

Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NATIONAL DOCUMENT

The National Development Planning Agency
(BAPPENAS) 2003

Acknowledgements

BAPPENAS would like to thank all those who participated in and contributed to the formulation of the IBSAP documents. Some of them are listed below:

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Regional Coordinators: Warung Informasi Konservasi (WARSI) Foundation, Jambi; The Center for Biodiversity and Conservation Studies (PSBK) – University of Indonesia, Jakarta; Centre of Social Forestry (CSF) – Mulawarman University, Samarinda; Societies Commission on the Environment Foundation (SCEnt), Makassar; BirdLife Indonesia, Bogor; Conservation International-IP, Jayapura.

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Photo contributors: BirdLife Indonesia, CIFOR, ICRAF, Wetland International-IP, CI-IP, SCEnt, Warsi, Ministry of Forestry (Alain Compost), Perhutani, Kerinci Seblat National Park (Alain Compost), PKT-LIPI/Bogor Botanic Garden, State Electricity Company, S.N. Kartikasari.

Resource Persons: Herman Haeruman Js, Setijati Sastrapradja, Effendi A. Sumardja, Wahyudi Wardoyo, Hariadi Kartodihardjo, Agus Purnomo, Ikhwannuddin Mawardi, Wahyuningsih Darajati, Ian Dutton, Medrilzam, Slamet Soedarsono, Afwandi, Anthony Whitten, Maria Triyani, Kusnaka Adimihardja, R.K.T. Ko, Yayuk Suhardjono, Ina Binari, Nurliani Bermawie.

And the facilitators as well as participants of the regional dan national workshops, and participants of the focus group discussions, and all those who had contributed to the IBSAP process.



Preface

The sustainability of a nation depends significantly on good management of its natural resources for the welfare of the people. One of the important resources that we have is biodiversity that can be used to improve the wealth of our nation for current and future generations. For that purpose, we need to have a sound strategy and concrete action plan on how to develop our stock of resources to meet development goals. This document (Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan-IBSAP) is an effort in that direction.

We often call ourselves with great pride as a megadiversity country richly endowed with so many species. But we could not confidently answer questions such as: how many species do we really own?; are they sustainable?; where are their locations?; or which species can be developed for the benefit of mankind?. We need to answer these questions, otherwise our 'pride' will be just a groundless exaggeration especially given the fact that we face an increasing threat of species extinction year after year.

The protection and 'wise' utilization of our biodiversity is imperative to our nation as we enter the 21st Century, an era that often be labeled as 'the age of biology'. In this fascinating century, biology-related industries will flourish such as pharmacy, health, food, agriculture, and cosmetics. These industries will rely heavily on biodiversity as a source of raw materials including the use of related knowledge and technology. The development of these industries can only be achieved if the sustainability of development is assured. The concept of sustainable development offer more than just an economic issue. It contains social and environmental aspect of development activity, too. The most important is to strike a balance among the 'three pillars' (economy, social, and environment) so that any increase in demand (as a result of economic activity) would not caused over-exploitation of natural resources and put environmental standards at risk. This would require our best effort and strong commitment toward achieving our development goals in a sustainable way. This will also determine what kind of future our children will have.

Jakarta, April 2003

Minister of State for National Development Planning/
Chairman of National Development Planning Agency

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'K' followed by several smaller, less distinct characters.

Kwik Kian Gie



Foreword

I am very pleased with the completion of the Indonesian Biodiversity and Action Plan (IBSAP) document. This document is a product of a long collaborative process. For the last 20 months, thoughts, ideas, and suggestions from many parties are intensively discussed and incorporated into this strategic document. The involvement of so many parties in the process, government and non-governmental institutions, both in the central and regional level, shows a strong participation element in the process. With such process, I hope the document will broaden its 'ownership' so that all segments of society will be committed toward an effective implementation of the proposed action plan.

IBSAP is basically an effort to contribute to the improvement of the welfare of Indonesian people. Biodiversity is indeed special: it supports our life system. Besides, there are many people who still don't realise the vital role of biodiversity as a source of our foods, clothes, medicines, cosmetics etc. Biodiversity protection often seen and regarded as belonging only to scientists and people who lives around the forest or rural areas. While the urban people seems only interested in the 'final products' and thus a passive consumers with no interest to safeguard or conserve the resources for the benefit of future generations.

To have a legitimate and effective implementation of IBSAP, it is possible to make this document legally-binding in the form of law (*Undang-undang*) or other type of legal documents. That is one option to be explored further. But at this stage, it is more important to put our focus on how to increase public awareness about the facts and problems facing our biodiversity resources. People have to understand the social and environmental cost caused by destruction of the biodiversity. Priority should also be given to empower constituent at the local level since it is the local people, with its local wisdom, who know their resources better than others.

In addition, another important thing to be considered is to clarify the relationship between IBSAP and other planning documents i.e. how IBSAP can be integrated into and in line with the national development program (PROPENAS) and contribute to the ministries' or department strategic plan (RENSTRA), municipal development program (PROPEDA), and regional laws (PERDA). Given the high expectation placed upon IBSAP especially on its role as guidance for policy makers at various levels, effective socialisation, monitoring, and evaluation should be designed carefully to generate shared vision and understanding about the biodiversity problems and the proposed action plan.

I extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all parties for the help, contribution, hard work, and high dedication to finish this document. The network created along the process should be maintained and developed to support the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the action plans.

Ministry of State for National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency

Deputy of Natural Resources and Environment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dedi M. Masykur Riyadi', with a horizontal line underneath.

Dr. Ir. Dedi M. Masykur Riyadi



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List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AIDS	: Acquired immunodeficiency Syndrome
APBD	: Regional budget
APBN	: National budget
BAPEDAL	: Environmental Impact Management Agency
BAPEDALDA	: Regional/Local Environmental Impact Management Agency
BAPI	: Biodiversity Action Plan for Indonesia
BAPPEDA	: Regional Development Planning Board
BAPPENAS	: National Development Planning Agency
BCN	: Biodiversity Conservation Network
BKSDA	: Natural Resources Conservation Unit
BIC	: Biodiversity Information Center
BIOME	: Biodiversity Marketing Enterprise
BPPT	: Agency for Technology Assessment and Development
BPS	: Central Statistics Bureau
CBCS	: Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation Studies
CBD	: The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CGI	: Consultative Group on Indonesia
CHM	: Clearing House Mechanism
CI	: Conservation International
CIFOR	: Center for International Forestry Research
CITES	: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	: Conference of the Parties
COREMAP	: Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project
CRB	Centre for Research on Biology
CSF	: Centre for Social Forestry
CTRC	: Conservation Training and Resource Center
Depkimpraswil (MIS)	: Ministry of Infrastructure and Settlement
DFID	: The UK Department for International Development
DPR	: House of Representatives
ENSO	: El Nino Southern Oscillation
EPIQ	: Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FFI	: Fauna & Flora International
FKS	: The Sulawesi Biodiversity Forum
FWI	: Forest Watch Indonesia
GBHN	: State Guidelines
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GFW	: Global Forest Watch
GMO/LMO	: Genetically Modified Organism/Living Modified Organism
GNP	: Gross National Product
HYVs	: High Yielding Crop Varieties
IBIS	: Indonesian Biodiversity Information System
IBSAP	: Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ICDP	: Integrated Conservation and Development Programme
ICRAF	: International Center for Research on Agro Forestry
IMO	: International Maritime Organization
IHN	: National Forest Inventory

IPAs	: Integrated Protected Areas
IPM-FFS	: Integrated Pest Management-Farmer Field Schools
IPRs	: Intellectual Property Rights
IRRI	: International Rice Research Institute
ITPGRFA	: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	: International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKTI	: Indonesian Network in Traditional Wisdom
KEHATI	: Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation
KNPN	: The National Commission on Genetic Resources
KSDE	: Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems
LIPI	: The National Institute of Sciences
LON LIPI	: The National Oceanology Institute
MAB	: Man And Biosphere
MCRMP	: Marine and Coastal Resources Management Project
MEMR	: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MMF	: Ministry of Marine and Fishery
MNC	: Multi National Corporation
MoA	: Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	: Ministry of Environment
MoF	: Ministry of Forestry
MoH	: Ministry of Home Affairs
MPR	: The Peoples Assembly
MREP	: Marine Resource Environment and Planning
MRT	: Ministry of Research and Technology
NBIN	: National Biodiversity Information Network
NCIC	: Nature Conservation Information Center
NCSD	: National Council on Sustainable Development
NGO	: Non-governmental organizations
NP	: National Park
NRM	: Natural Resources Management Program
PLG	: The one million hectares peatland project
ppm	: parts per million
PVP	: Plant Variety Protection
PROSEA	: Plant Resources of South-East Asia
PSDA	: Natural Resources Management Act
Protekan	: Fishery Intensification Program
Propenas	: National Development Program
RePPPProT	: The Regional Physical Planning Programme for Transmigration
SCEnt	: Societies Commission on the Environment Foundation
STD	: Submarine Tailing disposal
TNC	: The Nature Conservancy
TRIPS	: Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	: United Nations
UNCED	: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
WALHI	: Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia, a national NGO
WARSI	: Warung Informasi Konservasi, a NGO in Jambi
WCMC	: World Conservation Monitoring Center
WCS	: Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	: World Health Organization

WIPO : World Intellectual Property Rights Organization
WRI : World Resources Institute
WSSD : World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO : World Trade Organization
WWF : World Wide Fund for Nature



The Biak Coast, at the northern part of the Papua Island, is a natural scenic coastal landscape that attracts domestic and international tourists. Biak is the largest island in Papua and has famous snorkeling and tourist spots.



Momordica cochinchinensis or Pakurebu, found in semi open forests, at 0-1000 m above sea level. The plant, with round, tennis ball sized fruits, is found in Kalimantan and Gorontalo. It is a unique plant with durian like fruit of attractive colors, however it belongs to the cucumber family, not to the durian family.