



Sectoral and cross-sectoral integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations Chapter III of the 4NR

Indonesia

By

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Tsukuba, 2-4 December 2008





PROCESS FOR PREPARATION

- Initiate: June 2008
- Funding assistance from GEF/UNDP
- Participatory approach
- 2 version: Bahasa Indonesia & English
- Assist by resource persons/experts (biodiversity specialist, planning agency, national scientific institute, environmental specialist)



PROCESS FOR PREPARATION

- General mechanism for preparation of 4NR:
 - Task Force (coordination)
 - Establish tech. Team
 - Collect & collate data & info
 - Survey → questionnaires (for assessing IBSAP)
 - Consultation meetings
 - National workshops: kick off, verification process, validation
 - Discussion forum (CHM), mailing list



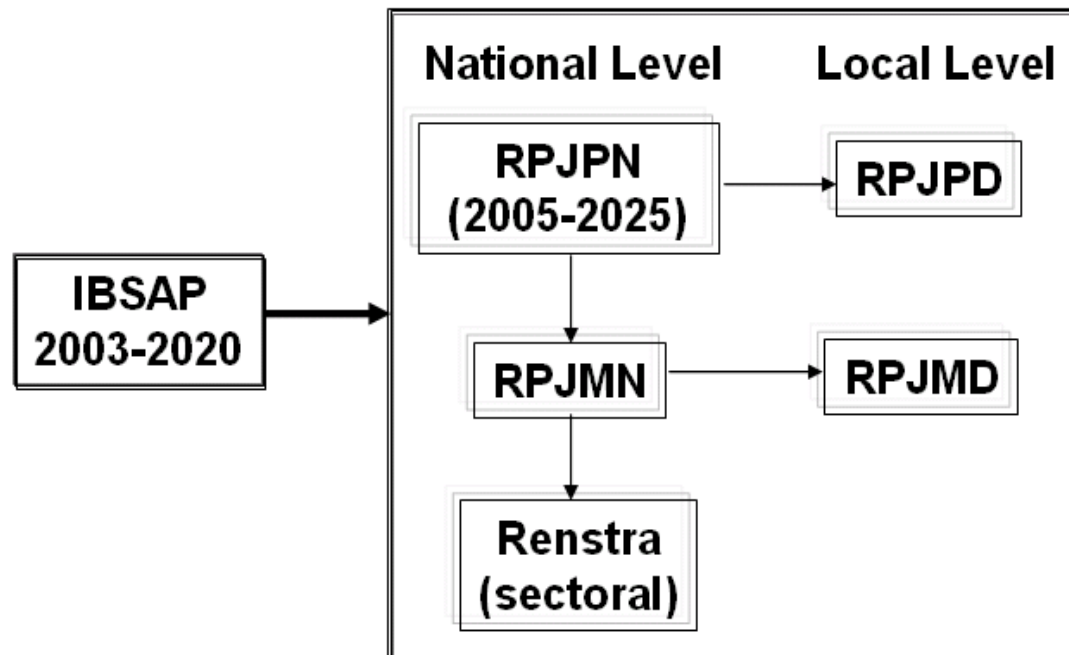
PROCESS FOR PREPARATION

- Mainstreaming (chapter 3)
 - Collect & review strategic planning (sectoral departments, local governments)
 - Assess relationship/linkage with IBSAP (biodiversity planning and policy)
 - Use result of questionnaires to collect data & info for chapter 2 (reviewing IBSAP)



FINDINGS (draft...)

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*)

IBSAP – national guidance for biodiversity management

- Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2003-2020) aimed to:
 - Provide policy directions for and synergise national biodiversity policy and its planning development at national and local [coordination matrix.doc](#)
 - Serve 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)
- 6th 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 biodiversity loss (terrestrial, marine and coastal)

Sectoral Policies and Programme

- Each sector has strategic planning: vision, mission, goals, targets, and programmes (5 year)
- Some sectors 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)
- Other sectors → under review....

Local Government Policies and Programme

- RPJMD (local mid term development planning) → guidance for development of programme at local level
- Some local governments has strategic planning for biodiversity management, i.e. West Java, East Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indragiri Hilir
IBSAP → use for guidance to develop strategic planning
- In 2007, Government issued regulation on local government authorities → include biodiversity at local level (refers to IBSAP) → local government has obligation to manage biodiversity
- Lessons learnt → West Java (follow IBSAP)

EIA

National legislation on EIA

Government Regulation 27/1999

- EIA → feasibility study for project planning, regional development planning
- Mandatory for projects that 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

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental impacts and ensuring integration of sustainability principles into strategic decision-making
- Recently, MoE is developing a SEA guidance for developing spatial planning at national and local level (soon will become government regulation). Ministry of Home Affairs is developing a SEA guidance for developing mid term development planning at local level
- SEA will apply to development planning system (spatial and land use planning and long term and mid term development planning)
- biodiversity is a part of a framework for applying SEA in spatial planning at national, regional and local level

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 areas
 - Protect area, high value → human life, biodiversity, climate change
- Also launched at World Conservation Congress-IUCN (Oct 2008-Barcelona)

Incentive Programmes-biodiversity

- **Kalpataru**

National Award Programme for environmental conservation (individual or community). Awarded by President of Indonesia every year on World Environment Day

- **Towards Green Indonesia Programme**

Incentive programme for local government → performance in natural resources conservation and environmental damages control measures (include biodiversity)

- **KEHATI Awards**

Initiative of Yayasan Kehati (NGO) → for biodiversity conservation



Challenges/Obstacles

- Documented strategic planning (sectors & local gov.) → not easy to get
- Some terms are not common (i.e. biodiversity, IBSAP, genetic resources, perverse incentive) especially at local level → natural resources/environment
- Collect data & information → local level
- Take data from chapter 2 on IBSAP –use questionnaires → limited feed back



Follow up Actions

- Continue to collect information
 - Analyse outcomes → CHALLENGE!!! (IBSAP & status and trend of biodiversity)
- input/recommendations to improve mainstreaming