



# Mainstreaming Biodiversity into national, local and sectoral policies and programmes

Indonesia

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# INDONESIA (megabiodiversity)

- Terrestrial area 1.860.359,67 km<sup>2</sup>
- Marine area 5,8 million km<sup>2</sup>
- 33 Provinces, approx. 424 cities/districts
- Population 218,9 millions (2005)
- Biodiversity:
  - Mammals 515 species
  - Reptiles 781 species
  - Primates 35 species
  - Aves 1595 species
  - Amphibia 270 species
  - Plants (angiospermae, gymnospermae dan pteridophyta) 31,746 species



# INDONESIA

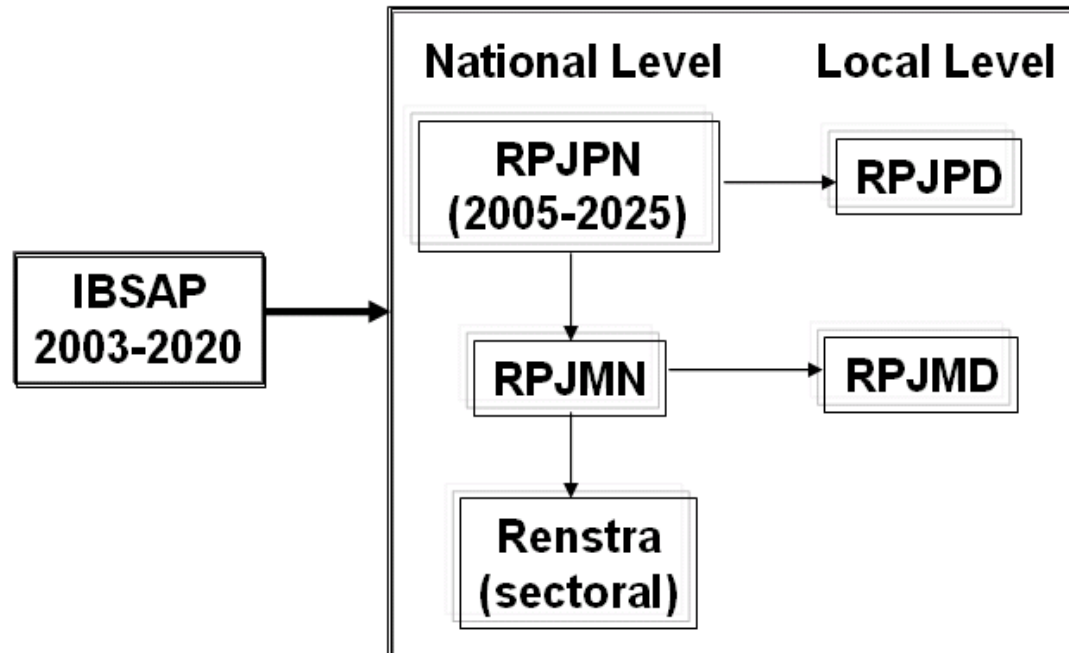
- Biodiversity serve as biological resources for national development (food resources, industrial resources, including ecosystem services, such as water resources, etc.)
- Biodiversity threats:
  - Increase population, deforestation, forest fires, habitat fragmentation, unsustainable use, (illegal hunting, illegal logging, illegal trade of wildlife), introduction of invasive alien species, and climate change
- → need to protect and conserve biodiversity
- → involve all stakeholders: government institutions, NGOs, community, individual, research institutes, academic



# Mainstreaming Biodiversity-Indonesia

- Development planning system (national and local level; long term and mid term level)
  - Integration of Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
  - MDGs targets → a base for mid term development planning
  - Now→developing national mid term development planning for 2010-2014
- National Spatial Planning System – SEA → biodiversity included into the framework (use CBD guideline)
- Programme/Project Level – EIA and Poverty Reduction Programme (National Programme on Community Empowerment)

# National Development Planning



**RPJPN** = Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional  
(*National Long-Term Development Planning*)

**RPJPD** = Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah  
(*Local Long-Term Development Planning*)

**RPJMN** = Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional  
(*National Mid-Term Development Planning*)

**RPJMD** = Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah  
(*Local Mid-Term Development Planning*)

**Renstra** = Rencana Strategis (*Strategic Planning*)

# Sectoral Policies and Programme

- Each sector has strategic planning: vision, mission, goals, targets, and programmes (5 year)
- Some sectors, which have roles and responsibilities related to biodiversity, had included biodiversity consideration into strategic planning, i.e Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesian Institute of Science/LIPI (government institutions working on biodiversity/natural resources)

# Local Government Policies and Programme

- RPJMD (local mid term development planning) → guidance for development programme at local level
- In 2007, Government issued regulation on local government authorities → include biodiversity conservation and management at local level
- Local government should develop local biodiversity strategies and action plan refers to IBSAP → action plan for biodiversity management and conservation at local level
- Development of local BSAP → based on biodiversity status and threats → biodiversity profiles and facilitate by clearing house mechanism

# Local Government Policies and Programme

- Ministry of Environment assist local government through providing a guidance for development of local biodiversity strategy and action plan and biodiversity profiles
- Some local governments have strategic planning for biodiversity management, i.e. West Java, East Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indragiri Hilir
- Some local governments have biodiversity profiles: west java, Yogyakarta, Gowa. North Sumatera and West Sumatera under process
- Dissemination and awareness programmes for mainstreaming biodiversity into local government programmes → facilitated by MoE



# IBSAP – national guidance for biodiversity management

- Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2003-2020) aimed to:
  - Provide policy directions for and to synergise national biodiversity policy and its planning development at national and local [coordination matrix.doc](#)
  - Serves as a guidance for carrying out activities related to biodiversity at sectoral and local level

# IBSAP – national guidance for biodiversity management

- IBSAP stated in Medium Term National Development Planning (2004-2009), Presidential Regulation (7/2005)
- 6<sup>th</sup> National Development Target of Environment → 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)

# IBSAP

- 1993 → Biodiversity and Action Plan – Indonesia (BAPI)
- 2003 BAPI was revised → Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2003-2020)
- 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
- Supported by grants from the Global Environment Facility (GEF–TF 023957) and facilitated by National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)

# 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 decentralization of government authority in biodiversity management to local government and community
- Develop mechanisms for natural resources and biodiversity conflict resolution

# IBSAP - 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**

# Review Implementation of IBSAP – 4th national report CBD

- 2004-2008 → transitional phase
  - Weakness in legal status → not only integrated into national planning system but should be more power → government regulation as biodiversity conservation and management regulation
  - Institutional arrangement for coordination and monitoring has not yet in place
  - Some actions/programmes had been conducted → initial phase for implementation
  - Limited funding for implementation
- Result of the review → input for development of national and local midterm development planning (2010-2014) and improve IBSAP



# Strategic Environmental Assessment-SEA

- An Instrument for sustainable development that provide a framework to achieve development goals according to environmental carrying capacity, minimise environmental impacts, conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change and poversty alleviation. This famework is required for development of policies, planning and programmes
- This framework is adopted in national and local spatial planning system and local mid term development planning → integration of sustainable development principles into spatial planning and local development planning system
- 23 – 24 March 2009 → National Coordintaion Meeting on Maintreaming Environment into Spatial Planning and Development Planning at local Level.To encourage application of SEA in development of regional spatial planning (RTRW) and local mid term development planning → Coordination Board on Spatial Planning at national, provinces and districts level
- Recently, MoE is developing a SEA guidance for developing spatial planning at national and local level (soon will become government regulation). Ministry of Home Affair is developing a SEA guidance for developing mid term development planning at local level

# SEA and Ecosystem Approach

- Example → Initiative of Governors from Sumatera Island → committed to develop ecosystem base spatial planning at Sumatera Island
- aimed to protect and restore ecosystem of Sumatera Island by using spatial planning approach
- Activities cover:
  - Develop spatial planning in Sumatera Island
  - Restore critical area
  - Protect area, high value → human life, biodiversity, climate change
- Also launched at World Conservation Congress-IUCN (Oct 2008-Barcelona)

# EIA

## National legislation on EIA

### Government Regulation 27/1999

- EIA → feasibility study for project planning, regional development planning
- Mandatory for projects may have significant impact to environment (article 3)  
i.e.: land use and landscape change, nat. resources exploitation, loss of nat. resources, influence conservation areas, introduction of alien species, use and processing biological and non biological resources

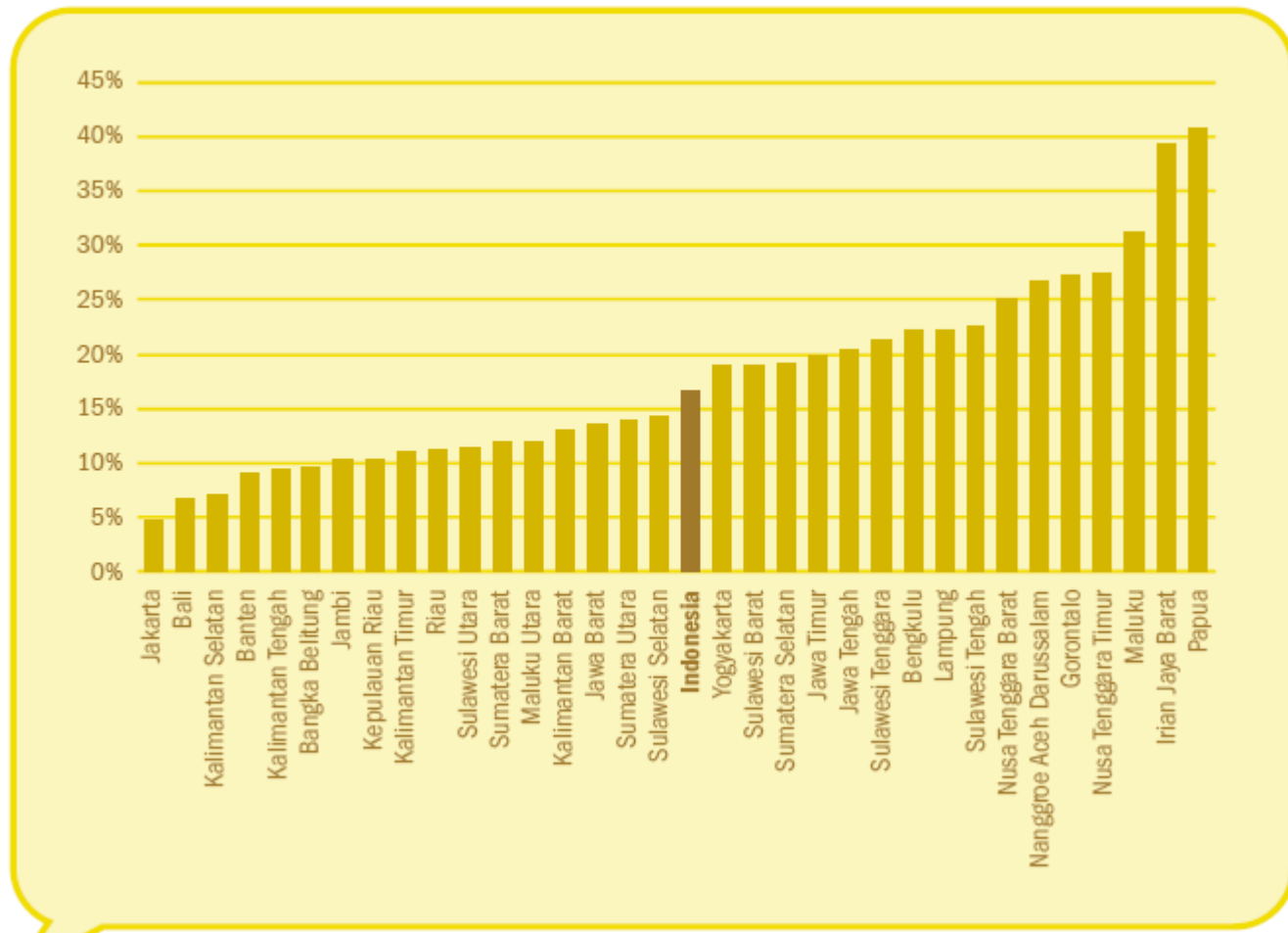
## EIA.....

- Environmental components (Ministerial Decree 08/2006) →  
Criteria for determination of important impacts :
  - Protected forest, conservation forest, biosphere reserves
  - Water resources
  - **Biodiversity**
  - Air quality
  - Natural and cultural heritage
  - Environmental (kenyamanan lingkungan)
  - Cultural values related to environmental protection
- EIA also apply for activities:
  - Introduction of genetically engineered products to the environment
  - Domestication of genetically engineered products



# Poverty

- 3 main factors to achieve Sustainable development
  - poverty alleviation,
  - Change consumption and production patterns,
  - conservation and management of natural resources
- Provinces, which are rich in natural resources, → higher poverty rate (MDGs Report –Indonesia, 2007),
- Poverty vs natural resources conservation → need appropriate policies and programmes → to empower local community in sustainable use and access to investment/financial resources,
- national policies and programmes for poverty → PNPM Mandiri



Poverty rate by province 2007 (MDGs report –Indonesia, 2007)





## Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) → Program MANDIRI

- Launched 20 April 2007 by President of RI in Palu-Sulawesi Tengah
- Aimed to enhance effective poverty alleviation programme and job creation through community empowerment in development programme,
- In line with MDGs → target 2015
- Programme Categories:
  - PNPM Inti: regional base
  - PNPM Penguatan: sectoral base



# Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) → Program MANDIRI

- Components:
  - Community development
  - Direct financial assistance (BLM):
  - Increase capacity of local community and local government
  - Assistance in management and programme development
- Scope of programme
  - Provision and improvement of infrastructures for housing, social, economy
  - Revolving fund and micro credit (gender)
  - Increase human resources capacity, especially to enhance achievement of MDGs targets
  - Increase capacity of community and local government (awareness, training, good governance)



## Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) → Program MANDIRI

- Example:
  - Programme on Empowerment of coastal community → PNPM programme under supervision of Ministry of Marine and Fisheries . This programme include aquaculture, processing and marketing, capacity building, infrastructure development, and monitoring marine and fisheries resources/stock
- 2008 → transtition phase of harmonizing programmes on PNPM
- 2009 - 2015 → Implementaion programmes
- Considering PNPM programme is in line with MDGs → conservation and sustainable use of natural resources/biodiversity could be



## Obstacles

- **IBSAP**

- Legal status
- Lack of institutional arrangement for monitoring and coordination of IBSAP's implementation, national and local level
- Lack of human resources capacity to facilitate IBSAP's implementation, especially at local level
- Lack of public and community participation in implementation
- Lack of financial resources



## Obstacles

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into national, sectoral and local policies
  - Coordination matrix IBSAP
  - Mechanism to ensure that strategic plan and programmes in each sector and local government can contribute to reduce biodiversity loss/minimise negative impacts to biodiversity → has not been established
  - → urgency to mainstreaming biodiversity policies, plan and programme into national financing system



## Obstacles

- PNPM → Poverty Programmes
  - Focus programme on infrastructure, health, education and economic aspect, very little on environment/biodiversity conservation
  - Lack of number supervision staff to local community
  - Mobility of facilitator to remote area
  - → need to integrate sustainable use of natural resources/biodiversity, increase market access, optimising land use