustainable use of natural resources.
- b. Only little since those to be affected is too large.
- c. Although it is felt very slow, there is progress.
- d. Since concerns have been exerted long time before the IBSAP was developed, this strategy is strengthening the existing or planned programs.
- e. The concerns and awareness about the sustainability of environment are there, but the achievement is low, since the alance is more on the unsustainability.
- f. Too big a problem to face, too little assets and facilities are provided to overcome.

### Article 11 - Incentive measures

<b>83. ?</b> Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The Ministry of Environment has been developing incentive program namely 'Kalpataru' Award to recognize and encourage outstanding deeds of person or local community in maintaining their environment.</p> <p>The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation establishes social incentive called KEHATI Award (Biodiversity Award) for outstanding groups, persons, government officials, and private sectors having contribution for biodiversity conservation and utilization.</p>	

<b>84. ?</b> Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Government of Indonesia has a regulation concerning medium term national development (No. 7/2005) which covers regulations on funding innovative environment activities as one of the targets of environmental development.

**85. ?** Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	x

**86.** Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indonesia has imposed Reforestation Insurance Fund for timber exploitation. This fund has been intended to cover reforestation of the over logged areas.

**87.** Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	x

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Ministry of Forestry has issued Ministerial Decree No. 541/Kpts-II/2002 concerning with withdrawal of governor's (10.000 Ha) and district head's (100 Ha) rights in issuing permits for forest exploitation and forest product utilization.

**Box L.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. The efforts are too small to give meaningful impacts.
- b. Very little.
- c. Very little
- d. Still needs more efforts in encouraging all concerned to participants.
- e. Insignificant, especially in eradicating poverty and hunger.
- f. Less concerned attitude of many sectors to be involved in the endeavour.

### Article 12 - Research and training

**88. ?** On Article 12(a), 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?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The activities in identification and sustainable use of biodiversity component have been conducted since 19<sup>th</sup> century, including advancement of science, research and development in agriculture and forestry sectors. These programs are maintained continuously.

For example :

1. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries maintains programs for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for stakeholders such as local government, marine park managers, etc. The program contains activities such as training for transplantation of coral reef, marine conservation management, integrated coastal zone management, etc.
2. Established in 1817, the Bogor Botanical Garden, later on advanced by Herbarium Bogoriensis has continuously working on identifying Indonesian flora. A number of results from these works have been followed up for their commercial uses, among others oil palms, bamboos, rattans and medicinal plants.
3. NGO such as The Nature Conservancy has been implementing MPA planning and management training extensively since 2003. Target audience ranges from: local communities, university students, university lecturers, NGOs, government officers, local school teachers, and park managers. Other NGOs such as CIFOR and Wetland have conducted training in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for local communities.
4. Center for Plant Conservation; Research Centre under the University has conducted scientific and technical education in identification of biodiversity.

<b>89. ?</b> On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Further to the information as contained in previous box, research activities have been conducted to support CSU in agricultural research centres; commodities research agencies, research laboratories, etc.</p> <p>A number of projects have research component which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity such as COREMAP of Indonesia Institute of Sciences, Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Program, etc.</p> <p>Others, local communities has been conducting domestication species</p>	

<b>90. ?</b> On Article 12(c), 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?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The use of scientific advances in biodiversity research for the development of methods in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For Agricultural sector : ILRI, International Centre for Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), IRRI, International Centre for Sweet potatoes and Yams (CIP)</li> <li>▪ For forestry sector : CIFOR, ICRAF, Bilateral Cooperation with Malaysia in inventory of flora and fauna of Betung Kerihun National Park, Bilateral Cooperation with Japan in inventory and developing information centre of Halimun National Park.</li> <li>▪ For marine sector : Some NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy used the result of marine biodiversity researches including coral, coral fish, molluscs, stomatophods, etc to define the most marine biodiversity areas on earth known as the Coral Triangle to base the development of individual and networks of MPAs.</li> </ul>	

**Box LI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To certain level of communities the impacts are significant, but to other levels there is only little significant.</li> <li>b. On certain sectors or aspects it is positive.</li> <li>c. It still needs ahrd work, especially in non-technical aspects.</li> <li>d. Strongly felt in certain sectors that are directly related to biodiversity maanement.</li> <li>e. In general it is still insignificant, although in some sectors contributions to environment sustainability is significant.</li> <li>f. Less adequate concerns of non-technical sectors.</li> </ul>	

## Article 13 - Public education and awareness

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<p>Activities in CEPA have been going on; however, these activities are not based on strong founded strategy. Such activities among others are to include material for awareness campaign (daily newspapers, TV) trainings, and extension programmes, and formation of nature lovers clubs.</p> <p>For agriculture sector CEPA activities particularly on plant genetic resources are conducted by regional committee on genetic resources. To this date there are 8 provincial and 2 district committees.</p> <p>For marine sector: Some NGOs including The Nature Conservancy, WWF Indonesia have developed CEPA programs in the area where they works namely: Komodo National Park, Wakatobi National Park, Derawan and Raja Ampat districts.</p>	

<b>92.</b> Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
<p>There are some activities related to facilitating the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishment of electronic portals: National Biodiversity Information Network (<a href="http://www.nbin.org/">http://www.nbin.org/</a>), National Clearing House Mechanism (<a href="http://www.menlh.go.id/bk/">http://www.menlh.go.id/bk/</a>), Nature Conservation Information Centre, Biosafety Clearing House (<a href="http://www.bchindonesia.org/">http://www.bchindonesia.org/</a>), Plant Genetic resource database and network</li> <li>▪ Establishment of roster of experts in the form of interest group database</li> <li>▪ Establishment of Committees with special task on promoting CSU including some works on CEPA. There are 8 provincial and 2 district committees on genetic resources.</li> </ul>	

<b>93.</b> Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
<p>The promotion of biodiversity-related issues has been conducted through among other :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Printed media: Bulletin (Genetic Resources Bulletin, Serasi, Warta Kehati, Warta Komisi nasional Plasma Nutfah, Bulletin Konservasi Alam, wetlands news letter); Scientific Journal (Marine Resources); website</li> <li>▪ Electronic media: TV program such as "Jelajah" (Explorations) and "Ekspedisi" (Expedition), Wau-Wau</li> <li>▪ Regular discussion held in each institution or other organization.</li> </ul>	

<b>94.</b> Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
<p>The efforts to promote communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level have been conducted formally and informally, among others by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology publishes CDROM on appropriate technologies, practical handout for school children,</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Environment published magazine and website for school children namely ACIL, Serasi magazine, leaflet and handouts</li> <li>▪ Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative Working Group publishes printing materials and website</li> <li>▪ National Committee on Genetic Resources publishes Plasma Nutfah (Genetic Resources) Bulletin and "Warta KNPN" and conduct panel discussions on CEPA</li> <li>▪ NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, WWF, and CI have also published local bulletin on marine conservation for local public education in Wakatobi, Komodo, Raja Ampat and Derawan</li> <li>▪ Research and Development Centre for Animal Husbandry publishes "Terobos" Bulletin</li> <li>▪ Extension program for farmer through state owned TV namely 'Among Tani'</li> <li>▪ Establishment of Nature Lovers Club, Conservation Apprentice, community group on coral reefs</li> <li>▪ Establishment of camping ground</li> </ul>	

<b>95.</b> Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the	

Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	
Indonesia has prioritized national activities in relation to the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness such as development of an electronic portal (website Indonesian Clearing House Mechanism); and alternative information dissemination using traditional media (brouchures, leaflet, booklet which produced by government and NGOs)	

<b>96.</b> Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
<p>Some programmes have been carried out to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training for facilitators of CEPA on plant genetic resources i.e COREMAP project to promote coral reef conservation through their professional channels;</li> <li>▪ Extention workers for conservation of biodiversity;</li> <li>▪ Technical Implementation Unit for Conservation of Biodiversity, by NGOs;</li> <li>▪ Conservation initiator by some ministries and other organizations, such as the Ministry of Forestry in collaboration with NGOs that has developed CEPA initiative for management of national parks (for example through national park offices); LIPI in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture has developed some CEPA initiative for rehabilitation program of areas experiencing natural disasters;</li> <li>▪ In collaboration with private sector/banks, i.e China Utensil Company with Indonesian Institute of Sciences has produced promotion materials in CEPA; Bayer Co. Indonesia in collaboration with Indonesian Institute of Sciences has provided opportunities for young scientists as youth conservation envoy to promote biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	

<b>97.</b> Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
<p>The Ministry of Forestry in cooperation with some organizations has the following activities/programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Conservation International in an exchange program on conservation and education in several protected areas, such as in Siberut NP, ecotourism in Togeian Island, promotion and education in Gunung Gede Pangrango NP.</li> <li>b) Orang Utan Foundation International to conduct conservation and education for school children.</li> <li>c) Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct training for conservation staff, community and NGOs and also provide grant for postgraduate students taking education on subjects related to biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>d) IUCN to conduct training and education for management staff of conservation areas.</li> <li>e) Flora Fauna International has developed training and education in GIS and database within ICDP in Kerinci Seblat NP (for Sumatran tiger), Aras Napal Nature Reserve (for Sumatran elephant), Gunung Palung NP (for orang utan).</li> </ol>	



f) CARE in training and education for communities in sustainable use of resources in buffer zone.

Komodo National Park in East Nusa Tenggara, has implemented exchange programs at national, regional, and international level. These exchange programs involve Wakatobi National Park of Southeast Sulawesi, Bunaken National Park of South Sulawesi (for national) Koh Rong in Cambodia, Yunan Shangrila-gorge in China (for ASIA) Galapagos in Ecuador and Villanculous in Africa (for international).

**98.** Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

**Thematic Issues:**

- Forest Biodiversity :  
Ministry of Forestry has issued publication, such as poster, leaflet, and film; conducted training, campaign, apprenticeship, comparative study, workshops, and assigned forestry scout, extension officer.
- Agriculture Biodiversity:  
Ministry of Agriculture has recruited extension officers, conducted genetic resource appreciation workshop and training for researchers.
- Coastal and Marine Biodiversity:
  - Ministry of Marine Affair and Fisheries has recruited coral reef extension officers.
  - Some NGOs including The Nature Conservancy, WWF Indonesia have developed CEPA programs in the area where they work namely: Komodo National Park, Wakatobi National Park, Derawan and Raja Ampat districts.
- Inland water Biodiversity:
  - Ministry of Environment coordinates Indonesian Lake Forum to promote conservation of lake through CEPA activities.
  - Relevant sectors in cooperation with NGOs issued publication (poster, leaflet, film, etc), conduct training, campaign, apprenticeship and comparative study.
- Mountain Biodiversity :  
Ministry of Forestry conducted some CEPA activities in several mountain conservation areas, such as Bromo Tengger NP, Halimun NP, Ciremai NP, etc.
- Dry and sub-humid Biodiversity:  
Ministry of Forestry conducted campaign in several conservation areas having dry and sub humid condition, such as Baluran NP and Rinjani NP.

**Cross cutting Issues:**

- Sustainable use :  
Ministry of Agriculture has published some information materials to increase agriculture production and conduct extension on LEISA (Low External Input for Sustainable Agriculture)
- IAS :

- SEAMEO BIOTROP has conducted campaign on controlling IAS (weeds)
- Ministry of Agriculture has conducted extension program on controlling golden snails and jumping lice.
- Protected area :  
Ministry of Forestry has issued publication, such as poster, leaflet, and film; conducted training, campaign, apprenticeship, comparative study, workshops, and assigned forestry scout, extension officer.
- ABS :  
Agency for Assessment and Application Technology has published CDROM on appropriate technology.
- GTI :  
Ministry of Environment through Indonesian National Taxonomy Initiative produce brochures, leaflet and other publication materials concerning CEPA, and also conducted several workshops to promote the use of taxonomy in CSU.
- Biodiversity and tourism :  
Ministry of Tourism and Culture has conducted training program for tour operator.

<b>99. ?</b> Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries supports the initiative of some NGOs to establish National Committee on Marine Conservation. This committee is tasked to provide policy recommendations to government on sustainable marine resources management.	

<b>100.</b> Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. A lot has been done; impacts are positive on people at large, but since there re still more to be educated, relatively the impacts are only significant to certain levels. More practical and focused programs need to be developed.
- b. Significantly positive in limited areas or sectors, since there is better facilities in these sectors.
- c. Very little, since there are too many to be handled. However, efforts have been exerted by relevant sectors to achieve some of the 11 goals.
- d. The strategy and action plans are strengthening the efforts of sectors concerned.
- e. More awareness, and therefore, the contribution is in more progress (although little) towards the MDG concerning environment sustainability.
- f. Imbalanced assets to the multi-aspects of the problems.

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

<b>101. ?</b> On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
Indonesia has issued Government Regulation Nb 27/1999 on Environmental Impact Assessment. Article 3, Para 1 states that activities that may cause grave and imminent dangers/impacts to the environment, including the biodiversity, has to have EIA.	

<b>102. ?</b> On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	x
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.	

--

<b>103. ?</b> On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.	
See box 9 under section C Article 5-Cooperation	

<b>104. ?</b> On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	x
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

<b>105. ?</b> On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on.	
There have been national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which can cause grave and imminent dangers to biodiversity. This mechanism includes prevention as well as direct response to the impact. This national mechanism is integrated into multilateral effort of the region (ASEAN countries).	

<b>106.</b> Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	x
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	

<b>107.</b> On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	x
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
<p>Indonesia has imposed provisions on liability and redress for damage to biological diversity in Act No. 23/1997 regarding environmental management. In this provision should there be intentional unlawful act that resulted in damage to environment including biodiversity the violators could be penalized by rehabilitation measures and/or criminal punishment in term of fine or imprisonment. This law has also been elaborated into several aspects by respective government regulations. For instance, there is government regulation no.19/1999 on pollution and destruction control of marine environment.</p> <p>Referring to Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry, any acts that caused damage on forest should be liable to pay for redressing the damage in accordance to the degree of damage and or any damage thereof that imposed to state's loss. The payment should be solely spent to rehabilitate the damage or any measures as deemed necessary according to this law. For concession license holders, any act resulting in the damage of forest area under their management from the implementation of their license could be penalized by withholding their license temporarily/permanently according to the nature and degree of the damage.</p> <p>To implement the provision of Act 31/2004 on Fisheries in regards to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity in the field of marine fisheries management.</p>	

<b>108.</b> Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
<p>Indonesia has developed programs in prevention measures, such as awareness (training, campaign, formal education), quota for complying CITES provisions, policy in import restriction, quarantine</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 7/1973 restricts commercial distribution, storage and application of certain pesticides</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 6/1995 on plant protection (consist among others of provision on [declaration] of quarantine plant pest organisms, procedures for their identification)</p> <p>Act No. 16/1992 on Quarantine Measures for Animal, Fish, and Plants</p> <p>Government Regulation no. 82/2000 on Animal Quarantine</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 14/2002 on Plant Quarantine</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 15/2002 on Fish Quarantine</p> <p>Government Regulation no. 27/1999 on EIA (consists among other of provision on declaration of processes or activities having significant adverse impact on environment including biodiversity, obligation to assess biodiversity component in conducting EIA studies</p> <p>Enacted Law Number 8 of 2001 regarding fertilizer for agricultural purposes, concerning among others, requirements and certification of inorganic fertilizer, guidelines for the use of inorganic fertilizer, monitoring the formulation of inorganic fertilizer, guidelines for supply, distribution and the application of inorganic fertilizer.</p>	

<b>109.</b> Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
<p>Indonesia has developed cooperation with others Parties mostly on the prevention on damage of biodiversity and establishment and implementation of national legislative regime. In regards to policy and administrative measures on liability and redress, so far Indonesia has engaged cooperation on oil spill (with Germany and Norway) and forest fires (with Japan, ASEAN, and Canada).</p> <p>In regard to prevention on damage of biodiversity, Indonesia has cooperation with other parties in a number of activities, among others on mercury recapture from gold mining activities (with Germany-GTZ), on development of management plan for Bukit Tigapuluh and Berbak National Parks (with Norway), on reforestation of degraded areas from livestock grazing with fodder trees (with Netherland-CARE), on controlling animal disease</p>	

**Box LIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) Constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There is more concerns to the existing laws and regulations, more concerns by sectors to the impacts towards biodiversity and environment.</li> <li>b. More awareness towards impacts of environment components and biodiversity utilization to the environment as a whole.</li> <li>c. More protected areas are established and [lanned to be developed.</li> <li>d. National strategy and action plans strengthens existing programs of relevant sectors</li> <li>e. Target 7 of MDG is given more concerns.</li> <li>f. There is a need of better assets, in particular in HR and facilities including funding.</li> </ul>

## Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

<b>110. ?</b> Has your country endeavoured to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.	

<b>111. ?</b> Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the 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.	
<p>Limited only on agricultural genetic resources through the cooperation with IARCs. For example: rice breeding with International Rice Research Institute; Corn/maize breeding with CIMMYT; Palm oil breeding with CIRAD; Tubers breeding with CIP; Horticulture with IPGRI; Cattle breeding with US and Australia; Swine breeding with Japan.</p> <p>Presidential Decree No. 100, 1993, on the requirements by foreign researchers doing research activities in Indonesia that oblige them to engage cooperation and collaboration with the Indonesian partners, and the distribution of materials and data collected from the activities.</p>	

<b>112. ?</b> Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	

Indonesia has developed legal measure: as provided in the Act number 29/2000, regarding Plant Variety Protection; however, this law only considers the application of IPRs for the benefit sharing from the utilization of plant genetic resources. Indonesia has developed other mechanism, concerning the use of other components of genetic resources, and mechanism for benefit sharing other than IPRs.

**113. ?** In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No

X

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Indonesia is still preparing to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

**114.** Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No

b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)

x

c) Yes (please provide details below)

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

Indonesia is referring to Bonn Guidelines in developing the act on the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and in formulating National Strategy on the Management of Genetic Resources. Some constraints have been encountered during the application of Bonn Guidelines :

- there are still some terms not defined clearly;
- the scope are still too broad (too general) for specific use or for specific condition;
- lack of expertise in interpreting provision in the Bonn Guidelines in general that could cause conflict of interest between Parties on the access and benefit sharing practices

**115.** Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No

b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)

c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)

x

d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)

e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)



Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Indonesia has developed measures that address the role of IPRs in access and benefit sharing arrangement :

- (a) Legal framework : Act No 29/2000 regarding Plant Variety Protection;
- (b) Policy framework : the national strategy on the management of genetic resources;
- (c) In development : Law on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources; regulation on the protection of Geographical Indication.

**116.** Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)

b) No

x

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Some activities have been carried out for capacity building, either funded by the Indonesian government or by cooperation with other foreign organizations, such as foreign government through educational institutions, international non-government organizations. These program activities have been going on since prior to the development of the Draft Act concerning the conservation and utilization of genetic resources, which accommodate the participation of the local and traditional communities.

#### Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) There is development in concerns and awareness towards the understanding of the importance of GR sustainability.
- b) Significantly positive; however, it has to be relatively compared to the existing aspects of the problems to be solved.
- c) More protected areas are established and planned to be developed.
- d) National strategy and action plans strengthens existing programs of relevant sectors
- e) Target 7 of MDG is given more concerns.
- f) There is a need of better assets, in particular in HR and facilities including funding.

## Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

<b>117. ?</b> On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.	
<p>Indonesia has taken some measures to facilitate access to and transfer of technology in our national policy on national system for the advancement of science and technology. However, the provision for facilitating access to and transfer of technology imply to technology in general.</p> <p>For this purpose, Indonesia has published a Government Regulation No. 20/2005 on transfer of technology, IPRs, and results of R&amp;D of the universities and research institutes on transfer of technology.</p> <p>Indonesia has been actively providing facilities for comparative study for other countries to visit its agricultural demonstration plots.</p> <p>National policy on transfer of technology is directed to adopting down-stream technology to production chain, including among others appropriate technology and combining traditional to modern technology (Act No. 18, 2002).</p>	

<b>118. ?</b> On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	x
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

<b>119. ?</b> On Article 16(4), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide	

details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	
<p>Indonesia has taken some measures to facilitate transfer of relevant technology through encouragement to research and development cooperation in private sectors. For example in horticulture, the Ministry of Agriculture has developed cooperation in biotechnology in breeding and processing of palm oil and rubber.</p> <p>In industrial forest/timber estate, the Ministry of Forestry facilitated cooperation between Riau Pulp and Paper Company and a Finnish company in developing technology for maintaining forest soil hydrology.</p>	

**Box LV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>
<p>As a whole, technological transfer is going on and in some sectors intensively; however, due to the imbalance of the instruments and mechanism in implementing the policy, the progress is not evenly felt in all sectors as well as parts of the country. These constraints must be lifted up by developing more collaboration with other Parties. (This is similar comments to Box LVII)</p>

**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

<b>120.</b> Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indonesia has developed cooperation with IRRI in biomolecular aspect of rice breeding, which involves the participation of researchers/scientists</li> <li>- Indonesia has also developed Cooperation between Ministry Research and Technology of Indonesia and National Institute of Technology Engineering – Japan in exchange researchers on transfer technology. This cooperation has been carrying out since 2002.</li> <li>- Indonesia has developed Cooperation with Japan on Sustainable use of microbial resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project 1. Taxonomical and ecological study of fungi and actinomycetes</li> <li>• Project 2. Oil degrading bacteria</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<b>121.</b> Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	
Bt cotton by genetical engineering (biotechnology) was introduced to Indonesia in 1998 funding by Multi National Company-Monsanto. Prior to its release, Bt cotton has to comply with the bio-safety regulation in Indonesia. Bt cotton planting in 2003 was discontinued by Monsanto because the existing regulations are not conducive for Bt cotton business.	

<b>122.</b> Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	
The Indonesian Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology has developed technology assessment in addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building during the submission of proposal for obtaining research incentives.	
The Ministry of Research and Technology is in the process of formulating a strategic plan for technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	
The Ministry of Agriculture has established Laboratories for the Assessment of Agricultural Technology, which is present in every province of the country.	

<b>123.</b> Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	
The Indonesian Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology has one of its main tasks to conduct assessment and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs to the introduction of new technologies. In such activities, the Laboratories for the Assessment of Agricultural Technology of the Ministry of Agriculture are involved.	

<b>124.</b> Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
Indonesia has developed and implemented some measures such as <i>Crop Animal Systems Research Network</i> (CASREN). This initiative provides information in research works conducted in the field of integration of crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Through this initiative, transfer of technology and cooperation are strengthened.	
Indonesia has also developed National CHM to facilitate information exchange and transfer of technology.	
The Ministry of Research and Technology has developed a web-based information system on technology development, including technology transfer and cooperation, and also develop DbRIPTEK (database for research, science, and technology development).	

<b>125.</b> Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

Act No. 18, 2002, is accommodating provisions in national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention of Biological Diversity.

**Box LVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) Constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 17 - Exchange of information**

**126. ?** On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

***The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**127. ?** On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

**Box LVII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

As a whole, technological reansfer is going on and in some sectors intensively; however, due to the imbalance of the instruments and mechanism in implementing the policy, the progress is not evenly felt in all sectors as well as parts of the country. These constraints must be lift up by developing more collaboration with other Parties.

### Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

<b>128. ?</b> On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.	
Indonesia has taken some measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperations:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment website of Indonesian Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity Development</li> <li>2. Status development of the Indonesian animal genetic resources in collaboration between Ministry of Agriculture and IARCs</li> <li>3. Facilitating activity to promote international technical and scientific cooperation by International NGOs</li> <li>4. Establishment of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity in which Indonesia is one of the signatories.</li> <li>5. Cooperation between the Ministry of Forestry and CIFOR (tropical forestry), ICRAF (agro forestry) , ITTO (timber)</li> </ol>	

<b>129. ?</b> On Article 18(4), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	x

<b>130. ?</b> On Article 18(5), 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?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x
Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.	
Indonesia has established joint research through projects as follow :	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ASEAN Peat Management Initiative (APMI); COBSEA (7 countries pledging to halt the degradation and to rehabilitate the South China Sea coastal and marine ecosystem); WCPA;</li> <li>2. Bilateral cooperation with Australia on man-made ponds</li> <li>3. "Demonstration Site" Mangrove Program in West Kalimantan, sea grass in Trikora Beach, Bintan Island, coral reefs in Belitung Island, and small islands management in Batam island group.</li> </ol>	

<b>131.</b> Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	x

***The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<b>132.</b> Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	



<b>133.</b> Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	

<b>134.</b> Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	X
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
On the early stage	

**Box LVIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	

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

<b>135. ?</b> On Article 19(1), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

<b>136. ?</b> On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

**Box LIX.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) Constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
No comments

## Article 20 – Financial resources

**Box LX.**

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.	
a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	<p>National Budget for Development (APBN): Rp. 569.878.995.000,00 (2003); Rp. 618.217.974.200,00 (2002); Rp. 464.202.000.000,00 (2001); Rp. 302.191.944.019,00 (1999/2000)</p> <p>National Budget for Development (APBN), Regional Budget for Development (APBD), Reforestation Fund</p>
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	INS-0008 (Bilateral cooperation on environmental management between Indonesia - Norway), JICA (Japan), GTZ Germany, DFID (UK), AusAID (Australia), USAID (US), CIDA (Canada), EU, KFW-Germany
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	ADB, ASEAN
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	GEF, CGIAR, ITTO, World Bank, UNEP, UNDP
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	Oil companies, Banks, otomotive companies, mining companies, chemical companies.

g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	Entrance fee to ecotourism area, non tax revenue for wildlife trade, timber royalties, license fee, water royalties
---	---

**Box LXI.**

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.
There are special funds allocated for special programs, such as those especially raised for the Tesonelo NP Trust Fund, Heart of Borneo Trust Fund, and Yayasan Kehati (the Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation)

<b>137. ?</b> On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	
Indonesia has several sources of financial support and incentives provided to carry out activities related to the objectives of the Convention. There are three different sources of financial support and incentives, i.e. provided by the government, provided by NGOs or other funding institutions, and private sectors. For illustration, the Government has provided:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Through National Budget for Development the Government funded activities according to PROPENAS (National Development Planning Programs) on natural resources management;</li> <li>▪ Medium-term Development Planning (Presidential Decree no. 7/2005)</li> <li>▪ Through several awards given to persons, organizations, or regional governments, the central government provides incentives, as well as prize in monetary form for outstanding performance in managing environment.</li> <li>▪ Some NGOs or other funding institutions have provided awards that encourage the receiver to go further for conducting conservation actions, and the other members of community to compete in such undertakings.</li> <li>▪ The NGOs or other non-government funding institutions have provided small scale grants to local NGOs, schools, conservation cadres for implementing conservation programs at local levels.</li> </ul>	

***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

<b>138. ?</b> On Article 20(2), 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 fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

**The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES  
IN TRANSITION**

<b>139. ?</b> On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	x
b) Yes	

<b>140. ?</b> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
For monitoring financial aids from donators, Indonesia has developed audit mechanisms, as an internal institutions as well as external auditors. Monitoring processes are done by evaluating reports of the financial audit that is submitted to the authorized state institutes (Act No. 17, 2003 on state revenue). For financil support from outside the country, monitoring is done by independent audit.	

<b>141. ?</b> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
Tax exemption is regulated by certain law. However, at present, tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity management have not been implemented.	

<b>142.</b> Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	x
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	
There is an indication that programs relevant to biodiversity conservation are increasing. The results are in the mainstreaming biodiversity as formulated by the National Development and Planning Board.	

<b>143.</b> Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
<p>Indonesia has programs to integrate biodiversity considerations and other major development initiative in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In overall economic development programs, Indonesia has integrated biodiversity considerations into program number IV/7 regarding sustainable use of natural resources in the PROPENAS (act no. 25/2000). In overall resource basis development programs Indonesia has integrated biodiversity considerations into program number X/1-X/5 regarding development of natural resources and environment</li> <li>▪ Indonesia has developed national initiative in the implementation of WSSD plan of implementation. This initiative called Indonesian Summit on Sustainable Development and aimed at reduce lowering poverty level, good governance and civil society, education, spatial planning, water resources, energy and mineral resources, public health, agriculture, biodiversity, protection and maintenance of environmental services, production and consumption pattern, and finance and institution.</li> <li>▪ Indonesia has published Indonesian Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (IBSAP) as a means to integrate biodiversity consideration into relevant initiatives, policies and plans of sectoral and cross sectoral development program.</li> <li>▪ Authorized by UNFF, there is national forest program in the forestry sector.</li> </ul>	

<b>144.</b> Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
<p>In the regions within the country, there are technical implementing units and research laboratories. All issues related to biodiversity are integrated into the strategic plan and work program in the major sectors, such as the Ministries of Forestry, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Environment, Law and Human Rights, Research and Technology, and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.</p>	

**The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>Areas</b>		<b>Support provided</b>
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)		
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)		
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)		
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)		
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)		
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)		
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)		
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)		
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)		
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and sub humid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)		
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)		
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)		
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)		
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)		
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)		
p) Others (please specify)		
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.		

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.			
A r e a s	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		x
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)	x	x	
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	x	x	x
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)	x	x	x
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		x	x
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		x
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	x	x	x
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		x	x
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x	x	x
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	x	x	x
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Through the funds provided by GEF and other sources there have been activities carried out towards the achievement of Strategic Plan of the Convention. For 2010 target and MDG, these funds are considerably effective towards the achievement. Constraints are still at the level of adequacy.

**D. THEMATIC AREAS**

<b>147.</b> Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).						
3 = High Challenge			1 = Low Challenge			
2 = Medium Challenge			0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome			
N/A = Not applicable						
Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and sub humid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	1	1	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2	2	2	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	1	3	3	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	1	2	2	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	2	1	1	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	1	1	2	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	1	2	2	2	2



(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	1	3	3	3	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	2	3	3	3	3
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	3	3	3	3
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	2	2	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	1	1	1	2	2
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	2	2	3	3
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	1	2	2	2	1
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	1	3	3	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	1	2	2	3	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	1	1	2	2
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	2	2	2	2
(u) Poverty	3	3	3	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	3	3
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	3	3	3	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	2	2	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	2	2	2	3	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	3	3	3	3

(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	1	1	1	2	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

### Inland water ecosystems

<b>148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)</b>				
<b>Strategies, policies, plans and activities</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented</b>	<b>Yes, fully integrated and implemented</b>	<b>N/A</b>
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			x	
b) Wetland policies and strategies			x	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development			x	
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			x	
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				

<b>149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )</b>	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	x
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
Indonesia has identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work that is mentioned in the NSAP as follow :	
Strategy 2.2. : Development and implementation of mechanism that give opportunity to the involvement of communities in the process of identification, planning, implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation of the wetland sustainable management activities.	
Strategy 4.1 : Assessment on institutions that are engaged in increasing the integration of wetland management among these institutions.	
Action plan 1 : Assessment on the focal point activities at national level, and the possibility of	

regional focal point development.

Action plan 2. Assessment on the effective coordination mechanism between sectors at national and regional levels

Strategy 5. 1 : Increasing community concerns to wetlands

Action plan 1 : Continuing publishing, and publicizing and socializing materials on the conservation and wise utilization of wetlands.

3. Increasing cooperation with formal and non-formal educators on environment.

Strategy 7.3 : Assessment on and development of the possibility to lift up cost on the management of wetlands for the community of wetland utilizers.

Action plan 1; Assessment and socializing users pay principles and polluter pays principles.

2. Development of mechanism of cost equitability that may be socially accepted to overcome the wetland management cost.

3. Development of cross-subsidy mechanism between environmental service use activities in one area and cost of wetland protection cost in other areas.

**150.** Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Indonesia has taken some measures in promoting of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level. These measures are limited to development of strategy and action plan in accordance to the Ramsar Convention. Up to present date no action has been programmed to implement the strategy and action plan. As for example: the management of wetland of Protected Areas at Sembilang NP dan Berbak NP as Ramsar sites.

**151.** Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	x		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			x
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	x		

d) Species and all taxonomic levels?			x
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	x		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
Indonesia has developed sets of data on : 1. wetlands, distribution of peats (particularly in Sumatera and Kalimantan), mangroves, and lakes 2. endemic bird species, threatened species (the false gaviel, <i>Tomistoma scelegeli</i> , and the rare duck <i>Cairina scutulata</i> )			

<b>152.</b> Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	x
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
Indonesia has promoted and applied of the guidelines, for example : rapid assesement on the population of aquatic and beach birds; rapid assessment on coastal condition in Aceh after tsunami	

**Box LXIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) Constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>Very limited measures have been taken, mostly cooperaion with established IARCs of the CGIAR in agicultural sector, and forestry sector in the aspect of protection areas.</p>

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**  
**General**

<b>153.</b> Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	x
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	x
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	x
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>For point a: By 2010, Indonesia has targeted to gazette 10 millions hectares of Indonesia's waters as MPAs. A financing study conducted by The Conservation and Community Investment Forum (CCIF) for 'flagships' MPA sites, such as Wakatobi National Park, has indicated that the costs projection for management needs for the period of 2005-2009 is about USD 11,3 millions on a Net Present Value.</p> <p>For point c: training program for marine park managers, staff and local people has been conducted in Bunaken National Park in North Sulawesi.</p> <p>For point h: Indonesia has been developing comprehensive national ocean policy. Some existing policies are concerning the signing of MoU for turtle protection and conservation.</p>	

## Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> 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	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
Indonesia has issued Marine Affairs and Fishery Ministerial Decree No. 10/2002 on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and draft law on Coastal Zone Management.	

<b>155.</b> Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
Indonesia has implemented the integrated coastal zone management particularly in national park i.e Berau National Park and Wakatobi National Park	

## Marine and Coastal Living Resources

<b>156.</b> Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	x
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
Assesment, monitoring and research training has been conducting through the COBSEA project	

**157.** Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Not implemented nor a priority</b>	<b>Not implemented but a priority</b>	<b>Currently implemented</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			x	
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			x	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments			x	
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services			x	
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			x	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists			x	
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		x		
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality			x	
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats			x	
j) Others (please specify below)				

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

- These activities have been conducted by Research Centre for Oceanography of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences
- The Indonesian COREMAP has conducted socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders in 10 provinces.
- application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments is the main method in the management of the existing coastal and marine protected areas
- Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services have been conducted by the Ministry of

- Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, COREMAP and relevant NGOs
- e. Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns have been collaboratively conducted by MMAF, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, COREMAP, relevant NGOs and professional organization.
  - f. Research Centre for Oceanography of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences has developed a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality through COREMAP.
  - g. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats have been conducted in several localities by unit of technical implementation of the Ministry of Forestry and relevant NGOs. For example Bunaken National Park, Jakarta Bay and Kepulauan Seribu (Thousand Islands).

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	x
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	x
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	x
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	x
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	x
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>For point (a) and (b) there have been 7 marine national parks covering 4.2 million hectares developed by the Ministry of Forestry and managed together by MMAF and MoF and in addition to these, other 1.7 million hectares of marine protected areas under the system of strict nature reserves, wildlife sanctuary and nature recreational park have also been designated and managed with involvement of all stakeholders. Indonesia plans to expand coastal and marine protected areas to cover area as much as 10 million hectares by the year 2010.</p> <p>For points e, f, g and h Indonesia is now formulating policies on <i>Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</i> as a cornerstone of management for sustainability. Indonesia has enacted Act No. 31, 2004 on Fisheries and is developing relevant government regulations as implementing legal tools for this Act. Among the formulated regulations, various management models for MPAs, including national, district and co-managing users were explored. The benefits of MPAs that include no-take areas are well documented. The provision of no-take areas, where all fishing is prohibited, could safeguard reproduction of fish stocks and subsequently increase fish catches in surrounding areas. In addition, National Committee on Marine Conservation has been established as a forum for the implementation of MPA management.</p>	



## Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	x
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	x
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	x
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	x
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polyploids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	x
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	x
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	x
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

## Alien Species and Genotypes

<b>160.</b> Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	x
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries have developed programs in making inventory of the IAS that invade marine and coastal areas.	

### Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>The establishment of MCPAs are contribution to Island Biodiversity 2010. Since the activities are very limited, there are no further comments.</p>

## Agricultural biological diversity

<b>161. ?</b> Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agro -biodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agro-biodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
<p>Agro-biodiversity components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plant and animal genetic resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indonesia has developed concept of genetic resources management system to include strategy, programs, and plans as well as a committee to give advice and recommendation to the Minister of Agriculture on plant genetic resources management.</li> <li>▪ Indonesia has also on-going program in monitoring and collecting agricultural genetic resources in-situ and ex-situ, and distribution of animal genetic resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Development of plant variety.</li> <li>3. Agro-ecosystem management.</li> <li>4. Draft of Genetic Resources Management System.</li> <li>5. Programme on monitoring the dispersal of animal husbandry genetic resources.</li> <li>6. Development of in situ and ex situ collections.</li> <li>7. Development of livestock centers (analysis in the area potentials and amp of the population distribution)</li> </ol>	

<b>162. ?</b> Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

## Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
<b>163.</b> Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>Assessment for plant genetic resources for commodities as for food, feed, horticulture, and agro-industry has been done and an institution for further research and development of agricultural biotechnology and genetic resources has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture. (Agency for the Assessment for Agricultural Technology, Laboratory for Research in Commodities)</p> <p>In addition to this institution, research and development on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling are also conducted by various universities, research communities, private sectors and government funded institutions.</p> <p>Research and assessment on medicinal plants has been conducted by various private sector particularly pharmaceutical industries and a Research Centre for Medicinal Plants and Spices under the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	

<b>164.</b> Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

<b>165.</b> Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

<b>166.</b> Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on observations.	
<p>There is some information regarding status of degradation, restoration/rehabilitation of agro-biodiversity in Agricultural Statistic Year Book of the Ministry of Agriculture. This book contains some information on land use and land quality, the use of variety in agricultural production systems and other information on components of biodiversity such as pest management, the use of natural fertilizer, etc.</p> <p>The monitoring is conducted through time series assessment of change on components of interest.</p>	

<b>Programme element 2 - Adaptive management</b>	
<b>167.</b> Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>Management practises and technologies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To empower traditional practices in agricultural production system of local and small holding farmers.</li> <li>• To implement integrated pest management.</li> <li>• To implement integrated crop livestock system (CLS).</li> <li>• To implement and extend the wise use of organic farming.</li> <li>• Practices in quarantine provisions. Policies :</li> <li>• To promote diversification of food and horticulture commodities.</li> <li>• To promote social incentive measure by giving environmental award (Kalpataru) for sustainable agriculture practises.</li> </ul>	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
<b>168.</b> Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Forestry have continuous programs for increasing the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>in-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity through extension officers and also by training of trainers for local farmer union.</p> <p>As it has been mentioned previously, Indonesia is drafting regulations on the Agricultural Extension System. The intension has been recognized by the Parliament.</p>	

<b>169.</b> Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	x

<b>170.</b> Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	x
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	
Indonesia is drafting an Act on the Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources, which covers among others benefit sharing arrangement.	

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
<b>171.</b> Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	x
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	

<b>172.</b> Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	x
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In terms of plant and animal genetic resources, Indonesia has established a national committee to coordinate the formulation of policy and planning mechanism regarding activities on promoting, conservation, and sustainable use of genetic resources. The committee consists of representatives of relevant institutions.</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Agriculture conducts national technical coordination meeting in yearly basis to disseminate agricultural strategic plan to be followed up by other relevant institutions for its integration.</li> </ul>	

<b>173.</b> In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their centre of origin.	
Some activities on the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture have been conducted by relevant research and development centres under the Ministry of Agriculture. For examples, Research Centre for Sugarcane in Pasuruan (East Java Province)	

conserves 7 species of sugarcane and some uncategorized species in 791 accessions in ex-situ facility; research centre for tuber and legumes 2 nut in 148 accessions, 1 tuber in 1500 accession; research centre for fruit conserves 190 accession of bananas in ex-situ, 10 accession of durian in ex situ facility, 13 accession of snake fruit in ex situ facility, etc. In addition, the in-situ on farm conservation have also been established for some species, such as Bali Cow, Albio Duck in South Kalimantan, Nunukan Chicken in Nunukan (Kalimantan), and Cemani Chicken.

**Box LXV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Indonesia has not developed any program activity in pollination.

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. Program activities in the agricultural sectors have been conducted since the beginning of agriculture in Indonesia. It is natural that the outcomes have been very appreciated, and the impacts are the improvement of the agricultural sector communities welfare, to certain extent.
- b. Many of the implementations of Convention provisions are in agricultural sectors; therefore, the national programs in agriculture certainly contribute much to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c. For 2010 target some focal areas are surely receiving contribution, such as protect agric. biodiv., promoting sustainable use, addressing threats to Biodiv, and protection of traditional knowledge;
- d. Program activities in agricultural sectors are based on IBSAP, while IBSAp is also developed based on the practical development and trends in agriculture.
- e. Eradicating poverty may be affected by agricultural program activities, although the impacts are not too significant. In environmental aspects, there have been major changes towards sustainability management of the environment.
- f. As it is encountered in many sectors, the constraints are the imbalance situation of resources and the problems



## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	x
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>Some of the Program of Work on Forest Biodiversity has been incorporated into the IBSAP and Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Forestry.</p> <p>The IBSAP includes some undertakings such as program to restructure policies in granting forest management rights and prohibition of natural forest conversion, taking into consideration the needs of the local/indigenous communities; program development of sustainable and community-based methods for utilization of non-timber forest products.</p> <p>In addition, Indonesia has developed National Forest Programs, which is stated in Strategic Plan of Ministry of Forestry. The Ministry of Forestry has taken into consideration the programme of works on forest biodiversity and its expanded programme of works. For instance, the national forestry programme has amended to control forest exploitation and encroachment and implemented as far as possible the sustainable forest management.</p>	

#### Box LXVII.

<p>Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.</p>
<p>The followings are the most recent tools and measures taken to implement and assess the programme of work on forest biodiversity:</p> <p>Policy measures and tools:</p> <p>Development of legal framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enacting Act No. 5 of 1990 regarding the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems that includes provisions related to the implementation of Article 8 <i>in situ</i> conservation and Article 9 on <i>ex situ</i> conservation as well as the establishment of systems of protected areas.</li> <li>• Enacting Act No. 41 of 1999 regarding forestry, which provides regulation forest status and function, forest governance, planning and management, forest research and development, education, training, extension, monitoring, delegation of authority, local and traditional community, public participation in forest management. This act also imposes provision on dispute settlement, the right to represent a claim, investigation of violation of law, criminal prosecution, and redress and administrative sanction. These provisions relevant to all element of the PoW although not all the objectives were well represented fully.</li> <li>• Imposing Government Regulation No 34 of 2002 regarding Forest Planning, Management, Utilization and Land Use, which provides regulation on forest planning in conservation areas, protection areas, production areas, forest resources utilization in conservation areas, protected</li> </ul>

areas as well as land use and the utilization of forest services. This government regulation also impose provision on permits and licensing of concession in exploiting forest resources for various sectors for instance primary industrial use, secondary industrial use as well as trade and distribution on forest products. These provisions are relevant to: program element 1 of the PoW, program element 2 of PoW and part of program element 3 of PoW regarding assessment and monitoring.

- Imposing Government Regulation Number 68 of 1998 regarding the procedures for establishment of Nature Reserves and Conservation Areas
- Imposing Government Regulation Number 7 and 8 of 1999 regarding the preservation of wild flora and fauna, and their sustainable utilization.
- Imposing Government Regulation 45/2004 Regarding Forest Protection
- Imposing Government Regulation 4/2001 on Control of Environmental Damage due to Forest Fires

Policy measures:

Five Priority Policies in the National Forestry Development Programme as declared in the Minister Of Forestry Decree Number 456 of 2004 (456/Menhut-VII/2004) are as follows:

- a. Suppressive action on illegal logging and its trade;
- b. Revitalisation of forest sector, in particular forest based industry;
- c. Rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources;
- d. Empowering communities' economics in and surrounding forest areas;
- e. Securing forest areas.

- National Forestry Strategic Planning:

Mission 1 to ensure the existence of forest areas which are sufficient in acreage and proportional in distribution. This mission has been further elaborated into activities such as: National Forest Inventory; facilitating provincial, district and management unit forest inventory; and development of national forestry resources statistics.

Mission 2 regarding optimising the multifunction of forest and wetlands in terms of conservation, protection and production (timber and non timber products) as well as ecosystem services to gain the utmost of their environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits in balance and harmonize ways. This mission has been further elaborated into programmes such as: promoting the economic development of communities in and surrounding forest areas; eradication of illegal harvesting and trade of forest products; prevention of forest degradation from fire and other activities in strategic areas; management and utilisation of conservation areas in wise manner (first target is on 200 units of nature reserves and conservation areas); development of 20 new national parks; promote the effective implementation of various international agreement regarding forest (CBD, CITES, Ramsar Convention) as well as various programmes of international forum (such as FAO, ITTO, UNEP etc.).

Mission 4 regarding Promoting public participation.

#### **Box LXVIII .**

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The government of Indonesia, such as MoF, the Ministry of Environment, and Regional Governments have been involving local communities in the activity. The local communities are involved in the formulation of national forestry programme as mandated by UNFF. The Ministry of Forestry also involve the participation of stakeholders in every region in implementing those programmes. Particular attention has been given to empowering local communities' economics in and surrounding forest areas. The Ministry of Forestry has also developed programme to promote local community forestry (on forest areas under the local communities tenure), as well as social forestry (social function of forest on state and concession forest areas).

There is also an Alliance of the Traditional Communities (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara or AMAN).

**Box LXIX.**

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

There are some regular training, workshop for executive staff and forest ranger for general and specific technical capacities, for example CTRC (Conservation Training and Resources Center), which is composed of ten organizations including government, university and NGOs. However, the materials and the areas of capacities although relevant to the PoW, they are only partly, not specifically designed for implementing the PoW.

**Box LXX.**

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

There are several activities conducted in collaboration/in cooperation with other governments, regional or international organizations in forestry sector of mutual interests which are relevant to the implementation of the programme of work, however, they are partly not specifically designed to implement them. For examples, ITTO, CIFOR, ASOF (ASEAN Senior Officer of Forestry), ASEAN Forest Partnership, AMAF (ASEAN Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), UNFF, FLEG, and EU Countries.

### Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
<b>175.</b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>Using particular species as flagship species, as for example by using orang utan as a flagship species when designated Kutai NP and Tanjung Putting NP .</p> <p>Some of the principles have been applied in the forest management for production as well as conservation areas.</p> <p>To illustrate, in production areas, the Ministry of Forestry has imposed sustainable forest management scheme. However its effectiveness is still under review. Based on interim review some constraints have been identified for example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ there is no incentives scheme (in terms of price, market, tax or levy) for promoting the implementation of sustainable forest management so that there is no encouragement for applying;</li> <li>▪ the tools have not applied effectively (capacity building, evaluation and monitoring).</li> </ul> <p>In conservation areas, the Ministry of Forestry has implemented zoning to limit degree of disturbance that allowed occurring. This zoning system is implemented using vulnerability criteria of protected species and their habitats. In the designation of protected areas, the five steps of the operational</p>	

guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach have been fully applied.

**176.** Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
		Indonesia has conducted specific programme to identify major threats to achievement of each objective of goal 2, such as Rapid Assessment for Protected Areas Management, Forest Concessionair holders Assessment. Some major threats identified such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest fire;</li> <li>• Forest areas fragmentation and conversion;</li> <li>• Illegal logging, poaching, illegal mining in forested areas, and forest encroachment</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

**For Forest fires:**

- a. Establishing and mobilising forest fire brigade in forest fire prone areas;
- b. Hot spot monitoring by using satellite remote sensing (NOAA Satellite);
- c. Establishing rational policies and strategies such as early warning system, fire suppression, training for local community and forestry official and zero burning forest clearing.

**For illegal logging :**

- a. Operation of justice through Presidential Instruction No.4/2005 on suppressing illegal logging and log trade within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of this operation is conducted through cooperation among State Attorney, Police Force, Ministry of Defence, and Ministry of Forestry.
- b. Bilateral and projects cooperation with other countries in illegal logging and its associated trade
- c. Develop criteria and indicator for timber tracking (chain of custody)
- d. Enforcement of ministerial decree on prohibition of natural forest conversion

**For illegal Wildlife trade and poaching**

- a. Wildlife traffic patrol by Local Management Unit (Forestry district, National Parks Authority, and BKSDA )
- b. There has been collaborative protection between community, government, NGOs, and law enforcers, such as Willife Crime Unit, Rhino Protection Unit, Orang Utan Protection and Monitoring Unit, JAHBG (Jaringan Advokasi Harimau, Badak, Gajah or Tiger-Rhino-Elephant Advocacy Network)

**For Forest Encroachment :**

Develop social forestry and community based forest management programs to provide alternative livelihood for local communities to prevent their conduct in illegal logging, forest encroachment and forests fire, guided through Ministerial Decree No. P.01/Menhut-II/2004.

**177.** Is your country undertaking any measures to protect recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
---------	---	---------

a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Conducting rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and promotion of natural and planted forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ For in situ programs : habitat management, population recovery.</li> <li>◆ For ex situ programs : rescue and rehabilitation confiscated wild animals, captive breeding program for population recovery and sustainable use .</li> <li>◆ For network of protected areas programs : Development management of cluster natural world heritage sites.</li> <li>◆ For network of stakeholders programs : collaborative management, establish network of stakeholders through the process of national forest program (local forum such as watershed areas forum).</li> </ul>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		
<p>Indonesia has developed a strategic planning that covers forest conservation and ecosystem management under social forestry approach. The objective is to promote sustainable function of forest resources and living environment for people's welfare. Under the policy, Indonesia has established protected areas that cover 26.5 million hectares including 50 National Parks, 171 natural reserves and 122 recreation forests, all to protect abundant natural biological resources from further habitat loss. In line with article 8 in-situ conservation and other relevant articles of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), Indonesia's commitment is to undertake efforts for further increasing the extent of its protected areas as well as to manage in sustainable manner the existing forest area that has significant values for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>In addition to those, nine National Parks was just declared namely Batang Gadis NP in North Sumatra Province, Merbabu Mountain NP, Merapi Mountain NP in Central Java Province and Tesso Nilo NP (lowland forest) in Riau Province, Sumatra, Bantimurung-Bulusaraung NP in South Sulawesi, Aketajawe-Lolobata NP in North Molluca, Togean Island NP in Central Sulawesi, Sebangau NP in Central Kalimantan, and Ceremai Mountain NP in West Java. The other six National Parks are still in process of being declared which cover various ecosystem from lowland forest and mountainous forest to marine areas.</p> <p>Indonesia has nominated trans-boundary World Natural Heritage (WNH) site (comprise Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary and Batang Ai NP in Sarawak – Malaysia and Betung Kerihun NP in Kalimantan- Indonesia). A cluster of national parks known collectively as "Tropical Rain Forest Sumatra" (which includes Gunung Leuser NP, Kerinci Seblat NP and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP) was included in World Heritage List in June 2004. Up to 2004 Indonesia has listed four heritage sites, three WNH sites, Ujung Kulon NP, Komodo NP and Lorentz NP, and now the new WNH Tropical Rainforest Sumatra.</p> <p>In order to protect effectively, since early 2004, the co-management initiatives have also been introduced in a number of national parks (Kayan Mentarang, Siberut, Komodo, and Bunaken). These initiatives are meant to improve the role of local communities in managing these parks, as the key partner. These initiatives also aim to enhance benefits, roles and responsibility among stakeholders. Still under discussion is the possible develop a model of "conservation concession", allowing organization to be given a concessions managed primarily for conservation purposes.</p> <p>Some lessons learned taken from the implementation of forest conservation and protection of unique types of forest and fragile ecosystem are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Community involvement is needed to promote conservation program and activities.</li> <li>b. Full government support and multistakeholder collaborations will accelerate conservation programs.</li> </ol>		

A number of constraints were also encountered, as follows:

- a. Poverty problems among the local community living in and around protected forest areas
- b. Habitat fragmentation, forest conversion, forest degradation, encroachment

Ways and means to overcome constraints:

- a. Poverty alleviation program should be prioritized especially for those people living in and surrounding forest areas.
- b. Promoting long-term benefit of forest conservations through intensive extension\_to local communities.
- c. Law enforcement should be properly conducted by socializing the meaning of relevant laws and the consequences of violating the laws.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Promote conservation and sustainable use to enhance conservation by sustainable utilization of forest resources : 1) Soft landing policy (harvesting quota), 2) improve forest management and planning practices to incorporate socio economic and cultural values in SFM, 3) quota for utilization of wild plants and animals; 4) Artificial propagation and captive breeding</p> <p>Prevent loses caused by unsustainable harvesting. Implementing reduced impact logging system, promote coral transplantation and propagation, captive breeding program, forest product certification, efficient use of raw material. Implementation of Environmental Impact Asesment for every Forest Concessionaires with obligation to submit quarterly report on impact management report and monitoring report.</p> <p>Promote local communities management system: social forestry program, CBFM, collaborative management program. In order to support action on traditional forest related knowledge, formal mechanisms for legalizing customary and traditional rights of the forest product and lands is accommodated in the Forestry Act No. 41/1999, as well as in the Forestry Minister's Decision Letter 31/2001. Forest inventories related to social and cultural aspects of forests have been carried out in some regions for obtaining data and information, including their traditional knowledge. In some areas, there have been initiatives to identify customary forest lands distribution. These initiatives are intended to encourage roles and responsibility of community in managing forest. There have also been attempts to promote local initiatives on forest utilization, such as community logging system in East Kalimantan, under the facilitation of local NGO.</p> <p>Developed effective information system: Forest Information System, Nature Conservation Information System, contribute to Global Forest Resources Assessment (Program FAO)</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
The implemented measures have reduced the magnitude of threats to forest biodiversity. However the overall impacts on forest biodiversity still should be assessed for the review and improvement as deemed necessary.		

<b>179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
		<p>The Ministry of Forestry has developed programme to establish forest genetic resources conservation areas, mainly for sustaining the seed resources for plantation. The Ministry of Forestry also promote the sustainable use of medical plants from forest areas in collaboration with local communities.</p> <p>The mechanism of sharing benefit for the use of genetic resources were conducted through Community based Forest Management (CBFM), social forestry.</p> <p>At present, the government is drafting an act on the conservation and utilization of genetic resources.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
<p>The forest genetic resources conservation has been launched since 1988, compulsory for every designation of five years planning areas as much as 300 hectares in Production Forest. The main objective for the designation is to provide seedlings for plantation and to maintain forest genetic diversity in the areas.</p> <p>Facing the future development of access of genetic resources from forest areas, the Ministry of Forestry needs to strengthen capacity for local community to negotiate. This will be conducted in line with CBFM and SF programmes.</p>		

<b>Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment</b>		
<b>180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?</b>		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

b) No		<p>Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biodiversity losses, through awareness programme among related institutions and training on the application of the ITTO criteria and indicator for SFM in the forest management unit levels.</p> <p>In the year of 2002 Ministry of Forestry Decree (No. 4795/Kpts-II/2002) then launched Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Natural Production Forest Management at the Management Unit. This regulation is being used as a policy instrument to evaluate forest concession performance as a requirement for permit renewal. For implementing this regulation, the Ministry of Forestry invites independent auditors (LPI) to evaluate unit managements applying the C&amp;I.</p> <p>In 1994, the Indonesian Eco-labeling Institute (LEI) was established in response to calls for certified timber. LEI has developed certification standards for Natural Production Forest, Plantation Forest, Community Based Forest Management, and Chain of Custody. Certification assessment for sustainable natural production forest management (NPFM) is undertaken under a Joint Certification Program (JCP) between LEI and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Meanwhile, the Association of Indonesian Forest Concession (APHI) had also formulated principles, based on the ITTO C&amp;I for SFM called "List of Valuation for internal assessment amongst members of APHI".</p> <p>Integrate biodiversity CSU into forest and other sector policies and programmes was conducted through coordinative meeting and collaboration on the implementation of several laws and/or policies, including the provision on environmental impact assessment with Ministry of Environment, integrated forest land use and conservation and sustainable use of forest resources with local government and relevant institution (such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Affairs and fisheries, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Regional Infrastructure and Settlement).</p> <p>Develop good governance practices, laws, tenure and planning system through the implementation of forest land use system, develop ministerial decree on the criteria and indicator for monitoring and evaluation of the performance of forest concession, conducting workshop on land tenurial system and participative planning. Ministry of Forestry also invite independent auditors to evaluate unit management applying the C&amp;I of SFM.</p>
		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		



181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBFM and SF programmes had been developed to ensure costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all level.</li> <li>• The valuation of economy of environmental services provided by forest biodiversity conducted through the dissemination of ecological services valuation in protected areas, such as in Leuser National Park, Kerinci Seblat National Park, Siberut NP, Bunaken NP, and Gede Pangrango NP are now completed.</li> <li>• Forest resources accounting system has been initiated to cover the value of land, water and water services, carbon stock, timber, wildlife and others. This forest resource accounting will be referred to in the formulation of national forestry development policy.</li> <li>• Provision of soft loan for communities surrounding forest that wisely and sustainably utilize and conserve forest biodiversity, as what have been developed in cooperation with the NGOs (UNFF Report, p.4);</li> <li>• Forest Movement which is involving regional components, such as regional government, local communities, and local universities, by providing seeds, planting, and maintenance.</li> <li>• Promote national policy to the implementation of CITES and adjust tax system for forest products to discourage export of raw materials while encourage value added processing as long as in the corridor of WTO provisions.</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
The economic value of wildlife (flora and fauna) has also been assessed in Indonesia. The assessment is mainly associated with its direct use of wildlife products, which have been overexploited. This is one reason that Indonesia joined the CITES to control the wildlife trade with an established quota system. It is hope that new data and information regarding Indonesia's wildlife trade described in CITES' annual report will begin the process of reduce current level of smuggling. Indonesia has recently listed Ramin ( <i>Gonystylus spp</i> ) in CITES Appendix II. As a result, trade in Ramin now requires the establishment of permitting system and has even more international controls.		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Some programs in IBSAP that related to public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity, such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Program for developing common perception and understanding about biodiversity among members of the executive and legislative bodies, and the public, at the national and regional levels.</li> <li>◆ Program for improving the effectiveness of conservation area management based on partnership and local community participation</li> <li>◆ Program for developing community capacity in biodiversity management.</li> </ul> <p>In order to develop community forestry, the forestry sector is very much involved with rural livelihoods of the people who live in or near forests and depend on forests. Many programs have been undertaken in Indonesia to empower forest-dependent communities, for example, initiatives in the areas of Community Forestry and Collaborative Forest Management. In addition, sustainable forest management is being attempted where local and indigenous people are involved.</p> <p>Participative planning in decision making process regarding the management of forests are developed, for instance, in East Kalimantan regarding a development of forestry plan by involving both local and community, especially indigenous people, while in West Kalimantan formulated into a collaborative management between local government and community.</p> <p>Public awareness is conducted mainly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National campaign such as establishment of conservation initiator, celebration of flora and fauna day, celebration of biodiversity day.</li> <li>• Extension programme and public education such as school visit to conservation areas</li> <li>• Publication of information materials such as booklet, leaflet, website, audio visual materials.</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
<b>183.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Forestry has reviewed 8 systems of classification in forestry sector; the last review was done in 2004. Forest Resource Assessment was conducted until 2004 and will be launched as part of Global FRA in 2005 by FAO.</li> <li>- Development and application of maps and 8 system national classification in forestry, covering key components of biodiversity used for reporting the assessment of various forest types, including social, economic and cultural components in FRA. The last National Forest Inventory was completed in 2003.</li> <li>- Application of GIS to develop base lin in assessing deforestation degree and the impacts to biodiversity. However, up to the present time, the analysis has nor reached impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
FRA, NFI		

<b>184.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

b) No	<p>Objective : development of national criteria and indicators for the development of SFM framework. The actions are based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key efforts in the SFM Framework</li> <li>• Adopting as far as possible forest biodiversity indicators at the regional or intern level, existing knowledge of the local community.</li> </ul> <p>Indonesia has elaborated, tested, implemented, and further developed Criteria and Indicator (C&amp; I) in a participatory manner created by CIFOR and ITTO. Indonesia has developed Criteria and Indicators (C&amp;I) on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) which became instrument to redefine forestry activities in Indonesia.</p> <p>In order to support action on traditional forest related knowledge, formal mechanisms for legalizing customary and traditional rights of the forest product and lands is accommodated in the Forestry Act No. 41/1999, as well as in the Forestry Minister's Decision Letter 31/2001. Protection indeginous knowledge related to biodiversity management has also being program in IBSAP.</p> <p>Some traditional knowledge that have been adopted as management of biodiversity by local government are: prohibition of cutting certain species of tress (<i>Koompassia sp</i>) in Bukit Tigapuluh NP by Talang Mamak and Orang Rimba communities.</p> <p>Study on alternative forest management was also carried out at local level to support Local Government in formulating its policy. For instance, West Kutai district has proposed that it be managed using eight different forest management alternatives. In some areas, there have been initiatives to identify customary forest lands distribution. These initiatives are intended to encourage roles and responsibility of community in managing forest. There have also been attempts to promote local initiatives on forest utilization, such as co mmunity logging system in East Kalimantan, under the facilitation of local NGO.</p>
	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Improving the understanding on role of forest biodiversity and forest ecosystem function.</p> <p><i>The objectives:</i></p> <p>Carrying out researches on the role of forest biodiversity and forest ecosystem function.</p> <p><i>Actions:</i></p> <p>Conducting focused researches to improve the understanding the relationships between forest biodiversity and forest ecosystem function, based on the consideration on the ecosystem components and the functional structure and the operating process within.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop research to understand critical limit of forest biodiversity degradation and changes on the forest ecosystem, emphasizing on the endangered endemic species, and habitat for key species, including the forest canopy.</li> <li>• Develop and apply forest restoration technique to overcome biodiversity extinction at ecosystem level.</li> <li>• Develop researches in the impact of the operating forest management practices on the condition and function of forest biodiversity and the surrounding lands.</li> </ul> <p>There are some programs in IBSAP to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Program for basic and strategic research on endemic and indigenous fauna and flora species of Indonesia</li> <li>2. Program research and development of applied science in sustainable biodiversity utilization</li> </ol> <p>The role of research in forestry is a key factor in supporting sustainable forestry development. The outcomes of research done by government research agencies have been disseminating through workshops, journals (national and international) and websites.</p> <p>Advanced technologies have been adapted through co-operation with several donor countries. For example, the seed technology supported by the Government of Denmark; early warning system by GTZ (Government of Germany); reduced impact logging supported by the European Union and USAID; forest fire prevention system supported by JICA and GTZ. In capacity building, the Ministry of Forestry continuously got useful assistance through human resource development program supported by several bilateral co-operations, such as DFID MFP, the Government of Denmark, DAAD/Germany, New Zealand) and multilateral supports from ITTO, World Bank and ADB. Some districts (Kaur, Lampung Barat and Kutai Barat) have strengthened forest function by policy on spatial arrangement</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Objectives :</p> <p>Improving technical capacity to monitor forest biodiversity by taking advantages offered through CHM and developing biodiversity database relevant at national level.</p> <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of technical capacity to improve infrastructures for the management of data and information. There have been some providers in the network (PIKA of the Ministry of Forestry, NBIN of LIPI, BCH etc)</li> <li>• Facilitating transfer of relevant technology to improve infrastructure in the management of data and information for monitoring forest biodiversity and its database.</li> </ul>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
PIKA (for data on nature conservation by the Ministry of Forestry), National Biodiversity Information Network of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, etc.		

**Box LXXI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. Program activities in forestry sector have been conducted intensively and extensively; therefore, the outcomes and impacts of the actions taken are so impressive. However, the magnitude of the problems encountered, the past, at present, and in the future, the challenge is still there and even more. This will need the better strategies and action plans.
- b. The programs are certainly contributing so much to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.
- c. The focused programs in forestry sector, including biodiversity, speed up the progress towards the 2010 target.
- d. Needless to say that the programs in forestry sector and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans fit nicely, going together hand in hand for the progress.;
- e. So much for achieving Target 7 on Environmental Sustainability.
- f. Imbalance comparison between the problems and the resources.

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

<b>187.</b> Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
There are supports through the following programs:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishment of national parks in Sumba: Laiwanggi-Wanggameti NP and Tanadaru -Manupeu NP as representative of dry and subhumid ecosystems.</li> <li>▪ Conservation and sustainable utilization of endemic species, such as the sandalwood.</li> </ul>	

<b>188.</b> Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
The detailed description is found in the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.	

<b>189.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	

<b>Programme Part A: Assessment</b>	
<b>190.</b> Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dry land biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	x
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
Inventory on biodiversity has been conducted in national parks; however, it is only limited to the preliminary description. Special inventory has been done on the status of the sandalwood. Best practices are introduced to the local community in the cultivation of the sandalwood.	

<b>Programme Part B: Targeted Actions</b>	
<b>191.</b> Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
Sustainable use for the sandalwood ( <i>Santalum album</i> ) is done by harvesting control and propagation.	



<b>192.</b> Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
Training on sandalwood cultivation for the regional government and local community, water conservation training, etc has been conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture. Training is also conducted in the utilization of non-timber forest products for the local communities. In some provinces there are Vocational Training Centers, such as in Kupang, Timor.	

**Box LXXII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	
Indonesia has no intensive programs on biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands. It is limited to the management of the sandalwood.	

### Mountain Biodiversity

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193.</b> Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
Indonesia has taken some measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity; however these measures are limited to protection of water resources and by gazetted protected areas in mountain ecosystems (Gunung Leuser NP, Kerinci-Seblat NP, Gunung Gede Pangrango NP, etc).	
Indonesia has developed National Strategy on Management of Mountain Ecosystem as common guidelines of related institution. This strategic management refer to economical aspect, technological aspect, social and cultural aspects, legislation and institutional aspects, sustainability of environmental functions and traditional communities. The strategic management also includes some	

priority issues as empowerment of mountain community, spatial arrangement, utilization of land potential fairly and sustainability, integrated land management among institution, to strengthen the institution and communication networks and law enforcement.

**194.** Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity</b>	
<p>One of action programs of the National Strategy in Management of Mountain Ecosystem is maintenance, improvement and rehabilitation. The action program includes: improvement of land use, the use of technology for water and soil conservation, and management system in mountain ecosystem; rehabilitation of mountain ecosystem to improve the watershed function through the rehabilitation of critical land and normalization of rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Indonesia has taken some measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity by imposing some regulations on land use and controlling activities on mountain ecosystem, as well as gazetting protected areas. Moreover, to achieve targets on ecosystem representativeness according to Decision VII/28, Ministry of Forestry has established and assessed additional new conservation areas which cover mountain ecosystem, low land, karsts, wetlands and marine as much as 18 new locations covering areas of 4.3 million hectares.</p>	

**195.** Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems</b>	
<p>The National Strategic stated utilization of mountain ecosystem resources as products and environmental services, i.e. clean air, water, flood and drought prevention. Mountain ecosystem related products (traditional and invented products) are utilized in accordance to carrying capacity and socio economic needs of the community.</p> <p>The activities to implement the utilization of mountain ecosystem management is integrated management of AKARSARI Mountain Area (Mount Aseupan, Mount Karang and Mount Pulosari) in Banten Province are planned to: formulate action plan for integrated management in order to improve of function of AKARSARI Mountain Area as water resources, formulate of annual action plan for each district, through adoption of a action plan, coordination among stakeholders in problem solving related to implemented the action plan and allocation APBD (Regional Budget for Development) and other funding resources for the implementation of action plan. One of the activities of this program is development of community of Mount Aseupan-Karang-Pulosari and people who take benefit from the mountain. This community is expected could encourage societies who live in outside and inside mountain area to participate in mountain conservation.</p>	

<b>196.</b> Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	x
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
Draft of Act on Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources is in completion status.	

<b>Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>197.</b> Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
Indonesia has developed some framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work. This framework includes policy and legal measures such as National Strategy on Mountain Ecosystem, establishment of new protected areas on mountain ecosystem, imposing regulation on the use of flora fauna and government regulation no. 68/1998 on nature reserves and conservation areas.	

<b>198.</b> Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
Transboundary National Park between Betung Kerihun NP (Indonesia) and Lanjak Entimau-Batang Ai NP (Malaysia) has been developed by two neighbouring countries.	

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,  
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**199.** Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

In some mountain areas measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain diversity has been done intensively, such as in Gunung Gede Pangrango NP and Gunung Halimun NP (West Java), Muller (Kalimantan), Leuser NP (Sumatera), etc.

**200.** Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

**Note for c)**

Some programs has been carried out:

1. Training the field officers and researchers, such as on the method of monitoring, and method of surveying.
2. Cooperation with other Parties.
3. Research on mountain biodiversity, such as in Halimun.

**201.** Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

1. Training the local communities in technology of highly valued plant propagation (orchids)
2. Environment education for elementary school pupils surrounding the conservation areas, such as that has been done in Halimun NP

**Box LXXIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a. Since the program activities are limited to the prevention of the negative impacts on key threats on mountain biodiversity in relation to water resources, the actions are supported by many stakeholders and sectors;
- b. By the developing national strategy on the management of mountain ecosystem, the programs are in support of achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c. Protection of mountain ecosystem and conservation areas covers as well the mountain conservation areas, thus there is contribution to the 2010 target;
- d. Expansion of the areas to be included in the IBSAP will strengthen the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plan;
- e. Broader coverage of the environmental sustainability, including empowerment of mountain communities, spatial arrangement, sustainable utilization of the resources found, and integrated management will contribute MDG not only for Goal 7, but also Goal 1.
- f. Imbalance between the availability of resources (funds, HR, facilities, etc) and the magnitude of the problems.

**E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

<b>202.</b> Has your country actively participated in sub regional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and sub regional activities in which your country has been involved.	
Indonesia actively involves in the regional and sub regional meetings for the preparation of the Conventions meetings. However, since the limitation of available budget, Indonesia is only participating in the Asia Pacific regional meeting for the preparation of the meeting of the COP.	

<b>203.</b> Is your country strengthening regional and sub regional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and sub regional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional and sub regional cooperation and processes.	
Indonesia is participating in the sub regional cooperation and enhancing integration as well as promoting synergies among ASEAN member countries. The ASEAN member countries have developed ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity as an advisory and technical body in giving recommendation to ministers of environment of ASEAN member countries in ensuring synergies of policy taken within the groups.	

**The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>204.</b> Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub regional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub regional networks or processes.	

<b>205.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	

<b>206.</b> Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and sub regional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and sub regional mechanisms.	

**Box LXXIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
No comments necessary

## F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

### Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

- It is difficult to interpret the numbers of questions so that requires longer time to fill the answer with appropriate data and information
- Although the format is directly focused into the implementation of the CBD, but it requires longer time to collect data and information from related institutions
- Editing process is not easily done due to large capacity of formatted file. It is recommended that the formatted file can be divided into some parts of files. In addition table of contents should be automatically referred to the respective sections.

- - - - -