



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org) by **1 September 2014**.

The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

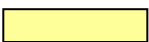

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the 'Tab' key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at www.ramsar.org/contacts_en.

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: INDONESIA

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (in Bahasa: Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam, Kementerian Kehutanan, Republik Indonesia)
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Ir. Sonny Partono, MM (Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation)
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Email:	lahanbasah@gmail.com, ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

Name and title:	Ir. Hartono, M.Sc (Director of Conservation Area and Protected Forest Management)
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

Name and title:	Sulastri
Name of organisation:	Research Center for Limnology
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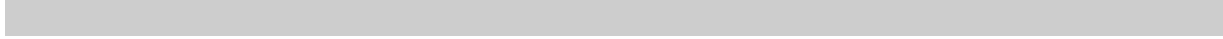
DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Ir. Bambang Dahono Adji, MM.MSi (Director of Biodiversity Conservation)
Name of organisation:	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation
Mailing address:	Gedung Manggala Wanabhakti Blok VII Lantai 7 Jalan Gatot Subroto, Jakarta 10270
Telephone/Fax:	+62 21 5720227
Email:

DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Nyoman Suryadiputra (Program Director of Wetlands International, Indonesia Programme)
Name of organisation:	Wetlands International, Indonesia Programme

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Telephone/Fax:	+62 251 8312189/+62 251 8325755
Email:	nyoman@wetlands.or.id



SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) The designation of new Ramsar Site (Tanjung Puting National Park)
- 2) Established Government Regulation No. 73/2013 on Swamp Management (PP Rawa) that manages inland, tidal, and coastal swamp
- 3) Finalization of Government Regulation on Peatland Management (RPP Gambut) that manages peatland characteristic categorizing, establishment of protected and aquaculture land function, peatland strategic planning and protecting.
- 4) Designation of Giam Siak Peatland Areas as Man & Biosphere Reserve and Traditional Irrigation System in Bali (known as Subak) and its landscape as World Heritage Site
- 5) Revitalization of National Wetlands Committee of Indonesia

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Conflict of interest between stakeholders in wetland areas such as forest fire, .
- 2) Decentralization down to district level, where policy makers have inadequate understanding on wetlands values and benefits.
- 3) Wetlands conversion into plantation (palm oil, pulp & paper), real estate, industrial estate, etc.
- 4) Lack of awareness among the authorities and stakeholders about the importance of wetlands.
- 5) Implementation of spatial planning and law enforcement in the upper basin areas

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Convention should be broaden towards coastal wetlands area especially on sea grass ecosystem as it stored so much amount of carbon
- 2) Additional 3 sites will be proposed to be designated as new Ramsar Sites (Menipo Nature Recreational Park, Danau Kelimutu NP, and Sebangau NP) also includes outside the conservation areas eg. rice paddies
- 3) Community development through holistic wetland management system
- 4) Finalization of government regulation regarding the management of wetlands and Ramsar Convention implementation in Indonesia
- 5) Rewetting of peatland areas in order to reduce the GHG emission eg. in Sebangau NP

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Ramsar member countries

- Conduct wetland management trainings across regional parts of Indonesia
- Exchange visits / share learning to other Ramsar Sites within Ramsar's contracting parties
- Graduate school scholarships for wetland managers from Ramsar's Contracting Parties
- International workshop on flyway
- International workshop on indigenous local wisdom on Wetland Management
- Regular webinars with experts on wetlands issues
- Mailing lists with wetlands managers, experts and other stakeholders

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

- Extension of collaboration with several NGOs (eg. WI, Birdlife, WWF)
- IOPs should be pro-active on supporting Contracting Party in developing wetlands' management plan, community development program, natural resources inventory and monitoring and advocation, but should be keep out of the law enforcement activities due to conflict of interests and matter of authority.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

- The Contracting Party should also designate one institution with enough authority or creating a formal or non-formal committee to be responsible for all MEAs, so that the institution can communicated directly with all stakeholders for the implementation of each MEAs. For this reason, Indonesia has established National Committee for the Management of Wetlands which also serves as Ramsar Committee for Indonesia

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

- Indonesia has established National Committee for the Management of Wetlands in order to cope with the above issues, including urging stakeholders to put wetlands conservation as the main issue to be dealt with.
- Urging stakeholder to use the Ramsar Convention as a consideration when designing their institution's strategic plan

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

- The number of wetland manager in Indonesia is inadequate considering the very large area of Ramsar sites
- Most of the Ramsar sites in Indonesia are peatland that has very limited accesibility, resulting in mounting challenges in the management of wetlands. Moreover, peatland also known for its fragility, in which a degraded one will be very hard to restore
- Several other threats to wetlands in Indonesia : encroachment, peatland forest fire, development of palm oil estates, development of fish aquaculture ponds

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

1. Ministry of National Planning
2. Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare
3. Ministry of Environment
4. Ministry of Affairs
5. Ministry of Agriculture
6. Ministry of Health
7. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9. Ministry of Forestry
10. Ministry of Social
11. Indonesia Institute of Sciences
12. Wetlands International Indonesia
13. Burung Indonesia

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

A - Yes

1.1.1 Additional information:

Wetland database for 298 wetland sites

The inventory of ecological characteristic has been conducted several big lakes in Sumatera

(Lake Toba, Lake Kerinci, Lake Maninjau, Lake Ranau), in Sulawesi (Lake Matano, Lake Towuti, Lake Mahalona, Lake Limboto, and Lake Lindu), some small lakes in Java, flood plain lakes in Kalimantan (in Kahayan and Mahakam river-systems), estuarines in Bangka and Belitung Province, and some big rivers and reservoirs in West Java.

Indonesia has vast area of wetlands, estimated 14 million ha of inland water wetlands consisting of 220 significant rivers, 50 big lakes and reservoirs.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A - Yes

1.1.2 Additional information:

Yes, through Asian Wetlands Inventory Guide that has been distributed to all related stakeholders. There is also Wetlands Database (WDB) available that can be access by all stakeholders.

Some informations have been published through various means such as monographs, scientific journals, seminars which conducted for the local governments and local stakeholders. A part of the information is still in preparation to be published in an academic manuscript, which is important to support local governments in producing policies and plans for the management of wetlands.

Wetland inventory has been developed by Wetlands International Indonesia since 1987 under Wetlands Data Base, was installed in relevant government agencies, but updated is very limited.

1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}

- a) Ramsar Sites
- b) wetlands generally

Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

- a) P - Status improved
- b) N - Status deteriorated

1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):

REDD Board of Indonesia has created high resolution realtime data to detect peatland forest fire

Inland waters such as Lake Kerinci is improved from eutrophication that created since 40 % of its surface was covered by water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*).

This improvement occurred because the lake was rehabilitated by using biomanipulation, and since that the lake is in relatively clean state.

Some lakes' ecological characters (in oligotrophic and mesotrophic condition), such as in Lake Matano, Lake Mahalona, Lake Towuti, Lake Poso and Lake Ranau, have been changed, but others is in fast degradation rate such as Lake Limboto in Gorontalo Province, Lake Tondano in North Sulawesi, some oxbow lakes in Kalimantan, estuaries in Bangka Belitung Province, Lake Maninjau in West Sumatera Province, some rivers and small lakes in Java due to sedimentation and organic

pollutions. Sedimentation and pollution are caused by land use changes in the catchment area upstream, destruction of upstream area caused by forest fire, the conversion of forest area to agricultural farms, unconventional tin mining and the increasing of nutrient loads from freshwater aquaculture area, organic wastes from industrial area and households waste from municipalities.

Wetlands generally, especially peatland have been converted into agriculture and large scale plantation (i.e oil palm and acacia for pulp), extensive drainage have caused subsidence, peat dryness and vulnerable to fire and released high amount of GHG. For lakes, some experiencing severe siltation and colonized by invasive aquatic plant species (mainly water hyacinth), mangrove (although rehabilitation being carried out extensively), but conversion into shrimp/fish ponds, oil palm plantation and log over for charcoal are being continued

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, the National Strategy for the Management of Wetlands in Indonesia (2004).(proposed to be reviewed). There is also National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Management of Peatlands.</p> <p>Some regulations from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries are also in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No. 45/2009 on Revision to Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries (regulating Fish Resources Conservation Management, including mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs). - Law No. 1/2014 on Revision to Law No. 27/2007 on Coastal Area and Small Islands Management (regulating coastal management guideline, planning, spatial and resources utilization on coastal area & small islands, conservation of coastal and small island resources). - Governmental Regulations No. 60/2007 on Fish Resources Conservation (regulating detail concepts and procedures on fish resources conservation management, including for water ecosystems, fish resources' species and genetics). 	
<p>1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poverty eradication strategies b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans c) Coastal and marine resource management plans d) National forest programmes e) National strategies for sustainable development f) National policies or measures on agriculture g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD <p>{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A - Yes b) A - Yes c) A - Yes d) A - Yes e) A - Yes f) A - Yes g) A - Yes
<p>1.3.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, through some programs such as Coastal Communities Economic Empowerment program.</p> <p>According to Law No.27/2007, central, provincial and regencial/municipal governments are mandated to develop planning for the management of coastal area and resources through the Strategic Plan of Coastal Area, Zonation Plan and Action Plan.</p> <p>Indonesia has been recently developing A National Strategy on Mangrove Management, in this document some of the National Wetlands Strategy has been incorporated. Similar conditions when developing National Swamp Government Regulation and draft National Peatland Management's Government Regulation, this NWS has been referred.</p>	

1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	A - Yes
1.3.3 Additional information:	

1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A - Yes
1.3.4 Additional information: - Based on government regulation no. 27/2012 EIA is mandatory for any development projects that will affect the wellbeing of environment - EIA is only made if it is in a relatively large scale development activity	

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}	A - Yes
1.3.5 Additional information: It's been already added to the National Spatial Plan, but there's no special regulations or legislations concerning Ramsar commitments have been enacted yet. Some of the Ramsar Convention commitments or guidelines have been incorporated into several regulations already in place for the conservation of species and its ecosystems. The Government regulation on peatland in some extent reflect the need to conserve wetlands with high importance values conservation	

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A - Yes
1.4.1 Additional information: - Some of the benefits and services of the Ramsar sites have been recognized, but further researches should be conducted to create a model of wetlands' services that can be used for management decision making. - Ecosystem benefits/services have been made (especially mangroves and peatlands) but not necessarily specified for Ramsar sites, but in more general perspectives	

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	A - Yes
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1.4.2 Additional information:

There are regulations enacted to guide the poverty alleviation programs and food security measures for all stakeholders in all governmental levels.

Bio-rights mechanism: a program that combines conservation and rehabilitation activities with community economic development (alternative income).

Communities that receive capital assistance (from various resources) must commit to rehabilitate and maintain their environment. So that the community development and environmental conservation can run in synergy.

Develop a string of researches related to development of aquaculture in wetlands area in order to have a sustainable fish production. The studies were conducted in Lake Maninjau, Lake Towuti, Layang Estuary in Bangka Belitung Province.

Yes but not in all wetlands areas. Mangrove rehabilitation that have been carried out with the involvement of coastal communities in Indonesia (in most cases) are linked with incentives (for the creation of alternative livelihoods) in order to tackle poverty issues.

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

Socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands are included in the management plan of the Ramsar sites, especially the ones still being inhabited by tribal communities, such as in Lake Kerinci and Lake Ranau (West Sumatra), Wasur National Park (Papua) and the famous Lake Toba.

- Not specific for Ramsar sites, but in other wetlands (eg Lake Beratan in Bali), such socio-economy and cultural values have been integrated into the management planning. At the edge of this lake, there is a hindhu Temple that's its beauty has supported tourists attraction that create jobs for the community surrounding the lake and at the sametime preserve the uniqness of the Balinese culture and tradition.

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
 - b. parliament
 - c. private sector
 - d. civil society
- {1.5.2}

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes
- d. A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

At site level, stakeholders engagement have been conducted to reach local communities as they have been recognized as important stakeholders for the sustainability of the wetlands.

Measures have been made to engaged private sector to contribute in wetlands conservation efforts through some programs such as pollution and waste control and monitoring program, biodiversity conservation, reduction of water consumption for industrial area, and community engagement program.

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

- a. agriculture-wetland interactions
- b. climate change
- c. valuation of ecosystem services

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes

1.6.1 Additional information:

Researches have been conducted by various stakeholders to inform wetlands policies and plans makers, which are already incorporated into several policies and plans such as National Strategy and Action Plan for Wetlands Management in Indonesia, National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Management of Peatlands and Guide of Asian Wetlands Inventory.

The researches conducted are:

- Relation of land use system to the community structure and water quality of the wetland.
- Modeling of land use system to reduce sedimentation and other pollutant load in the wetland.
- Impact of climate change to the inland water ecosystem.
- Economic valuation on mangrove ecosystem.

Ministry of Marine affairs and Fisheries also promote Blue Carbon Initiative to investigate carbon stock at coastal wetlands area, suches mangrove, sea grass and coral reef.

WWF Indonesia, Wetlands International Indonesia Programme and ICRAF have conducted some studies on economic valuation of ecosytem services, particulary for water and carbon sequestrian.

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C - Partly

1.6.2 Additional information:

Yes, the regulations and guidelines have been consulted for the development of researches aimed to support the management of the wetlands, such as practical guide for the rehabilitation of coastal area, community-based peatland management in Indonesia, various best practice guides on sustainable management and utilization of peatlands

In the creation of management plan for wetlands, some have been based on sound scientific research conducted by various stakeholders (universities and research entities, local and national NGOs, Ramsar sites management), such as research on carrying capacity in developing cage aquaculture in lakes has been put in local regulation as a tool to manage Lake Maninjau (West Sumatera).

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

1.7.1 Additional information:

In Citarum river basin (West Java), there is a multiyears program of Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program (ICWRMIP) which incorporating management efforts by various governmental institutions (Public Works: water infrastructures; Forestry: upstream ecosystems conservation; Agriculture: agricultural land management; Health: communities health program and awareness; Environmental: environmental monitoring) with support from local governments (local regulations and supporting programs) and local NGOs (community engagement and awareness program).

1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see [Resolution X.19](#))? {1.7.3}

A - Yes

1.7.2 Additional information:

Yes, through Guidelines for the Incorporation of Wetlands Conservation and Utilization into River Basin Management.

1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

A - Yes

1.7.3 Additional information:

The Ministry of Forestry have enacted some regulations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as the Guideline for REDD activities, Indicative map as a follow up to the Moratorium of Peatland Utilization Permits.

Indonesia has developed RAN/RAD GRK (National and District Action Plans in reducing GHG), National Strategy in Mangrove Management, also being developing Peatland's Government Regulation, etc where issues in mitigating and adaptation on climate change were included.

1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

C - Partly

1.7.4 Additional information:

.....

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.1 Additional information:

At least for 3 important wetlands sites:

- West coast of Aceh destroyed by the tsunami;
- Peat swamps in Sebangau (East Kalimantan);
- Mahakam Delta (East Kalimantan).

The Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) in collaboration with several ministries and Wetlands International Indonesia (under one map policy) have developed mangrove mappings in Java (on going), Sumatera and Flores (done recently), in Sulawesi (on going), etc. From this map, sites for priority mangrove restoration have been indicated and shared with Ministry of Forestry for further action. Apart from mangrove, lakes priority for restoration has also been issued by the Ministry of Environment. Similar for peatlands, but very patchy and location are scattered (mainly in central Kalimantan)

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

Wetland restoration program has been implemented in Lake Kerinci and Maninjau and small lake in Java related to the improvement on eutrophication and sedimentation through biomanipulation.

Sebangau National Park Authority and WWF Indonesia, supported by some donors, have been restoring the degraded peat swamp in Sebangau areas. At least, 410 small-dams have been built in the main channel with purposes to rewetting the area.

If it related to vegetation rehabilitation (including in wetland areas), the MoF under OBIT / One Billion Indonesian Trees, has regularly planted trees where seedlings prepared in collaboration with community groups under a mechanism called KBR (Kebon Bibit Rakyat/ People Seedlings Garden). Rehabilitation also have been or being done in many coastal and peatland areas (project facilitated by NGOs, such as Wetlands International Indonesia)

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A - Yes

1.9.1 Additional information:

- available at the Indonesia Institute of Sciences

<p>1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>1.9.2 Additional information:</p>	

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

<p>1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.10.1 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of: a. Ramsar Sites b. Wetlands in general {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii</p>	<p>a. A - Yes b. D - Planned</p>
<p>1.10.2 Additional information: Under RSPO / Round Table Sustainable Palm Oil, such wise use and management concepts have been described in its P&C (principles and Criteria) and a BMP/Best Management Practice document has been developed in which private sectors (eg oil palm growers) can refer to it.</p>	

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	A - Yes
<p>1.11.1 Additional information:</p> <p>There are some environmental awards available for wetland-friendly activities by various entities.</p> <p>Some institutions provides scholarships for students from the local communities to encourage communities on the conservation of natural resources, including wetlands.</p> <p>There is also effort being made to implement biorights at wetland sites.</p> <p>CSR program by private sector to assist and support local communities to be involved in wetland-friendly activities.</p> <p>This has been discussed with Banks who provided credits to oil palm growers, but what kind of incentives can be provided, still not yet discussed</p>	
1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	A - Yes
<p>1.11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Indonesia has enacted Presidential Instructions No. 10/2011 on Peatland Moratorium;</p>	

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note: An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

REMINDER: In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " "; use single quotes ' ' instead.

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. *Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?</i> {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
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2.1.1 Additional information:

Through the National Strategy for the Management of Wetlands.

2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii	3 sites
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2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

Some sites have been recognized as potential wetlands to be proposed as Ramsar sites, such as Lakes Kelimutu (East Nusa Tenggara), Menipo Nature Recreational Park (East Nusa Tenggara), and Sebangau National Park (Central Borneo).

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	A - Yes
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2.2.1 Additional information:

.....

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i	A - Yes
2.3.1 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	7 sites
2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	7 sites
2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	0 sites
2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information:	

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	0 sites
2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	0 sites
2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	C - Some sites
2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):	

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 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? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):

Through SOP and regulations already in place enacted by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (in Bahasa Indonesia: Dirjen PHKA) as the Ramsar Convention Administrative Authority for Indonesia

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Z - No negative change

2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):

.....

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z - Not applicable

2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

.....

STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i

A - Yes

2.7.1 Additional information:

.....

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i>
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3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A - Yes
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3.1.1 Additional information:

Yes, through the National Committee for the Management of Wetlands.

3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	A - Yes
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3.1.2 Additional information:

.....

STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i>

3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A - Yes
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3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

Indonesia have been supported the establishment of Ramsar Regional Center in Korea, and have been invited to send participants on the training for Wetland Managers in Korea every year since 2009.

Indonesia has also supported the draft to keep Ramsar Convention under IUCN instead of UNEP.

3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	B - No
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3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

.....

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z - Not applicable

3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11):

.....

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Z - Not applicable

3.3.2 Additional information:

.....

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Z - Not applicable

3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11):

.....

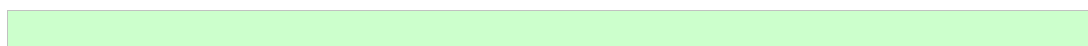
STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A - Yes

3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

Yes, through the establishment of Ramsar Regional Center for East Asia in the Republic of Korea.



3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv	A - Yes
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3.4.2 Additional information:
.....

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii	A - Yes
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3.4.3 Additional information:
.....

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A - Yes
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3.5.1 Additional information:
Through Heart of Borneo program in Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei Darussalam and Tri National Wetlands program in Indonesia-Papua New Guinea-Australia.

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii	C - Partly
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3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):
E.g. in Citarum river basin with its tributaries (in Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program/ICWRMIP) and Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (Coremap) in coastal and coral reefs of Coral Triangle.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A - Yes
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3.5.3 Additional information:
Yes, through Flyway Networks Initiative in Wasur NP (Papua) and in Sembilang NP (South Sumatera, proposed).

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

Note: in ‘free-text’ boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention’s Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention’s goals, mechanisms, and key findings.*

<p>4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level</p> <p>(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)</p>	<p>a) A - Yes b) C - In progress c) C - In progress d) A - Yes</p>
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4.1.1 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘In progress’ to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

.....

<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) 7 centres b) 4 centres</p>
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4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

There are visitor centers available at all 7 Ramsar sites of Indonesia and some visitor centers for mangroves area in Denpasar (Bali), Muara Angke (Jakarta), Surabaya (East Java), and Palian (Jogjakarta)

- Mangrove Information Centers (in Suwung, Bali managed by BPDAS PS-MoF), in Demak managed by MMAF

MIC at village level (in Pemalang-Central Java & in Reroreja-Sikka NTT & in Banda Aceh).....

<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>a) A - Yes</p> <p>b) D - Planned</p>
<p>4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?</p> <p>{4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.4 Additional information:</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>Number of opportunities:</p> <p>a) 3</p> <p>b) xxx</p>
<p>4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>Ramsar Regional Center for East Asia has been conducted Wetlands Manager trainings in Korea for the years of 2012, 2013, and 2014, which invited wetlands managers from several countries including Indonesia.</p>	
<p>4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>Yes, the National Committee for the Management of Wetlands.</p>	

<p>4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies</p> <p>{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>a) A - Yes b) A - Yes c) A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.8 Additional information:</p> <p>World Wetland Day activities have been conducted in several wetlands area through the support of related partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Wasur NP: cultural celebration, writing competition, seminar. - In Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: exchange visits and experience between rehabilitation groups of Aceh Jaya district with Aceh Besar district; Environmental Education; Quiz competitions; Mangroves planting - In Pulau Dua Nature Reserve and Banten Bay: Awareness; Environmental Education; Waterbird watching; Mangrove planting - Press Releases on ibis karau bird (<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>) which have the endangered status - WWD is celebrated regularly in every February in Indonesia at Nation wide scale (by universities, nature lovers, NGOs, CBOs, Government Insitutions)..... 	
<p>4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys, Assessments, Environmental Education, and Community Development both of in peatlands and coastal areas. - Asian Waterbird Cencus - Partnerships of migrant waterbird conservation and sustainable use of their habitats (EAAFP). - Natural resources management campaign in Southern Borneo (Barito Regency) - 	

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1	
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	B - No
b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B - No
4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii	A - Yes
4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):	

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii	A - Yes
4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):	

.....

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):

.....