



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

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

Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40th meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. 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.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

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 website.
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 and experience to help Parties develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;

- v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vi) 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" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent 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 meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global 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 (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
 - 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., COP10 DOC. 7); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
 - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *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), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);
 - iii) 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

- 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 on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

12. The COP11 National Report Format is in four sections.

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

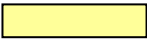
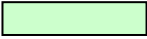
Section 2 is a “free-text” section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 82 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional “free-text” section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity; and a further “free-text” section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

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

- 13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
- 14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.
- 15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
- 16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience

shows 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.

17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing 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.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer (dufour@ramsar.org), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. 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.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. 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 Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. For each of the “Indicator questions” in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: “Yes”, “No”, “Partly”, “In progress”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. 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.
26. 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. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.

27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. 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 COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: INDONESIA	
DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	
Name of Administrative Authority:	Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (in Bahasa: Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam, Kementerian Kehutanan, Republik Indonesia)
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Ir. Darori, MM (Director General, PHKA)
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Telephone/Fax:	+62 21 5730315/+62 21 5734818
Email:	lahanbasah@gmail.com, ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS	
Name and title:	Ir. Sonny Partono, MM (Director of Conservation Area and Protected Forest Management, PHKA)
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Telephone/Fax:	+62 21 5720229/+62 21 5720229
Email:	lahanbasah@gmail.com, ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
Name and title of focal point:	Sulastri
Name of organisation:	Research Center for Limnology
Mailing address:	Indonesian Institute of Sciences Kompleks LIPI Cibinong, Cibinong 16911, Indonesia
Telephone/Fax:	+62 21 8757071/+62 21 8757076
Email:	ramsar_indonesia@dephut.go.id
DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title of focal point:	Dr. Ir. Novianto Bambang Wawandono, MSi (Director of Biodiversity Conservation, PHKA)
Name of organisation:	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation
Mailing address:	Gedung Manggala Wanabhakti Blok VII Lantai 7 Jalan Gatot Subroto, Jakarta 10270
Telephone/Fax:	+62 21 5720227
Email:	n.bambang_w@yahoo.com, nandpri@yahoo.com
DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title:	Nyoman Suryadiputra (Program Director of Wetlands International, Indonesia Programme)

Name of organisation:	Wetlands International, Indonesia Programme
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Telephone/Fax:	+62 251 8312189/+62 251 8325755
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SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP10 reporting):

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

Indonesia have already designated 6 Ramsar sites, which are Berbak National Park (Jambi, 1992), Danau Sentarum NP (West Kalimantan, 1994), Wasur NP (Papua, 2006), Sembilang NP (South Sumatera, 2011), Rawa Aopa Watumohai NP (Southeast Sulawesi, 2011) and Pulau Rambut Wildlife Reserve (DKI Jakarta, 2011). These sites have been proposed and designated to represent Indonesia's important wetlands from each of Indonesia's biggest islands.

All designated Ramsar sites are conservation areas and have management plans in place. Central government authority have been closely coordinating with the local governments and NGOs (local and national) to support the management of Ramsar site. The Presidential Regulation No. 3/2010 further pushed the cooperation among natural resources' stakeholders (including wetlands conservation) through discussion and eventually an agreement (Note of Understanding) to help conserve the wetlands by established an action plan and a forum to work with.

To further create a network of sites which in line with the criteria of Ramsar wetlands and representing all of Indonesia's most important wetlands, Government of Indonesia plan to propose another 3 new Ramsar sites for the next triennium. These sites should represent wetlands with significant importance that until recently less-recognized due to lack of knowledge or awareness (sub-terranean karst, endemic & endangered species habitat, representation of bioregion). Several sites have been identified and will further be examined, e.g. *Crocodylus siamensis*' habitat in Mesangat Lake and its adjacent lakes of East Kalimantan.

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

There are several success stories of the implementation of the Convention:

The designation of Ramsar sites (have already been designated as conservation area) help create an environment, which in turn enable the conservation of biodiversity in their natural habitat. Those sites also have significant roles as secure resting places for migrant birds from the Northern Hemisphere travelling South (to Australia) to avoid the winter.

The designation of Ramsar sites also served as an icon to promote and to get support from various resources for community development programs, which help raising the welfare of communities living in and around Ramsar sites', as the National Development Plan and the Millenium Development Goals have been described.

The designation of Ramsar sites also used to get a full support from local stakeholders, especially with local government and local communities, to further strengthened the cooperation and collaborative management of wetlands (Ramsar sites or not) and to use it on all promotional materials to further enhance the implementation of the Convention.

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

The most difficult aspect of implementing the Convention is the cross cutting issue with different stakeholders with different interests on the wetlands. The key solution is to arrange all appropriate interests into the National Spatial Plan, created spaces for each development sector with conservation issue as the main consideration and enforce it to ensure the sustainability of wetlands for the welfare of all.

Another difficult issue related with providing good program and adequate fund/budget to implement the conservation of wetlands according to laws and regulations and the Convention. Some of the fund can be obtained from national budget but with limited amount. Grants from numerous resources are also available to support the efforts but still gaps occurred in many sites, which in need of serious considerations. Some of the wealthy local governments can and are already involved with the conservation efforts, but some are embattled the conservation ideas with the economic development as the main reason.

Other issue is related with wetlands that are not established ad/or managed under the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (Ministry of Forestry). Most wetlands lied outside protected area has multifunction purposes of social significance and, in some cases, are lied under the management of different institutions with their own prospects and constraints. To coordinate and to collaborate management units of related authorities require enormous strength and willingness.

There is also lack of awareness among the authorities and stakeholders about the importance of wetlands. Due to the large extent and diversity of wetland typologies, some of them have not been studied thoroughly. Only very limited scientific information available for wetlands manager to work with, especially considering the importance of unique local ecological characteristics and the presence of local ecological knowledge/wisdom.

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

One important thing that should be prioritized is the designation of concise roles and responsibilities among stakeholders on site management level. This will ease the problem of conflict of interests and conflict of authorities between stakeholders. This problem is common among developing countries and should be recognized as a significant risk that should be given solution through the mechanism of the Convention.

The problem of communication with different stakeholders in all levels of wetlands management should also be given priority along with the concise roles & responsibilities to reduce wasting of resources through double budget & programs, counter-productive measures and too many meetings.

In the site management level, the importance of buffer zone development should be address through programs incorporating national strategic plan and Millenium Development Goals (MDG) especially for developing countries.

The management of wetlands and community development can be enhanced by the involvement of private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) scheme, tailored made to the needs of each community living around the private sector's facilities and completely dependant to the sustainability of the wetlands nearby.

Capacity building for all stakeholders (local and national government sectors, local insitution, local users) involved in the utilization of wetland resources to help develop a sustainable wetland management system, especially for wetlands lied outside protected area and for all wetlands in generally.

Inventory and evaluation of ecological characteristic of wetlands, in order to construct the up-to-date database and information system, which are crucial to give good baseline for

decision making for the development and conservation of wetlands.

Developing good criterias used for evaluating and monitoring ecological status of the wetlands and the communities living in and around them.

Enhancing and incorporating scientific, sosio-economic and cultural values into the conservation and management of sustainable wetlands.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

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

Since Indonesia have one of the largest wetlands area in the world, special grant fund should be provide for Indonesia to further enhance the implementation of wetlands in various schemes, such as REDD and REDD+ activities, Ramsar sites management support, wetlands community development program.

Ramsar Convention should also contribute to the establishment of trust fund to support all conservation efforts in Indonesia.

Ramsar Convention can assist Indonesia on facilitating international cooperation related to exchange of knowledge and experiences, provide technical assistance in wetlands management and establish the financial mecanism to support the cooperation between stakeholders in Indonesia.

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

IOPs should be pro-active on supporting Contracting Party in developing wetlands' management plan, community development program, natural resources inventory and monitoring and advocation, but should be keep out of the law enforcement activities due to conflict of interests and matter of authority.

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

The Contracting Party's National Strategic Plan should incorporating the implementation of each MEAs, including the goals, the strategies and the roles and responsibilities division.

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

- I. 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 industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

The best way to incorporate Ramsar Convention implementation in Indonesia is through the National Strategic Plan, which can directed the Convention to be implemented by different stakeholders through several programs by each or in cooperation scheme.

Indonesia decided to revitalized already present National Committee for the Management of Wetlands, which unifying different wetlands stakeholders with different programs and authorities.

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

The management of Ramsar site should also be integrated with the surrounding buffer zone management, both in terms of ecosystems and the welfare of the community.

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 a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

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

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A - Yes
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1.1.1 Additional information:

The inventory of ecological characteristic has been conducted for big lakes in Sumatera (Lake Toba, Lake Kerinci, Lake Maninjau, lake Ranau), in Sulawesi (Lake Matano, Lake Towuti, Lake Mahalona, Lake Limboto, and Lake Lindu), some small lakes in Java, flood plain lakes in Kalimantan (in Kahayan and Mahakam river-systems), estuarines in Bangka and Belitung Province, and some big rivers and reservoirs in West Java. Indonesia has vast area of wetlands, estimated 14 million ha of inland water wetlands consisting of 220 significant rivers, 50 big lakes and reservoirs.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, through Asian Wetlands Inventory Guide that has been distributed to all related stakeholders. There is also Wetlands Database (WDB) available that can be access by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Some informations have been published through various means such as monographs, scientific journals, seminars which conducted for the local governments and local stakeholders. A part of the information is still in preparation to be published in an academic manuscript, which is important to support local governments in producing policies and plans for the management of wetlands.</p>	
<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?(1.1.3 & 1.1.4)</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the nature 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 comment on what are the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* "Condition" corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>P - Status improved O - No change</p>
1.1.3 a) Additional information: info from KKBHL & KKH, add info from all...	
<p>1.1.3 b) Additional information:</p> <p>Inland waters such as Lake Kerinci is improved from eutrophication that created since 40 % of its surface was covered by Water hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>). This improvement occurred because the lake was rehabilitated by using biomanipulation, and since that the lake is in relatively clean state.</p> <p>Some lakes' ecological characters (in oligotrophic and mesotrophic condition), such as in Lake Matano, Lake Mahalona, Lake Towuti, Lake Poso and Lake Ranau, have been changed, but others is in fast degradation rate such as Lake Limboto in Gorontalo province, Lake Tondano in North Sulawesi, some oxbow lakes in Kalimantan, estuaries in Bangka Belitung Province, Lake Maninjau in West Sumatra, some rivers and small lakes in Java due to sedimentation and organic pollutions. Sedimentation and pollution are caused by land use changes in the catchment area upstream, destruction of upstream area caused by forest fire, the conversion of forest area to agricultural farms, unconventional tin mining and the increasing of nutrient loads from freshwater aquaculture area, organic wastes from industrial area and households waste from municipalities.</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation:

Some efforts have been done to control those problems, e.g. through enacting Governmental Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 82 (2001) related to water quality and water pollution. To control industrial water pollution program has been done through cleaning river water programs, determining acceptable water quality standard, setting agreed targets and deadline for monitoring and evaluating, applying sanctions and enhancing the law enforcement apparatus.

Some researches have been done to control sedimentations and nutrient loads in the wetlands. These researches was conducted to develop modelling of the catchment area, modeling of nutrient loads to determine carrying capacity and sites selection for freshwater aquaculture farming, in order to improved water quality in the wetlands.

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

1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i
(If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)

A - Yes

1.3.1 Additional information:

Yes, the National Strategy for the Management of Wetlands in Indonesia (2004).

There is also National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Management of Peatlands.

Some regulations from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries are also in place:

- Law No. 45/2009 on Change to Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries (regulating Fish Resources Conservation Management, including mangroves, seagrasses and coral reefs).
- Law No. 27/2007 on Coastal Area and Small Islands Management (regulating coastal management guideline, planning, spatial and resources utilization on coastal area & small islands, conservation of coastal and small island resources).
- Governmental Regulations No. 60/2007 on Fish Resources Conservation (regulating detail concepts and procedures on fish resources conservation management, including for water ecosystems, fish resources' species and genetics).

1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}

A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:

<p>1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poverty eradication strategies b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans c) Coastal and marine resource management plans d) National forest programmes e) National strategies for sustainable development f) National policies or measures on agriculture g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans <p>{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i</p>	<p>A - Yes C - Partly A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.3 Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, through some programs such as Coastal Communities Economic Empowerment program.</p> <p>According to Law No.27/2007, central, provincial and regional/municipal governments are entitled to create planning for the management of coastal area and resources through the Strategic Plan of Coastal Area, Zonation Plan and Action Plan.</p>	
<p>1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.4 Additional information:</p>	
<p>1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.5 Additional information:</p>	
<p>1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?</p>	<p>C - In progress</p>
<p>1.3.6 Additional information:</p> <p>It's been already added to the National Spatial Plan, but there's no special regulations or legislations concerning Ramsar commitments have been enacted yet.</p> <p>Some of the Ramsar Convention commitments or guidelines have been incorporated into several regulations already in place for the conservation of species and its ecosystems.</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:

Suggestions have been made to the related stakeholders involving in new development programs/projects to use new kind of technological advance preventing damage to wetlands (such as using flyway road high across the wetlands), relating the implementation with emission reduction activities (in crop estates: such as managing water consumption, reducing nutrient loads transferred to the wetlands).

There should be a strong understanding and recognition that values of the natural ecosystems (including wetlands) are very important to support of any economic and social development. In this view, environmental factors must always be considered on each formulation of policy development.

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

1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii

C - Partly

1.4.1 Additional information:

Some of the benefits and services of the Ramsar sites have been recognized, but further researches should be conducted to create a model of wetlands' services that can be used for management decision making.

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i

A - Yes

1.4.2 Additional information:

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

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

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

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

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C - Partly

1.4.3 Additional information:

Cultural values have been recognized and considered as a guidance in wetlands management applied in some regions, and being used in promotional festivities such as Lake festival at Lake Kerinci and Lake Ranau in West Sumatra province.

1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

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

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation:

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

1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i

A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

All stakeholders in national level have been included in the National Working Group for Mangrove (in Bahasa Indonesia: Kelompok Kerja Mangrove Nasional or KKMN).

There is also a National Secretariat on the Management of Migratory Birds.

Other multilateral cooperation have been used for multisectoral involvement in Indonesia, such East Asian and Australasian Flyway Partnership that being used to engaged local governments and other stakeholders in Wasur NP area and in Sembilang NP (to be proposed as a Flyway site).

<p>1.5.2 Have you brought the “Changwon Declaration” (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. head of state b. parliament c. private sector d. civil society 	<p>D - Planned D - Planned A - Yes A - Yes</p>
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1.5.2 Additional information:

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

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

<p>1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
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1.5.3 Additional information:

<p>1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country?</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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1.5.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

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

<p>1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. agriculture-wetland interactions b. climate change c. valuation of ecosystem services <p>KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes</p>
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1.6.1 Additional information:

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

The researches conducted are:

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

WWF Indonesia, Wetlands International Indonesia Programme and ICRAF have conducted some studies on economic valuation of ecosystem services, particularly for water and carbon sequestration.

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

A - Yes

1.6.2 Additional information:

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

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation:

Plan has been made to publish an academic manuscript for local government as a guideline material used in the preparation of local policy planning on the management of wetlands.

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

1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i	C - Partly
1.7.1 Additional information:	
1.7.2 Does your country's water governance and management treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? KRA 1.7.ii	---
1.7.2 Additional information: Yes, e.g. in Citarum river basin through a multiyears program of Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program which incorporating management efforts by various governmental institutions (Public Works: water infrastructures; Forestry: upstream ecosystems conservation; Agriculture: agricultural land management; Health: communities health program and awareness; Environmental: environmental monitoring) with support from local governments (local regulations and supporting programs) and local NGOs (community engagement and awareness program).	
1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2}	A - Yes
1.7.3 Additional information: Yes, through Guidelines for the Incorporation of Wetlands Conservation and Utilization into River Basin Management.	
1.7.4 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? {1.4.3}	A - Yes
1.7.4 Additional information:	
1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii	A - Yes
1.7.5 Additional information: Yes, the Ministry of Forestry have enacted some regulations on climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as the Guideline for REDD activities, Indicative map as a follow up to the Moratorium of Peatland Utilization Permits.	

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

C - Partly

1.7.6 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

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

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.1 Additional information:

Yes, at least for 3 important wetlands sites:

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

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

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

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

1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2}

A - Yes

1.8.3 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

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

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

C - Partly

1.9.1 Additional information:

1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands?
{1.6.1} KRa 1.9.iii

D - Planned

1.9.2 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

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

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i

C - Partly

1.10.1 Additional information:

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise and management of:

a. Wetlands in general

b. Ramsar Sites

KRA 1.10.ii

B - No
A - Yes

1.10.2 Additional information:

1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii

D - Planned

1.10.3 Additional information:

Yes, through some promotional materials such as brochures, flyers, posters, comic books, etc.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

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

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.1 Additional information:

Yes, there are some environmental awards available for wetland-friendly activities by various entities.

Some institutions provides scholarships for students from the local communities to encourage communities on the conservation of natural resources, including wetlands.

There is also effort being made to implement biorights at wetland sites.

CSR program by private sector to assist and support local communities to be involved in wetland-friendly activities.

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i

Z - Not applicable

1.11.2 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note. An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

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

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?</i> {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
2.1.1 Additional information: Yes, through the National Strategy for the Management of Wetlands.	
2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii	A - Yes
2.1.2 Additional information:	
2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii	0 sites
2.1.3 Additional information:	
2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii	3 sites
2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): Some sites have been recognized as potential wetlands to be proposed as Ramsar sites, such as Lake Mesangat (East Kalimantan) as one of the last habitat for Siamese crocodile (<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>) in Indonesia, Karst ecosystems in West Java and East Kalimantan.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation:

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

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii	A - Yes
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2.2.1 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

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

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? KRA 2.3.i

A - Yes

2.3.1 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

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

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i

5 sites

2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i

5 sites

2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i

0 sites

2.4.4 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being revised or updated? KRA 2.4.i

0 sites

2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information:

2.4.5 Do the Ramsar Site management plans establish the maintenance of the ecological character as a management objective? KRA 2.4.ii

A - Yes

2.4.5 Additional information:

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv

0 sites

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)):

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

5 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

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

2.5.1 Have any assessments of Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

A - Yes

2.5.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

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

2.6.1 Are arrangements 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? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please summarise the mechanism(s) established):

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

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i

Z - No negative change

2.6.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate for which Ramsar Sites 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):

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z - Not applicable

2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:

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

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

A - Yes

2.7.1 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i>

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)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii	D - Planned
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3.1.1 Additional information:

3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A - Yes
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3.1.2 Additional information:

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

3.1.3 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, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv	A - Yes
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3.1.3 Additional information:

3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii	Z - Not applicable
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3.1.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:

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

3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i	A - Yes
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3.2.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Planned”, please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

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

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

3.2.2 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {4.10.1}

B - No

3.2.2 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

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

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z - Not applicable

3.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the countries supported since COP10):

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii

Z - Not applicable

3.3.2 Additional information:

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only (“recipient countries”): Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {4.5.2}

Z - Not applicable

3.3.3 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

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

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.2.1}

A - Yes

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

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

3.4.2 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

3.4.3 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? KRA 3.4.ii

A - Yes

3.4.3 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

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

3.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

Yes, through Heart of Borneo program in Indonesia-Malaysia-Brunei Darussalam and Tri National Wetlands program in Indonesia-Papua New Guinea-Australia.

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {2.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C - Partly

3.5.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Yes, e.g. in Citarum river basin with its tributaries (in Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Investment Program/ICWRMIP) and Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (Coremap) in coastal and coral reefs of Coral Triangle and Western Sumatera.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? KRA 3.5.iii

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:

Yes, through Flyway Networks Initiative in Wasur NP (Papua) and in Sembilang NP (South Sumatera, proposed).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

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

4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i

- 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 below in the Additional information section below)

A - Yes
C - In progress
C - In progress
A - Yes

4.1.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "In progress" to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii

7 centres

4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)):

There are visitor centers available at all 5 Ramsar sites of Indonesia and some visitor centers for mangroves area in Denpasar (Bali), Muara Angke (Jakarta), Surabaya (East Java), and Palian (Jogjakarta)

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

- a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management
- b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

A - Yes

D - Planned

4.1.3 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved):

Yes, especially for the Lake Mesangat to be proposed as Ramsar site.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	A - Yes
4.1.4 Additional information:	
4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv	3 opportunities
4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Ramsar Regional Center for East Asia has been conducted Wetlands Manager trainings in Korea for the years of 2009, 2010, and 2011, which invited wetlands managers from several countries including Indonesia.	
4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2}	A - Yes
4.1.6 Additional information (If "Yes", indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): Yes, the National Committee for the Management of Wetlands.	
4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and a. Ramsar Sites managers? b. other MEA national focal points? c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi	A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes
4.1.7 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please describe what types of mechanism are in place):	
4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}	A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

World Wetland Day activities have been conducted in several wetlands area through the support of related partners:

- In Wasur NP: cultural celebration, writing competition, seminar.
- In Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: exchange visits and experience between rehabilitation groups of Aceh Jaya district with Aceh Besar district; Environmental Education; Quiz competitions; Mangroves planting
- In Pulau Dua Nature Reserve and Banten Bay: Awareness; Environmental Education; Waterbird watching; Mangrove planting.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this):

- Surveys, Assessments, Environmental Education, and Communities Development both of in peatlands and coastal areas.
- Asian Waterbird Census
- Partnerships of migrant waterbird conservation and sustainable use of their habitats (EAAFP).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

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

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

b) If "No" in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

The contribution have been fully paid for the year 2009 and 2010, but the 2011 payment is still in process through the Ministry of State Affairs.

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation:

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

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A - Yes

4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i

A - Yes

4.3.2 Additional information:

Indonesia have been proposed the change of CEPA National Focal Point (government) from the Director of Biodiversity Conservation (Ministry of Forestry) to the Director of Environmental Services Utilization of the Conservation Area and Protected Forest.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation:

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

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

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii	A - Yes
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4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).