



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org>, or the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's national targets and actions for the implementation of each of the Targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming;
 - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP;
 - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
 - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five 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 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, 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 has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2021 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 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 COP14 National Report Format

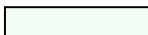
Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.

16. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

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.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

18. For follow up and 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.

19. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

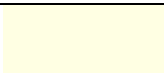

20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

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).

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant 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 COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports Ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National Report to Ramsar COP14

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 <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: INDONESIA

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Directorate General of Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation, The Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Mr. Wiratno (Director General of Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation)
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Mangala Wanabhakti building, Block I, 8 th Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto Jakarta Pusat, Post Code 10270
Telephone/Fax:	+6221-5730315/ +6225734818
Email:	tu_setditjen_phka@yahoo.com; ditbpee.djksdae@gmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Mr. Asep Sugiharta (Director of Essential Ecosystem Management)
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Mangala Wanabhakti Building, Block VII, 14 th Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta Pusat, Post code 10270
Telephone/Fax:	Telp/ fax : +62215746336
Email:	asepsugiharta@gmail.com, febry.iskandar@gmail.com, geneva@mission-indonesia.org

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	Ms. Sulastris (Senior researcher on limnology studies)
Name of organisation:	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
Mailing address:	Pusat Penelitian Limnologi LIPI Jl. Raya Bogor, Cibinong, Bogor, Jawa Barat 16911, Indonesia
Telephone/Fax:	+6285711741450
Email:	sulastris@limnologi. Lipi.go.id

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Ms. Indra Exploitasia (Director of Biodiversity Conservation)
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Name of organisation:	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Mangala Wanabhakti Building, Block VII, 7 th Floor Jl. Gatot Subroto Street Jakarta Pusat Post code 10270
Telephone/Fax:	+628111702551
Email:	dit.kkh@gmail.com
Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)	
Name and title:	Ms. Yus Rusila Noor (Head of Programmes, Wetlands International Indonesia)
Name of organisation:	Yayasan Lahan Basah (YLBA)/Wetlands International Indonesia
Mailing address:	Jl. Bango No.11, RT.06/RW.04, Tanah Sereal, Kec. Tanah Sereal, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat 16161
Telephone/Fax:	+628128289379
Email:	noor@wetlands.or.id

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

- 1) The establishment of “Essential Ecosystem Areas” (defined as Wetlands Areas out of conservation area with High Conservation Value, Mangrove Areas and Karst Areas), covering a total area of 597,890.62 Ha.
- 2) The issuance of a Ministerial Decree on the establishment of Strategic Coordination Team on the Wetlands Management to Fulfill the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals dan Low Carbon Development (Ministerial Decree of National Development Planning/ Head of National Development Planning Agency No. KEP.89/M.PPN/HK/10/2020.
- 3) Successfully built 7 water reservoirs, rehabilitated River Catchment Areas and improved number of water springs within 15 priority River Catchment Areas, as mandated in the National Mid-term Development Planning for the 2015 – 2019 period.
- 4) Improving the sustainable mangrove management by integrating mangrove rehabilitation projects into the country’ post-Covid-19 economic recovery policy (*Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional*/PEN).
- 5) Increasing number and intensity of education and awareness-raising activities on the importance of wetland conservation, among others through the celebration of World Wetlands Day. In 2020, for example, WWD celebrations were held in several provinces across Indonesia, including Aceh Province, South Tapanuli (North Sumatra Province), Pekanbaru (Riau Province), Ogan Komering Ilir (South Sumatra Province), East Lampung (Lampung Province), Serang (Banten Province), Klaten and Demak (Central Java Province), Sikka, Flores (East Nusa Tenggara Province), Pulang Pisau (Central Kalimantan Province), and Gorontalo (Gorontalo Province)

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

- 1) Coordinate policies and actions on wetland management among different stakeholders
- 2) Preparing and updating the National Wetlands Inventory, including wetland mapping (such as the determination of the high conservation value areas and karst mapping)
- 3) Difference in stakeholders’ understanding regarding wetlands definition and types. For example, limited understanding on karst criteria prevents a common understanding on high conservation value areas
- 4) Due to the current Covid-19 pandemic condition, several activities and coordination efforts in the field have been significantly hampered.
- 5) Lack of resources (human resources, funds, etc.) necessary to restore wetlands

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

- 1) Increasing the social economy standard of community living around wetland areas

- 2) Active community engagement in wetland conservation and restoration, and support local wisdom/community culture in wetland management
- 3) Synergizing wetland management programs and activities among stakeholders (central government, local government, private sector, academics, NGOs, communities)
- 4) Mainstreaming wetland conservation in development planning of local governments
- 5) Increasing the effectiveness of the management of essential ecosystem areas

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- 1) To speed up the acceptance of new Ramsar Sites proposed by the Republic of Indonesia
- 2) Capacity building for Ramsar site managers
- 3) Knowledge exchange visits/share learning to other Ramsar Sites within Ramsar's contracting parties
- 4) Scholarships for wetland managers
- 5) International workshop on wetlands management
- 6) International workshop on local community wisdom on Wetland Management
- 7) Regular webinars with experts and practitioners on wetlands (technical and management) issues
- 8) Mailing lists of 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)

IOPs should be more pro-active in supporting Contracting Parties in developing wetlands' management plan, community development program, natural resources inventory and monitoring and advocacy, as well as capacity building. Regarding national target under the Convention, it should be noted that wetland management in one country is often carried out by different authorities. Therefore, the Convention needs to provide guidance and assistance on how national target should be implemented in complex inter-agencies coordination context.

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' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

The Ramsar Convention should explore possible area of cooperation, mobilize resources and carry out joint research on issues where wetland conservation has strong relations with other issues under other Conventions. Meeting, sharing experience and workshops involving different Conventions, including among National Focal Points, are essential to ensure close cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and other bio-diversity Conventions.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

- Regarding the water policy and strategy, it is important to also include the land subsidence issue. The land subsidence in coastal areas have strong connection with wetland degradation, particularly in coastal wetlands.
- In relation to the lake management, the sustainable lake management is integrated to the country's Regional Spatial Planning and National Mid-Term Development Planning, in addition to the related strategic planning. Indonesia believes that the sustainable lake management should be more mainstreamed in the Ramsar Convention, including through a resolution discussed and adopted in COP 14.
- Indonesia initiated and facilitated collaborative management on lake management, such as the establishment of Malili Lake Management Forum (*Forum Peduli Kompleks Danau Malili*), engaging multi-stakeholders, including government, community, civil societies, researcher, experts, knowledge institutes and private sector, aimed to protect, conserve and sustainable use of the lake.
- Indonesia develops the inventory of important lakes in Wallacea region as "Key Biodiversity Area" by using single-site endemic. Globally threatened freshwater species as trigger species have been conducted and been acknowledged by stakeholders

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

- The Indonesia Government has set general policies on the mainstreaming of gender-balance on country's development program, which has to also be applied on the management of wetlands
- The national development strategy includes a gender perspective to achieve a more equitable development for all Indonesian citizens, both men and women. Indicators: 1) Gender Development Index (IPG) 2) Gender Empowerment Index (IDG)
- By 2025, it is targeted that the quality of life for women will be improved, followed by an increase in gender equality in all areas of development
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.13 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?
We are believing on the importance of the mainstreaming of Ramsar's principles on the management of wetlands in every sectors

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

1. Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI)

2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
3. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)
4. Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (KemenPPN/ Bappenas)
5. Peatlands Restoration Agency (BRG)
6. Coordinating Ministry on Maritime and Investment (KemenkoMarves)
7. Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan)
8. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (KemenESDM)
9. Ministry of Health (Kemenkes)
10. Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment (KemenPemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak)
11. Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (KemenPUPR)
12. Ministry of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri)
13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu)
14. Yayasan Lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia)
15. Burung Indonesia

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[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 Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies:	A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans:	A=Yes
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A=Yes
f) National forest programmes:	A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture:	A=Yes
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining:	A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism:	A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development:	A=Yes
l) National policies on infrastructure:	A=Yes
m) National policies on industry:	A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	A=Yes
1.1 Additional information:	

Target 2. 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 Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

<p>2.1 Additional information: A=Yes;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government policy on land and water conservation (Law 37/2014 on Land and Water Conservation) 2) Draft Presidential Regulation on the Restoration of National Priority Lakes, coordinated by Bappenas (direction and strategy of the restoration of region's lakes) 3) Government Regulation No.38 of 2011 concerning Rivers 4) Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No.28 of 2015 stipulating river and lake boundaries 5) Presidential Regulation No. 59/2019 concerning control over the conversion of paddy fields 	
2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.2 Additional information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management 2) Regulation of The Minister of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia No: P.38 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM. 1/7/2019 concerning Types of Business Plans and / or Activities That Must Have Analysis of Environmental Impact 	
2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown</p>
<p>2.3 Additional information: A=Yes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Law 32/2009 on The Protection and Management of Environment 2) Government Regulation No.37/2012 on River Catchment Management 	
2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.4 Additional information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Paludiculture practices on peatlands, through the establishment of Indonesian Paludiculture Forum (PaludiFor) • Ministerial Decree PermenLHK No.8/2020 on the assignment of part of the government responsibility on environment sector (peatlands restoration in 2020) to 7 Governors. 	

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	75 %
2.5 Additional information:	
Percentage of households in urban and rural Area by province and final disposal of feces is 75% in 2020	

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	75% E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.6 Additional information:	
Based on the Semester I 2020 Population Data, the total population of Indonesia as of 30 June was 268,583,016 people.	

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E= 81.37 percent E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
1.7 Additional information:	
Percentage of household in urban and rural area by province and final disposal of feces use septic tank is 81.37%	

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	A= Yes A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information:	
As n example, The Integrated Tourism Development Centre Lagoon (30 Ha), Bali, is an integrated wastewater treatment system to accommodate and treat all waste from tourism and hotel activities in the Nusa Dua tourism area, Bali. On this wastewater treatment process, recycled water is produced and is classified as Irrigation Water, which is used for watering hotel gardens, golf and all park areas in the Nusa Dua Tourism Area. In this lagoon area, the fish population has developed and become a good habitat for no less than 77 bird species. The area is listed as important place for birds and other animals observation.	

	E= 125
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2.9 Number of waste water treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.9 Additional information: In 2015-2019, the government through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (KemenPUPR) has built at least 125 units of Wastewater Treatment Plants (IPAL), 163 units of Sewage Treatment Plants (IPLT), and 176 units of Final Disposal Sites (TPA). In the application, however, not all facilities that have been built are optimally used. This can be seen from the percentage level of the use of these facilities.	
2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	C A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information: The data shows that only 32.7% and 10.5% of the Wastewater Treatment Plants (IPAL) and Sewage Treatment Plants (IPLT) are optimally used, the rest are damaged or are not optimally used. For the Final Disposal Sites (TPA) itself, more than 90% of its use is still open dumping. This again indicates that the construction of facilities alone cannot solve the problems of waste and sanitation, but the role of the community and local government in their operation will greatly contribute	
2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	C A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information: Partially functioning	
2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	unknown
2.12 Additional information: Not relevant	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	R, S, T
	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example	
<p>The ITDC Lagoon (30 Ha) is an integrated wastewater treatment system to accommodate and treat all waste from tourism and hotel activities in the Nusa Dua tourism area, Bali. On this wastewater treatment process, recycled water is produced and is classified as irrigation water, which is used for watering hotel gardens, golf and all park areas in the Nusa Dua Tourism Area. In this lagoon area, the fish population has developed and become a good habitat for no less than 77 bird species. The area is listed as important place for birds and other animals observation.</p>	

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 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	C=Partially
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information:	
3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii: a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
	a) A=Yes b) A=Yes

3.2 Additional information:

- 1) Berbak – Sembilang National Park collaboration with Sinar Mas Group
- 2) Various private sectors (e.g. Danone) has collaborated on the celebration of World Wetlands Day
- 3) Various private companies (e.g. Wings group Indonesia) provides donations to increase access to the availability of water and sanitation facilities
- 4) Several companies, including state owned energy company (PT Pertamina), provided support on the management of mangrove areas
- 5) CSR on wetlands e.g restoration ecosystem concession on wetlands, collaboration on ecosystem rehabilitation in protected areas
- 6) Restoration Ecosystem concession (for private sector) on wetlands
- 7) Collaboration on ecosystem rehabilitation in protected areas

3.3 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
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

3.3 Additional information:

PROPER is an assessment of a company's environmental management performance that requires measurable indicators. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented this initiative aimed on the increasing of the engagement of companies in environmental management as well as having a stimulant effect in complying with environmental regulations and adding value to the maintenance of natural resources, energy conservation and community development.

In 2020, the PROPER Gold (Beyond Compliance) award was awarded to 32 large companies engaged in all fields

Yayasan Lahan Basah – Wetlands International Indonesia working in collaboration with various Ministries and local government in the implementation of financial support mechanism for local communities linked with restoration and other conservation measures, called *Bio-Rights*. We provided a conditional loan, without collateral and interest, to local community groups aimed on the development of community livelihood. In return, as part of the condition, local community obliged to participate on the coastal restoration program, including development of village policy to support the restoration program. Joint monitoring and evaluation program conducted regularly to measure the level of success of community engagement. At the end of the program, whenever the level of success reaches an agreed percentage, then the loan is converted into grant. On the other hand, if failed to reach the agreed percentage, the community group has to pay the loan proportionately. In almost all cases, community groups are able to achieve the agreed percentage of result. This mechanism will allows communities to get sustainable livelihood, and at the same time benefit from the restored ecosystem and ecosystem services.

Facilitating the development of village resources management agreement (Kesepakatan Pelestarian Alam Desa) tools as principle reference to both livelihood practices and village development plan in community-based mangrove conservation approach.

Community-based mangrove conservation approach are being implemented in KEE Kao, North Maluku, through several activities such as conducted biodiversity assessment, participatory mapping, building capacity in biodiversity, livelihood and habitat management, and facilitating collaborative management with related local stakeholders

Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P3/2016 regarding Kalpataru Award

Regulation of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P48/2016 regarding Program kampung iklim

3.4 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
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional information:

Peatland moratorium – Presidential Instruction 5/2019 concerning the termination of new permits in primary peatland and peat forest

Issuance of an instrument on licensing the disposal of liquid waste into the sea by Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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 Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information: 1) Indonesia has released a Ministerial Regulation (Minister of Environment and Forestry) 94/2016 on Invasive Species 2) Regulation of DG KSDAE No. P.4/KSDAE/Set/KSA.2/11/2019 concerning Procedures for Risk Analysis of Invasive Plant Species on protected area 3) Law No. 21 of 2019 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine	
4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2 Additional information: National strategy and direction of action plan for the management of invasive foreign species in Indonesia, 2015	

4.3	Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.3.	Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions)	
	<p>A=Yes;</p> <p>Examples of species successfully controlled were <i>Eichornia crassipes</i> at Rawa Pening, Central Java and <i>Salvinia molesta</i> at Ranu Pani, Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park</p> <p>The Government issued a Regulation of The Minister of Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia No: P.48 / Menhut-II / 2014 about Procedures for Implementing Ecosystem Restoration in Natural Protected Areas. Ecosystem restoration is declared successful if the area has been covered by more than 80% of forest plant vegetation and there are no invasive exotic species.</p>	
4.4	Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.4	Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)	
	<p>A=Yes;</p> <p>In Tanjung Puting National Park (Ramsar Site) there are invasive species such as Eceng gondok (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>), <i>acacia mangium</i>, galam (<i>Melaleuca Leucadendron</i>).</p> <p>Handling related to IAS has not become a priority for area management because so far it is considered not disturbing. <i>Acacia mangium</i>, which is located on the border between oil palm plantations and national parks, is currently considered disturbing, because the acacia seeds are carried by the wind and grow in the national park area. The current budget focuses on priority activities such as handling forest and land fires</p>	
4.5	Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	C=Partially A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.5	Additional information:	
	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and Indonesian Institute of Sciences conducts an IAS counter measures assessment program</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has included the IAS management program in the 2020-2024 KSDAE RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) so that every year there will be IAS handling activities in several selected conservation areas.</p>	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[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 {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6, 11, 12]

5.1 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: A national strategy for further designation of Ramsar Sites has been developed with a special focus on providing technical guidance in determining the location as a new Ramsar site	
5.2 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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
5.2 Additional information: The use of RSIS and its tools have been consistently used by Indonesia, based on the Regulation of the Director General of PHKA No. SK.151 / IV / Set-3/2007 concerning Guidelines for the Identification and Inventory of Wetland Essential Ecosystems	
5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E= 7 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E= 7 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	Y=Not Relevant E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: All Ramsar Sites in Indonesia have developed and implemented formal management plans, in line with the national policies on wetland protection	

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information:	
The effectiveness of Ramsar Sites has been assessed regularly using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool	

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	Y=Not Relevant
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	
All Ramsar Sites in Indonesia are currently under the management of the Directorate General of Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. A cross sectoral committee is not available yet, but is possible if a Ramsar Site is outside the conservation area	

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

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? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):	
Indonesia has Government Regulation No.28 of 2011 junto Government Regulation No.108 / 2015 concerning Management of Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation which lays frameworks and mechanisms for Administrative Authority to be informed of negative changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites.	

7.2 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	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
<p>7.2 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):</p> <p>Indonesia has reported changes in the ecological character of Ramsar to a Ramsar Advisory Mission who visited the Berbak National Park in 2017</p>	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z=Not Applicable A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[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

{1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	C= In Progress A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
<p>8.1 Additional information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories of sea grass and coral reef has been conducted in 2017 and is being updated. • Indonesia has developed a One Map Policy, which is a policy aimed at standardizing and unifying spatial data across the Indonesian archipelago, creating a base map and making spatial data free and accessible. The Policy includes the development of maps based on the inventory of mangrove, peatlands and lakes. 	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	D=Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove coverage was updated in 2019; Coral reef and Sea grass in 2017 • Several regulation concerning the inventory of wetlands are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government Regulation (PP) 71/2016 on national scale inventory ○ Ministerial Regulation (KLHK) 29/2017 on the establishment of Peat Forest Areas (KHG) ○ Ministerial Decree on Peat Ecosystem Function as a mandate of PP 71/2016, including procedure on preparation and protection of peat ecosystem, and the DG Regulation on restoration (Target 8) ○ Ministerial Decree on standard criteria on coral reef damage ○ Ministerial Decree (KLHK) 47 on the Guidance for the measurement of coral reef condition ○ Director General Regulation (PPKL) on Guidance of coral reef and seag grass inventory and monitoring. This guidance could be used on the identification and recovery of coral reef and sea grass 	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: <p>Wetland data which are continuously maintained and updated are on mangrove, coral reef and sea grass</p>	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: <p>Especially mangrove, coral reef and sea grass</p>	

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe 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).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p> <p>a) N=Status Deteriorated and P=Status Improved</p> <p>b) N =Status Deteriorated and P=Status Improved</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>Changes in wetlands condition reported by stakeholders</p>	

8.6	Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.	X= Unknown
		E= # Km ² ;; G=More than # Km ² ; X= Unknown

8.6
According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

Area by type of wetland				Total area by category of wetland
Marine/Coastal	Coral Reefs: 25178.58 km ² or 2,517,858 ha (2017)	Mangrove : 33112.07km ² 3,311,207.45 ha (2019)	Sea grass : 1506.93 km ² 150,693.16 ha (2017)	59,797.59 km ² 5,979,758.61 ha
Inland	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamps: xx Km ²	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): xx Km ²	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: xx Km ²	
Human-made	area of rice fields 7,463,948 hectares 74639.48 km ² (2019)			74,639.48 km ²
Total				134,437.07 km ²
Date of the inventory:				
Reference or link: The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / National Land Agency (ATR / BPN) released the raw area of rice fields in Indonesia in 2019 of 7.46 million hectares or to be precise 7,463,948 hectares.				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:

<https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

- Capacity building
- Knowledge exchange
- Centralized data base system (e.g. one map policy on data base)

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 Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands 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>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Indonesia already has various regulations related to the wise use of wetlands at both the national and sub-national levels</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Changes to regulations due to state needs, including those related to Ramsar commitments, for example regulations related to water resource conservation that were revoked by the Constitutional Court</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

<p>9.3 Additional information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government Regulation No.37/2012 regarding river basin management. 2) Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.105/ MenLHK/Setjen/Kum/I/2018 regarding procedures for implementing incentives for forest and land rehabilitation (including rehabilitation at riverbanks) 	
<p>9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.4 Additional information:</p>	
<p>9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.5 Additional information:</p> <p>Through Regulation of Director General of Climate Change No. P.4/PPI/SET/Kum.I/II/2009 on the Identification of Ecosystem-based Climate Change Adpatation</p>	
<p>9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.6 Additional information:</p> <p>Through Regulation of The President of The Republic of Indonesia No. 59 Year 2019 regarding Changes of Rice Field Function Control</p>	
<p>9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecoystem services <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A=Yes b) A=Yes c) A=Yes</p>
<p>9.7 Additional information:</p> <p>Various studies have been done on the valuation of ecosystem services from mangroves, peat, karst, coral reef, sea grass</p>	

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted): A=Yes Indonesia has been submitted applications of two cities for Wetland City Accreditation : (a) Surabaya City and (b) Tanjung Jabung Timur District	

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?	D=Planned
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented): The government is currently formulating a regulation regarding ecosystem essential management, which includes the small wetlands	

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 Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Various projects on wetland management have taken into account cultural aspects. For example, in wetlands management in Haruku Island, Buani Island, Bali, Lombok, Buton and Banten, local wisdoms such as "sasi," "awig-awig" and "lubukban" are highly regarded. Local communities participate in wetland conservation through traditional and ritual activities.	

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A=Yes
	b) A=Yes
a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	
10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines) The government has issued a Management Plan for National Priority Lakes. The document stated that local knowledge has been adopted, including how to engage communities in lake management, as well as appointing local government as coordinator and implementer in the field	

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.3 Additional information: Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented in Maluku and Jambi provinces by an NGO "Burung Indonesia." Similar activities are carried out by Yayasan Lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia) in Banten and Central Java Provinces.	

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names): Strategic Environmental Assessment as a key document in the preparation of the country's Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD)	

11.2 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
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.2 Additional information:	
Various Community base projects include issues on poverty alleviation	

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):	
Projects implemented by YLBA (Wetlands International Indonesia), Burung Indonesia and the Management of Ramsar sites have included socio economic values issue in their activities	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):	
Cultural values have been implemented in Maluku and Jambi provinces by an NGO "Burung Indonesia." Similar activities are carried out by Yayasan Lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia) in Banten and Central Java Provinces.	

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. {1.8.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information:

- 1) Accelerating peat ecosystem recovery and restoration activities, namely peat hydrological restoration (support target 1)
- 2) Presidential Instruction 5/2019 regarding the termination of new permits and primary peatland forest (support target 1)
- 3) In some areas such as Riau, socialization has also been carried out and applied practical techniques for sustainable of tropical peatlands. This including the development of sustainable cultivation of native peat plants without drainage, better known as paludiculture (support target 3).
- 4) Implementation of the restoration plan in 7 provinces based on indicative peat restoration maps. Degraded peat area maps are overlaid with burned areas, peatland forest areas and peatland ecosystem maps, canal network data and ex-burnt areas.
- 5) Restoration interventions are carried out in non-concession areas, because state funds (APBN) are not allocated for concession areas. Restoration by the Peatland Restoration Agency are only done in other usage areas (support target 7)

<p>12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):</p> <p>Rehabilitation and restoration in wetland areas are carried out inside and outside conservation areas, among others through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of peatlands in 7 provinces based on indicative peat restoration maps. Degraded peat area maps are overlaid with burnt areas, peat and peatland ecosystem maps, canal network data and burn marks, • Acceleration of peat ecosystem restoration and restoration activities, namely peat hydrological restoration, • Implementation of Presidential instruction No.5 regarding the termination of new permits and primary peatland forest • Education and awareness-raising activities in applying practical techniques for sustainable management of tropical peatlands have been carried out, for example the development of sustainable cultivation of native peat plants without drainage which is better known as paludiculture • Rehabilitation of coastal areas by Yayasan Lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia) in Banten Province. 	

<p>12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>a) Knowledge of global resources</p>	<p>A=Yes</p>
<p>b) Education and public awareness on peatlands</p>	<p>A=Yes</p>

c) Policy and legislative instruments	A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	A=Yes
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	A=Yes

f) International cooperation	A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	A=Yes

12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation:

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2012 issued Guidelines for the implementation of a national greenhouse gas inventory

a) Knowledge of global resources

- The government carried out LiDAR mapping scale 1:2.5000 in 8 Peat Hydrological Units (PMU) spread across 5 provinces (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan Provinces) to obtain more detailed data and information on peatland physical conditions, land cover, topographical conditions, and hydro topography which can then be used in implementing peat restoration plans.
- Peatland mapping scale 1:50.000 based on national standard for peatland mapping in Indonesia in 106 Peat Hydrological Units (PMU) spread across 7 provinces (Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Papua Provinces) to develop peat restoration plans.
- The Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) develops the Peatland Restoration Information Monitoring System (PRIMS) in collaboration with Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), FAO, UNDP, UNOPS, World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia, and Kemitraan Partnership. PRIMS is a spatial-data-based online platform that provides up-to-date information on the condition of peatland and progress of peatland restoration activities (planning and implementation, indicators of peat degradation, and impact of restoration activities on the BRG peat restoration target area) conducted by BRG and partners. Through <https://prims.brg.go.id>, stakeholders (national and sub-national governments, community, academics, researchers, partner, etc.) can monitor the progress of peat restoration in 7 provinces in Indonesia.
- The development of the Peatland Water Monitoring System (SIPALAGA, <https://sipalaga.brg.go.id>) to monitor peat moisture in real time (collaboration with BPPT and the University of Hokkaido), as well as monitoring of humidity through remote sensing technology with the System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing & Analysis for Monitoring platform (SEPAL) in collaboration with FAO. Data sources of SIPALAG comes from 154 ground water level stations spreads out in 7 provinces.

b) Education and public awareness on peatlands

- Up to 2020, provided assistance on 640 villages (1.428.445 hectares) through Peat Care Village Program (as part of revitalization of community livelihood approaches) including socialization on peat-friendly management spread out in 7 provinces of peat restoration target areas.
- Conducted Peat Farmers Field School (SLPG) involving 1,455 cadres to promotes land management without burning (PLTB) activities across 7 provinces.
- Collaborated with religious leaders and religious organizations (Indonesian Ulema Council, Agricultural Development Institute of Nahdlatul Ulama, the the Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah, and the Indonesian Churches Alliance (PGI) to promotes environmental (especially peatland) conservation. This program involves 548 Islamic religious cadres and 130 priests in 7 provinces.

d) Wise use of peatlands

- Peat restoration is carried out through three approaches, namely:

- rewetting to increase peat moisture (implemented by building canal blocking, canal backfilling, and deep wells) in outside the concession area with rewetting affected area around 835,288 hectares
 - Revegetation to increase land cover and provide organic material forming tropical peat. It covers total area of 1,709.35 hectares.
 - Provides 1,214 packages for revitalization of community livelihood based on land-based, water resources and fisheries, and environmental services activities.
This three-approach involve 2,295 community groups in 714 villages (with a total of 29,644 community members, with the assumption of 4 people per family, there are around 118,576 people indirectly receive benefit from this restoration program).
 - In collaboration with university experts and ministerial R&D agencies, BRG supervises the construction of 538,430 ha of peat wetting in concession area in 5 provinces (involving 347 participants, direct visits to 46 companies, follow-up visits to 13 companies, and technical guidance to 134 companies).
 - Promotes paludiculture, including building pilot project in Riau and Jambi Provinces.
- e) Research networks, regional centers of expertise, and institutional capacity
- BRG conducted research and development in collaboration with sub-national, national, and international researchers to support implementation of three approaches of peatland restoration (rewetting, revegetation, and revitalization of community livelihood). Finding of the researches can be find in <https://kms-troper.brg.go.id/> (in Bahasa).
 - BRG collaborates with some foreign institutions set capacity building programs to enhance skills and knowledge of BRG's employee and Sub-National Peatland Restoration Team in peatland restoration.
 - BRG also provided field assistance for international students (University of Queensland) who conducted community engagement and transdisciplinary learning in peatland.
- f) International cooperation
- BRG received financial support from Norwegian Government to implement restoration activities, such as for some target of mapping, planning, community engagement, and back-office support activities. This support carried out by UNDP, UNOPS, FAO, World Bank, WRI Indonesia, and Kemitraan Partnership (a local institution).
 - BRG also cooperate with JICA, GIZ, UKCCU, USAID, GGGI, Wetland International Indonesia, WWF Indonesia, etc to implement peatland restoration.
 - Peatland restoration activity contribute to support international commitment, such as:
 - a. Sustainable Development Goal, especially:
 - Institutions Support food security through community livelihood revitalization programs (in accordance with SDGs Goal 2 - No Hunger, especially promoting sustainable agriculture).
 - Minimizing forest and peatland fires that causes negative impact on public health (in accordance with SDGs Goal 3 - Healthy and Prosperous Life).
 - Strengthening villages through Peat Care Villages (DPG), including in villages on the outer islands (in accordance with SDGs Goal 16 - Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to

justice for all and building effective, accountable, institutions and inclusive at all levels).

- b. UNFCCC: reducing GHG emissions and achieve NDCs (also in accordance with SDGs Goal 13 - Addressing Climate Change).
- c. Convention on Biological Diversity / CBD: Supporting habitat improvement for biodiversity conservation at sites designated under the Ramsar Convention (wetlands), namely on the east coast of Sumatra (TN Berbak, TN Sembilang), TN Tanjung Puting, and TN Wasur. This is in line with SDGs Goal 15 - Inland Ecosystems, in particular supporting sustainable forest management, stopping and rehabilitating land degradation, and supporting stopping the extinction of biodiversity.

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 Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>13.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Indonesia has Regulation of The Minister of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia No. P.38 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM. 1/7/2019 concerning Types of Business Plans and / or Activities That Must Have Analysis of Environmental Impact</p>	
13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
<p>13.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, Environmental impact assessments are made for any development project with reference to Regulation of The Minister of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia No: P.38 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM. 1/7/2019 concerning Types of Business Plans and / or Activities That Must Have Analysis of Environmental Impact</p>	

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[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. {3.2.}

15.1 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
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):	
Activities organized by RRCEA, EAAFP, ACB, International Tropical Peatlands Center, International Coral Reef Initiative, Coral Triangle Initiative	
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? {3.2.2}	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):	
International Tropical Peatlands Center, International Coral Reef Initiative, Coral Triangle Initiative	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (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)	a) A=Yes b) A=Yes c) A=Yes d) A=Yes
16.1 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):	
The action plan that is made is not just a Ramsar framework	

<p>16.2 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</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) E = 7 centres</p> <p>b) G=More than 10</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>Several Mangrove Information Centers have been developed and worked properly, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kariangan Mangrove Forest Center is located in Graha Indah, Batu Ampar Village, West Balikpapan Sub-District, Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province. The Kariangan Mangrove Center forest area covers an area of 150 hectares, covering the northern part of Balikpapan Bay which extends from west to east. Further north, the swampy area disappeared and there was hard ground, • Mangrove Information Center (MIC) or Mangrove Forest Conservation Tourism Area in Bali is located in the Suwung Kauh area, Denpasar, Bali. This forest area reaches 1373.5 hectares and is equipped with a 2 km long wooden bridge to walk in it, • Villages communities in Demak District developed village-based mangrove center for education and tourism purposes, • There are several mangrove centers built in several locations both in conservation areas and outside conservation areas, in the future Indonesia intends to make mangrove centers on a larger scale. 	
<p>16.3 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=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A=Yes</p> <p>b) A=Yes</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>Each Ramsar Sites has a wetland management planning program that involves the community and local government</p>	

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	B=No
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):	
16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):	
In 2020, Indonesia established a Strategic Coordination Team Wetland Management for The Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Development of Low Carbon, in accordance with Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning No. KEP.89/M.PPN/HK/10/2020	
16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
	a) A=Yes b) A=Yes c) A=Yes
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): Coordination meeting, national report preparation, pre-cop meeting)	
Aadministrative Authority organizes the Annual Technical Supervision Meeting to coordinate national implementation of Ramsar Convention among the central government, Technical Implementation Unit at Ramsar Sites and local areas, and other ministries/agencies.	
16.7 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 COP13? {4.1.8}	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information:	
The World Wetlands Day has been celebrated each year in Indonesia.	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of World Water Day, • National Nature Conservation Day, • International Mangrove Day, • National Day of Trees and Animal • Love for Puspa and Animals, • National Planting Day • World Migratory Bird Day 	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}
[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1	A=Yes
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
2018 and 2019 have been paid. Payment for 2020 is delayed due to the budget cut following fiscal austerities because of the Covid-19 pandemic.	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	
In addition to the regular budget allocated by the government for Convention-related activities, the government also provides small grants dedicated to support research, public education and small project in Ramsar Sites and various wetland sites. The amount of these small grants varies from one year to another, depends on the government's budget availability.	
17.3 [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
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	
17.5 [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}	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): e.g UNDP Tiger, KFW Forest VI	
17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	B=No A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

Target 18. *International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}*

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information: The National Wetlands committee consists of representatives from various Ministries / Agencies	

18.2 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)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
18.2 Additional information: The mechanism takes the form of meetings at the national wetlands committee and other related working groups	

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</div>
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received): e.g UNDP Tiger	

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Delegations from the Philippines, Kenya and Timor Leste, visited the location of Building with Nature Project in Demak. 2) visit of representatives of the Environment Agencies Abu Dhabi (EAD) and the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment to the Karangsang Mangrove Forest in Indramayu 3) Denmark delegation visits the Hutan Harapan 	

18.5 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	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
18.5 Additional information:	

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information: Heart of Borneo, Wasur Tonda	

18.7 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	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): merging the management of two national parks, namely Berbak and Sembilang national park	

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.8 Additional information: Indonesia has been actively engaged on the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership. The Partnership itself established in Bogor, Indonesia, 2006. A National Partnership on Migratory Birds and Their Habitat established under the Decree of DG KSDAE, and need to be renewed in 2021	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information: Conduct technical guidance regarding the Proposal of a new Ramsar Site	

<p>19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials:</p> <p>The wetlands management has been included on local education curricula in Indramayu, West Java Province and East Kalimantan Province</p>	
<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands (Bimtek/Technical supervision Bali)</p>	<p>a) E = 3 times opportunities</p> <p>b) X = Unknown</p> <p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10th Regional Training Workshop for Wetland Managers in East, Southeast and South Asia in Suncheon Bay International Wetland Center, Suncheon City, Republic of Korea, 7 – 11 May 2018 attended by Deputy Director of Wetlands Conservation dan Biodiversity Park (Mr. Margo Utomo) and Staff (Mr. Rangga Agung Prabowo). • The 11th Regional Training Workshop for Wetland Managers in East, Southeast and South Asia, 18 – 22 March 2019, Suncheon City, Republic of Korea, represented by Head of Jakarta Natural Resources Conservation Office. • Conduct technical guidance on how to prepare new Ramsar site document proposals in Bali 2020 	
<p>19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p> <p>Previous reports are used as a reference in the preparation of the next national reports</p>	

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

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[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 Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>A number of Indonesia government policies related to wetlands were issued between 2013 and 2016, among others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government Regulations for the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems (PP No71/2014) and then revised under PP 57/2016. 2) Government Regulation on Swamp (PP No 73/2013) 3) President Instruction on Moratorium on Granting of New Licenses and Improvement of Natural Primary Forest and Peatland Governance (INPRES No 8/2015), 4) Ministerial Decree of Agriculture/MoA No14/2009 on Guidelines on using peatlands for oil palm cultivation. 5) Decree of the deputy for the coordination of natural resources and services, the coordinating ministry for the maritime sector No. 05/DII/MARITIM/II/2019 regarding the formation of a work team for the preparation of a road map for mitigation and adaptation of land subsidence in the coastal lowlands in 2019 6) Decree of The Minister of National Development Planning / Head of The National Development Planning Agency No. KEP.89/M.PPN/HK/10/2020 Concerning Establishment of a Strategic Coordination Team Wetland Management for The Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Development of Low Carbon 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the existing policies and regulations related to wetlands conservation and management • Implement restoration plans in 7 provinces based on indicative peat restoration maps. • Implement labor-intensive national economic recovery projects for mangrove with a total planting target of 15,000 hectares • Implementation of the Lake Saving Movement program (GERMADAN) 	

<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land subsidence in the coastal lowlands is controlled so as to guarantee the protection, preservation and utilization of the coastal ecosystem as a life support system 2) Restoration of mangrove ecosystem for environmental conservation as well as economic opportunity for coastal communities 3) Establishing guidelines for the private sector in peat conservation efforts in the concession area, namely by referring to the Peat Hydrological Unit Map and FEG (Peat Ecosystem Function) 4) Preparing priority action plan for lake restoration
Additional information:	

Target 2. *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 Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saving the priority lakes• National food security	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine the carrying capacity of water resources• Implementation of food estate development by the Ministry of Agriculture, in an area of 1000 ha• Application of practices for sustainable management of tropical peatlands, including the development of sustainable cultivation of native peat plants without drainage (paludiculture)	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability of clean water• Food security• Improvement of local economy for communities living around wetland areas	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. For example, the program of PSBL3 which regulate the engagement of private sector on the control and conservation of water resources	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Law on the Creation of Work (<i>UU Cipta Kerja</i>) has been signed on 2nd November 2020. The law includes environmental aspects which should be followed up with subsidiary laws.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Biodiversity within the concession is protected	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

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 Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B= Medium	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	management and control of foreign invasive species in Indonesia in a systematic and integrated manner	
	The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has included the IAS management program in the 2020-2024 KSDAE RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) so that every year there will be IAS handling activities in several selected conservation areas.	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Controlling IAS expansion to achieve ecological balance of wetlands through : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implementation of National Strategy and Direction of Action Plan for Management of Invasive Foreign Species in Indonesia, 2015 2) Indonesia has issued a Ministerial Regulation (Minister of Environment and Forestry) 94/2016 on Invasive Species 3) Regulation of DG KSDAE No. P.4/KSDAE/Set/KSA.2/11/2019 concerning Procedures for Risk Analysis of Invasive Plant Species on protected area 4) Conducting IAS risk analysis in selected UPTs that have conservation area problems, including wetlands with IAS; 5) Construction and development of the IAS data base 6) Multistakeholder coordination, communication and collaboration
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	The protection of biodiversity from the threat of Invasive alien species
Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[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 {2.1.}.

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, improve effectiveness management on Ramsar Site	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement The Strategic Plan Directorate General Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems In 2020-2024 • Protection on Ramsar site activities (e.g involve local community surrounding ramsar site on security and patrol activity , boundary 	

	<p>socialization)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity preservation (eg. Rehabilitation/ restoration, species identification and inventory, enrichment in Ramsar site) • Sustainable tourism utilization (improve capacity building for local community in tourism activity).
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar site status and functionality established • Providing access to traditional uses to the community at conservation areas through conservation partnerships are increasingly open • The handling of opened areas in conservation areas • Conservation areas whose management effectiveness should be improved
Additional information:	

Target 7. *Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement the Strategic Plan of Directorate General Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems for 2020-2024	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>The increasing number of entities that sustainably use, protect and preserve endangered species and genetic diversity</p> <p>This target is expected to be achieved by the end of 2024.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[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 {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medium Term Development Plan IV 2020-2024• Regulation Of The Director General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems Number: P.6 / Ksdae / Set.3 / Ren.0 / 9/2020 About Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reactivating of national Wetlands Committee• Improving national and sub national working group related to wetlands	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>The area is inventoried and performance by value biodiversity participatory in outside the Conservation Area (Million Hectares)</p> <p>This target is expected to be achieved by the end of 2024.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

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 Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Synchronization of all activities on coastal zone management	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Implement are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Development Plan IV 2020-2024 • Regulation Of The Director General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems Number: P.6 / Ksdae / Set.3 / Ren.0 / 9/2020 About Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	Wise use of wetlands is integrated at the appropriate scale
Additional information:	

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 Aichi Target 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve the traditional knowledge in development wetlands conservation policy • Refer to Regulation Of The Director General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems Number: P.6 / Ksdae / Set.3 / Ren.0 / 9/2020 About Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile documentation/research results that have been made by Ministries/Agencies, NGOs, knowledge centers and other institutions related to traditional knowledge or local wisdom in wetland conservation • Identify local wisdom that is relevant or can be integrated into national regulations / policies • Encourage the implementation of the practice / policy in national regulations / policies 	

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Management of conservation forest areas in the traditional zone is achieved through partnership
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2018, studies of the wetlands disaster prone areas (focusing on Peatland and mangrove) are undertaken. Medium Term Development Plan IV 2020-2024 Regulation Of The Director General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems Number: P.6 / Ksdae / Set.3 / Ren.0 / 9/2020 About Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of peatland areas overlaid with canals, hotspots/haze/fires (prioritize on 7 provinces; South Sumatera, Jambi, Riau, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Papua) Implement the Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilment of water needs for the surrounding community conservation area for daily needs and the amount of energy that is absorbed in the framework of exploiting water utilization in the area conservation. Outcomes from energy utilization activities This water is the amount of Kwh produced increases
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	

Additional information:

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. {1.8.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	In 2024, six hundred thousand (600,000) hectares of mangroves will be restored	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify priorities and implementation for wetland restoration projects, in close coordination with the National Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG).• Restoration of degraded coastal areas is carried out by Wetlands International in collaboration with Ministry of Public work and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery.• Carrying out mangrove rehabilitation program as a national priority policy• Compiling a mangrove rehabilitation roadmap covering an area of 600 hectares for 4 years• Establishing the National Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	150.000 hectare of peatland and mangrove will be restored	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

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 Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medium Term Development Plan IV 2020-2024• Regulation Of The Director General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems Number: P.6 / Ksdae / Set.3 / Ren.0 / 9/2020 About Strategic Plan Of The Directorate General Conservation Of Natural Resources And Ecosystems In 2020-2024	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure wetlands conservation into the revised of Law regarding water resource management• Ensure wetlands conservation include on regulation regarding conservation ecosystem and nature	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The wise use management of wetlands is integrated in all sectors	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[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. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B= Medium	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E= No answer	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Knowledge sharing	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and	Continuously provide technical supervision to all Technical Implementation Units accross the country	

Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness materials related to Peatland Management best practice will be produced Guidebook/manual for sylvo-fishery (brackish water ponds integrated with mangrove trees) in degraded coastal areas will be developed Implement actions, including annual celebration of World Wetlands Day 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Celebration of World Wetlands Day and other related celebrations (such as World Water Day), including the distribution of awareness and communication materials, with the aim of increasing public awareness on the importance of sustainable use of wetlands.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2}.
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	a) The Indonesian government (MoEF and BRG) supports and allocates budget for peatland and mangrove restoration as part of its commitment in reducing GHG emission of 29% by 2030 b) Apart from government funding, resources are also provided by international donors (eg. MCA/MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT, IUCN’s mangrove for the future. Building with nature funded by IKI-Germany, Sustainable water fund of Netherland, partners for resilience project funded by the Netherland Red Cross	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify priority areas for peatland and mangrove restoration• Lobby and advocacy on integrating Risk and Management of lowland wetlands areas (Peatland and mangrove)• Develop and the research proposal and others activities related to the implementation of planning activities on wetland to the centre and local government, to develop international research collaboration in the study of tropical inland waters with South East Asia, Europe countries and Japan.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Continuing wetland restoration program, especially peatland and mangrove	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings occur between Indonesian Ramsar National Focal Points and other biodiversity and wetlands-related Jointly Organizing Asian Water Bird census Jointly organizing WWD with International NGOs, Research Agencies, Foreign Embassies in Indonesia 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to participate in the East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership, including nomination of a new Flyway site
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Continuing Asian Waterbird Census and participation on international (online & offline) meetings
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C= Limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Training courses, workshops and seminars are delivered on wetland management, restoration and monitoring.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs, universities, research organizations and wetland centers deliver formal and informal training courses and workshops to local NGOs, students, agency staff, wetland managers, community volunteers, and others. To develop accurate and useful databases, particularly for tropical inland water systems, exchange scientific knowledge, increase human resources capacity, share research facilities through JSPS, IPH, APCE and research collaboration with South East Asia, Europe countries and Japan. Adding module regarding wetlands conservation into training and education curriculum. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The increasing ability of Ramsar Sites managers	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full		

report is submitted in
January 2021

Additional information:

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
2192	Tanjung Puting National Park	A – Yes the assessment is carried out using the METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) assessment tool in order to monitor the level of effectiveness of national park management.	B=No	A-Yes, namely through the METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) assessment. Where this evaluation is carried out to see to what extent management has been carried out. From the evaluated elements will provide output in the form of products and services (output) and the impact (outcome) of the planning carried out the assessment.	A – Yes namely by preparing a forum as a space for socio-economic management of traditional communities in the national park zoning system, namely in the traditional zone. In addition, to establish relationships in the form of cooperation agreements with traditional communities in managing business space in an effort to increase welfare.	Yes namely by opening a business space for traditional communities in carrying on local wisdom to utilize natural resources through fishing businesses in the traditional zone.	A-Yes, although it is not done as a whole with local stakeholder involvement (local government). Because several decisions in sustainable management remain under the authority of the central government. However, the implementation of coordination and consultation to run a management system that is synergized among all	A-Yes,	

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
							stakeholders is always carried out.		
1945	<i>Sembilang National Park</i>	A – Yes	B=No	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A-Yes,	
1944	<i>Rawa Aopa National Park</i>	A – Yes	B=No	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A-Yes,	
1987	<i>Rambut Island Wildlife Reserve</i>	A – Yes The Forestry Office of Jakarta (BKSDA) as the manager of the conservation area including the Pulau	B=No	A – Yes An evaluation has been done on the environment service provided by the Reserve as a Ramsar site	A – Yes The socio-economic valuation has been included on the management planning of SM Pulau Rambut	A – Yes The cultural value of wetlands has also been included on the management of Ramsar site, including the local knowledge on the effective	A – Yes The other stakeholder might engage on the provision of input (through FGD, coordination), but the decision	A-Yes, mechanism for communication sharing between AA and Site Management are conducted through the SIDAK online sites of DG KSDAE.	Burung Indonesia and Yayasan lahan Basah (Wetlands International Indonesia) organized annual waterbird census as part of the Asian

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
		Rambut Wildlife Sanctuary has conducted an annual management effectiveness assessment of the conservation area. The year 2020 has been assessed regarding its management effectiveness. The results of the METT assessment on the Pulau Rambut Wildlife Refuge as the Ramsar				management of the site.	making is merely the responsible of the Management		Waterbird Census

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
		site were 73%. The assessment was also carried out in other areas, namely TWA Angke Kapuk 82%, Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve 73% and CA Bokor Island 70%.							
667	<i>Danau Sentarum National Park</i>	A – Yes	B=No	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A-Yes,	
554	<i>Berbak National Park</i>	A – Yes	B=No	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A – Yes	A-Yes,	
1624	<i>Wasur National Park</i>	D= Planned	B=No	C=Partially	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	<i>There are 4 large tribes: Kanume, Marind, Marory Men-Gey, and Yei-</i>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<p><i>Nan, who stay and live in Wasur NP.</i></p> <p><i>All the tribes inside the park still follow the traditions passed down by their ancestors. Daily, their lives revolve around collecting sago, planting, hunting, and fishing within an area called a "Dusun". They go to a Dusun not only to collect food but also to fulfill their spiritual needs in visiting the land of their ancestors. Traditional people manage their resources by customary law. There are traditional rules of utilizing natural resources such as hunting season & harvesting area</i></p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									amed "Sasi". Sasi is traditional wisdom where the local people close apart of the area from all utilizing activity for certain periods until resources recovered. Other traditional people customs are sacred area, myths, season calendar, and fire management

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan