



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Republic of Korea, 28 October – 4 November 2008**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **31 March 2008**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org))

## Introduction & background

1. This Ramsar COP10 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Republic of Korea, October/November 2008).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 35<sup>th</sup> meeting in February 2007, and its Decisions SC35-22, -23 and -24, this COP10 National Report Format has been significantly revised and simplified in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In particular this National Report Format provides a much smaller number (66) of implementation "indicator" questions, compared with the much larger suite of questions on all aspects of national implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 included in previous NRFs.
4. The COP10 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee (Decision SC35-24), certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) and CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention.
5. The 66 indicator questions are grouped under each of the implementation "Strategies" approved by the Parties at COP9 (Resolution IX.8) in the Convention's "A Framework for the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 in the 2006 -2008 period" ([www.ramsar.org/res/key\\_res\\_ix\\_08\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_08_e.htm)). The indicators have been selected so as to provide information on key aspects of the implementation of the Convention under each of its Strategies.
6. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply **additional information** concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.

## 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 through their posting on the Convention's Web site.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) capture lessons/experience, so as to allow Parties to develop future action;
  - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention through Convention processes;
  - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable against their obligations under the Convention;
  - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and plan for its future implementation and priorities; and
  - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. In addition, the data and information provided by Parties in their COP10 National Reports now have another important purpose, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation will provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP10 consideration.

10. To facilitate the analysis and onward use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each COP on the global and regional implementation, and progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at COP as a series of Information Papers including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 5);
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 6); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP9 DOCs 10-13);
  - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at COP. Examples at CO9 included:
    - Resolution IX.15, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
    - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC 15) and *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC 25);
  - iii) providing the source of 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2007); and
  - iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role for the CBD for wetlands.

### **The structure of the COP10 National Report Format**

12. In line with Standing Committee Decisions SC35-21 and SC35-22, the COP10 National Report Format is in three sections.
13. **Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.
14. **Section 2** is a "free-text" section in which to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.
15. **Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy, and with a "free-text" section under each Strategy in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of the Strategy and its indicators.

## Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP10 National Report Format

### IMPORTANT – READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

16. All three Sections of the COP10 National Report Format should be filled in, in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
17. The deadline for submission of the completed National Report Format is **31 March 2008**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received from Parties after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP10.
18. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
19. 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 in the COP10 NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since it is the experience of the Secretariat that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
20. In order to assist Contracting Parties in their provision of such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the "Additional implementation information" fields.
21. The Format is created as a "Form" in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to, and between, each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information. All other parts of the form are locked.
22. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form, and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
23. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the "Tab" key on the computer keyboard.
24. For a "free-text" field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow "free-text" box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box. This is because within the "Form" format there is limited facility to make editorial changes within the "free-text" box once text has been entered.
25. For each of the "Indicator questions" in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question asked in the indicator, but are in general of the form: "Yes", "No", "Partly", "In progress", etc.
26. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can provide this in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
27. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box, and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.

28. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given.
29. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP10NRF [Country] [date].
30. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by email, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, email: [dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org). The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
31. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP10 National Report.**
32. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP10 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

**SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION**

<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: INDONESIA</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	Directorate General Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	DARORI, Director General
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block I/8th Floor Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, Indonesia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+62 21 5734818
<b>Email:</b>	ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT (DAILY CONTACT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY) FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Noor Hidayat, Director of Areas Conservation
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Directorate of Areas Conservation, Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII/7th Floor Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, Indonesia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+62 21 5720229
<b>Email:</b>	ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Sulastri
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Research Centre For Limnologi
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Indonesian Institute of Sciences . Kompleks LIPI Cibinong , Cibinong 16911, Indonesia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+ 62 21 875 7071 / 8757076
<b>Email:</b>	ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Tonny R Soehartono, Director of Biodiversity Conservation
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII/7th Floor Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, Indonesia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+62 21 5720227
<b>Email:</b>	ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Dibjo Sartono, Programme Director of Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Wetlands International-Indonesia Programme
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Jl. Ahmad Yani No 53, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+62 251 312189 , Fax. +62 251 325755

**Email:**

dibjo@wetlands.or.id

## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP9 reporting):

### A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

New steps that have been taken to implement the convention :

- Developing a National Strategic Action Plan on Wetland Management (2004-2012), in response to global target to promote wise use of wetland.
- Implementing programs, strategies and action plans in some relevant sectors that may be used to lay foundation for determining the targets in relation to the conservation and wise use wetland (e.g applying the 'management of wetland' guidelines into the development of Ramsar Sites' work plan and other important wetlands including peat lands).
- Allocating new wetland protected areas in order to maintain the important inland water, such as Sembilang National Park / mangrove area in Sumatera (2001) and Sebangau National Park / peatland area in Kalimantan (2006).
- Adding New Ramsar Site, i.e. Wasur National Park / mangrove area in Papua (16 March 2006).
- Rehabilitating and reconstructing areas in Aceh and North Sumatra covering 28.700 ha, after tsunami disaster.
- Intensifying studies on inventory, best management and wise use of peat land/peat swamps in Sumatra and Kalimantan.
- Establishing two new management units, i.e one in Danau Sentrum NP in 2006 (Ramsar Site) and others in Sebangau NP in 2006 (formerly production forest, peat swamp area).
- Establishing six main programs of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation's 5-year plan (2005-2009), i.e eradicating illegal logging practices, combating forest fire and empowering local people, which strongly support the wetland forest area.
- Preserving marine protected area, e.g Berau.
- Enacting law on water resources.
- Drafting National Action Plan on Peat Land.
- Developing the draft the Management Water Resources
- Developed National Movement on Land Rehabilitation
- Established National Strategy on Mangrove Ecosystem Management

### B. What have been the most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

The most successful aspects of implementing the Convention

- The implementation of suitable management of wetlands is more intensified.
- Wetland national park is internationally recognized due to the implementation of the Convention (Ramsar Site). In light thereof, the government pays more attention to establish institution in implementing Ramsar Convention's work plan.
- Issues on wetland conservation and climate change are interconnected, as the result of studies on carbon stocks in peat lands in Sumatra and Kalimantan (2005).

### C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention :

Most wetlands in Indonesia are not established as protected areas, nor protected by the community. Under the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation which handle the Convention, all wetlands in protected areas (including 3 Ramsar sites) are well managed in the protected area system. However more wetlands lied outside protected area, are under many other different authorities. Therefore the most difficult part of the implementation the Convention, is to coordinate and to collaborate units of related authorities having responsibility on wet lands areas, in managing the areas properly. In addition thereof, there are also lack of awareness among the sectors and community to protect and to conserve the wetlands.

D. What proposals and priorities are there for future implementation of the Convention?

Proposals and priorities for future implementation of the Convention.

- Revitalizing the National Committee and involving more related authorities outside the Ministry of Forestry.
- Campaigning and empowering people who live inside and nearby the wetlands to sustainably utilize natural resources through 'prosperity approach'.  
Providing better economic, knowledge and capacity to sustainably manage the wetlands.
- Enhancing capacity building for related government sectors and politicians on sustainable wetland management (especially for outside protected area).
- Developing criteria used to evaluate and monitor ecological status of wetland.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Yes, and the following are requested :

- Assistance in promoting Ramsar Sites for ecotourism and other alternative income for local people living in the sites.
- Assistance in establishing the financing mechanism between donors and recipient counties in dealing with global, regional and national issues on wetlands.

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) should create and support innovative activities in managing the sustainably use of wetlands.

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

- Developing regular communication among wetland-related authorities and national focal point from other MEAs to harmonize and synergize policies, regulations and strategic plans in relation to wise use of wetlands.
- Providing regulations on the implementation of the biodiversity-related conventions and develop integrated action plans among the conventions through participatory process among relevant multi-stakeholder.
- Developing networking among authorities for exchange information

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

Integrating all wetland related issue into national and local spatial planning and land use system.

I. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

- In general, the implementation of the Convention at national level needs to be enhanced especially in the wetland areas not included in the network of protected areas. There is a great pressure to use and to convert the wetlands areas for the economic purposes, such as for agriculture and or urban areas.

- The implementation of the convention is quite ineffective especially in attracting commitment from related stakeholders to wisely use wetland due to the non- coordinating body's status of the national focal points of the convention as an Administrative Authority

- In the implementation of the convention, clustering on the wetland itself should be clear determined and the authority of the implementation as well in order to have an effective and efficient actions (e.g. mangroves credited to which institutions most responsible in tasks; coral reefs; and other types of wetland).

**SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION**

**Guidance for filling in this section**

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on either one or more of the specific indicators for each strategy, and/or for other aspects of the national implementation of this strategy, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions for each Strategy.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. So as to assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP9, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP9 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

**GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS**

**STRATEGY 1.1:** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of the wise use principle.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1}	A - Yes
1.1.2 Is the wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.3; 1.1.6}	D - In progress
1.1.3 Does your country have information about the status and trends of the ecological character of wetlands (Ramsar sites and/or wetlands generally)? {1.2.2} [if “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below, from where or from whom this information can be accessed]	C - For some sites
1.1.4 If the answer is “Yes” in 1.1.3, does this information indicate that the need to address adverse change in the ecological character of wetlands is now greater, the same, or less than in the previous triennium, for: a) Ramsar sites b) wetlands generally	A - Greater ---

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.1.1 – 1.1.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Indonesia has the National Wetland Inventory, the result of which is made available in the website. At this moment the website is being updated, to make it accessible for the stakeholder. ([www.wetlands.or.id](http://www.wetlands.or.id))

Information from Ramsar sites indicated that, in general there's no change in ecological characters. However, threats have been found in several parts of the sites for example from forest fire and forest conversion outside the site that may adversely affect the sites in the long term.

The need address the adverse change in ecological character is now greater in wetlands, since in general, the change in ecological character of wetlands conversion is mainly caused by developing industrial plantation.

Beside the data and information on wetland in general that can be accessed, Database information on mangrove ecosystem and coral reef ecosystems at [www.coremap.or.id](http://www.coremap.or.id) can also be accessed (covering several areas in Indonesia).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 national implementation:

Some efforts have been done to control those problems for example through enacting national regulation of RI No. 82 in 2001 related to water quality and water pollution control. The successful activity to control eutrophication were done through biomanipulation to control water hiacint of Lake Kerinci in Sumatra and the development carrying capacity for nutrient to control green algae in Lake Maninjau, West Sumatra.

The National Inventory Guidelines were applied in Sembilang wetland and Sebangau peatland, during which the areas are in the process to be designated as National Parks. The designation process has been completed.

**STRATEGY 1.2:** *Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supranational policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use principle of the Convention is being effectively applied, where possible specifying the appropriate policy instrument(s) in each Contracting Party which ensures wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>1.2.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {2.1.1} [If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.2.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {2.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.2.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development (including National Poverty Reduction Plans called for by the WSSD and water resources management and water efficiency plans)? {2.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

1.2.4 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed?	D - In progress
1.2.5 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {2.2.2}	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.2.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Indonesia has already developed a National Strategic and Action Plan for Wetland Management (1994 as revised in 2004). The targets and actions contained in the document WWSD’s concern and CBD target to significantly reduced biodiversity loss by 2010.

In the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2004), wetland issue and poverty reduction have also been incorporated into the document.

The assessment of quantity and quality of water has been implemented in some selected areas, especially in the densely populated area.

The Strategic Environment Assessment has been applied in the plan of projects development, especially for the important project areas (e.g the hydropower plants).

Regarding to the national policy, Indonesia recently has established Act 27/2007 on The Management of Coastal Zones and Small Islands that is in which sentences the obligatory actions to the part of wetland type such as mangroves, coral reefs, etc. Protection, conservation, and other sustainable activities are mandatory to all stakeholders).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.2 national implementation:

Regarding the implementation of the best management and wise use of wetlands, Indonesia will develop the guidelines of the best practice of wise use of wetlands.

**STRATEGY 1.3:** *Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, climate change mitigation, food security, poverty reduction, cultural heritage, and scientific research, with a focus on under-represented ecosystem types, through developing and disseminating methodology to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.3.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar sites? {3.3.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in the Additional implementation information below, the year of assessment and from where or from whom this information can be obtained]	B - No
1.3.2 Have wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {3.3.4}	A - Yes
1.3.3 Has national action been taken to implement the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)? {3.2.1}	A - Yes
1.3.4 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {3.3.3}	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.3.1 – 1.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Indonesia is 1 (one) of the 5 (five) countries that has a program to reduce poverty (Wetland Poverty Reduction Program (WPRP)

Almost all of the implementation of wetlands project in Indonesia have already integrated the poverty reduction activities.

Regarding the guidelines of the global action on peat lands, Indonesia has developed a national strategy and action plan for the sustainable peat land management and work plans on peat lands, which are based on the document.

Cultural value in relation to converse wetland value through cultural events has already been applied in some region in Sumatra, such as Lake Festival.

The two main programs as part of wetland context that concern to the ecologically and economically improvement are Marine and Coastal Management Project (MCRMP) and Coral Reef Management Project (COREMAP). Both are conducted by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Those two programs implement several activities concerning to the poverty alleviation and ecology improvement). MCRMP is being implemented in 15 provinces and 41 districts and COREMAP is being implemented in 8 provinces and 21 districts.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 national implementation:

The concept of ecology and poverty reduction has also been applied in the implementation of post Tsunami rehabilitation in Aceh and North Sumatra. In addition, the application of concept in ecology and poverty reduction is provided such as in one of MCRMP programs (Small Scale Natural Resources Management Schemes) and in COREMAP programs

**STRATEGY 1.4:** *Integrate policies on the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in decision-making processes at national, regional, provincial and local levels, particularly concerning territorial management, groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and marine zone planning, and responses to climate change, all in the context of implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).*

#### Indicator questions:

1.4.1 Has the Convention’s water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been used/applied in decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {3.4.2 – r3.4.xiv}	C - Partly
1.4.2 Have CEPA expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management?	A - Yes
1.4.3 Has the Convention’s guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {3.4.5}	A - Yes
1.4.4 Have the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of the Kyoto Protocol been assessed? {3.4.9}	B - No

#### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.4.1 – 1.4.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Part of the water-related guidelines have been applied in the selected areas, especially in the densely populated area.

CEPA expertise (CEPA Government and CEPA NGO) has been involved and used CEPA tools in developing catchment / river basin planning and management.

ICZM has been applied in post Tsunami activities in Aceh and North Sumatra, as for Regional concern ICZM has also been applied in South China Sea Project (UNEP Regional Project).

Based on the need and the importance of the integrated coastal zone management, Indonesia has established Act 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Zones and Small Islands in order to provide a legal regulation in the coastal zone management activities. In addition, prior to the establishment of the Act, ICZM has already been applied in several places (e.g. 15 provinces and 41 districts under MCRMP) in Indonesia and those areas applied the ICZM have established hierarchical planning document consists of Strategy Plan, Zonation Plan, Management Plan and Action Plan

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 national implementation:

Policy integration on marine and coastal ecosystem has been accommodated in Act 27/2007 on Coastal Zone and Small Islands Management. As part of wetland context the Act integrates the management need and wise use of several wetland types such as mangroves and coral reefs.

**STRATEGY 1.5:** *Identify priority wetlands where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>1.5.1 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {4.1.2} [If “Yes”, please identify any major programmes or projects in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.5.2 Has the Convention’s guidance on wetland restoration (Annex to Resolution VIII.16; Wise Use Handbook 15, 3rd edition) been used/applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {4.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.5.1 – 1.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Programs on rehabilitation / restoration in Indonesia :

1. Rehabilitation and reconstruction on post Tsunami areas in Aceh and North Sumatra (2005-2007).
2. National Movement on Land Rehabilitation (2006-2010 targeting 1.738.000 ha mangrove rehabilitation).

The Guideline on wetland restoration is applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration programs.

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Government of Indonesia has conducted rehabilitation programs in several places in Indonesia related to mangrove and coral reef ecosystems using community based management approach.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 national implementation:

-

**STRATEGY 1.6:** *Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.6.1 Have national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive species, particularly in wetlands, been developed and implemented? {r5.1.ii}	C - Partly
1.6.2 Have such policies, strategies and management responses been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organisations/processes? {r5.1.ii}	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.6.1 – 1.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Some strategies, management and responses to threatening invasive species have been developed and implemented, particularly for invasive fish in inland water-aquaculture (ponds).

To carry out the strategy in responding to the threat of invasive species, Indonesia is still in the process to revitalize the National Coordinating Body for Environment, which has the task inter alia to make a regulation on the harmonization of all biodiversity - related convention

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 national implementation:

Strategy to response to the threats of invasive species, is by strengthening the control of potential invasive species, particularly those in wetlands.

## GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

**STRATEGY 2.1** *Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Handbook 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; Handbook 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition).*

### Indicator questions:

2.1.1 Have a strategy and priorities been established for any further designation of Ramsar sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {10.1.1}

[If further Ramsar site designations are planned, please indicate in Additional implementation information, the number of sites and anticipated year of designation]

A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.1.1

The proposed Ramsar Sites (e.g Wasur National Park, 2006) has already been assessed and analyzed by using Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List, and some areas are still in the progress to be qualified as a Ramsar Sites (Rawa Aopa in Sulawesi, Rambut Island in Java and Sembilang in Sumatra).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 national implementation:

Regarding the designation of Ramsar Sites, the proposal to include other wetlands outside protected areas system is under construction.

**STRATEGY 2.2** *Maintain the Ramsar Sites Information Service and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the Ramsar Sites Database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.*

### Indicator questions:

2.2.1 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {10.2.3}

A - Yes

2.2.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its database used in national implementation of the Convention concerning Ramsar site issues?

B - No

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.2.1 – 2.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.2.1: [.. additional information ...]”

Updated RIS for Wasur NP have already been submitted to Ramsar Secretariat, while RIS Berbak and Sentarum are still in the progress for completion.

Indonesia does not have Ramsar Sites Information Service.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.3** *Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.3.1 Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites been defined and applied? {11.1.1}	B - No
2.3.2 Have management plans/strategies been developed and implemented at all Ramsar sites? {11.1.2} [ If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate, in Additional implementation information below, for how many sites have plans/strategies been developed but not implemented; for how many are plans/strategies in preparation; and for how many are plans/strategies being reviewed or revised]	A - Yes
2.3.3 Have cross-sectoral site management committees been established at Ramsar sites? {11.1.5} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please name the sites in Additional implementation information]	D - Planned
2.3.4 Has any assessment of Ramsar site management effectiveness been carried out? [if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available]	A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Strategy and management plans for Ramsar Sites have been developed and implemented in 3 (three) Ramsar Sites. As all three Ramsar sites in Indonesia have the National Park status, the management of these parks must be in accordance with their respective parks which have been in place since the declaration of the park.  
In terms of collaborative management with relevant stakeholders, management unit of Berbak Ramsar Site is in the process at establishing a cross sector-site management committee and advacing progress in developing effective mechanism and model of the committee.

Assessment has been done through Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management to all conservation areas in Indonesia including Ramsar Sites (2004) by Ministry of Forestry.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.4** *Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Secretariat without delay of changes affecting Ramsar sites as required by Article 3.2, and apply the Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.4.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {r11.2.iv} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established in Additional implementation information]	A - Yes
2.4.2 Have all cases of change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {11.2.4} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which Ramsar sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made]	C - Some cases
2.4.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites have been listed on the Montreux Record? {r11.2.viii} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide in Additional implementation information information about the actions taken]	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

All Ramsar Site are managed and directed by management unit under the supervision of the Ministry of Forestry (Administrative Authority). Information on any changes in the ecological character in Ramsar Sites, is reported annually by Ramsar management unit.

This report be used for updating the Ramsar information sheet (including information on the changes of ecological character) prior to the submission of RIS to Ramsar Secretariat. So far, there's no report on the incidence of changes in ecological characters of Ramsar site.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 national implementation:

-

**STRATEGY 2.5** *Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {12.1.1}	B - No
2.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (including regional site and waterbird flyway networks)? {12.1.2; 12.2.2} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which wetland systems such management is in place]	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.5.1 – 2.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.5.1: [.. additional information ...]”

-

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 national implementation:

-

**STRATEGY 2.6** *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.6.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention? {12.3.2}

[If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the name(s) and collaborating countries of each regional initiative]

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 2.6.1

- The development of Migratory Asia Australia Flyway Network which focusses on the cooperation on management of migratory birds and habitats which mostly in wetland areas.
- Regional Cooperation under Reversing the Environment Degradation of the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS Project - UNEP)
- Mangrove for The Future (MFF) Program (IUCN-UNDP)

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 national implementation:

-

## GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**STRATEGY 3.1** *Collaboration with other institutions: Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies.*

### Indicator questions:

3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {13.1.1}	D - Planned
3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {r13.1.iii}	A - Yes
3.1.3 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {13.1.6}	E - Not applicable

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “3.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

National Body for coordinating all focal points of MEAs is still in the progress of initiation to be revitalized, and the mechanism will be developed after the formalization of the body.

National focal points of other MEAs will be positioned as members of the National Wetlands Committee.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 national implementation:

-

**STRATEGY 3.2** *Sharing of expertise and information: Promote the sharing of expertise and information.*

### Indicator questions:

3.2.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {14.1.3} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the networks and wetlands involved]	A - Yes
3.2.2 Has information about the country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a Web site)? {14.1.1}	A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.2.1-3.2.2

A network of Cooperation among three wetlands national parks, namely Wasur NP (ramsar site in Indonesia), Kakadu NP (Australia) and Tonda Reserve (PNG), has been established since 2001. The cooperation includes also capacity building and technical cooperation.

For information about country's wetland, Indonesia has 2 (two) wetland website, i.e : government website ( HYPERLINK '<http://www.dephut.go.id>' [www.dephut.go.id](http://www.dephut.go.id)) and wetlands international Indonesia ( HYPERLINK '<http://www.wetlands.or.id>' [www.wetlands.or.id](http://www.wetlands.or.id)).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 national implementation:

-

## GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

**STRATEGY 4.1** *Local communities, indigenous people, and cultural values: Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, including women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including in relation to understanding the dynamics of cultural values.*

### Indicator questions:

4.1.1 Has resource information been compiled on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management? {6.1.5}	C - Partly
4.1.2 Have traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands been documented and their application encouraged? {6.1.2}	C - Partly
4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party promote public participation in decision-making (with respect to wetlands), especially with local stakeholder involvement in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management? {6.1.4}	A - Yes
4.1.4 Have educational and training activities been developed concerning cultural aspects of wetlands? {r6.1.vii}	D - Planned
4.1.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r.6.1.vi} <small>[if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar sites and their names in Additional implementation information below]</small>	D - Planned

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.1.1 – 4.1.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.1.3: [.. additional information ...]"

Both government and NGO CEPA have finalized the mechanism and distributed the works in enhancing the CEPA activities, while NGO CEPA communicate more with other NGO's and civil society's community, and the national direction is led by the government CEPA.

The CEPA National Action Plan has already been included into National Strategy and Action Plan on Wetland Management (2004). However, the detailed plan of CEPA is still in the progress to develop.

The communication among stakeholders have been widely held especially through National Wetland Committee and other for a.

So far, there is no special CEPA project but all these activities are already been integrated into the implementation projects for integrated wetland management.

Every year, there are WWD celebration throughout the country, some are held by government institution and others by NGO and community.

At least there is an information centre in some wetland sites, including Ramsar Sites (Berbak NP).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 national implementation:

In addition to the cultural value, economic value of wetland resources should be developed and integrated into the strategic and action plan in other wetlands

**STRATEGY 4.2** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.2.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands? {7.1.1}	C - Partly
4.2.2 Have private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” fora or similar mechanisms been established? {7.1.4} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the private sector companies involved]	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.2.1 – 4.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.2.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Some investors who are using wetlands as their main resources are aware of maintaining their activities through the wise use of wetlands’ considerations.  
Some Friends of Wetlands Fora have already been developed and are in operation (e.g Indonesia Dana Mitra Lingkungan).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 national implementation:

-

**STRATEGY 4.3** *Promote measures which encourage the application of the wise use principle.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.3.1 Have actions been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	A - Yes
4.3.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.3.1 – 4.3.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.3.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Indonesian laws such as Act No. 5/1999 on Conservation Natural Resources and Ecosystem, Act No. 41/1999 on Forestry, Act No. 23/1997 on Environment and Act No. 7/2004 on Water Resources contain provisions on incentives and disincentives.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.4** *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, the Convention’s Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme (Resolution VIII.31) for promoting the conservation and*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.4.1 Has a mechanism for planning and implementing wetland CEPA (National Ramsar/Wetland Committee or other mechanism) been established with both CEPA Government and NGO National Focal Point (NFP) involvement? {r9.iii.ii}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe in Additional implementation information below the mechanism]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.2 Has a National Action Plan (or plans at the subnational, catchment or local level) for wetland CEPA been developed? {r.9.iii.iii}</p> <p>[Even if a National Action Plan has not yet been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for national CEPA actions have been established please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4]</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>4.4.3 Have actions been taken to communicate and share information cross-sectorally on wetland issues amongst relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {r9.iii.v}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.4 Have national campaigns, programmes, and projects been carried out to raise community awareness of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {r9.vi.i}</p> <p>[If:</p> <p>a) support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations; and/or</p> <p>b) these have included awareness-raising for social, economic and/or cultural values,</p> <p>please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.4.5 Have World Wetlands Day activities in the country, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out? {r9.vi.ii}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.6 Have education centres been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r9.viii.i}</p> <p>[If any such centres are part of the Wetland Link International (WLI) Programme of the Wildfowl &amp; Wetland Trust, UK, please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>C - Some sites</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.4.1 – 4.4.6 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Both government and NGO CEPA have finalized the mechanism and distributed the works in enhancing the CEPA activities, while NGO CEPA communicate more with other NGO's and civil society's community, and the national direction is led by the government CEPA.

The CEPA National Action Plan has already been included into National Strategy and Action Plan on Wetland Management (2004). However, the detailed plan of CEPA is still in the progress to develop.

The communication among stakeholders have been widely held especially through National Wetland Committee and other for a.

So far, there is no special CEPA project but all these activities are already been integrated into the implementation projects for integrated wetland management.

Every year, there are WWD celebration throughout the country, some are held by government institution and others by NGO and community.

At least there is an information centre in some wetland sites, including Ramsar Sites (Berbak NP).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.5** *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.5.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only] Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {15.1.1} [If "Yes" or "Some countries", please indicate in Additional implementation the countries supported since COP9]</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>4.5.2 [For Contracting Parties in receipt of development assistance only] Has funding support been mobilized from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {15.1.8} [If "Yes" or "Some countries", please indicate in Additional implementation the agencies from which support has been received since COP9]</p>	<p>C - Some agencies</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.5.2: [.. additional information ...]"

Some international agencies have already provided funds and technical assistance (World Bank, ADB, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, etc).

Some bilateral agreements have already been developed with some donor countries to support fund and technical assistance (Canada, Netherland, Germany, USA, UK. Etc).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.5 national implementation:

Whereas, some international agreements might be used to support funds, but in many cases the mechanisms are so difficult (e.g CDM scheme).

**STRATEGY 4.6** *Provide the financial resources required for the Convention’s governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.6.1 {16.1.1}	
a) For the last triennium have Ramsar contributions been paid in full and in a timely manner (by 31 March of calendar year)?	A - Yes
b) If “No” in 4.6.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	

4.6.2 {16.1.2}	
a) Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or other non-core funded Convention activity?	B - No
b) If yes, please state the amounts:	

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.6.1 – 4.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.6 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.7** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Framework.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.7.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information how the Reports have been used for monitoring]	A - Yes
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**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 4.7.1

The information in the national report is still general. As seen in the previous national report, there are detailed information developed to monitor the implementation of the Convention, especially to create the bench marks.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.7 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.8** *Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.8.1 Has a review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands been completed? {18.1.1}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information if this has led to proposals for, or implementation of, any changes in institutional responsibilities]</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.8.2 Is a National Ramsar/Wetlands cross-sectoral Committee (or equivalent body) in place and operational? {18.1.2}</p> <p>[If “Yes”, please summarise in Additional implementation information its membership and frequency of meetings]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.8.1 – 4.8.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.8.2: [.. additional information ...]”

The review has been done through many discussion in national committee on wetland. The committee has been operationalizing since 1994. However, due to the change in government structure now, this committee should be revised and revitalized.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.8 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.9** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention’s International Organization Partners (IOPs\*) and others.*

**Indicator question:**

<p>4.9.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention’s IOPs* in its implementation of the Convention?</p> <p>[If “Yes”, please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.9.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention’s IOPs*?</p> <p>[If “Yes”, please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]</p>	<p>B - No</p>

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and WWF International.

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.9.1-4.9.2

Some IOPs already working in Indonesia effectively since years ago (eg Wetlands International), BirdLife

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.9 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.10** *Identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, and implement appropriate responses.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.10.1 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? [If “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the centre(s)]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.10.2 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention, including in the use of the Wise Use Handbooks, been made? {20.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.10.3 Have opportunities for wetland site manager training in the country been provided? {20.1.6}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.10.1 – 4.10.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.10.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Under ASEAN many programs already finalized for ASEAN Member countries concern (Mangrove Management)  
Assesmet has been done for domestic (incountry) capacity and some training have been developed  
There are many training for site managers especially through government training programs

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.10 national implementation: