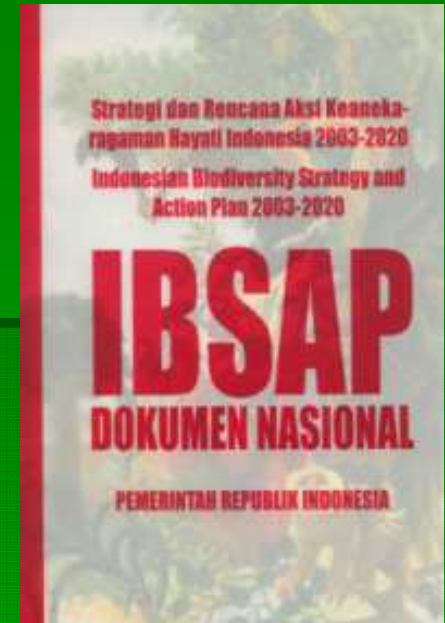


# INDONESIAN BIODIVERSITY AND ACTION PLAN (2003-2020)



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# Background/Introduction

- In 1993, Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia (BAPI) as a guide for sustainable management of Indonesia's biodiversity
- Some changes: regional autonomy and decentralization, the need to improve involvement of community in biodiversity management → there is a need to shift biodiversity management paradigm and systems → a new strategy and action plan that is more contextual with the current situation
- In 2003, Indonesian Biodiversity and Action Plan (IBSAP) was formulated in a participatory, bottom-up and transparent approach
- Supported by grants from the Global Environment Facility (GEF–TF 023957) and facilitated by National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

# Description of the NBSAP

- Chapter 1 - Introduction
- Chapter 2 – Biodiversity for the Present and Future — Generation, describes important general concepts of biodiversity and cultural diversity
- Chapter 3 – The State of Biodiversity in Indonesia portrays the state of Indonesia's biodiversity in terms of forest, wetlands, coastal and marine ecosystems, and agricultural ecosystems. It also discussed the state of species biodiversity and traditional wisdom.
- Chapter 4 – Biodiversity Crisis in Indonesia review of the efforts to manage biodiversity and an analysis of the factors causing biodiversity crisis in Indonesia. This chapter also reviews the current and future context of sustainable management of biodiversity in the context of sustainable development.

## ***description of the NBSAP***

- Chapter 5 – Strategies for Biodiversity Management presents strategies for biodiversity management, which contains the vision, mission, objectives and goals. The strategies are for the national level but to be used as a reference for biodiversity management at regional level.
- Chapter 6 – National Biodiversity Action Plan, 2003-2020 provides the action plan, policy direction and performance indicator.
- Chapter 7 – Conditions for IBSAP Implementation discusses the ideal and minimum preconditions for the effective implementation of IBSAP

# Missions of IBSAP

1. To encourage changes in attitude and behavior of the Indonesian individuals and society, as well as, the existing institutions and legal instruments, to be more concerned with conservation and utilization of biodiversity for the welfare of the community, in harmony with national laws and international conventions
2. To apply scientific and technological inputs and local wisdom
3. To implement a balanced conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
4. To strengthen institutions and law enforcement
5. To resolve conflicts over natural resources

# Objectives

- Objective 1: to develop the quality of Indonesian individuals and society who are concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Objective 2: to strengthen resources for supporting the development of science, technology and the application of local wisdom for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Objective 3: to reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at the national, regional and local levels within the 2003-2020 period, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts
- Objective 4: to empower institutional, policy and law enforcement arrangements at the national, regional, local, as well as at customary level so as to be effective and conducive for the management of biodiversity in a synergic, responsible, accountable, fair, balanced and sustainable manner
- Objective 5: To achieve fair and balance of roles and interests of Indonesian society, as well as to reduce conflict potentials among all relevant sectors in a conducive, synergic, responsible, accountable manner in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity

# Goals/Targets

- Objective 1: to develop the quality of Indonesian individuals and society who are concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
  - Shift in behaviour and attitude individual & communities → active participation in management and conservation of biodiversity
  - Progress in partnership in management and conservation of biodiversity
  - Dissemination of IBSAP to wide variety of stakeholders as reference for biodiversity management
- Objective 2: to strengthen resources for supporting the development of science, technology and the application of local wisdom for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
  - Increased applied research in the field of sustainable management of biodiversity
  - Dissemination information, easy access to information sources

# Goals/Targets

- Objective 3: to reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at the national, regional and local levels within the 2003-2020 period, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts
  - Reduction in the degradation and loss of biodiversity rate
  - Reduction of deforestation rate
  - Rehabilitation of natural forest (1 mill ha start from 2004)
- Objective 4: to empower institutional, policy and law enforcement arrangements at the national, regional, local, as well as at customary level so as to be effective and conducive for the management of biodiversity in a synergic, responsible, accountable, fair, balanced and sustainable manner
  - Ratification of Cartagena Protocol by 2004
  - Elimination illegal logging started from 2004
  - Formulation policies to protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge
  - Better coordination in the implementation of CBD
  - Establishment CHM, should be operated in 2005



# Goals/Targets

- Objective 5: To achieve fair and balance of roles and interests of Indonesian society, as well as to reduce conflict potentials among all relevant sectors in a conducive, synergic, responsible, accountable manner in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity
  - Compilation of existing law and regulation
  - Identification of conflict arising from human activities to wildlife
  - Identification conflict related to sustainable use of natural resources

# STRATEGIES FOR IBSAP IMPLEMENTATION

- **Time Period Strategy**
  - *Initial and Dissemination Phase (year 2003)*
  - *Transitional Phase (2004-2008)*
  - *Consolidation of Action Phase (2009- 2020)*
- **Operational Strategies**
  - Mainstreaming
  - capacity building
  - decentralization
  - participation and movement
- **Mechanism for coordination and implementation**
- **Monitoring and evaluation**

# Policy Direction

- Improve the ability of communities in conducting sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity based on local knowledge and wisdom, supported by an easy access to accurate data and information
- Enhance and expand research and development of knowledge and technology for sustainable biodiversity management
- Improve and preserve ecosystem functions and equilibrium at the local, regional, and national levels
- Build sustainable economy by developing biodiversity-based technology
- Develop biodiversity management systems (conservation, rehabilitation, and utilization) which is fair and sustainable and based on local and indigenous knowledge for improving the welfare of the people
- Build and develop effective institutional arrangement and policies at the national and local levels, accompanied by effective law enforcement for biodiversity management
- Enhance deconcentration and decentralization of government authority in biodiversity management to local government and community
- Develop mechanisms for natural resources and biodiversity conflict resolution

# Policy Direction

- Build and develop effective institutional arrangement and policies at the national and local levels, accompanied by effective law enforcement for biodiversity management
- Enhance deconcentration and decentralization of government authority in biodiversity management to local government and community
- Develop mechanisms for natural resources and biodiversity conflict resolution

<b>Program</b>	<b>Tme Frame</b>	<b>Perform and indicators</b>	<b>Indications of institutions/regions</b>
Program for IBSAP dissemination and distribution to all communities, private sector and government (to achieve common perception and understanding about biodiversity)	2003/04	IBSAP document and contents are known and understood by various communities, private sector and government, through workshops and social Campaigns	BAPPENAS, Bappeda, MoE, NGOs, KADIN, media, etc.
Program for developing common perception and understanding about biodiversity among members of the executive and legislative bodies, and the public, at the national and regional levels	2003/2005	There are efforts to develop common understanding about biodiversity among various members of communities, through seminars, workshops, and socialization on IBSAP at national and regional levels and involving all segments of Stakeholders	BAPPENAS, Bappeda, MoE, NGOs, DPR, adat community, relevant business association, KADIN, DPRD, LIPI, mass media, Universities
Program uji coba (pilot project) pengembangan kemitraan dalam pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati antara pemerintah (Pusat, Provinsi, Kab/Kota) dengan masyarakat dan sektor swasta	2004/09	Ada 3 proyek percontohan kemitraan pemerintah dengan masyarakat dan swasta di setiap bioregion	Bappenas, Bappeda, KLH, Dephut, Deptan, Depperindag, Pemda prov, Kab/Kota, pengusaha, masyarakat lokal
Program pengembangan kurikulum Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi (Iptek) keanekaragaman hayati untuk SD, SLTP, SMU dan Sekolah Kejuruan	2004/05	Ada pola kurikulum Iptek Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia untuk SD, SLTP, SMU dan Sekolah Kejuruan	KLH, Depdiknas, Dewan Pendidikan Nasional dan Daerah, LIPI, KRT/BPPT, ornop, asosiasi Guru
Ujicoba integrasi kurikulum iptek pengelolaan keanekaragaman Hayati ke dalam kurikulum pendidikan dasar dan menengah umum maupun kejuruan	2005/08	Pelaksanaan ujicoba integrasi kurikulum iptek Pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati untuk tingkat SD, SLTP, SMU di sejumlah daerah percontohan	idem
Program pelatihan Guru SD, SLTP, SLTA (U/K) dalam kurikulum Iptek Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati	2005/08	Tersedia tenaga pendidik/Guru SD, SLTP & SLTA (U/K) untuk bidang Iptek Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati	Idem
Program pengintegrasian kurikulum Iptek Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati	2008/10	Kurikulum Iptek Pengelolaan Keanekaragaman Hayati masuk ke	Idem

<b>Program</b>	<b>Waktu</b>	<b>Indikator Kinerja</b>	<b>Indikasi Instansi/ Wilayah</b>
Program penelitian dasar dan strategis di bidang flora/fauna asli serta endemik Indonesia	2004/20	Ada lima penelitian dasar dan strategis di tingkat nasional, serta 5 penelitian dasar di masing-masing bioregion	LIPI, universitas nasional dan daerah, lembaga riset lain/swasta, nasional dan daerah
Pengembangan kebijakan insentif bagi akselerasi kegiatan riset terapan dalam bidang keanekaragaman hayati	2004/20	Ada mekanisme insentif untuk meningkatkan jumlah serta mutu riset terapan	BPPT, Deptan, LIPI, KLH, universitas lokal dan swasta
Penelitian tentang aspek sosial-budaya berkaitan dengan pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati secara berkelanjutan	2004/20	Pengetahuan tentang aspek sosial-budaya dalam pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati meningkat	LIP, KLH, ornop, masyarakat adat, universitas setempat
Program pemetaan kawasan agro-ekosistem dan potensi keanekaragaman hayati yang terkandung di dalamnya	2004/08	Ada peta kawasan agro-ekosistem beserta kekayaan hayatinya	BPS, Bappenas, KLH, Puslit biologi, Pemda, ornop, universitas lokal
Sensus nasional potensi dan kondisi keanekaragaman hayati	2004/07	Ada data statistik dan peta kondisi keanekaragaman hayati	idem
Program pemetaan potensi dan kerusakan keanekaragaman hayati di pulau-pulau kecil, dimulai dengan Nusra dan Maluku	2004/09	Ada peta dan dokumentasi potensi dan kerusakan keanekaragaman hayati di pulau-pulau kecil	DKP, LIP, universitas di Nusra dan Maluku, nasional
Program fasilitasi penyuluhan IBSAP Daerah dan dukungan bagi pelaksanaan renstra keanekaragaman hayati bagi daerah yang sudah mempunyai (NTB dan Papua)	2004/05	Tersusun IBSAP Daerah sebagai panduan pelaksanaan pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati secara lestari	Bappenas, KLH, Bapedalda, Bapedda, ornop lokal, DPRD
Program pemetaan kawasan dan potensi karst, dimulai di bioregion Sulawesi	2004/06	Ada peta kawasan dan potensi karst	LIPI, universitas lokal, lembaga speleologi/Sulawesi dan nasional
Pengembangan diversifikasi usaha hasil hutan non kayu secara berkelanjutan, berbasis masyarakat	2004/07	Ada proyek uji coba tentang usaha hasil hutan nonkayu yang berkelanjutan dan berbasis masyarakat, dimulai tahun 2005 di Nusa Tenggara	Dephut, pemda, BPPT, ornop, masyarakat lokal/Nusra, Papua, Nasional

<b>Program</b>	<b>Waktu</b>	<b>Indikator Kinerja</b>	<b>Indikasi Instansi/ Wilayah</b>
Program reboisasi dan rehabilitasi kawasan hutan menggunakan beragam spesies asli	2004/20	Rata-rata 1 juta hektar hutan per tahun direboisasi/direhabilitasi	Dephut, pemda, masyarakat, ornop, pengusaha
Peningkatan perlindungan terumbu karang melalui pengendalian praktik penangkapan ikan yang merusak dan penghentian penambangan karang	2003	Terjadi penghentian praktik penangkapan ikan yang destruktif dan penambangan karang tahun 2003, laju kerusakan terumbu karang pada titik nol, mulai 2003	DKP, pemda, masyarakat, ornop
Program penebaran benih ikan dan biota laut lain serta konservasi biota laut yang terancam	2004/08	Terjadi pemulihan stok ikan dan biota laut lain pada tingkat potensi lestarnya di kawasan yang terkurus pada 2015	idem
Program rehabilitasi dan pencegahan kerusakan padang lamun	2004/08	Terjadi pemulihan padang lamun yang rusak, pada 2015	Idem
Program pengendalian dan pelarangan konversi lahan basah serta rehabilitasi ekosistem lahan basah	2003	Laju konvensi lahan basah pada titik nol sejak tahun 2003	KLH, Kimpraswil, Pemda, masyarakat, ornop
Program pencegahan dan pengendalian abrasi pantai dan rehabilitasi ekosistem pesisir	2004/07	Laju kerusakan ekosistem pantai hingga titik nol pada 2007 dimulai dengan Sulawesi dan Nusra pada 2006	DKP, Kimpraswil, pemda, masyarakat, ornop/Nusra dan Sul, nasional
Penyusunan rencana strategis dan pelaksanaan pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati secara berkelanjutan di pulau-pulau kecil dimulai dengan Nusra dan Maluku	2005/10	Ada rencana aksi umum pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati di pulau-pulau kecil, yang ditindaklanjuti di Nusra dan Maluku	DKP, KLH, LIPi, Ornop, Pemda, masyarakat pesisir, Nusra, Maluku, nasional
Program peningkatan keefektifan manajemen kawasan konservasi dan konservasi di pulau-pulau kecil guna pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati	2003/06	Ada peningkatan keefektifan pengelolaan kawasan konservasi dan pelestarian di pulau kecil mulai 2003	Dephut, DKP, ornop dan Pemda/Nusra, nasional
Peninjauan kembali perijinan pertambangan di kawasan konservasi dan pulau kecil sebagai upaya mencegah kerusakan dan melestarikan keanekaragaman hayati	2003/06	Pencabutan ijin lama dan penghentian ijin baru pertambangan di kawasan konservasi dan pulau kecil 2003-2006	DESDM, Dephut, Pemda/Nusra, Sulawesi, nasional

Program	Waktu	Indikator Kinerja	Indikasi Instansi/ Wilayah
<b>Penyusunan Undang-undang tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam, yg, apabila memungkinkan, mencakup pengelolaan keanekaragaman genetik, akses pada sumber daya genetik serta pembagian keuntungan dari pemanfaatannya</b>	2003/04	Pengesahan UU Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam, beserta perangkat kelembagaannya	DPR, KLH, Deptan, KMNRT, Bappenas, Pokja PSDA
Program pengembangan & diseminasi konsep serta penyusunan panduan bagi pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati berbasis kepulauan & bioregion	2003/05	Ada konsep pengelolaan keanekaragaman hayati kepulauan & bioregion yg dapat diterapkan	Inter-Dep, pemda, Ornop, Bappenas, Universitas, LIPI
Program diseminasi & komunikasi IBSAP	2003/05	IBSAP diketahui oleh masyarakat luas & terinternalisasi dalam proses perencanaan & kebijakan pembangunan daerah & nasional	Tim adhoc, Bappenas
Program pengembangan kapasitas valuasi keanekaragaman hayati bagi aparatur Pemda	2003/ 04	Ada peningkatan dalam kapasitas aparatur Pemda untuk melakukan valuasi keanekaragaman hayati	KLH, Inter-Dep, NRM, Ornop, pemda
Program peningkatan kapasitas negosiasi dalam perundingan internasional di bidang keanekaragaman hayati	2003/2020	Partisipasi aktif & keterlibatan delegasi Indonesia dalam proses negosiasi dengan menonjolkan kepentingan nasional	Deparlu, KLH, Dephut, DKP, Bappenas, Ornop
Program peningkatan koordinasi pelaksanaan KKH, termasuk koordinasi dengan persetujuan & program internasional yg terkait keanekaragaman hayati (CITES, Ramsar, WHC, MAB)	2003/2020	Peningkatan sinergi dalam pelaksanaan KKH & program internasional yg terkait dengan keanekaragaman hayati	KLH, Dephut, DKP, Deptan, LIPI, Ornop, Deperindag
Program pengembangan pranata kelembagaan pembangunan berkelanjutan nasional & daerah.	2003/04	Terbentuk Dewan Nasional Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (DNPB) pada 2003, & ditindaklanjuti DNPB di Propinsi selambat-lambatnya tahun 2004	Presiden KLH InterDep, Ornop, Swasta, pemda
Program penyusunan standar pelayanan	2003/04	Tersusun standar pelayanan	KLH, Depdagri, dep



## preparatory process/ stakeholder involvement

- a participatory, bottom-up and transparent approach in formulation of IBSAP
- Preparatory process lead by National Development Planning Agency involve government organisations (MoE, MoF, MMA, MA,etc) and non government organisations
- Regional coordination established to identify problems, formulate strategic framework and build commitment to implement IBSAP
- Outreach programme → gain input from wider stakeholders, using various media (surveys, electronic mailing list, workshops for journalists)

## Examples of achievements in implementation

### **National Movement on Land and Forest Rehabilitation (GNRHL)**

Aim to improve environmental quality for prevention of natural disaster such as flood, erosion, drought. This programme is carrying out in integrated way, transparent and participatory approaches to maintain environmental services (e.g. water catchment) and provide benefit for local community.

This programme is carried out for 5 years (2003-2007) and targeted to rehabilitation 3 million hectares of degraded lands

## ***examples of achievements in implementation***

### **Towards Green Indonesia Programme (*Program Menuju Indonesia Hijau*)**

aimed to establish a control and monitoring local (district) government performance in implementing an enacted regulation in natural resources conservation and environmental damages control by providing incentive/award to local government.

The programme has five year targets, which are expected to be achieved by 2011. The targets include:

- (i) Increasing of 5 % for vegetation cover, which would be followed by improvement of river water quality at one level, decreasing of flood and land slides disaster risks, and preventing abrasion rate coastal area by 1 percent;
- (ii) improvement of energy conservation through bio-fuel energy utilization at 1%, and biomass energy utilization at 2.5 % particularly from growing vegetation area;
- (iii) Reducing of rate for biodiversity losses;
- (iv) improvement of atmosphere layer protection.

## ***examples of achievements in implementation***

### **Draft of Act on Management of Genetic Resources**

Refer to Bonn Guideline and IR on ABS under the CBD framework

The draft of Act contains:

- Provision on access and benefit sharing
- Conservation of genetic resources
- Institutional arrangements

## ***examples of achievements in implementation***

### **National Clearing House Mechanism and Biodiversity Profile**

MoE facilitates local government in developing biodiversity profile contains data and information on biodiversity at local level.

Biodiversity profile will be use for policy and programme development.

National Clearing House Mechanism will facilitate data and information sharing at national and local level

## *examples of achievements in implementation*

### **Biosafety**

Government of Indonesia ratified the Cartagena Protocol  
→ Act no. 21/2004

Government Regulation no. 21 on Biosafety of Genetically Engineered Products was stipulated in 2005, which include national framework on biosafety

# Mainstreaming IBSAP into national strategies and planning processes

- Included in Medium Term National Development Planning (2004-2009), Presidential Regulation (7/2005)
- One of Development Target of Environment: (6) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity according to the IBSAP 2003-2020
- Program on Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources, Main activity: Management and Protection of biodiversity to avoid loss biodiversity (terrestrial, marine and coastal)

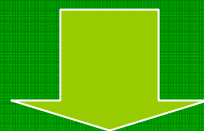
## Evaluation and updating of the NBSAP

- Evaluation process → integration into Medium Term National Development Planning (2004-2009)
- Every 5 years
- Monitoring programme each year
- IBSAP → dynamic document, revision and renewal process to accommodate changes



## Weaknesses

- Legal status
- Lack of commitment
- Document of IBSAP is criticized as too scientific
  - Goals/targets/programmes → too ambitious



## Further actions

- Review implementation, include achievement of goals and targets
  - Improve dissemination programmes
  - Mainstreaming IBSAP into local government policies

