RAMSAR CONVENTION

Ramsar National Report to COP15

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Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: The responses below will be considered by the Convention on Wetlands Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points. All individuals listed below agree that the submitted information will be used to update the information in the Secretariat's contact database and will be published on the public website here Contacts on website.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP15 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)
Link to sample National Report Submission Letter: https://www.ramsar.org/document/national-reports-cop15-sample-letter
››› Indonesia

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

S.724ksdae.pdf - Formal letter from the Head of Administrative Authority

Designated Administrative Authority for the Convention on Wetlands

Name of Administrative Authority
››› Directorate General of Conservation on Nature Resources and Ecosystem - Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title
››› Prof. Dr. Satyawan Pudyatmoko - Director General of Conservation on Nature Resources and Ecosystem

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Designated National Focal Point for the Convention on Wetlands

Name and title
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Designated Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) National Focal Point

Name and title
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››› National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)

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Designated Government Communication, Capacity Building, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)Programme National Focal Point

Name and title
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Name of organisation
››› Director of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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Designated Non-Governmental Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Programme National Focal Point

Name and title
››› Mr. Yus Rusila Noor - Director of Wetlands International Indonesia

Name of organisation
››› Wetlands International Indonesia

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP14 reporting)

A. What have been the five main achievements of the implementation of the Convention since COP14?

1)
››› Designation of Menipo Nature Recreational Park as Indonesia's 8th Ramsar site (Site number 2543)

2)
››› Successful implementation of various Peatland Restoration Initiatives, including:
a) Restoration of degraded hydrological-peatland area focused on improving water management through following activities:
i) 1,529 canal blocking structures were built at the community-owned areas with a total of 52,429.7 ha (2015-2023)
ii) A total of 3,935,587.18 ha of degraded peatland were restored between 2015-2023 at the private-concession areas
b) Under the coordination of the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), Indonesia has restored a total of 515,889 ha of peatlands across seven provinces (Riau, Sumatera Selatan, Jambi, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, and Papua) through rewetting, reforestation, and livelihood revitalization initiatives. These are including:
i) Building of 715 new canal blocking structures
ii) Development of 80 bore wells
iii) Maintenance of 4,401 unit of existing canal blocks and 8,244 existing bore wells
iv) Maintenance on 32 canal embankment units in conservation areas
v) Reforestation of peatland through intensive and enrichment planting on 460 ha of peatland with peatland species: Jelutung rawa, Pulai, and Meranti. These activities were carried out in Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, and Kalimantan Barat provinces, which include Ramsar sites, Berbak National Park and Tanjung Puting National Park. The rewstoration were also caried out in several conservation areas, including Padang Sugihan Wildlife Reserve, Orang Kayo Hitam Grand Forest Park, and Kerumutan Wildlife Reserve
vi) Distribution of 329 community livelihood revitalization packages, including fishing, agriculture, forestry products, farming, crafting, and food processing. Each package was estimated to benefit a group consisted of 15 individuals, and impacted around 4,935 households
vii) CEPA program on peatland conservation reached-out at least 1,400 participants, engaging local provincial and district institutions and Officials, Knowledge Institutes, and NGOs
viii) Establishment of 263 community-based peatland conservation and restoration program: Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut (DMPG), integrating peatland restoration into village-level development plans and budget from 2022-2023.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Laporan Kinerja Ditjen PPKL 2022
Laporan Kinerja BRGM 2023
Laporan Kinerja BRGM 2022
Laporan Kinerja Ditjen PPKL 2023

3)
››› Indonesia successfully conducted massive Mangrove Rehabilitation Initiatives
a) During 2022 - 2023, The Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) coordinated the mangrove rehabilitation program in the following areas:
i) Mangrove re-planting in a total areas of 6,702 ha, and maintenance of the existing planted areas of 9,961 ha, engaging 7,557 individuals, with a total of 237,045 person-days of employment across 167 villages in 9 provinces (North Sumatra, Riau Islands, Riau, Bangka Belitung Islands, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua. The overall success rate of planted mangrove ranged between 70-86%.
ii) CEPA program mangrove restoration reached-out no less than 1,200 individuals, involving provincial and district institutions and Officials, Knowledge Institutes, and NGOs
iii) Establishment of 167 community-based peatland conservation and restoration program: Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut (DMPG), integrating peatland restoration into village-level development plans and budget from 2022-2023.
2. Separately, Indonesia conducted a total of 747 ha Mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation in 2023, and 1,210.7 a in 2022

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Laporan KSP B.12 Rehabilitasi Mangrove.

Laporan Kinerja BRGM 2023
Laporan Kinerja BRGM 2022

4)
››› Indonesia implemented conservation programmes of 15 National Priority Lakes covering a total catchment areas of 9,262,902.583 ha. The following activities were included on the conservation program:
a) Optimalization of spatial planning and management of targeted lakes
b) Integration of lake conservation programmes into national policies, planning, and budgeting
c) On-the-ground preservation actions of aquatic ecosystems, riparian zones, and lake catchment areas through water quality management program, pollution control, and biodiversity conservation
d) Research, monitoring, evaluation, and development of a lake information system
e) Socio-economic development, institutional strengthening, and stakeholder engagement
The key achievement of the lake conservation program are including:
a) Availability of data and information on priority lakes ecosystem
b) Monitoring mechanism of the National Priority Lake Conservation Strategy 2024
c) Rehabilitation planning document (both revegetation technique and civil engineering for rehabilitation) for 2025-2029 is developed

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Profil Danau Prioritas Nasional

5)
››› Wetland management has been integrated into the 2025-2045 Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) and the national medium-term development plans. This is further reinforced by Law No. 32/2024 which recognizes important areas outside of conservation area, including wetlands, as preservation areas.

B. What have been the five main challenges in implementing the Convention since COP14?

1)
››› Indonesia's characteristic as an archipelagic country with diverse wetland ecosystem types spread over vast area presents significant logistical and management challenges.

2)
››› Wetland ecosystem management involves various stakeholders, requiring exceptional coordination to avoid overlapping policies and ensure harmonized approaches across sectors.

3)
››› Balancing wetland management priorities with other national development programs, such as infrastructure and agriculture, remains a challenge.

4)
››› Securing sufficient financial resources for wetland conservation and management initiatives is a challenge as dedicated funding is often limited.

5)
››› The establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive national wetland inventory is still in progress.

C. Please outline five priorities for implementing the Convention in your country during the coming triennium (2026-2028)

1)
››› Development of a national wetland inventory to provide a comprehensive database that will support effective monitoring and management of wetlands across the country.

2)
››› Encouraging the recognition and establishment of wetland preservation areas along with improved management practices.

3)
››› Proposing important wetland ecosystem areas to be recognized under international systems such as Ramsar Convention, Wetland City Accreditation, and other relevant frameworks.

4)
››› Increasing the added value of wetlands through ecosystem services such as environmental services that benefit both nature and local communities.

5)
››› Enhancing youth and community involvement in wetland conservation, wise use, and management efforts to foster greater engagement in wetland protection.

D. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention Secretariat?
››› 1. Provide more robust feedback during the update process for the Ramsar Information Sheet to ensure accuracy and completeness.
2. Expand capacity building programs for Contracting Parties, particularly in areas like the preparation of national wetland inventories and the effective implementation of the Convention.
3. Strengthen the program synergies between the Convention on Wetlands and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements to enhance coordination and efficiency.
4. Organize a broad dissemination of proposed resolution (draft resolution) of the upcoming Conference of the Contracting Parties, particularly to the STRP, the CEPA network, and non-SC member Contracting Parties to ensure that they are well-informed.
5. Facilitate regular meetings (online of offline) for STRP and CEPA representatives from all Contracting Parties to promote collaboration and knowledge sharing.

E. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention’s International Organization Partners (IOPs) (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to be developed)?
››› 1. Continued support in the implementation of nation-wide waterbird census to monitor and collect important data on waterbirds populations
2. Asisst the development and implementation of national wetland inventory.
3. Facilitate the development of project proposals to support the implementation of sustainable wetlands management, especially in Ramsar sites.

F. In accordance with paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between genders participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.
››› Indonesia has set a high national commitment to gender equality, including the promotion of gender-balanced mainstreaming on wetland management. The Indonesia's commitment equipped by the Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development and the Ministerial Regulation of Environment and Forestry No. P.31/2017, as the frameworks for ensuring both women and men are equally represented in decision-making processes, and implementation of programmes.
Gender considerations have also successfully integrated into various projects taken place in Indonesia, particulary those supported by Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).
As an example, the Danau Sentarum National Park, a Ramsar Site, has set a policy of at least 30% of female representation in all activities across the national park, including employee composition and the establishment of community group supported by teh Park. In addition, other Ramsar Site, Berbak and Sembilang National Park has initiated Women's Farmer Group that highlight Indonesia's efforts to empower women in agiculture and environmental stewardship. There groups not only foster community engagement but also enhancement of women's livelihoods in the region.
The Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), established a dedicated task force to prioritize gender mainstreaming in all operations of the institution. BRGM also mandates that at least 30% of management and community group members of Type IV Self-Management Program on peatland and mangrove restoration should be women. Furthermore, BRGM recognizes the contribution from women in peatland restoration and mangrove rehabilitation through awards such as "Woman Champion".

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Keputusan KaBRGM No. P.5 tahun 2022 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan PUG dalam Kegiatan Percepatan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove

Permen LHK No. P.31 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender Bidang Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan

Inpres No. 9/2000

G. On the basis of your indications above, list possible areas where change is necessary for the achievement of gender equality.
››› Indonesia is actively promoting gender equality, ensuring that women and men have equal rights and opportunities.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Indeks Ketimpangan Gender 2023

H. Please describe lessons learnt in the context of wetlands and gender equality work in your country.

››› Lessons learnt in wetlands and gender equality work in Indonesia
1. Women's involvement in mangrove restoration has been observed across all regions, particularly in seedling management and mangrove planting.
2. Women have been empowered through the processing of mangrove ecosystem by-product into food and textiles.
3. Women have been included in the planning phases of ecosystem restoration to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
4. At Danau Sentarum National Park, community empowerment groups have traditionally been male-dominated. However, initiatives such as hydroponic plant groups managed by village women demonstrated the potential for gender balance in community-driven projects. Additionally, the Ecosystem Restoration Group at the national park emphasizes the importance of gender-balanced participation in its operations.
5. At the Menipo Nature Recreational park, a weaving crafts group has been established, consisting entirely of housewives. This initiatives not only empowers women but also preserves cultural heritage.
Lessons learnt from the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)
6. To integrate gender considerations into all policies and programs, a Gender Mainstreaming Task Force has been established with the main focuses on planning, education, dissemination, innovation, monitoring, and institutional strengthening to ensure gender responsiveness in all activities.
7. Gender mainstreaming has been successfully implemented in various activities, including meetings, surveys, mappings, assessments, monitoring, field visits, trainings, community group activities, procurement, and even interactions through official social media accounts.
8. Women are involved in all sorts of field activities, particularly in programs aimed to revitalizing community livelihoods and peat rewetting. Data indicates that 38% of beneficiaries in BRGM activities are women, demonstrating a commitment to inclusivity.
9. BRGM mandates that at least 30% of the management and members of the Self-Management Program be women, as outlined in the relevant regulations.
10. In collaborations with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BRGM has honored seven influential women as "Woman Champion" for their pioneering roles in peat restoration and mangrove rehabilitation, underscoring the importance of recognizing female leadership in environmental management.

I. If possible, please list gender-related policies, strategies and action plans in place relevant to wetlands in your country.
››› Some relevant gender-related policy in wetland management in Indonesia:
1. Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development
2. Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No. P.31 of 2017 on Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sectors
3. Regulation of the Head of Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency No. P.5 of 2022 on Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming within Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Activities

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Instruksi Presiden RI Nomor 9 tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional

Permen LHK No. P.31 tahun 2017

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.5/KaBRGM/2022 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Kegiatan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove;

J. If applicable, identify examples of strategies and actions your country is implementing to support youth participation in the implementation of the Convention’s Strategic Plan or in wetlands management (Resolution XIV.12 on Strengthening Ramsar connections through youth, paragraph 21).
››› Youth engagement in wetland conservation in Indonesia:
Indonesia's committed to engaging youth in wetland conservation, as demonstrated by various recent activities, including the Youth Conservation Festival held in September - October 2024. This festival included:
1. Youth Conservation (YC) Challenge: A 7-day in a row Instagram content competition on conservation
2. YC Trial: A mock trial competition for Green Public Interest Lawyers participants and law students
3. YC Trip: Learning visits for Green Leadership Indonesia and Green Youth Movement alumni to explore conservation efforts
4. YC Camp: A field trip to Kepulauan Seribu National Park
5. YC Talks: Sharing sessions in the format of short monologues by 12 young conservationists sharing their experiences
6. YC Dialogues: Online and offline dialogues followed by intensive group discussions for Youth Conservation Camp participants
7. YC Exhibition: An exhibition of innovative projects by young conservationists
8. YC Awards: Recognition for outstanding youth innovation in economic, social, and ecological fields.
In addition to this festival, Indonesia has carried out several other activities to promote youth engagement and participation in implementing the Convention on Wetlands:
1. Conservation education for elementary, middle, and high school students
2. School visits promoting wetland conservation awareness
3. In collaboration with universities, BRGM hosted internship program for 23 students since 2022, including

master's students.
4. Between 2022-2023, BRGM facilitated hands-on learning about peatland restoration through the Peatland Community Engagement Transdisciplinary Learning Indonesia (PEATLI) program, engaging 30 University of Queensland Australia from different disciplines.
5. BRGM and Ministry of Education, Research, and Technology iniatiated a certified interships "Sobat Muda Gambut -Mangrove" to promote mangrove rehabilitation and peatland restoration to young generation. A total of 310 students participated in this initiative from September 2023-June 2024, with recruitment ongoing for an additional 158 participants.
Conservation programs:
1. Youth Programs such as Bina Cinta Alam, Youth Movement, and Kader Konservasi involved in activities at various conservation areas in Indonesia
2. In 2024, BRGM launched the "Ekspedisi Sobat Muda Menelusuri Gambut" where 15 young participants up to 24 years old explored peatlands.
Other youth engagement activities:
1 Youth Conservation Exibition iniative led by NGO Yayasan Belantara, "Muda Mudi Konservasi"
2. Eco project innovation competitions by private sector, encouraging the youth to innovate for environmental protection.

K. Please list the names of the organizations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report.

››› Ministry of Environment and Forestry:
Directorate of Ecosystem Management and Restoration
Directorate of Environmental Services Utilization on Conservation Area
Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic
Directorate of Conservation Area Management
Directorate of Conservation Area Planning
Secretariat of Directorate General of Conservation on Natural Resources and Ecosystem
Directorate of Environmental Impact Prevention of Sectoral and Regional Policies
Directorate of Inland Water and Mangrove Rehabilitation
Directorate of Peatland Degradation Control
Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation
Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation
Center for Generation Development on Environment and Forestry
Ramsar Site Managers: Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation
1. Menipo Nature Recreational Park
2. Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve
3. Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park
4. Wasur National Park
5. Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve
6. Sembilang National Park
7. Berbak National Park
8. Tanjung Puting National Park
9. Sebangau National Park
Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery
Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency
National Research and Innovation Agency
Wetlands International Indonesia

Section 3 - all goals: Indicator questions and further implementation information

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

Section 3 - Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.
[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

1.1 Have any actions been taken since COP14 to integrate wetland protection, wise use and restoration, or wetland benefits, into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.1}
Please select only one per square.

a) National policy or strategy for wetland management	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
e) Integrated coastal zone management plan	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
f) National forest management plan/strategies	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
l) National policies on infrastructure	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
m) National policies on industry	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3}	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
q) National policies, strategies or plans on sanitation	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
r) National policies, strategies or plans on food security	☐ Y=Not Relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

1.1 Additional information

››› Indonesia has a national strategy for priority wetlands, such as the National Strategy and Action Plan for Wetland Management in Indonesia, the National Strategy for Peatland and Mangrove Wetland Management, and the Mangrove Roadmap 2021-2030.

Indonesia also has policies related to wetland management, which include: protection and management of peatland ecosystems, peatland restoration and mangrove rehabilitation, priority lake conservation, coastal and small island management, regional regulations for zoning systems, and water pollution control.
Indonesia has several policies related to wetlands, including:
1a. National policy on wetland management includes:
- National Strategy for Peatland and Mangrove Wetland Management 2045
- National Mangrove Rehabilitation Roadmap 2021-2030
Mangrove and Peatland Regulations:
- Government Regulation No. 57 of 2016 on the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.60 of 2019 on Procedures for the Preparation, Establishment, and Amendment of Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plans
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 246/2020 on the National Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan
- Head of Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency Regulation No. P.1/KaBRGM/2021 on Guidelines for Peatland Restoration and Mangrove Rehabilitation Implementation
- Head of Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency Regulation No. P.9/KaBRGM/2021 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent within the Scope of the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency
Spring Protection Regulations:
- Director General of Watershed and Protected Forest Management Regulation No. 10/PDASHL/SET/KUM.1/5/2019 on Spring Protection
Lakes:
- Presidential Regulation No. 60/2021 on the Rescue of National Priority Lakes
1b. Poverty Eradication Strategy:
- Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2022 on the Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Eradication
- Head of Agency Regulation No. P.4 on the Implementation of Assistance Distribution to Communities/Local Governments in the Form of Goods or Money for the Acceleration of Mangrove Rehabilitation Activities under the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience Program within the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency
1c. Water Resource Management and Water Efficiency Plans:
- Regulations on the management and planning of water resources, including utilization in Conservation Areas:
- Law No. 5/1990 in conjunction with Law No. 32/2024
- Government Regulation No. 28/2011 in conjunction with Government Regulation No. 108/2015
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 18/2019 on the Utilization of Water and Water Energy in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
1d. Coastal and Marine Resource Management:
- Law No. 31 of 2004 in conjunction with Law No. 45 of 2009 on Fisheries
- Law No. 7 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands
- Regional regulations for zoning
- Annual Plan for the Acceleration of Mangrove Rehabilitation (provincial coverage)
1e. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:
- The obligation to prepare RZWP3K in each province in accordance with Law No. 27/2007 in conjunction with Law No. 1/2014 for guidance on the use of resources in Coastal Areas and Small Islands by the provincial government and/or district/city government.
1f. National Forest Management Plan/Strategies:
- Preparation of Technical Implementing Unit (UPT) Management Plans based on the Director General of KSDAE Regulation No. P.14/KSDAE/SET/KSA.1/12/2017 dated December 15, 2017
- The National Forest Management Plan has been established since 2019 by Minister Regulation No. P.41/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2019 about Indonesia National Forest Management Plan 2011 - 2030. This regulation contains macro directives for the utilization and spatial use of forest areas for forestry development for the period 2011 - 2030.
1g. Policies or Measures on Agriculture:
- Law No. 22 of 2019 on Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation Systems
- Law No. 41 of 2009 on Sustainable Food Agriculture Protection
- Law No. 18 of 2002 on Food
- Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Decree No. 484/KPTS/RC.020/M/8/2021 on the Second Amendment to the Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 259/KPTS/RC.020/M/05/2020 on the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2020-2024
- The Ministry of Agriculture's strategic plan for 2020 - 2024 through Ministerial Decree No. 484/KPTS/RC.020/M/8/2021
1h. NBSAP Drawn Up Under the CBD: The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) has been published for 2025-2045. It covers wetlands management in accordance with KMGBF as well as the sustainable use of selected wetland types (marine and coastal areas, peatlands, mangroves, lakes).
1i. National Policies on Energy and Mining:
- Government Regulation No. 79 of 2014 on National Energy Policy and Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2017 on the National Energy Master Plan (RUEN)
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 17 of 2012 on Karst Landscape Areas

- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 291.K/GL.01/MEM.G/2023 on Standards for Groundwater Use Approval
- Energy Grand Strategy for 2020-2040, which includes plans to reduce oil and LPG imports. To reduce oil imports, we will increase oil lifting, promote electric vehicle development, improve old oil refineries and construct new ones, and develop renewable energy.
1j. National Policies on Tourism:
Ecotourism Regulations in Conservation Areas:
- Government Regulation No. 36 of 2010 on the Utilization of Natural Tourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.8/2019 on the Utilization of Natural Tourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
- Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010 - 2025
- Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 9 of 2021 on Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations
1i. National Policies on Energy and Mining:
- Government Regulation Number 79 of 2014 on National Energy Policy and Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2017 on National Energy Master Plan (RUEN)
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 17 of 2012 on Karst Landscape Areas
- Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 291.K/GL.01/MEM.G/2023 on Standards for Groundwater Use Approval
- Energy Grand Strategy for 2020-2040, which includes plans to reduce oil and LPG imports. To reduce oil imports, we will increase oil lifting, promote electric vehicle development, improve old oil refineries and construct new ones, and develop renewable energy.
1j. National Policies on Tourism: Ecotourism Regulations in Conservation Areas:
- Government Regulation No. 36 of 2010 on the Utilization of Natural Tourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.8/2019 on the Utilization of Natural Tourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
- Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010 - 2025
- Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation No. 9 of 2021 on Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations
1k. National Policies on Urban Development:
- Government Regulation No. 21 of 2021 on Spatial Planning Implementation
1l. National Policies on Infrastructure:
- Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 10 of 2023 on Smart Buildings
- Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 21 of 2021 on Green Building Performance Assessment
1m. National Policies on Industry: Indonesia has regulations on environmental impact assessment (AMDAL) that govern business activities to reduce negative impacts on the environment, including wetlands. Additionally, there are policies regulating wastewater treatment for businesses:
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 5 of 2022 on Wastewater Treatment for Businesses and/or Mining Activities using Constructed Wetland Methods
1n. National Policies on Aquaculture and Fisheries:
- Law No. 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries
- Government Regulation No. 60 of 2007 concerning Conservation of Fish Resources
- Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 1/KEPMEN-KP/2019 concerning General Guidelines for Seaweed Cultivation
- Government Regulation No. 28 of 2017 concerning Fish Farmers
- Government Regulation No. 11 of 2023 on Measured Fish Catching
1o. National Plans of Actions for Pollution Control and Management:
- Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on Environmental Protection and Management
- Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 on Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control
1p. National Policies on Wastewater Management and Water Quality:
- Government Regulation No. 82 of 2001 on Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 5 of 2022 on Wastewater Treatment for Businesses and/or Mining Activities using Constructed Wetland Methods
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.68 of 2016 on Domestic Wastewater Quality Standards
1q. National Policies, Strategies, or Plans on Sanitation:
- Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2024 on the Acceleration of Drinking Water Provision and Domestic Wastewater Management Services
- Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 4 of 2017 on the Implementation of Domestic Wastewater Management Systems
Technocratic Draft of the Safe Sanitation Roadmap
1r. National Policies, Strategies, or Plans on Food Security:
- Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Regulation No. 18 of 2020 on the Working Procedures of the

Integrated Team for Controlling the Conversion of Rice Fields and the Implementing Team for Controlling the Conversion of Rice Fields

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Instruksi Presiden (Inpres) Nomor 4 Tahun 2022 tentang Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.5/KaBRGM/2022 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Kegiatan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.3/KaBRGM/2022 tentang Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Swakelola Lingkup Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.18/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Perencanaan Program dan Anggaran Kegiatan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove Lingkup Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.15/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Layanan Informasi Publik Lingkup Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.13/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Data dan Informasi Geospasial Lingkup Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove

Permen LHK No. 5 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengolahan Air Limbah Bagi Usaha dan/atau Kegiatan Pertambangan dengan Metode Lahan Basah Buatan

Permen LHK No. P.68 tahun 2016 tentang Baku Mutu Air Limbah Domestik

PP No. 22 tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup

Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 82 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Kualitas Air Dan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air

PP No. 11 tahun 2023 tentang Penangkapan Ikan Terukur

Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 1/KEPMEN-KP/2019 tentang Pedoman Umum Pembudidayaan Rumput Laut

Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 60 Tahun 2007 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Ikan

UU No. 45 tahun 2000 tentang Perikanan

Permen PUPR Nomor 04/PRT/M/2017 Tahun 2017. Penyelenggaraan Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik

Instruksi Presiden (Inpres) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 tentang Percepatan Penyediaan Air Minum dan Layanan Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik

Roadmap Induk Air Minum Aman Indonesia (2020-2030)

Permen PUPR Nomor 21 Tahun 2021 Penilaian Kinerja Bangunan Gedung Hijau

Permen PUPR Nomor 14/PRT/M/2018 Tentang Pencegahan dan Peningkatan Kualitas Terhadap Perumahan Kumuh dan Permukiman Kumuh

Permen PUPR Nomor 12 Tahun 2020 tentang Peran Masyarakat dalam Penyelenggaraan Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman

PP No. 16 Tahun 2021 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2002 Tentang Bangunan Gedung

UU No. 1 Tahun 2011 Tentang Perumahan Dan Kawasan Pemukiman

Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan Nomor 8 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengusahaan Pariwisata Alam di Suaka Margasatwa, Taman Nasional, Taman Hutan Raya, dan Taman Wisata Alam

Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 79 Tahun 2014 tentang Kebijakan Energi Nasional

Peraturan Menteri ESDM No. 17 tahun 2012 tentang Kawasan Bentang Alam Karst

Indonesia National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025-2045

UU No. 22 tahun 2019 tentang Sistem Budidaya Pertanian Berkelanjutan

UU No. 18 tahun 2012 tentang Pangan

Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 41 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan

Rencana Strategis Kementerian Pertanian tahun 2020-2024

Permen LHK No. P.41 tahun 2019 tentang Rencana Kehutanan Tingkat Nasional 2011-2030

UU No. 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil

Perrmen LHK No.18/2019 Tentang Pemanfaatan Air dan Energi Air di Suaka Margasatwa, Taman Nasional, Taman Hutan Raya, dan Taman Wisata Alam

Peraturan Dirjen PPKL Nomor P.6/PPKL/PKL/PKEG/PKL.0/10/2023 tentang Program Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.9/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Persetujuan Atas Dasar Informasi diawal Tanpa Paksaan Lingkup Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.1/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove

Peraturan Pemerintah No.57 Tahun 2016 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut

Roadmap Rehabilitasi Mangrove Nasional 2021-2030

Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Lahan Basah Gambut dan Mangrove 2045

Target 2

Water userespects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies been brought to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies at different levels of territorial organizations (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)? {2.1}
☑ C=Partially

2.1 Additional Information
››› Indonesia has guidelines for water management to maintain the ecological functions of wetlands, including
1. Lake management: Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2021 on the Rescue of National Priority Lakes
2. Springs: Director General of Watershed and Protected Forest Management Regulation No. P.10 of 2019 on Spring Protection
3. Watershed: Government Regulation No. 37 of 2012 on Watershed Management
Below are the examples for the guidelines for water management in lake ecosystems:
Presidential Regulation Number 60 of 2021 concerning the Rescue of National Priority Lakes, regulates the determination of 15 National Priority Lakes which are determined based on the following criteria: 1) experiencing pressure and degradation in the form of damage to Lake Water Catchment Areas, damage to Lake Boundaries, damage to Lake Water bodies, reduction in Lake reservoir volume, reduction in Lake area, increase in sedimentation, decrease in water quality, and decrease in biodiversity resulting in ecological, economic, and socio-cultural problems for the community; 2) have strategic economic, ecological, socio-cultural, and scientific value; and/or 3) listed in one of the development planning documents, master plans, and/or other forms of technical documents in the Water and/or Lake sector. In addition, in this Presidential Regulation, a National Priority Lake Rescue Team was formed.
15 National Priority Lakes
1 Lake Toba (North Sumatra)
2. Lake Maninjau (West Sumatra)
3. Singkarak Lake (West Sumatra)
4. Kerinci Lake (Jambi)
5. Swamp Lake (Banten)
6. Lake Rawa Pening (Central Java)
7. Lake Batur (Bali)
8. Lake Sentarum (West Kalimantan)
9. Mahakam Kaskade Lake (East Kalimantan)
10. Lake Tempe (South Sulawesi)
11. Lake Matano (South Sulawesi)
12. Lake Poso (Central Sulawesi)
13. Lake Tondao (North Sulawesi)
14. Lake Limboto (Gorontalo)
15. Lake Sentani (Papua)
Lessons Learnt
1. Provide data and information on the condition of the lake ecosystem
2. Monitoring the achievement of the National Priority Lake Rescue Strategy until 2024
3. Formulate the needs of Lake Rescue Programs and Activities for the 2025-2029 Period
4. Obtain an RHL (vegetative and civil-technical) activity plan for 2025-2029

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

PP No. 37 tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai
Perpres No. 60 tahun 2021 tentang Penyelamatan Danau Prioritas Nasional

2.3 Have the designation or management of Wetlands of International Importance (“Ramsar Sites”) improved the sustainable use of water (e.g. reduced drainage, reduced use of pesticides, controlled pollution etc.) in your country?

☑ A=Yes

2.3 Additional Information
››› In 2022 – 2023, BRGM intervened in the construction of peatland rewetting infrastructure in the form of canal blocks and canal risers in Berbak National Park (7 units) and Tanjung Puting National Park (11 units). This aimed to prevent water drainage due to canal construction before the area was designated as a national park conservation forest. In Berbak National Park, 25 bore wells were also constructed to maintain and bring water availability closer for peatland rewetting and fire suppression efforts.
Additionally, to this day, the surrounding communities still utilize water from Ramsar sites for daily needs,

transportation, and tourism, such as in: Danau Sentarum National Park, Wasur National Park, Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park, Tanjung Puting National Park, Berbak Sembilang National Park, and Sebangau National Park.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes? {2.3}

☑ B=No

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed {2.4}
☑ A=Yes

2.5 Additional Information
››› Several projects have been implemented in Indonesia to promote and demonstrate good practices in water allocation and management to maintain the ecological character of wetlands, including:
1. GCF project to reduce emissions through rewetting on two landscapes, improve the resilience of vulnerable people living in and around the two peatland landscapes, and reduce the risk of significant losses of lives, health, economic, and environmental impacts by significantly reducing the risk of peatland fires affecting the Indo-Malay region. The proposed project collaborates with the Indonesia Environment Fund (as National Direct Entity) and FAO.
2. BCCPGLE project related to carbon stock calculation, restoration, and law enforcement in the swamp ecosystem area of Rawa Singkil Wildlife Reserve.
3. IMPLI (Integrated Management of Peatlands in Indonesia) project at one of the Ramsar Sites, Berbak National Park and Sembilang National Park, which includes peatland ecosystem management and protection programs such as inventorying peatland ecosystem characteristics on a 1:50,000 scale, community-based peatland ecosystem restoration through the establishment of Peatland Independent Villages.
4. Monitoring and evaluation activities for forest and land rehabilitation in watershed areas.
5. Enhancing the role and performance of Regional Mangrove Working Groups (KKMD) with the following roles:
(a) Improving mangrove governance in the region (regulations, databases, action plans, integration into development planning and spatial plans, coordination and integrated programs across OPDs, monitoring and evaluation, collaboration among parties).
(b) Implementation of actions (conservation, protection, rehabilitation).
(c) Development (community empowerment, increasing socio-economic benefits).
(d) Climate change mitigation and adaptation.
6. Grant program for the National Electricity Acceleration Program in 2017 to enhance energy access through the construction of micro-hydro power plant and served as a models for integrating renewable energy solutions with the preservation of wetlands ecosystem. The program was carried out in 9 Technical Implementing Units (UPT):
a. BBKSDA South Sulawesi (National Recreational Park Lejja and Buffer Zone of Gandang Dewata National Park)
b. West Java KSDAE (Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve)
c. Papua KSDAE (Buffer Zone of Cyclops Nature Reserve)
d. Manupeu Tanadaru Laiwangi Wanggameti National Park
e. Gunung Palung National Park

2.6 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? {2.8}
☑ A=Yes

2.6 Additional Information
››› Indonesia has built 12 eco-riparian zones that have successfully reduced water pollution loads by 255.48 BOD/year up to 2024. The Eco-riparian Program is a management program for riverbanks and other water bodies, equipped with green infrastructure for wastewater management and also serves as a center for community empowerment and education.
Additionally, one of the regulations governing wastewater treatment using constructed wetland methods is Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 5 of 2022 on Wastewater Treatment for Businesses and/or Mining Activities Using Constructed Wetland Methods.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK No. 5 tahun 2022 tentang Pengolahan Air Limbah Bagi Usaha Dan/Atau Kegiatan Pertambangan Dengan Menggunakan Metode Lahan Basah Buatan

Program ekoriparian

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise

use of water and wetlands.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

3.1 Has your country put in place policies, including incentives, guidelines or other instruments to encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in activities and investments related to wetlands? {3.1}
☑ A=Yes

3.1 Additional Information

Please specify if it was applied for policy formulation or in implementation of good practice.
››› Several efforts by Indonesia to promote the sustainable use of wetlands for the private sector include:
1. Policies related to water utilization within conservation areas in accordance with:
a. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.18 of 2019 on Water Utilization in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Recreational Parks
b. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.4 of 2019 on the Utilization of Geothermal Environmental Services in National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks
2. Incentive programs:
PROPER (Corporate Performance Rating Program), which is an incentive program for companies that have controlled damage, including in peatland ecosystems, using assessment criteria in the Decree of the Director General of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control No. SK17/PPKL/PKEG/PKL.0/1/2023.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK Nomor P.4 Tahun 2019 tentang Pemanfaatan Jasa Lingkungan Panas Bumi pada Lingkungan TN, Tahura, dan TWA
Permen LHK Nomor P.18 tahun 2019 tentang Pemanfaatan Air di SM, TN, Tahura, dan TWA

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken any activities or actions for the conservation, wise use, and management of (a) Ramsar Sites or (b) wetlands in general? {3.2}
Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	☐ Y=Not relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	☐ Y=Not relevant ☐ X=Unknown ☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

››› Various conservation efforts had been conducted by Ramsar site managers in collaboration with private sectors.Following aresome expample of the collaborative program caried out in Ramsar Sites:
1) Danau Sentarum National Parkcaried out regular area patrols to secure its biodiversity, as well as waterbird inventory, supported by private companies and local communities.
2) Sebangau National Park and Berbak Sembilang National Park have carried out conservation efforts through planting, area/site patrolling, community empowerment, and ecosystem restoration activities. In addition, the Berbak Sembilang National Park also supports local community empowerment through utilizing the Bungin and Sembilang rivers as transportation routes for locals.
3) Targeted species conservation efforts have also been done, for example, Pulau Rambut Wildlife Sanctuary's cooperation in creating a holistic conservation program for Milky Storks (Mycteria cinerea) and Hawksbill Turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata) through planting, habitat development, institutional strengthening, wildlife rescue, research, and raising community awareness. Infrastructure is also an important issue in supporting conservation efforts.
4) Tanjung Puting National Park constructed docks and utilized aquatic spaces in Tanjung Puting National Park to support transportation in conservation measures.
5) In other wetland areas, outside of Ramsar sites, collaboration between local governments (Province/Regency/City), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and private entities also involved assisting the development of the Ecoriparian Biodiversity Park in Indramayu Regency.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {3.3}

☑ A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

Please specify the types of incentive measures (loans, tax breaks, or others).
››› Efforts by Indonesia to implement incentive measures to promote conservation and utilization of wetlands include:
1. Creating Enabling Condition through Regulations, for example, Government Regulation No. 46 of 2017 on Environmental Economic Instruments, which includes provisions related to Compensation/Environmental Service Rewards.
2. Government Actions include Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) such as in Rawa Danau Cidanau, Banten, between custodians and beneficiaries. Also, the Kalpataru Award given to individuals or groups for their services in preserving the environment in Indonesia. Ecological Fiscal Transfer as an incentive system for regions to curb deforestation rates.
3. Specific Activities (Peatland and Mangrove)
a. Community Livelihood Revitalization activities as an intervention against ecosystem damage caused by unsustainable activities, compensation and adaptation to changes due to the implementation of peatland rewetting infrastructure, or incentives to raise awareness and active participation in peatland ecosystem conservation. To date, BRGM has provided 329 community livelihood revitalization packages (including fisheries, plantations, agriculture, forest products, livestock, crafts, and food processing activities), impacting approximately 4,935 people. From 2021 to 2023, a total of 199 R3 community groups have been involved in community business development activities. Of these, 80 groups have succeeded in becoming independent, with some even connecting to off-takers.
b. Incentives for community business groups that, based on evaluations, are deemed sustainable and/or capable of development through business incubation, including business plan development, identification of commodity supply chains, facilitation of business licensing, product certification, particularly for processed and craft products, and product development through training and support tools. A total of 81 community groups participated in business incubation from 2022 to 2023.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 46 Tahun 2017 tentang Instrumen Ekonomi Lingkungan Hidup

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {4.1}

☑ A=Yes

4.1 Additional information

››› Indonesia maintains a national inventory of invasive alien species, as stipulated in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 94 of 2016 concerning Invasive Species.
Additionally, several conservation areas in Indonesia have conducted inventories of invasive alien species in wetlands, including Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park in the wetlands of Lake Ranupane, and the Jakarta Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Jakarta) in the Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve and Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK No. 94 Tahun 2016 tentang Jenis Invasif

4.2 Has your country adopted any national policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species control and management that are relevant for wetlands? {4.2}

☑ A=Yes

4.2 Additional information

››› Indonesia has established several policies regarding invasive alien species, including:
1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 94 of 2016 concerning Invasive Species.
2. Regulation on the control of invasive alien species, specifically in Conservation Areas and Protection Areas (including wetlands), as outlined in the Director General of KSDAE Regulation No. P.4/KSDAE/Set/KSA.2/11/2019 on “Procedures for Risk Analysis of Invasive Plant Species in Nature Conservation and Wildlife Reserves.”
3. National Strategy and Action Plan Guidelines for the Management of Invasive Alien Species in Indonesia, 2015.
4. Risk Analysis Guidelines for Invasive Alien Plants Module.

5 Head of the Fish Quarantine, Quality Control, and Safety of Fishery Products Agency Decree No. 107/KEP-BKIPM/2017 concerning Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Invasive Alien Species.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Keputusan Kepala Badan Karantina Ikan, Pengendalian Mutu, dan Keamanan Hasil Perikanan Nomor 107/KEP-BKIPM/2017 tentang Pedoman Analisis Risiko Spesies Asing Invasif

Pedoman Analisis Risiko Tumbuhan Asing Invasif

Stranas dan Arahan Rencana Aksi Pengelolaan Jenis Asing invasif di Indonesia Tahun 2015

Permen LHK No. 94 Tahun 2016 tentang Jenis Invasif

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? {4.3}
☑ X=Unknown

4.3 Additional Information
››› Several examples of successful control of invasive alien species in Indonesia include:
1. Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve – ecosystem restoration over an area of 37.48 hectares.
2. Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve – ecosystem restoration over an area of 100.86 hectares.

4.4 Additional Information
››› In Indonesia, the control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) is a part of Ecosystem Restoration activities. These activities are outlined in the Ecosystem Restoration Plan document, with priority programs over a five-year period. The document is in accordance with Forestry Ministry Regulation P.48/2014 on Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Procedures in Conservation Areas and Protection Areas.
IAS in Ramsar Sites:
In Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve, ecosystem restoration has been carried out over an area of 37.478 hectares, based on previous IAS risk analysis. This includes natural mechanism treatments (25.02 hectares), rehabilitation through water hyacinth control (12.13 hectares), restoration with intensive planting in areas cleared of IAS (0.079 hectares), and follow-up maintenance (0.245 hectares). Ecosystem restoration activities in Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve are continuously monitored and evaluated.
In Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve, ecosystem restoration has been implemented over an area of 100.86 hectares, based on previous IAS risk analysis. This includes natural mechanism treatments through patrolling and guarding (90 hectares), rehabilitation through species enrichment (3.54 hectares), and IAS control (4.22 hectares), with follow-up maintenance (3.1 hectares). Ecosystem restoration activities in Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve are continuously monitored and evaluated.

Section 3 - Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.
[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5
The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 3 and 5]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {5.1}
☑ C=Partially

5.1 Additional information
››› The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has developed a Pocket Book to guide the filling and submission of RIS form. The pocket book also serve as a guide to propose and designate new Ramsar Site in Indonesia.

5.2 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {5.3}
☑ E=# Sites

››› 8

5.3 How many of the Ramsar Sites are actively implementing their management plan? {5.4}
☑ E=# Sites

››› 8

5.2 – 5.4 Additional information

››› All Ramsar sites in Indonesia have integrated management plans incorporated into their overall management plans as Nature Reserve Areas/Nature Conservation Areas.

5.5 Have all Ramsar Sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {5.6}

If “yes”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites
If “partially”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites
If “planned”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites
☑ A=Yes

››› 8 sites

5.5 Additional information

Please provide the source links or upload the source documents here indicating the assessment tool used (e.g. Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Resolution XII.15), and the source of the information.
››› Since 2015, Indonesia has been assessing the effectiveness of conservation area management using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), including in 8 Ramsar locations. The METT guidelines have been stipulated through the Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE Number P.15/KSDAE-SET/2015, and have been updated by the Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE Number P.12/KSDAE-SET/KUM.1/12/2017. Assessment indicators include context, planning, inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Folder METT Situs Ramsar

5.7 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)?
☑ E=# Sites

››› 8

5.7 Additional information

For example give the name and official number of the Site or Sites.
››› ID Ramsar - Official Ramsar Site Name
2543 - Menipo Nature Recreational Park
1987 - Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve
1944 - Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park
1624 - Wasur National Park
667 - Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve
1945 - Sembilang National Park
554 - Berbak National Park
2192 - Tanjung Puting National Park

5.8 Resolution VI.13 urges Parties to give priority to providing the Secretariat with maps and completed Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for all Sites designated for the Ramsar List, and to revise this data at least every six years. If your country has not updated its RIS as required, describe the challenges in updating RIS, particularly descriptions of ecological character.
››› Updates to the Ramsar Information Sheets for seven sites have been proposed and currently in the "Back to Compiler" stage after being reviewed by the Ramsar Secretariat's Regional Team.
Indonesia is facing several challenges in updating the RIS:
1. Promptness feedback from the Ramsar Secretariat following the submission of RIS
2. Promptness feedback from the RIS Compiler

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 10]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.1}
☑ D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

If “Yes”, please provide the source links or upload the source documents here describing the mechanisms established
››› Currently mechanisms are being planned, it wil be included in the proposed guidelines.

Section 3 - Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.
[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

8.1 Does your country have a National Wetland Inventory (NWI)? {8.1}
☑ A=Yes

8.1 Additional information

For example, if “in progress” or “planned”, by when will it be completed?
››› Indonesia has developed national wetland inventory for various wetland types, including peatlands, mangroves, water spring, and lakes. Additionally, Indonesia developed Indonesian Wetlands Inventory in 1990 as a part of Asian Wetlands Inventory The inventories has served as a basis for the designation of Ramsar sites and the establishment of protected area in Indonesia.
Indonesia is currently planning to update the National Wetlands Inventory. Depending on the resource availability, this might be done in thematic inventory, instead of overall wetlands types.

8.2 If your country has an NWI, has it been updated in the last decade [2014-2024]? {8.2}
☑ C1=Partially

8.2 Additional information
››› Indonesia has National Peatland Hydrological Unit Map, the National Mangrove Map, and lake inventories that are recently updated.
Peatland mapping and mangrove mapping have been carried out as part of national wetland inventory. These mappings, however, did not cover the biodiversity aspects. A mapping on seagrass distribution is currently coordinated by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Peta Kesatuan Hidrologis Gambut Nasional

8.3 How often is the NWI updated?
☑ B=Irregularly ≥ 7 years

8.3 Additional information
››› Wetland inventory is part of the core duties of Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Directorate General on Conservation of Nature Resources and Ecosystem, but it is not conducted regularly.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information publicly available? {8.4}
☑ A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

For example if “partially” or “planned” by when will the data/information be made public?
››› The information on the wetlands inventory data is generally publicly available in Indonesia.

8.5 Please explain how the NWI data/information is maintained if at all? {8.3}
››› The National Wetland Inventory data is maintained by the relevant stakeholders appointed by the government. However, the data required for the NWI is dispersed across various stakeholders. This fragmentation makes synchronization and coordination crucial for the effective collection, compilation and analysis of the data.
Given Indonesia's vast territory as an archipelagic country nation with over 20 million ha of wetlands, including 1.37 million ha of Ramsar sites, the NWI is a challenging but vital initiative. Indonesia's commitment to implementing the NWI is in line with our national long-term development plans, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning. Each ministry has different methods to inventory wetlands, and currently, there is no unified national guidelines specifically tailored for NWI implementation.

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters	
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds	
C -- Coral reefs	25000
D -- Rocky marine shores	
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores	
F -- Estuarine waters	
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	293.46
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs	
H -- Intertidal marshes	
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands	3442.61
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons	
Zk(a) – Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km2)

››› 6590.29

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

SK Peta Mangrove Nasional

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
L -- Permanent inland deltas	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls	
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks	
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes	
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes	
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats	

Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	523.39
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils	
U -- Non-forested peatlands	24667.8
Va -- Alpine wetlands	
Vt -- Tundra wetlands	
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands	
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	
Xp -- Forested peatlands	13430.52
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands	
Zk(b) – Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	154000

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

›››

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Indonesia NBSAP 2025-2045

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture ponds.	
2 -- Ponds	8224.5
3 -- Irrigated land	
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land	
5 -- Salt exploitation sites	
6 -- Water storage areas	229.6
7 -- Excavations	
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas	
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches	

Zk(c) – Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	

8.8 On a scale of **1-5** rate the change in the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, since last COP

Please select only one per square.

a) Marine/coastal	☐ 5=major improvement ☑ 4=improvement ☐ 3=no change ☐ 2=deterioration ☐ 1=major deterioration
b) Inland	☐ 5=major improvement ☑ 4=improvement ☐ 3=no change ☐ 2=deterioration ☐ 1=major deterioration
c) Human-made	☐ 5=major improvement ☑ 4=improvement ☐ 3=no change ☐ 2=deterioration ☐ 1=major deterioration

8.8 Additional Information

››› Ecological Characteristics of Wetlands in Indonesia Since COP14

1. Marine/Coastal:

The Indonesian government has implemented numerous rehabilitation policies. Data from the National Mangrove Map indicates an increase in mangrove coverage in 2023 compared to the previous year. Additionally, a peatland moratorium policy has been established, which is expected to enhance and maintain the ecological conditions of peatlands.

2. Inland:

There has been an improvement in the conditions of rivers across Indonesia.

3. Human-Made:

The development of reservoirs (embung) in urban areas has improved.

8.9 What are your main needs in developing or updating an NWI to suport SDG Indicator 6.6.1 reporting for tracking global wetland status and trends? Please select below. {8.7}

	Yes
a) Access to data and data acquisition standards	☑
b) Wetland delineation methods and approaches	☑
c) Habitat classifications	☑
d) Standardization in data interpretation methods	☑
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	☑
f) Resources	☑
g) Relevant skills	☑
h) Data collection and mapping	☑
i) Collaboration	☑
j) Others	☐

8.10 Please select from the list below the main needs of your country in using NWI results to implement

COP mandates, e.g. conservation and wise use of all wetlands (Resolutions X.2, XIII.12, XIII.I3, XIII.14, XIII.16, XIV.17 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) to achieve sustainable development.

	Yes
a) Resources	☑
b) Relevant skills	☑
c) Data systems and management	☑
d) Application of NWI information for decision making (climate, biodiversity and sectoral planning/reporting)	☑
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	☑
f) Data interpretation and communication	☑
g) Collaboration	☑
h) Others	☐

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15].

9.1 Is a national wetland policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {9.1}
☑ A=Yes

9.1 Additional information
››› Indonesia has implemented several policies to promote the wise use of wetlands, such as:
1. National Strategy for Peatland and Mangrove Wetland Management
2. Presidential Regulation No. 60 of 2021 on the Protection of National Priority Lakes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Peraturan Presiden No. 60/2021 tentang Penyelamatan Danau Prioritas Nasional
Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Lahan Basah Gambut dan Mangrove 2045

9.2 Since COP14 have any amendments to existing legislation or policies been made to reflect commitments under the Convention on Wetlands? {9.2}
☑ B=No

9.3 Do your country’s water governance and management systems recognize wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {9.3}
☑ A=Yes

9.3 Additional information
››› Recognition of wetlands in Indonesia's water management systems:
1. Government Regulation No. 37 of 2012 on the Watershed Management
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the Preparation of the General Plan for Forest and Land Rehabilitation in Watershed and Annual Plans for Forest and Land Rehabilitation
3. Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 23 of 2021 on the Implementation of Forest and Land Rehabilitation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK No. 10 Tahun 2022 tentang Penyusunan Rencana Umum Rehabiilitasi Hutan dan Lahan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Rencana Tahunan Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan
Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 37 Tahun 2012 tentang Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai
Peraturan Menteri LHK No. 23/2021 tentang Pelaksanaan Rehabilitasi Hutan dan lahan

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {9.5}
☑ A=Yes

9.5 Additional information
››› Indonesia has implemented policies on peatland and mangrove rehabilitation as climate change mitigation efforts, such as:
1. The Head of Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) No. P.1/KaBRGM/2021 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Peatland Restoration and Mangrove Rehabilitation
2. MInister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.32 of 2016 on Forest and Land Fire Control
3. Minister od Environment and Forestry No. P.84 of 2016 regarding the Climate Village Program (Program Kampung Iklim)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Perka BRGM No. P.1 tahun 2021 tentang Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove
Permen LHK No. P.84 tahun 2016 Program Kampung Iklim
Permen LHK Nomor P.32tahun 2016 Tentang Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan

9.6 Has your country included wetland actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other related national policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation?
☑ C=Partially

9.6 Additional Information
››› Indonesia has included peat and mangrove actions in our Nationally Determined Contributions and other related national policies. Meanwhile, seagrass meadow are currently in the process of being incorporated into the NDC.

9.7 Has your country formulated policies, plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {9.6}
☑ A=Yes

9.7 Additional information
››› Indonesia's efforts to enhance and maintain the role of wetlands in sustainable agricultural system:
Policy:
- Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land
Project:
The Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) is establishing a Demonstration Farming (Demfarm) initiative for tidal peatland rice cultivation in Talio Hulu Village, Pandih District, Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan, covering an area of 253.5 hectares, involving six local community groups:
a. The project is located on State-Owned Land (APL) that has been unmanaged and has experienced recurrent fires. Tidal peatland agriculture has the potential to serve as a food source and agricultural hub, contributing to increased land productivity, improved farmer incomes, and environmental quality.
b. Water management practices are implemented to ensure both the quality and quantity of water are suitable for various growth phases. A macro drainage network can regulate water management across a region, while micro drainage controls water management at the field level. An effective drainage system is crucial in peatland areas, as improper systems can accelerate peatland degradation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Undang-undang No. 41 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan

9.8 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: {9.7}
Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	☐ C=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
b) climate change	☐ C=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
c) valuation of ecoystem services	☐ C=Planned ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

9.8 Additional information

››› The Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency conducted an Economic Valuation on Mangrove Rehabilitation at five sites across Indonesia: Banten, North Sumatera, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and Bangka Belitung Islands. The analysis covered a 30-year period.

9.9 Additional information
››› .

9.10 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII.21 and XIII.15? {9.9}
☑ A=Yes

9.10 Additional information
››› Indonesia has regulations to accelerate the provision of small water reservoirs and other water storage structures in villages:
Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2018 on the Acceleration of Small Reservoirs and Other Water Storage Structures in Villages.
The example of the implementation of the policy is the provision of natural ponds and the artificial reservoirs in Trenggalek and Gunung Kidul as water storage structures. Both regions are known for their agricultural activities and have various initiatives aimed at improving their water resource management.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Inpres No. 1 Tahun 2018 tentang Percepatan Penyediaan Embung Kecil dan Bangunan Penampung Air Lainnya di Desa
Data Embung di Trenggalek

Target 10
The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

10.1 Additional Information
››› The national legislation is not specifically designed for wetland ecosystem, instead, designated for more general natural resources. There are regulations that protect local communities in the management of natural resources, including wetlands, as follows :
1. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 52 of 2014 on Guidelines for the Recognition and Protection of Customary Law Communities
2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.34 of 2014 on the Recognition and Protection of of Local Wisdom in the Management of Natural Resources and the Environment
3. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.83 of 2016 on Social Forestry

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK No. P.83 tahun 2016 tentang Perhutanan Sosial
Permen LHK No. 34 tahun 2017 tentang Pengakuan dan Perlindungan Kearifan Lokal dalam Pengelolaan Sumber daya Alam dam Lingkungan Hidup.
Peraturan Menteri dalam Negeri Nomor 52 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pengakuan dan Perlindungan masyarakat Hukum Adat

10.2 If the answer to question 10.1 is “yes”, have the guiding principles for considering the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of Sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used?
☑ C1= Partially

10.2 Additional Information
››› Indonesia has mechanisms to recognize and protect local wisdom relevant with environment and natural resources management, which include traditional knowledge on wetland and incorporate principals on cultural and traditional values associated with wetlands.

10.3 Have case studies on the participation of indigenous people in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled? (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21) {10.1}
☑ A=Yes

10.3 Additional information
››› Case studies on the participation of indigenous people in projects or successful experiences on cultural

aspects of wetlands has been compiled, including in:
1. The book "Jejak Langkah Hutan Adat 2016-2020"
2. A nature-based solution project called "Building with nature Indonesia" coordinated by an Indonesia-Dutch consortium, has received an Award from UN Decade on Restoration as World Restoration Flahgship 2022

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Buku Jejak Langkah Hutan Adat 2016-2020

10.4 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been applied? (Resolution VII. 8) {10.2}
☑ A=Yes

10.4 Additional information

If "yes" please list national legislation/policies and actions that consider the needs and participation of indigenous and local communities in wetland management at all relevant levels.
››› Indonesia has has implemented policies and actions that consider the needs and participation of local communities in wetland management, such as:
1. Policy:
a. Regulation of the Head of Peatland and Mangrove Agency No. P.9/KaBRGM/2021 on the Guidelines for Implementing Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) within the scope of BRGM - for peatland restoration and mangrove rehabilitation.
2. Example of actions:
a. BRGM established a Demonstration Farming project for tidal peatland rice farming in Talio Hulu Village, Pandih Subdistrict, Pulau Pisang District, Central Kalimantan, covering an area of 253.5 ha and involving six community groups.
b. At Ramsar sites Berbak and Sembilang National Park, through IMPLI prjenct (Integrated Management of Peatland in Indonesia), programs for ecosystem management and protection were carried out. These includes:
i. Inventory of peatland ecosystem characteristic on a scale of 1:50,000
ii. Community-based peatland ecosystem restoration through the establishment of Desa Peduli Gambut.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.9/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Persetujuan Atas Dasar Informasi Di Awal Tanpa Paksaan Lingkup BRGM

10.5 Have traditional knowledge and management practices relevant to the wise use of wetlands been documented and their application encouraged {10.3}
☑ A=Yes

10.5 Additional information
››› Indonesia has applied traditional knowledge and management practices relevant to the wise use of wetlands, for example:
1. In the case of peatland management in Talio Hulu Village, Central Kalimantan, Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) collaborated with local communities to adopt the Surjan Land Management System, which is a land management model based on traditional knowledge that can be applied to peatland management. In this system, some areas are raised to create a higher ground unaffected by flooding, also known as "tabukan" or high ridges, to plant crops like soybeans, peanuts, mung beans, or corn, along with horticultural plants (seasonal fruits and vegetables), and plantation crops (rubber and perennial fruit trees). Meanwhile, the "ledhokan" or lower and flood-prone areas can still be used for growing rice.
a. In the case of mangrove rehabilitation in Tanjung Pasir Village, Riau, BRGM adopted "Manongkah", a tradition practices by Duano Tribe. Manongkah is a traditional knowledge used by the Duano to search for clams using a tool called "tongkah". The tongkah is a wooden board used as a footrest to facilitate walking on muddy ground. This techniques was implemented for mangrove planting in the villange.
b. Various projects have documented the best management practices, including the engagement of local communities.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Buku Jejak Langkah Hutan Adat 2016-2020

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 11, 12 and 13]

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.1}
☑ A=Yes

11.1 Additional information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate how many Ramsar Sites and their names
››› Indonesia has conducted ecosystem service assessment, including in the following locations:
1. Ramsar sites (inventory and identification of water resource potential, designation of water and hydropower utlization areas, and nature tourism potential):
a. Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park
b. Danau Sentarum National Park
2. Other wetlands:
Peatland and Mangrove restoration Agency (BRGM) conducted an Economic Valuation of Mangrove Rehabilitation in five locations (Banten, North Sumatera, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and Bangka Belitung Islands). The 30-year analysis shows that:
a. Based on the calculation of intensive rehabilitation cost and the evaluation of Direct Use Value and Indirect Use Value, mangrove rehabilitation activities were feasible with a Net Present Value of IDR 108,755,292/ha/year, a Benefit Cost Ratio of 1.7, and an Economic Internal Rate of Return of 10.27%.
b. Sensitivity analysis through simulations of land value changes shows an average value of IDR 13,738,318/ha/year. representing the upper threshold of land value at which mangrove rehabilitation is remains economically feasible.
c. The assessment of ecosystem service also took place in East Nusa Tenggara, including Baumata Nature Recreational Area, Camplong Nature Recreational Area, and Ruteng Nature Recreational Area.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Perdirjen Perlindungan Hutan Dan Konservasi Alam No. P.07 tahun 2014 tentang Pedoman Inventarisasi Sumber Daya Air di Suaka Margasatwa, Taman Nasional, Taman Hutan Raya, dan Taman Wisata Alam serta Hutan LIndung

11.3 Since COP14 have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to other benefits for human well-being been implemented?

☑ A=Yes

11.3 Additional Information

››› Several wetland projects contributing to community welfare:
1. World Bank funding for the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience project: Key output for this project include: Strengthening policy and institution for mangrove management, rehabilitating and promoting sustainable mangrove management, and improving livelihood opportunities for communities living in mangrove areas. The project aims ti plant 75,000 ha of mangroves in degraded areas.
2. Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) with German Government (GIZ) on the "Improving the Aquaculture System for Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem in North Kalimantan" project. The output includes innovative technologies to optimize the management of natural resources in at least two gender-inclusive aquaculture models has been adopted; As part of the use of innovative technologies, the water quality is improved, the amounts of polluting wastewater and sludge in shrimp aquaculture are reduced; Findings from the testing of innovative, sustainable and gender-sensitive aquaculture technologies are disseminated at local, national and international level.
3. BRGM in collaboration with GGGI on the ""Nature-Based Solutions for Climate-Smart Livelihoods in Mangrove Landscapes"" (NASCLIM) project, aims to enhance gender responsive and climate change policymaking by national of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan governments, protect biodiversity and rehabilitate degraded mangrove ecosystems in State and Private Areas. It also aims to improve gender-responsive mangrove ecosystem management by sub-national government, coastal communities and other natural resource managers in state and private areas of the Kayan-Sembakung (North Kalimantan) and Mahakam deltas (East Kalimantan); enhance gender responsive and climate-smart livelihoods of poor and vulnerable women and men living in coastal zones in East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan related to sustainable management of mangrove habitats and biodiversity.
4. GGGI Feasibility study for a Green Peatland Economy Project. This study explore sustainable economic opportunities for peatland areas, aligning with environmental conservation goals.
5. BRGM Collaboration with UNOPS (French Government) for the "Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Mangrove Ecosystem Management" project in West Kalimantan. This project proposal includes the planting of 500 ha of mangrove and the development of 25 Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove.
5. Between 2017-2022, Danau Sentarun National Park received grants from the Asian Development Bank's Forest Investment Program. This funding supported ecosystem restoration, environmental education, wildfire management, tourism infrastructure devellopment, firefighting facilities, etc.

11.4 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.3}

☑ A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

››› ID Ramsar - Official Ramsar Site Name
2543 - Menipo Nature Recreational Park
1987 - Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve
1944 - Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park
1624 - Wasur National Park
667 - Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve
1945 - Sembilang National Park
554 - Berbak National Park
2192 - Tanjung Puting National Park

11.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands in general? {11.4}
☑ A=Yes

11.5 Additional information
››› Indonesia has taken cultural values of wetlands into account in managing and planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands. For example:
1. A traditional irrigation system in agriculture has been implemented by the communities in Bali for generations, that functions to regulate the distribution of water to each plot of rice field. The system is called Subak, it features a temple called Pura Uluncarik or Pura Bedugul which is spesifically built by the land owners and farmers dedicated to Dewi Sri, the goddess of fertility and prosperity. Subak is managed by a traditional leader and a farmer, referred to as Pekaseh. The Subak system was recognized by the UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage on June 2012.
2. There area traditional and religious zone at several Ramsar sites:
a. The communities around Danau Sentarum National Park fish using traditional tools and harvesting wild honey with traditional methods. This activity has been formalized through conservation partnership programs involving 7 community groups.
b. In Berbak Sembilang National Park, traditional fish harvesting method passed down through generations.
c. Sembilang National Park has a master plan for Community Empowerment through the establishment of traditional zone that provides limited access to water utilization through conservation partnership programs with 8 community groups.

Target 12
Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. [Reference Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8 and 11]

12.1 Have national wetland restoration targets been established?
☑ A=Yes

12.1 Additional Information
››› Several targets for national wetland restoration:
1. A target for peat restoration covering 1.2 million hectares in 7 provinces (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Papua).
2. A target for mangrove rehabilitation covering 600,000 hectares in 9 provinces (North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Islands, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua).
3. Rehabilitation of 48 coastal areas and small islands (including 1,200 hectares of mangrove rehabilitation).
4. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, local governments, communities, businesses, and others will rehabilitate 33,750 hectares of mangrove forests.
5. Coordination and facilitation of peat restoration in 7 fire-prone provinces covering 900,000 hectares (part of Presidential Regulation No. 120/2020).
6. Restoration of degraded hydrological peatland in community lands covering 80,000 hectares.

12.2 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {12.1}
☑ A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If “yes”, please provide a list of sites, specifying wetland types
››› Indonesia has identified priority sites for wetland restoration.
1. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 120/2020 on Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), the following targets has been established for 2021-2024:
- Restoration of 1.2 million ha of peatland across 7 provinces (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Papua)
- Rehabilitation of 600,000 hectares of mangrove across 9 provinces (North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands,

Bangka Belitung Islands, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua)
2. 15 National Priority Lakes:
Lake Toba (North Sumatra)
Lake Maninjau (West Sumatra)
Lake Singkarak (West Sumatra)
Lake Kerinci (Jambi)
Lake Rawa Danau (Banten)
Lake Rawa Pening (Central Java)
Lake Batur (Bali)
Lake Sentarum (West Kalimantan)
Lake Kaskade Mahakam (East Kalimantan)
Lake Tempe (South Sulawesi)
Lake Matano (South Sulawesi)
Lake Poso (Central Sulawesi)
Lake Tondao (North Sulawesi)
Lake Limboto (Gorontalo)
Lake Sentani (Papua)
3. During 2022-2024 48 coastal and small island areas will be rehabilitated, including 1,200 hectares of mangrove
4. Rehabilitation of 33,750 hectares of mangrove forest by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, local governments. communities, and private sectors.
Coordination and facilitation of peat restoration in 7 fire-prone provinces covering 900,000 hectares
5. Restoration of degraded peat hydrological areas on community-owned land covering 80,000 ha in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua
6. Establishment of 225 Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut in 7 priority peat restoration provinces
7. A total of 1,350 business and/or activities that meet peat ecosystem restoration requirements across 34 provinces.

12.3 Since COP14 have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been implemented? {12.2}
☑ A=Yes

12.3 If applicable provide information on the extent of restored wetland area and types since last COP, in square kilometres

	Restoration planned m2 or km2	Under restoration	Total Restored
Marine/Coastal	6.7 km2		
Inland	515.9 km2		
Human-made			

12.3 Additional information

Explain/clarify the data/statistics presented in the table above
››› Restored wetland area since 2022:
In the Peat Restoration activities from 2022 to 2023, the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) has restored a total area of 515,889 hectares across 7 provinces (Riau, South Sumatra, Jambi, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Papua).
In the Accelerated Mangrove Rehabilitation activities from 2022 to 2023, BRGM has planted on an area of 6,702 hectares and maintained an area of 9,961 hectares.

12.4 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.1) and Resolution XII.11 on Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention been implemented? {12.3}
☑ A=Yes

12.4 Additional Information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate the progress in implementation
››› Since 2016, Indonesia has implemented policies on peatland ecosystem protection and management which includes peat database, peatl distribution (quality and quantity), public awareness, wise use, networking, institutional frameworks, and cooperation.
1. Government Regulation No. 57 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.60/2019 regarding the Procedures for Preparing,

Establishing, and Amending Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plans.
3. Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 246 of 2020 concerning the National Plan for the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems.
4. Head of the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency Regulation No. P.1/2021 regarding the Guidelines for the Implementation of Peatland Restoration and Mangrove Rehabilitation.
5. The Head of the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency Regulation No. P.9/2021 regarding the Guidelines for Implementing Approval Based on Prior Informed Consent within the Scope of the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Peraturan Kepala Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Nomor: P.1/KaBRGM/2021 tentang Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove

Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No.246/2020 tentang Rencana Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut Nasional

Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan kehutanan No.P.60 Tahun 2019 tentang Tata Cara Penyusunan, Penetapan dan Perubahan Rencana Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut

Peraturan Pemerintah No.57 Tahun 2016 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10 and 14]

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of wetlands when they are affected by key sectors including
Please select only one per square.

a) Energy	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
b) Mining	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
c) Agriculture	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
d) Tourism	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
e) Urban development	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
f) Infrastructure	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
g) Industry	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
h) Forestry	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
i) Aquaculture	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes
j) Fisheries	☐ D=Planned ☐ B=No ☐ A=Yes

13.2 Additional information
››› Indonesia has implemented policies and instruments for Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are foundational and integrated into regional

development. This is governed by Government Regulation No. 46/2016 on Procedures for Conduction Strategic Environmental Assessment. One example of this is the preparation of KLHS to provide recommendations for spatial planning in Bali and Nusa Tenggara.

13.3 Is there a legal requirement in your country to conduct environmental impact assessments for development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors (e.g., water, energy, mining and agriculture) that may impact wetlands? {13.2}
☑ A=Yes

13.3 Additional information
››› Indonesia has implemented policies and instruments for Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) to assess the environmental impacts of various business activities such as road construction, building projects, or industrial operations.
1. Government Regulation No. 22/2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 4/2021 concerning the List of Businesses and/or Activities Required to Conduct Environmental Impact Analysis, Environmental Management Efforts, and Environmental Monitoring Efforts or a Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Permen LHK No. 4 tahun 2021
PP No. 22 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.

Section 3 - Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.
[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.

15.1 Has your country been part of the development and implementation of a Ramsar Regional Initiative?? {15.1}
☑ A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If “yes”, please list the Ramsar Regional Initiatives in which your country is actively involved.
››› Indonesia is actively engaged on the implementation of initiatives organized by Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA) and East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {15.2}
☑ A=Yes

15.2 Additional information

If “yes”, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s).
››› Indonesia participated on the Training of Trainer on the completion of RIS, which was held in May 2024, organized by RRC-EA

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {16.1}

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below
Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=In Progress ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) Sub-national level	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=In Progress ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
c) Catchment/basin level	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=In Progress ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
d) Local/site level	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=In Progress ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

16.1 Additional information

If “yes” or “in progress” to one or more of the four categories above
››› CEPA Plans:
1. National level:
a. Preparation of national level Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG) through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 246/2020, which outlines capacity-building initiatives for regions (provincies, regencies, and municipalities) in developing peat ecosystem protection measures.
b. Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agencies (BRGM) is actively engaging stakeholders at the national level to raise awareness about the importance of sustainably protecting and managing peatlands and mangroves through the Head of BRGM regulation No. P.1/2021 on Guidelines for Peat Restoration and Mangrove Rehabilitation.
2. Sub-national level:
a. Provincial and local RPPEG development
b. BRGM conducts awareness and education programs to enhance stakeholder participation and understanding of ppeat restoration and mangrove rehabilitation efforts at the provincial and local levels. Participants include local government organizations, universities, NGO, development partners involved in projects within pronvinces and regencies, private sector, and law enforcement agencies. The action plan includes:
i.. Public consultation of Annual Action Plan for Peatland Restoration (provincial and district levels)
Public consultation on Annual Action Plan for Accelerated Mangrove Rehabilitation (provincial and district levels)
ii. Identification and inventory of mangrove rehabilitation target areas (provincial and district levels)
iii. Coordination for Technical Approvals for Mangrove Rehabilitation Plans (provincial and district levels)
3. Catchment/Basin level:
a. Peat ecosystem management is based on Hydrological Units (KHG), which are defined as peat ecosystems located between two rivers, between a river and the sea, or in swamps (Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 in conjunction with Government Regulation No. 57 of 2016).
b. In carrying out peat restoration and mangrove rehabilitation, which includes socialization, education, and institutional strengthening, BRGM conducts activities based on Hydrological Units (KHG) and Mangrove Landscape Units (KLM). Action plan: Annual Action Plans for Peat Restoration and Annual Plans for Accelerated Mangrove Rehabilitation.
4. Local/site level:
a. BRGM promotes awareness and education to enhance participation and understanding among stakeholders at the village level. Participants include village officials, community leaders, community groups, and local law enforcement.
b. RGM provides various trainings to empower communities in the management and utilization of peat and mangrove ecosystems, including:
i. Peat Farmer Field Schools: Located in Self-Caring Peat Villages / Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut (DMPG), this training covers topics such as non-burning land management, peat-friendly horticulture, organic fertilizer production, capacity-building for community groups, branding support, and skills training (e.g., sewing and purun weaving).
ii. Mangrove Community Field Schools: Located in Self-Caring Mangrove Villages / Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut(DMPM), this training includes planting mangroves using various planting patterns, processing mangrove products, developing mangrove ecotourism, capacity-building for community groups, branding support, and training in natural dye and mangrove batik.
Success story:
1. Community Group Penghijauan Maju Bersama: the members were mangrove illegal loggers for charcoal making, now they initiate to develop “Fish House” which requires the presence of mangrove plants as a breeding habitat for fish. This Group also empowers women to process fish harvest into fish crackers, which

are currently in high demand.
2. Community Group Bina Pesisir Cinta Damai: this group creates innovation to manage mangrove rehabilitation planting area through blocks to make it easier for monitoring, evaluation, and surveillance activities.
Action plan: BRGM Work Plans for 2023 and 2024

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Rencana Kerja BRGM Tahun 2024

Rencana Kerja BRGM Tahun 2023

Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 57 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2014 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut

Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Restorasi Gambut dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove

Rencana Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut Nasional 2020-2049

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) that focus on wetlands have been established? {16.2}
a) at Ramsar Sites
☑ G=More than #

››› 8

b) at other wetlands
☑ G=More than #

››› 2

16.2 Additional information
››› Indonesia has several centers that focus on wetlands, including:
1. Visitor centres at Ramsar sites:
- Danau Sentarum National Park
- Tanjung Puting National Park
- Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve
- Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Park
- Berbak National Park
- Sembilang National Park
- Menipo Nature Recreational Area
- Wasur National Park
2. Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) established a Mangrove Literacy House in Bangka Belitung Province as an educational facility for early-age learning about mangrove ecosystems. This literacy house is equipped with books focusing on environmental themes. One of the key features of the Mangrove Literacy House is "Pintar Belajar Mangrove dan Gambut" smart learning application. The app contains hundreds of digital books from the Balai Pustaka collection along with educational videos on mangrove and peatland themed produces by BRGM.
3. Indonesia in collaboration with the United Arab Emirates is working on establishing the International Mangrove Research Center.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {16.3}
Please select only one per square.

a) ensure stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

16.3 Additional information
››› Indonesia ensures stakeholder participation in the decision-making process for wetland planning and management through:
1. Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management Plans developed by local governments in accordance with Government Regulation No. 57/2016 on Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management. This involves:
a. The establishment of Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut

b. Engaging communities in Other Land Use Areas and private sector to restore degraded peat hydrological area through bulding canal blocking structures, monitoring groundwater levels, as well as vegetation rehabilitation.
2. Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) involves stakeholders from related local government organizations, universities, NGOs, development partners working on projects at the provincial and/or district levels, and law enforcement agencies in the planning process from the provincial to site levels. The action plan includes:
a. Public consultation of Annual Action Plan for Peatland Restoration (provincial and district levels)
b. Public consultation on Annual Action Plan for Accelerated Mangrove Rehabilitation (provincial and district levels)
c. Identification and inventory of mangrove rehabilitation target areas (provincial and district levels)
d. Coordination for Technical Approvals for Mangrove Rehabilitation Plans (provincial and district levels)
e. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent for communities and village governments before peatland restoration or mangrove rehabilitation activities commence.
Coordination is taking place with local government to ensure well information, as so far the Ramsar Sites in Indonesia are having status of Protected/Conservation Areas managed by the Technical Implementation Unit of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.4}
☑ D=Planned

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.5}
☑ A=Yes

16.5 Additional information
››› e.g. the Decree of the Head of National Development Planning Agency No.89/2020 on the Establishment of Strategic Coordination Team for Wetland Management to Achieve the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and Low-Carbon Development

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share the Convention's implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: {16.6}
Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	☐ D=Planned ☐ C=Partially ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

16.6 Additional information
››› The Administrative Authority maintains an intensive communication with the Ramsar site managers, particularly for updating the Ramsar Information Sheet. Regular communication mechanisms are also in place with other ministries, and National Focal Points of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, especially when preparing Indonesia's position for Convention meetings. Indonesia also has National Partnership on the Management of Migratory Birds (Chaired by Ministry of Environment and Forestry)

16.7 Has your country organized any Convention on Wetlands-branded World Wetlands Day events, whether led by government or NGOs, since COP14? {16.7}
☑ A=Yes

16.7 Additional information
››› Indonesia commemorated World Wetlands Days annually with various activities over the year, both in national and regional level. For instance, in 2024, elementary students from Adiwiyata schools were invited participate in the celebration of WWD in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry building. In 2023, the WWD event was held in collaboration with Tanjung Jabung Timur government in Berbak Sembilang National Park.

16.8 Did your country undertake any campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife during the World Wetlands Days since COP14? {16.8}
☑ A=Yes

16.8 Additional information
››› Indonesia initiated various wetland-related projects including awareness program that highlight the importance of wetlands. For instance, the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) actively disseminates information on the benefits and sustainable management of wetland ecosystem, with a particular focus on peatland and mangrove.

16.9 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {18.5}
☑ A=Yes

16.9 Additional Information
››› Each Technical Implementation Unit in Indonesia, including each Ramsar site managers, are actively using their individual social media platforms to promote information regarding wetland management activities.

Target 17
Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention's fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

17.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Since COP14, has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management efforts in other countries? {17.3}
☑ Z=Not Applicable

17.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed the development of projects by the agency? {17.4}
☑ Z=Not Applicable

17.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance since COP14] Has your country received financial support specifically for national wetland conservation and management: {17.5}
Please select only one per square.

a) from development assistance agencies of another country?	☐ Z=Not applicable ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes
b) from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies?	☐ Z=Not applicable ☐ B=No ☑ A=Yes

17.3 Additional information

for example from which countries or agencies
››› Indonesia has received development assistance from other countries, including:
1. The Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) collaborates with GIZ (funded by the German govenment) on the project "Improving the Aquaculture System for Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems in North Kalimantan, between 2023-2024
2. BRGM in collaboration with GGGI (funded by Canadian govenrment) is working on the project "Nature Based Solution for Climate Smart Livelihood in mangrove Landscapes (NASCLIM), set to last five years.
3. BRGM conducted a feasibility study on Green Peatland Economy Project with GGGI.
4. BRGM is working with UNOPS (proposed funding from the FFEM of the French government) to seek funding for the project "Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Mangrove Ecosystem Management in West Kalimantan.
5. Indonesian govenment has established a Memorandum of Understanding with the Japanese government specifically adressing sustainable lake management. Several activities have been undertaken under this cooperation, including:
a. Lake management training in Japan that was held in 2019 and 2020.
b. Technical guidance on the "Indonesia Lake Conservation Program", held online in January 2021 involving relevant stakeholders from both central and regional government.
c. Indonesia-Japan Workshop on Sustainable Lake Management of Lake Rawapening and Lake Tondano in 2021
d. A field visit and workshop on Sustainable Management of Lake Rawapening, held from 20-22 December

2022.
Assistance received from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies:
1. Through GEF funding, IMPLI (Integrated Management of Peatlands in Indonesia) project was carried out at Ramsar sites Berbak National Park and Sembilang National Park, which includes peatland ecosystem management and protection programs such as peatland ecosystem characteristics inventory on a 1:50,000 scale, community-based peatland ecosystem restoration through the establishment of Peatland Independent Villages.
2. Through World Bank funding, BRGM is executing the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience (M4CR) project, which includes planting 75,000 ha of mangroves in degraded areas. The project outputs are:
a, Strengthening policy and instution for mangrove management
b. Rehabilitating and promoting sustainable mangrove management
c. Improving livelihood opportunities for mangrove communities

17.4 Has any financial support from the national budget been provided by your country to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands? {17.6}
☑ A=Yes

17.4 Additional information

If “yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities.
››› Referring to the book Protected Area Funding in Indonesia, the national protected area system in Indonesia faces a considerable financial shortfall in the order of US$80 million per year for the annual operating budget. This shortfall is further exacerbated by the increased investment required to implement the current ambitious plans to expand the marine conservation system to cover the underrepresented areas.
Current national budget distributions to the protected areas system are not based on management functions or biodiversity value. The allocation seem to be based on a division of the overall directorate budget rather than prioritizing protected areas according to their biodiversity significance and management needs. The existing budget process needs to be reviewed, along with training in financial planning techniques for responsible staff in relevant planning departments. In particular, protected area manager should receive training to promote the efficient use of current resources and to explore alternative funding sourves at the local level.

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the national Ramsar /wetland committee? {18.1}
☑ B=No

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Convention on Wetland’s Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {18.2}
☑ B=No

18.3 Has your country received assistance from any of the following UN or other global and regional bodies and agencies in implementing the Convention on Wetlands since COP14? {18.3}

a) UNEP	☐
b) FAO	☑
c) UNECE	☐
d) UNFCCC	☑
e) Global Environment Facility	☑
f) UNDP	☐
g) UNESCO	☐
h) World Health Organization	☐
i) World Meteorological Organization	☐

j) ITTO	☐
k) The Convention's IOPs	☐

18.3 Additional information

For example describe the support and indicate the amount of funding.
››› Assistance received from UN or other global and regional bodies in implementing the Convention on Wetlands, including:
1. Green Climate Fund
Mangrove and Peat Restoration Agency (BRGM) is working on a GCF-funded initiative focused on reducing emissions through rewetting across two landscapes, improving the resilience of vulnerable people living in and around the two peatland landscapes, and reducing risk of important losses of lives, health, economic and environmental impacts by significantly reducing the risk of peatland fires affecting the Indo-Malay region. The proposed project is being developed in partnership with the Indonesia Environment Fund (as National Direct Entity) and FAO.
2. Global Environment Facility
At Berbak and Sembilang National Park, the Integrated Mangement of Peatlands in Indonesia (IMPLI) project implements peatland ecosystem management and protection programs. These include the peatland ecosystem characteristic inventory at a 1:50,000 scale and community-based peatland restoration through the establishment of Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut.
3. World Bank: Through World Bank funding, BRGM is executing the Mangrove for Coastal Resilience (M4CR) project, which includes planting 75,000 ha of mangroves in degraded areas. The project outputs are:
- Strengthening policy and institution for mangrove management
- Rehabilitating and promoting sustainable mangrove management
- Improving livelihood opportunities for mangrove communities

18.4 Has your country established international network(s), such as twinning arrangements, to facilitate knowledge sharing and training related to wetlands that share common features? {18.4}
☑ A=Yes

18.4 Additional information
››› Indonesia has established international networks on wetland, including:
1. Tanjung Puting National Park with the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in the United States, forming a Sister Protected Area
2. Indonesia in collaboration with United Arab Emirates are building an International Mangrove Research Center

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

International Mangrove Research Center

Sister Protected Area

18.7 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {18.8}
☑ A=Yes

18.7 Additional information

If "yes", please list which regional networks or initiatives
››› EAAFP - East Asian Australian Flyway Partnership

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

19.3 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes (Resolution XIV.11)? {19.2}
☑ C=Partially

19.3 Additional information
››› Indonesia has established 247 educational units and community organizations/groups that are environmentally and forestry-conscious.

19.4 How many training events for wetland site managers have occurred since COP14? {19.3}
a) at Ramsar Sites

☑ G=More than #

››› 15

b) at other wetlands
☑ G=More than #

››› 15

19.4 Additional information
››› Indonesia has conducted several training programmes for wetland site managers:
At Ramsar sites:
1. Berbak and Sembilang National Park
- Forest and Land Fire Training for ""Masyarakat Peduli Api"" community in 2 locations
- Forest Fire Control Tarining for fire crew in 2023 and 2024
- Mobile-based Geograpic Information System Training
2. Menipo Nature Recreational Park:
For TWA Menipo officers:
- Wildlife conflict mitigation training
- Birdwatching training
- Forest fire mitigation training
- Investigation/intelligence training and education for Forest Rangers
For the local communities around TWA Menipo:
- Natural dye training
- Ecotourism interpretation training
- Marketing and quality control training
- Photography training
- Seasonal calender and work plan drafting training
3. Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve
- Drone pilot training and certification
- Mangrove nursery training
- Smart Patrol technical guidance
- Waste management technical guidance
- Shooting training
At other wetland areas:
1. Business incubation for 81 local community groups in 2022-2023
2. Sekolah Lapang Petani Gambut / Peat Farmer Field School at Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut locations. The training includes:
- Land management without burning
- Peat-friendly holticultural farming training
- Organic fertilizer production training
- Capacity building for local community groups
- Assistance in product labeling/branding
- Capacity building for Village-Owned Enterprises
- Sewing and weaving training
3. Sekolah Lapang Masyarakat Mangrove / Mangrove Community Field School at Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut locations. The training includes:
- Mangrove planting techniques on various planting pattern according to field needs (intensive planting patterns, enrichment, spaced clusters, and silvofishery)
- Training in processing various mangrove products
- Mangrove ecotourism development training
- Capacity building for local community groups
- Assistance in product labeling/branding
- Capacity building for Village-Owned Enterprises
- Training in using natural mangrove dyes and mangrove batik production
4. Mangrove batik training and fish product processing training for women.

19.5 Have you (AA) used your previous National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {19.4}
☑ D=Planned

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

☑ A=Good

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

››› Indonesia has launched IBSAP Document for 2025-2035 period., then will adopted in RPJMN Document 2025-2029 and Presidential Regulation Number 111/2022 on Implementing of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
IBSAP:
National target 16
Mainstreaming Biodiversity into National Development
16.1. Enhancement of biodiversity knowledge through formal and non-formal EN education
16.2. Strengthening communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) on biodiversity
16.3. Formulating of plan and implementation for biodiversity management atnational level.
16.4.Formulating of plan and implementation for biodiversity management at regional (provincial, regency/city, and village) levels
16.5. Developing a system on biodiversity economic accounting to measure monetary and non-monetary impacts
National SDGs:
Target 15.7 Increasing the number of biodiversity utilization entities by 1,800 units/year

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Indonesia NBSAP

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

☑ C=Limiting

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

››› To address the drivers of wetland loss and degradation, Indonesia has national targets to ensure that the usage of water respects the needs of wetland ecosystem to make sure that the ecosystem services are provided and their functions are fulfilled.
- Targets in Indonesia National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans:
National Target 6. Reduce Risks and Negative Impacts of Environmental Pollution on Biodiversity
6.1. Management of liquid waste pollution leaked into the environment
6.2. Management of plastic waste in inland and marine water
6.3. Control of pesticide use
6.4. Monitoring and management of eutrophication
6.5. Identification of marine debris impacts on biodiversity
- SDGs Targets aligned with national targets under the IBSAP:
National Target 15.8: Handle at least 540 criminal and civil cases in environment and forestry sector from the baseline of 273 cases in 2020.

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Indonesia NBSAP

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

››› To promote the wise use of water and wetlands by the public and private sectors, Indonesia has several targets to be achieved by 2045 in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plan (IBSAP):
National Target 6. Reduce Risks and Negative Impacts of Environmental Pollution on Biodiversity
6.1. Management of liquid waste pollution leaked into the environment
6.2. Management of plastic waste in inland and marine water
6.3. Control of pesticide use
6.4. Monitoring and management of eutrophication
6.5. Identification of marine debris impacts on biodiversity
National Target 9. Sustainable Cultivation Practices in the Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries Sectors
9.1. Implementation of sustainable management in forests and land EN
9.2. Implementation of sustainable management in agricultural sectors (food, horticulture, and plantation)9.3. Implementation of sustainable management in aquaculture
9.4. Risk management of impact on biodiversity utilization and development
9.5. Advancement of standards on sustainable cultivation in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries
National Target 8. Sustainable Use of Biological Resources for People’s Welfare
8.2. Capacity building for law enforcement officers in implementing regulation related to biodiversity crimes
8.3. Mitigation of wildlife spill-over and ecosystem degradation to human health
8.4. Management on the sustainable use of wildlife, fish, and its derivatives trade
8.5. Implementation of traditional knowledge and practices based on ecosystem approaches and local wisdom on the use of biodiversity
8.6. Monitoring the impact of bycatch
8.7. Strengthening policies and regulations related to food waste, including guidance for food waste management in hotel, restaurant/cafe, and catering sectors
8.8. Utilization of native species as sources of food, medicine, biomaterials, and bioenergy
8.9. Utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
National Target 18 Achieving Transparency from private and financial sectors on the management of biodiversity and reducing the negative impacts of the business operations on biodiversity
National Target 20. Incentive reforms to support biodiversity management
20.1 The development of incentives related to biodiversity management
- SDGs Targets aligned with national targets under the IBSAP:
1. Aligned with National Target 6 of IBSAP:
Target 15.8: Handle at least 540 criminal and civil cases in environment and forestry sector from the baseline of 273 cases in 2020.
2. Aligned with National Target 9 of IBSAP:
- Target 12.5 Increase the number of registered eco-friendly products in government's procurement of goods and services to 25 products. Also raise the number of eco-labelling implementation documents for the procurement of goods and services to 25 documents.
Target 12.8 The installed capacity of power plants from renewable energy is targeted to reach 19.8 Gigawatt from the baseline of 10.2 GW in 2019.
- Target 14.4 Increase the number of marine/aquatic protected areas to 26.9 million hectares. The baseline in 2020 is 24.11 million hectares.
3. Aligned with National Target 18 of IBSAP:
- Target 13.1 :
1.1 The average number of victims from hydrometeorological disasters in disaster-prone areas is targeted to be a maximum of 0.2 per 100.000 people annually
1.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies are planned and implemented in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
1.3 The percentage reduction in the potential GDP loss in climate-hazard affected sectors is targeted at 1.15% of GDP for the period 2015-2030
- Target 13.2:
1.1 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission is targeted at 16.35%. Baseline year 2019: 22.60%
1.2 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity is targeted at 29.91% from the baseline of 22.80% in 2019
- Target 14.1 Achieve a reduction in the percentage of waste disposed in the sea, compared to the baseline of 60%
- Target 14.3 Maintain the proportion of fish caught within safe biological limits at <100% (proportion (%) = marine capture fisheries production / maximum sustainable yield). Baseline year 2020: 71.14%

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

☑ C=Limiting

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

››› To control and eradicate invasive alien species, Indonesia has several targets to be achieved by 2045 in the National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plan (IBSAP):
National Target 5. Reduce the Introduction and establishment of Invasive Alien Species
5.1. Identification of invasive alien species (IAS) that threaten terrestrial, inland, and marine waters
5.2. Prevention of IAS introduction
5.3. Control and management of IAS impacts
5.4. Strengthening policies and regulations for IAS control
SDGs Targets aligned with national targets 5 under the IBSAP:
Target 4.7; Encourage equal access and compulsory 12-year education, one of which is through the provision of educational facilities and infrastructure program
Target 8.4; Preparation of 10 documents on the implementation strategy for achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Target 9.4; Increase reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector by 2.9% (base year 20l9: 0.6%)
Target 12.1; Preparation of 10 documents on the implementation strategy for achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Target 12.2;
2.1 Preparation of 20 drafts of standard handling of Toxic and Hazardous Materials (B3) and application of circular economy in industrial development.
2.2 Increasing the percentage of reduction and elimination of mercury from the baseline of 50 tons of mercury use by 20% (10 tons):
2.3 Increasing the percentage of reduction in the level of ozone-depleting fuel consumption from the baseline by 25.25%; 2.4 Increasing the amount of B3 waste managed by 539,8 million tons (cumulative).
Base year 20l8: 367,3 million tons.
Target 12.3; 3.1 The amount of waste managed nationally reached 339,4 million tons (cumulative). Base year 20l9: 67,45 million tons.

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 5]

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing
☑ C=Limiting

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets
››› Indonesia has commited to maintain and restore ecological character of Ramsar sites by setting goals in Indonesia's NBSAP and SDGs targets. Below are the relevant national targets:
National Target 3 Achieving effective protection and management of protected areas and regions with high biodiversity value in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
National Target 4. Protection and Conservation of Species and Genetic Diversity
4.1. Inventory and monitoring of populations and habitat suitability of the targeted species
4.2. Protection of the genetic diversity of target species
4.3. Protection and restoration of the genetic diversity in cultivated species
4.4. Ex-situ species management
4.5. Human-wildlife and aquatic conflict management
4.6. Risk extinction assessment and monitoring of selected taxa
4.7. Protected, conserved, and/or utilized of aquatic biodiversity management are enhanced
4.8. Germ plasm facility to preserve genetic resources are maintained and developed
National Target 8. Sustainable Use of Biological Resources for People’s Welfare
8.2. Capacity building for law enforcement officers in implementing regulation related to biodiversity crimes
8.3. Mitigation of wildlife spill-over and ecosystem degradation to human health
8.4. Management on the sustainable use of wildlife, fish, and its derivatives trade
8.5. Implementation of traditional knowledge and practices based on ecosystem approaches and local wisdom on the use of biodiversity
8.6. Monitoring the impact of bycatch
8.7. Strengthening policies and regulations related to food waste, including guidance for food waste management in hotel, restaurant/cafe, and catering sectors8.8. Utilization of native species as sources of food, medicine, biomaterials, and bioenergy
8.9. Utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
Related SDGs Targets aligned with National Target 3:
Target 11.4:
- 4.1 Reducing disaster impacts in high-risk areas, targeting a maximum of 0.2 victims per 100,000 people annually
- 4.2 minimizing GDP loss from disasters to 0.10%
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilizzation in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%
Target 15.1 Increasing the number of advance Forest Management Units (Baseline 2020: 10 units)
Target 15.4 Increasing the population size of 25 endangered species
6. Aligned with National Target 8 of IBSAP:
Target 15.5 Handle at least 540 cases of criminal and civil cases in environmmental and forestry sectors (Baseline 2020: 273 cases)
7. Aligned with National Target 8 of IBSAP:
- Target 13.1 :
1.1 The average number of victims from hydrometeorological disasters in disaster-prone areas is targeted to be a maximum of 0.2 per 100.000 people annually
1.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies are planned and implemented in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
1.3 The percentage reduction in the potential GDP loss in climate-hazard affected sectors is targeted at 1.15% of GDP for the period 2015-2030
- Target 13.2:
1.1 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission is targeted at 16.35%. Baseline year 2019: 22.60%
1.2 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity is targeted at 29.91% from the baseline of

22.80% in 2019
- Target 14.1 Achieve a reduction in the percentage of waste disposed in the sea, compared to the baseline of 60%
- Target 14.3 Maintain the proportion of fish caught within safe biological limits at <100% (proportion (%) = marine capture fisheries production / maximum sustainable yield). Baseline year 2020: 71.14%

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4, and 10]

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

☑ C=Limiting

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

››› To address the threats that could change the ecological character of Ramsar sites, Indonesia has set National Targets in the Indonesia NBSAP and National SDGs Target as follows:
IBSAP Targets:
National Target 3 Achieving effective protection and management of protected areas and regions with high biodiversity value in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
National Target 4. Protection and Conservation of Species and Genetic Diversity
4.1. Inventory and monitoring of populations and habitat suitability of the targeted species
4.2. Protection of the genetic diversity of target species
4.3. Protection and restoration of the genetic diversity in cultivated species
4.4. Ex-situ species management
4.5. Human-wildlife and aquatic conflict management
4.6. Risk extinction assessment and monitoring of selected taxa
4.7. Protected, conserved, and/or utilized of aquatic biodiversity management are enhanced
4.8. Germ plasm facility to preserve genetic resources are maintained and developed
National Target 9. Sustainable Cultivation Practices in the Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries Sectors
9.1. Implementation of sustainable management in forests and land EN
9.2. Implementation of sustainable management in agricultural sectors (food, horticulture, and plantation)9.3. Implementation of sustainable management in aquaculture
9.4. Risk management of impact on biodiversity utilization and development
9.5. Advancement of standards on sustainable cultivation in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries
National SDGs Targets aligned with IBSAP
1. Aligned with National Target 3:
Target 11.4:
- 4.1 Reducing disaster impacts in high-risk areas, targeting a maximum of 0.2 victims per 100,000 people annually
- 4.2 minimizing GDP loss from disasters to 0.10%
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilization in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%
Target 15.1 Increasing the number of advance Forest Management Units (Baseline 2020: 10 units)
Target 15.4 Increasing the population size of 25 endangered species
2. Aligned with National Target 4
- Target 15.5 Handle at least 540 cases of criminal and civil cases in environmental and forestry sectors (Baseline 2020: 273 cases)
3. Aligned with National Target 9
- Target 12.5 Increase the number of registered eco-friendly products in government's procurement of goods and services to 25 products. Also raise the number of eco-labelling implementation documents for the procurement of goods and services to 25 documents.
- Target 12.8 The installed capacity of power plants from renewable energy is targeted to reach 19.8 Gigawatt from the baseline of 10.2 GW in 2019.
- Target 14.4 Increase the number of marine/aquatic protected areas to 26.9 million hectares. The baseline in 2020 is 24.11 million hectares.

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

☑ B=Adequate

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

››› Indonesia has committed to actively promote the conservation and management of wetlands. The National Wetland Inventories initiatives has been incorporated into Indonesia National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and into the national SDGs goals.
Indonesia NBSAP Targets:
National Target 1 Integration of Protection for High Biodiversity Value Areas and Ecosystem into the Integrated Land and Marine Spatial Planning.
National Target 2 Enhancing Effort in Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reclamation
- 2.1. Increasing the restoration of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, marine coastal areas, and small islands ecosystem.
- 2.2 Enhancement the effectiveness of terrestrial, inland water, marine coastal area, and small island ecosystem restoration.
National Target 3 Achieving effective protection and management of protected areas and regions with high biodiversity value in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
National Target 4. Protection and Conservation of Species and Genetic Diversity
4.1. Inventory and monitoring of populations and habitat suitability of the targeted species
4.2. Protection of the genetic diversity of target species
4.3. Protection and restoration of the genetic diversity in cultivated species
4.4. Ex-situ species management
4.5. Human-wildlife and aquatic conflict management
4.6. Risk extinction assessment and monitoring of selected taxa
4.7. Protected, conserved, and/or utilized of aquatic biodiversity management are enhanced
4.8. Germ plasm facility to preserve genetic resources are maintained and developed
National Target 5. Reduce the Introduction and establishment of Invasive Alien Species
5.1. Identification of invasive alien species (IAS) that threaten terrestrial, inland, and marine waters
5.2. Prevention of IAS introduction
5.3. Control and management of IAS impacts
5.4. Strengthening policies and regulations for IAS control
National Target 15. Enhance knowledge through integrated biodiversity data and information
15.1. Strengthening the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (BKKHI)
15.2. Strengthening the monitoring of implementation on biodiversity management in national/regional development planning
15.3. Enhancing Citizen Science participation in providing biodiversity data and information
15.4. Enhancing data and information management capacities for biodiversity
National SDGs Goals:
1. Aligned with National Target 1 and National Target 2 of IBSAP
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilizzation in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%)
Target 15.1 Increasing the national forest cover to 420,000 hectares per year (Baseline year 2020: 366,000 hectares)
15.2 Increasing the number of advanced Forest Management Units. Baseline year 2020: 10 units.
15.4 Increasing the population number of 25 endangered species.
2. Aligned with National Target 3 IBSAP

Target 11.4:
- 4.1 Reducing disaster impacts in high-risk areas, targeting a maximum of 0.2 victims per 100,000 people annually
- 4.2 minimizing GDP loss from disasters to 0.10%
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilization in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%
Target 15.1 Increasing the number of advance Forest Management Units (Baseline 2020: 10 units)
Target 15.4 Increasing the population size of 25 endangered species
3. Aligned with National Target 4 IBSAP
Target 15.5 Handle at least 540 cases of criminal and civil cases in environmental and forestry sectors (Baseline 2020: 273 cases)
4. Aligned with National Target 5 IBSAP
Target 4.7 Encourage equal access and compulsory 12-year education, one of which is through the provision of educational facilities and infrastructure program
Target 8.4 Preparation of 10 documents on the implementation strategy for achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Target 9.4 Increase reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector by 2.9% (base year 20l9: 0.6%)
Target 12.1 Preparation of 10 documents on the implementation strategy for achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Target 12.2
- 2.1 Preparation of 20 drafts of standard handling of Toxic and Hazardous Materials (B3) and application of circular economy in industrial development.
- 2.2 Increasing the percentage of reduction and elimination of mercury from the baseline of 50 tons of mercury use by 20% (10 tons):
- 2.3 Increasing the percentage of reduction in the level of ozone-depleting fuel consumption from the baseline by 25.25%; 2.4 Increasing the amount of B3 waste managed by 539,8 million tons (cumulative). Base year 20l8: 367,3 million tons.
Target 12.3; 3.1 The amount of waste managed nationally reached 339,4 million tons (cumulative). Base year 20l9: 67,45 million tons.

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15]

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing
☑ C=Limiting

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets
››› Indonesia has several targets incorporated into Indonesia National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and the national SDGs targets to wisely use the wetlands, as follows:
Indonesia NBSAP Targets:
National Target 1 Integration of Protection for High Biodiversity Value Areas and Ecosystem into the Integrated Land and Marine Spatial Planning.
National Target 8. Sustainable Use of Biological Resources for People's Welfare
8.2. Capacity building for law enforcement officers in implementing regulation related to biodiversity crimes
8.3. Mitigation of wildlife spill-over and ecosystem degradation to human health
8.4. Management on the sustainable use of wildlife, fish, and its derivatives trade
8.5. Implementation of traditional knowledge and practices based on ecosystem approaches and local wisdom on the use of biodiversity
8.6. Monitoring the impact of bycatch
8.7. Strengthening policies and regulations related to food waste, including guidance for food waste management in hotel, restaurant/cafe, and catering sectors
8.8. Utilization of native species as sources of food, medicine, biomaterials, and bioenergy
8.9. Utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
National Target 9. Sustainable Cultivation Practices in the Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries Sectors
9.1. Implementation of sustainable management in forests and land EN
9.2. Implementation of sustainable management in agricultural sectors (food, horticulture, and plantation)
9.3. Implementation of sustainable management in aquaculture
9.4. Risk management of impact on biodiversity utilization and development
9.5. Advancement of standards on sustainable cultivation in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries
National Target 18 Achieving transparency in the private and financial sector in the management of biodiversity and reducing the negative impacts of business operations on biodiversity.
National SDGs Target that is aligned with National Targets under the IBSAP:
1. Aligned with National Target 1:
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilization in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%)
Target 15.1 Increasing the national forest cover to 420,000 hectares per year (Baseline year 2020: 366,000 hectares)
15.2 Increasing the number of advanced Forest Management Units. Baseline year 2020: 10 units.
15.4 Increasing the population number of 25 endangered species.
2. Aligned with National Target 8:
Target 13.1
1.1 The average number of victims from hydrometeorological disasters in disaster-prone areas is targeted to be a maximum of 0.2 per 100.000 people annually
1.2 National disaster risk reduction strategies are planned and implemented in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
1.3 The percentage reduction in the potential GDP loss in climate-hazard affected sectors is targeted at 1.15% of GDP for the period 2015-2030
- Target 13.2:
1.1 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission is targeted at 16.35%. Baseline year 2019: 22.60%
1.2 The percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity is targeted at 29.91% from the baseline of

22.80% in 2019
- Target 14.1 Achieve a reduction in the percentage of waste disposed in the sea, compared to the baseline of 60%
- Target 14.3 Maintain the proportion of fish caught within safe biological limits at <100% (proportion (%) = marine capture fisheries production / maximum sustainable yield). Baseline year 2020: 71.14%
3. Aligned with National Target 9
- Target 12.5 Increase the number of registered eco-friendly products in government's procurement of goods and services to 25 products. Also raise the number of eco-labelling implementation documents for the procurement of goods and services to 25 documents.
- Target 12.8 The installed capacity of power plants from renewable energy is targeted to reach 19.8 Gigawatt from the baseline of 10.2 GW in 2019.
- Target 14.4 Increase the number of marine/aquatic protected areas to 26.9 million hectares. The baseline in 2020 is 24.11 million hectares.
4. Aligned with National Target 18
Target 14.6 Increase the access to funding for small-scale marine and fishery enterprises.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

››› Indonesia has been adopting "Traditional Knowledge" in IBSAP Document (2025-2045), especially in National Target 17:

National Target 17. The inclusive participation and representation of communities in planning, policy formulation, and access to biodiversity

17.1. Participation of stakeholders in planning for the protection and management of preservation areas

17.2. Enhancement of local and traditional communities participatory in accessing and managing biodiversity

17.3. Increase representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in biodiversity management

17.4. Increase local, women, youth, and persons with disabilities involvement through strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks

17.5. Establishment platforms and mechanisms for local, women, youth, and persons with disabilities involvement to access information and participate in biodiversity management

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 12 and 13]

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

☑ B=Medium

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

☑ B=Adequate

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

››› Indonesia has several targets in the NBSAP and national SDGs related to the demonstration, documentation, and dissemination of wetland function, services, and benefits, as follows:
National Target 2. Enhancing Effort in Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reclamation
2.1. Increasing the restoration of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, marine coastal areas, and small islands ecosystem.
2.2 Enhancing the effectiveness of terrestrial, inland water, marine coastal area, and small island ecosystem restoration.
National Target 11. Increasing green and blue public open spaces in urban areas
11.1. Monitoring of Green and Blue Open Spaces
11.2. Planning and development of Green and Blue Open Spaces within public access in urban areas
National Target 12
Achieving the sustainable utilization and fair and equitable benefit sharing from genetic resources and traditional knowledge.
National SDGs that is aligned with National Targets under the IBSAP:
1. Aligned with National Target 2:
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilization in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%)
Target 15.1 Increasing the national forest cover to 420,000 hectares per year (Baseline year 2020: 366,000 hectares)
15.2 Increasing the number of advanced Forest Management Units. Baseline year 2020: 10 units.
15.4 Increasing the population number of 25 endangered species.
2. Aligned with National Target 12
Target 11.3 The Cultural Development Index reaches 62.7 (Baseline year 2019: 55.23)

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8, and 11]

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

☑ C=Limiting

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

››› Indonesia has several targets in the NBSAP and national SDGs related to the demonstration, documentation, and dissemination of wetland function, services, and benefits, as follows:
Targets under IBSAP:
National Target 2. Enhancing Effort in Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reclamation
2.1. Increasing the restoration of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, marine coastal ENareas, and small islands ecosystem.
2.2 Enhancement the effectiveness of terrestrial, inland water, marine coastal area, and small island ecosystem restoration.
National Target 7. Reduce Risk and Strengthened Climate Resilience on Biodiversity
7.1. Identification and management of climate change impacts on biodiversity
7.2. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in land-based and marine sectors
7.3. Monitoring and management of the impacts of ocean warming and acidification
National Target 10. Increasing sustainable use of ecosystem services
10.1. Identification and measurement of the economic value of enviromental function and services
10.2. Strengthening ecosystem functions for disaster risk reduction
10.3. Enhancement of Nature Reserve and Conservation Areas for the implementation of carbon economic valuation
10.4. The Development of sustainable nature-based tourism
National SDGs aligned with IBSAP:
1. Aligned with National Target 2
Target 14.2
- 2.1 Improving maritime, fishery, and marine management through accurate data on fish stock utilization in 11 Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 11 Fisheries Management Area)
- Establishing 11 governance model pilot projects for Fisheries Management Area (Baseline 2020: 3 Fisheries Management Areas)
Target 14.5 Controlling illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing and other destructive activities, with 98% compliance from marine and fishery business actors (Baseline 2020: 94.76%)
Target 15.1 Increasing the national forest cover to 420,000 hectares per year (Baseline year 2020: 366,000 hectares)
15.2 Increasing the number of advanced Forest Management Units. Baseline year 2020: 10 units.
15.4 Increasing the population number of 25 endangered species.
2. Aligned with National Target 7
Target 6.31 Enhancing the Water Quality Index to 55.6 (Baseline year 2019: 52.65)
Target 2.3 Protecting the designated rice paddy land as Sustainable Food Agriculture Land to 100% (Baseline year 2019: 50%)
Target 14.1 Decreasing the percentage of waste entering the ocean by 60% from the baseline
3. Aligned with National Target 10
Increasing the national forest cover by 420,000 hectares annually (Baseline year 2020: 366,000 hectares)

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10, 14 and 15]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

☑ A=High

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

☑ C=Limiting

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

››› Indonesia has established national targets within its IBSAP (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) and National SDGs to address Target 13 Enhanced Sustainability:
National Target 9. Sustainable Cultivation Practices in the Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries Sectors
9.1. Implementation of sustainable management in forests and land EN
9.2. Implementation of sustainable management in agricultural sectors (food, horticulture, and plantation)9.3. Implementation of sustainable management in aquaculture
9.4. Risk management of impact on biodiversity utilization and development
9.5. Advancement of standards on sustainable cultivation in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries
National Target 16. Mainstreaming Biodiversity into National Development
16.1. Enhancement of biodiversity knowledge through formal and non-formal EN education
16.2. Strengthening communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA) on biodiversity
16.3. Formulating of plan and implementation for biodiversity management atnational level.
16.4.Formulating of plan and implementation for biodiversity management at regional (provincial, regency/city, and village) levels
16.5. Developing a system on biodiversity economic accounting to measure monetary and non-monetary impacts
National Target 18 Achieving Transparency from private and financial sectors on the management of biodiversity and reducing the negative impacts of the business operations on biodiversity
National Sustainable Development Goals:
1. Aligned with National Target 9 of IBSAP
- Target 12.5 Increase the number of registered eco-friendly products in government's procurement of goods and services to 25 products. Also raise the number of eco-labelling implementation documents for the procurement of goods and services to 25 documents.
- Target 12.8 The installed capacity of power plants from renewable energy is targeted to reach 19.8 Gigawatt from the baseline of 10.2 GW in 2019.
- Target 14.4 Increase the number of marine/aquatic protected areas to 26.9 million hectares. The baseline in 2020 is 24.11 million hectares.
2. Aligned with National Target 16
Target 15.7 Increase the number of biodiversity utilization entities to 1,800 units per year
3. Aligned with National Target 18
Target 14.6 Increase the access to funding for small-scale marine and fishery enterprises.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Additional Information

››› Lack of capacity of human resources, financing and political will

Goal 4

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21]

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

››› Indonesia has established national targets within its IBSAP (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) to address Target 16 on Wetlands conservation and wise use:

National Target 15. Enhance knowledge through integrated biodiversity data and information

15.1. Strengthening the Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (BKKHI)

15.2. Strengthening the monitoring of implementation on biodiversity management in national/regional development planning

15.3. Enhancing Citizen Science participation in providing biodiversity data and information

15.4. Enhancing data and information management capacities for biodiversity

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention’s fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

››› Indonesia has established national targets within its IBSAP (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) to address Target 17 on Financial and other resources:
National Target 19 Achieving substantive and progressive increase in financial support for the effective, efficient, and transparent implementation of IBSAP.

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

››› Indonesia has established national targets within its IBSAP (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) to address Target 19 on Capacity Building:

National Target 13. Foster and Transfer of Science and Technology through enhancement of research and innovation capacity

13.1. Capacity building and enhancement of research, technology, and innovation infrastructure.
13.2. Capacity building for human resources in biodiversity management implementation.
13.3. Strengthening capacity and networks for scientific biodiversity collections.
13.4. Biodiversity exploration and documentation.
13.5. Enhancement of intellectual property right derived from biodiversity.
13.6. Development of new varieties from local species.
13.7. National and international cooperation on access to and transfer of new technology and innovation related to biodiversity.
13.8. Spatial mapping of biodiversity.