



VI

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

A. Basic Organization

1.1. Establish the Biodiversity Commission with representatives from all key government agencies and institutions concerned with management of biodiversity (MoF, PHPA, Agriculture, Fisheries, KLH, Dalam Negeri, LIPI-LON). This commission should meet on a regular basis under an independent chairman drawn from the Indonesian scientific community. Advisors could also be invited from national and international NGOs, and other agencies with activities in the field of conservation in Indonesia, e.g. bilateral donor agencies, international banks, and international specialized organization.

1.2. The Biodiversity Action Plan should be implemented under four main headings:

- A. *In-situ* conservation inside terrestrial protected areas
- B. *In-situ* conservation outside protected areas
- C. *In-situ* marine and coastal conservation
- D. *Ex-situ* conservation

1.3. Action required under these headings will involve legal and institutional reform (section

IV), management strategies, community participation, intersectoral coordination, research and training, awareness, and economic evaluations.

1.4. Most of the priority activities identified can best be implemented as part of regional

conservation programmes. Some activities e.g training, conservation awareness will be run at a national level.

1.5. Priority projects for funding under and (Annex B) will be coordinated by the Bappenas.

B. Institutional Actors

2.1. The main institutions to be involved in activities designed to conserve biodiversity have been identified in the National Strategy for Biodiversity Management - appendix 10.

2.2. Identification of site selection (reserves) to protect and manage biodiversity must be left to professionals and should be coordinated by central government for adequate national coverage.

2.3. Integration of biodiversity plans in overall

regional planning should be the responsibility of provincial authorities.

2.4. As much as possible, development and implementation of management including buffer zones should be left in the hands of local authorities working with local agencies and NGOs. More focus on local government, local community management and authority inputs are vital to place responsibility in the hands of those most likely to benefit from sound management.

C. Processes for Dialogue and Coordination

3.1. Specific processes for dialogue, coordination and feedback will need to be established between the key players involved in national, regional and local biodiversity programmes.

3.2. The first step is to hold regional workshops

to discuss the National Biodiversity Action Plan and its implementation with provincial authorities, NGOs and local communities. Provincial Biodiversity Action Plans incorporating national, provincial and local priorities will be a major output from the workshops.

D. Resource Needs

4.1. Implementation of the plan will require additional resources, especially funding and training. The resource needs to carry out priority projects and activities will have to be assessed on a case by case basis. Most agencies

lack adequate trained or qualified staff even though the total work force seems large.

4.2. The present government moratorium on new recruitment means that staff needs for

new projects will have to be met by staff redeployment.

4.3. Increase funding and training for conser-

vation agencies, training and environmental agencies (government, NGOs and universities) to build Indonesia's capacity and expertise to deal with the environmental aspects of projects.

E. Funding Strategies and Mechanisms

Funding strategies must address 1) initial funding of programme and 2) long term sustainability, covering recurrent costs.

5.1. A government task force should be appointed to look into possible avenues of developing sustainable revenues to support the biodiversity programme.

5.2. Re-evaluate proposals to allocate some percentage of profits/taxes and/or revenues from the logging industry to conservation of protected areas through establishment of endowment yalty payments system on wildlife and plant trade.

5.3. Review policies on liveies system for the timber industry. The utilization of liveies should include protection and rehabilitation of biodiversity of forest.

5.4. Develop a system to return revenues generated in parks and reserves (from tourism) to the protected area system.

5.5. Make a thorough study of alternative funding mechanisms for protected areas, including the following options:

- The "Adopt a Park" strategy whereby donor agencies adopt an individual reserve - see Appendix 7. — Funding for individual reserves under the banner of Flagship Species.
- Investigate the applicability of Debt Swap for Nature campaigns in Indonesia;

- Investigate appropriate mechanisms for establishing Endowment Funds for parks and protected areas or long term conservation projects to cover recurring costs in long term projects;
- Encourage greater support for biodiversity conservation from the private sector.
- Encourage more conservation-linked business promotions such as the Bank Indonesia International credit card campaign. Seek support especially from those business sectors which benefit from exploitation of biological resources;
- Form an informal inter - agency working group of aid agency donors to develop/coordinate funding abilities for the Indonesian Biodiversity Programme;
- Greater involvement of national foundations such as Indonesian Wildlife Fund (IWF) and Rhino Trust (Yayasan Badak Mitra) to raise funds for biodiversity programme priorities on behalf of the National Biodiversity Commission;
- Encourage fund-raising concerts by Indonesian entertainers;
- Allocations from the national budget; logging revenues; oil revenues; tobacco industry; special issues of postage stamps, coins, and so forth; and
- In-kind contributions from Industry.

F. Economic Incentives and Penalties to Promote Biodiversity Conservation

- 6.1. Economic incentives and disincentives should be built into all development programmes and plans to exploit natural resources to restructure development policies for sustainable use.
- 6.2. Incorporate true environmental values and costs into project appraisals to ensure the sustainable use of resources and the environment.
- 6.3. Establish a 'developer pays' policy requiring a developer to take measures to replant forests, prevent erosion and mitigate other environmental damage caused by the development.
- 6.4. Require and evaluate environmental impact assessments for commercial operations and development programmes which affect biological resources. Revoke licenses and/or implement strong financial disincentives on those who do not comply with measures to mitigate environmental damage.
- 6.5. Provide incentives to encourage *ex-situ* propagation programmes for traded non-protected wildlife/plants that are easily bred in captivity to reduce the drain on wild populations.
- 6.6. Develop optimum management strategies to enhance economic returns from marketed goods and services in conservation areas in ways that complement rather than hinder ecosystem and biodiversity conservation efforts.

G. Launching the Plan

- 7.1. Plan and implement a National Campaign to create awareness of the National Biodiversity Action Plan through the following channels (see glossary):
- Mass media: press, radio, television;
 - Special groups: Kelompencapir PKK, HKTI, HMI, Karang Taruna, Pramuka, AMPI, KNPI, KORPRI, Dharma Wanita, Dharma Pertiwi, IWAPI, YLK and other NGOs;
 - Informal leaders: MUI, PGRI, DGI, MAWI, BPP, BIP;
 - Professional groups: Perherti, PBI, PTTI, MPHI Peragam Hayati, Pergizi Pangan, PPT and other professional societies; and
 - Government agencies: PHPA, LIPI, KLH and other agencies.
- 7.2. For each programme detailed action plans, including locations, target groups and timing will be determined based on the priority activity selected. To ensure maximum national and international awareness some of the following elements should be incorporated:
- endorsement by the President and other political and public figures, including entertainers, sports stars, religious leaders;
 - a multifaceted long-term campaign aimed at all levels of the community from politicians to schoolchildren. Such a campaign should be planned by experienced media consultants; and
 - special activities: adoption of provincial animals and plants as symbols to promote provincial biodiversity action plans; issues of special stamps and coin set depicting high profile or unique plants and animals; national tree planting campaign; urban biodiversity campaign (planting shrubs/clean rivers).

H. Securing Political and Financial Support

8.1. Most elements/options mentioned above must be placed in a long-term strategy and framework to achieve sustainable support. An Awareness Programme will generate more momentum, interest and public involvement for the maintenance and expansion of the Action Plan.

8.2. The Biodiversity Action Plan outlines conservation priorities for Repelita VI and the next twenty five years.

I. Review Process

9.1. A review process must be established, providing indicators of progress (e.g. number of parks fully staffed and effectively managed; number of staff trained in marine conservation etc.) All projects must be evaluated.

9.2. The Biodiversity Commission should carry out regular evaluation and reviews, recommend follow-up actions and decide on future programmes for action, based on priorities outlined in the Plan.

J. Projects to Increase Sustainable Benefits from Biodiversity

10.1. Promote development projects, e.g. tourism, which help to conserve biodiversity, promote sustainable harvesting and mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

10.2. Support both national and international NGOs as agents of development, particularly in conservation projects aimed at encouraging local community participation and utilization of traditional skills and knowledge.

10.3. Design integrated programmes which stress the positive impacts and economic benefits of sustainable resource use and effective environmental management.

10.4. Identify environmental concerns during project and programme formulation, implementation and evaluation.

10.5. Review the impact of international debt on natural resource utilization within Indonesia.



VII FURTHER STUDIES AND ACTIONS

The Plan identifies a wide range of needed conservation activities to be carried out in Repelita V and VI and for the more long-term future. Investment proposals have already been prepared for immediate implementation of some priority activities - TFAP, appendix 15, annex B.

This Action Plan is not a static document. Over time new conservation priorities may evolve. The action components (projects) in this first cycle are limited and clearly focused on key priorities on biodiversity conservation. Other issues affecting conservation of biodiversity (land tenure rights, economic policy, legislation, forestry policy) require further review prior to finalization of a more complete plan.

Further Studies

1. Review national and international economic and development policies which impact on biodiversity in Indonesia, e.g. an export-driven economy.
2. Review forestry and other legislation which impacts on biodiversity to identify areas of reform and enhance enforcement, e.g. Basic Forestry Law, adat common property rights.
3. Conduct a thorough study of resource needs in all agencies (government departments,

universities and NGOs) responsible for management of biodiversity e.g. manpower and training needs, research, funding, capability, absorptive capacity for increased assistance.

4. Evaluate the economic costs and benefits of protected areas.
5. Assess the ecotourism potential of natural areas (terrestrial and marine) both within and outside the reserve network. Review the potential benefits and negative impacts of tourism development on biodiversity.
6. Determine the dependence of minority peoples (especially tribal peoples) on forest, coastal and marine resources.
7. Assess ongoing community and NGO activities to protect and restore biodiversity. Develop and implement pilot models for

greater involvement of local communities to participate in management of biological resources.

8. Prepare Provincial Biodiversity Action Plans, involving collaboration between BAP-PEDA, government agencies, universities, NGOs and local interest groups, under the coordination of the Governor's office - see Appendix 16 for example, Plan for Aceh. Irian Jaya, Jawa Barat and Kalimantan Timur were identified at the Biodiversity Workshop as priority provinces for preparation of Action Plans.
9. Establish small working groups to decide priority activities and develop programmes for key areas e.g. policy, funding mechanisms, protected area system, education and training. These groups should decide immediate attainable goals and essential activities, as well as intermediate and long term goals in each main area of activity.