

## EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#), a Reporting Template was developed at the 10th Meeting of Partners (MOP10) in Hainan, China which was subsequently used to gather progress from Partners for MOP11 held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The EAAFP Secretariat has amended the reporting template to account for the feedback gathered at MOP11 as well as the MOP11 decisions specifically Key Results Areas 1.2 and 1.6. To streamline the process and reduce the length of the reporting document, three separate templates have been created: for (1) Government Partners, (2) Non-Government Partners, and (3) Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee.

The “Reporting Questions” are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element of the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and assess our achievements.

As this Reporting Template was developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan, some questions may appear to overlap. However, completing them all will provide comparability with the previous [Partner Reports](#) submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Government Partners is 50, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	50 Questions
Non-Government	43 Questions
Working Groups, Task Forces & Technical Sub-committee	27 Questions

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Task Force, and the Chair of the Technical Sub-committee.

Thank you,

**Jennifer George**

Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

# The EAAFP Reporting Questions

## General Information

<b>Name of Reporting Partner</b>	INDONESIA	
<b>Designated EAAFP Focal Point</b>	Name	: Budi Mulyanto
	Position	: Deputy Director of Species and Genetic Preservation
	Department/Unit	: Direktorat General of of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation- Ministry of Forestry
	P.O. Box/Street Address	: Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII, 7th Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Greater Jakarta
	City, Postal Code	: Central Jakarta, 10270
	Country	: Indonesia
	E-mail address	: pengawetaninsitu@gmail.com; ditkkh@gmail.com;
	Phone Number	: 021-5720227
	Website	: <a href="https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/">https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/</a>
<b>Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)</b>	Name	: La Hisa
	Position	: AFN Site Manager (Wasur NP)
	Department/Unit	: Senior Forest Ecosystem Officer
	Street Address/	:
	P.O. Box	:
	City, Postal Code	:
	Country	:
	E-mail address	: hescowasur83@gmail.com
	Phone Number	: +62 812-4856-7155
	Website	:
<b>Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)</b>	Name	: Agus Prabowo
	Position	: AFN Site Manager (Berbak-Sembilang NP)
	Department/Unit	: Senior Forest Ecosystem Officer
	Street Address/	:
	P.O. Box	:
	City, Postal Code	:
	Country	:
	E-mail address	: sptn2.tnbs@gmail.com
	Phone Number	: +62 852-9243-4418
	Website	:
<b>Report Compiler</b>	Name	: M. Misbah Satria Giri, S.Hut
	Position	: Senior Forest Ecosystem Officer
	Department/Unit	: Direktorat General of of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation- Ministry of Forestry
	Street Address/	: Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII, 7th Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Greater Jakarta
	P.O. Box	:

	City, Postal Code : Central Jakarta, 10270
	Country : Indonesia
	E-mail address : satriagr1@gmail.com
	Phone Number : +62 812-8973-4666
	Website : <a href="https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/">https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/</a>

## Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan

### Reporting Period: 2023 - 2025

**OBJECTIVE 1** Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management. (FSN page: <https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>)

- Supplementary information: [EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013](#), [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#)

**KRA 1.1** A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

**Indicator 1.1.1** The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be a national Protected Area.

<p><b>1.</b></p> <p>Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Planned</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Information about important habitats for migratory birds is regularly published on the official website of the Ministry of Forestry, as well as on the websites of relevant technical implementation units and partner organizations. These publications aim to raise awareness and support conservation efforts. To engage younger audiences, updates and educational content are also shared through dedicated social media channels that highlight migratory bird activities and their habitats.</p> <p>Official Website:</p> <p>● Ministry of Forestry: <a href="http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id">http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id</a> &amp; <a href="https://kehutanan.go.id/">https://kehutanan.go.id/</a></p> <p>Social Media Accounts:</p> <p>● Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/kemitraanburungmigrasi">https://www.facebook.com/kemitraanburungmigrasi</a></p> <p>● Instagram:</p> <p>- Government: @indonesianwildlife, @btn_berbaksembilang, @btn_wasur</p> <p>- Partners: @awcindonesia, @burunglautindonesia, @whisindonesia</p>	

<p><b>2.</b></p> <p>Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see <a href="#">EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013</a>, <a href="#">MOP11 Partner Report</a>)</p> <p>If yes, please provide details on these sites.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Several locations across Indonesia have been confirmed as internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. These sites play a critical role in supporting the conservation of migratory species and their habitats.</p> <p>Confirmed Key Sites:</p> <p>● Deli Serdang Coast, especially Bagan Percut in the North Sumatra Province ● Cemara Beach, Jambi ● Ulee Matang, North Aceh, Aceh Province Additional Confirmed Key Site: ● Batu Bara Coast, especially Sejarah Beach in the North Sumatra Province These sites are vital stopover and wintering habitats for various migratory waterbird species along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway.</p> <p>Potential Site (Needs to be regularly monitored to obtain updated data and to ensure the significance of its population):</p> <p>● Trisik Beach, Progo River Delta, Yogyakarta ● Eastern Aceh Coast, Aceh ● Teluk Kupang Nature Tourism Park, East Nusa Tenggara ● Jakarta Bay, Jakarta (for seabirds) ● Limboto Lake, Gorontalo</p>	
<p><b>3.</b></p> <p>Have high-priority sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, high-priority sites have been identified for potential nomination to join the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Site Network.</p> <p>Proposed Sites for Nomination:</p> <p>● Cemara Beach, Jambi ● Sejarah Beach, North Sumatra</p> <p>These sites have been recognized for their ecological significance, particularly as key habitats for migratory waterbirds. Their inclusion in the Flyway Site Network would enhance regional conservation efforts and strengthen international collaboration under the EAAFP framework.</p>	
<p><b>4.</b></p> <p>Have any additional sites been designated or are currently going through the nomination process for the Flyway Site Network since MOP11 (March 2023)?</p> <p>If yes, please provide the names of these sites.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Proposed Sites for Nomination:</p> <p>● Cemara Beach, Jambi ● Sejarah Beach, North Sumatra</p> <p>Both sites were discussed and agreed upon by members of the National Working Group on Migratory Birds and Their Habitats (KNKBBH) during the National Workshop held in February 2025. They are currently undergoing the process of preparing the Site Information Sheets (SIS) as part of the formal nomination procedure.</p>	

<b>5.</b> How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?	4 site(s)
Additional information: These two sites (Cemara Beach, Jambi & Sejarah Beach, North Sumatra) have been prioritized and are currently undergoing the preparation of Site Information Sheets (SIS). The goal is to have them officially designated as Flyway Network Sites by 2025–2026. Two additional sites are planned for nomination during 2027-2028 period. These will be identified based on ongoing assessments and consultations with stakeholders.	

**KRA 1.2** National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

**Indicator 1.2.2** At least 50% of Government Partners have an active [National Partnership](#) and [Site Partnerships](#) have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network Sites.

<b>6.</b> Have you supported a national meeting of your existing and potential Flyway Network Site managers? If yes, please indicate the number of meetings you held since MOP11 below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Yes, Indonesia has supported national meetings involving existing and potential Flyway Network Site (FNS) managers. More than six national meetings have been held since the 11th Meeting of the Partners (MOP11). These meetings have facilitated coordination, capacity building, and strategic planning among site managers, government agencies, and conservation partners to strengthen the management and nomination of Flyway Network Sites.	

<b>7.</b> Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities/Research Institutes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Researchers/Experts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (please indicate below)
Additional information: Citizen science	

<b>8.</b> Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the <a href="#">EAAFP Strategic Objectives</a> ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Yes, Site Managers in Indonesia have reported on their work plans related to the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Strategic Objectives. During the National Partnership for Migratory Bird and Habitat Conservation in Indonesia Workshop held in February 2025, three management units participated in a sharing session. This meeting facilitated the exchange of experiences and best practices in managing areas important for migratory birds, helping align local efforts with the broader strategic objectives of the EAAFP.	

<p><b>9.</b></p> <p>Has a regional cooperation or network contributed to developing a National Partnership?  e.g. North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, regional cooperation has contributed to the development of a National Partnership for Migratory Bird Conservation in Indonesia. The ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) has played a pivotal role in strengthening national partnerships and building capacity among stakeholders. One key initiative was the Capacity Building Training Workshop on National Partnerships for Migratory Bird Conservation and Their Habitats, supported by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) through the AFN Phase II project. This workshop facilitated collaboration, knowledge exchange, and technical skill development among conservation practitioners, helping align national efforts with regional strategies under the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP).</p>	
<p><b>10.</b></p> <p>How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?</p>	<p>Site(s)</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>0 out of 2 sites have a Site Partnership, as both sites are located within Protected Areas that have independent/ autonomous management units</p>	

**KRA 1.3** Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.

**Indicator 1.3.1** At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

<p><b>11.</b></p> <p>Which Flyway Network Sites in your country have a Management Plan and when was it last updated?  * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.</p>
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>Sembilang National Park has an active management plan outlined in its Rencana Pengelolaan Jangka Panjang (RPJP) for the period 2020–2029, which was last updated in 2020. This plan includes specific strategies for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, with a focus on managing critical ecosystems such as mudflats, mangroves, and coastal wetlands. The RPJP reflects Indonesia’s commitment to long-term conservation under the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), integrating ecological protection with community engagement and sustainable resource use.  <a href="https://tnberbaksembilang.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/RPJP-TN-SEMBILANG.pdf">https://tnberbaksembilang.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/RPJP-TN-SEMBILANG.pdf</a></p> <p>Wasur National Park has an active management plan outlined in its Rencana Pengelolaan Jangka Panjang (RPJP) for the period 2022–2031, which was last updated in 2022. This plan includes specific strategies for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, with a focus on managing wetland ecosystems and the conservation of key plant and animal species, including migratory wildlife. The RPJP reflects Indonesia’s commitment to long-term conservation under the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), integrating ecological protection with community engagement and sustainable resource use.</p>

**Indicator 1.3.2** At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

**12.**

Please provide examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised (e.g. installing signages).

\* Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The “Flyway Site Network” brand for Sembilang National Park & Wasur National Park is recognized through its official designation as a Flyway Network Site, its integration into international and local conservation partnerships, and its mention in environmental policies and awareness programs. This recognition is reinforced by collaborative conservation projects involving local communities and NGOs, facilitating funding and capacity building, and enhancing the park’s visibility as a key habitat for migratory waterbirds within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

**Indicator 1.3.3** All Partners are using and complying with International standards ([International Finance Cooperation](#) or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

**13.**

Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and describe the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

\* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Jakarta Bay serves as one of the migration sites for seabirds, particularly for species such as the Christmas Frigatebird and the Aleutian Tern. The Jakarta reclamation development may impact the presence of these migratory seabirds. However, no specific studies have been conducted on this matter to date. Nevertheless, the potential impacts of development activities on water quality—which serves as a habitat for fish preyed upon by seabirds—require further consideration.

At another potential site, Lake Limboto (Gorontalo Province) has been identified as a migratory bird habitat that has been significantly affected by a revitalization project. Prior to the revitalization, both the number of individuals and species diversity were notably high. However, during and after the project, there was a drastic decline in both population and species richness. The Lake Limboto revitalization project did not take biodiversity into account, as its approach was primarily focused on civil engineering construction.

**14.**

Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development?

If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Planned
- ☐ Not known

Additional information:

Southern papua is one of the areas designated as the location of the “food estate” program. in determining the location of the program, a comprehensive study was carried out by an integrated team involving various parties from government and academia. several areas with high biodiversity including Wasur National Park which is an FNS were excluded from the food estate location.



**KRA 1.4** Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

**Indicator 1.4.1** Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

<p><b>15.</b></p> <p>In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Planned</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, in Indonesia, particularly at Sembilang National Park, local communities are highly dependent on the site's natural resources to support their subsistence livelihoods. In Dusun Sembilang, the community's primary occupations revolve around fishing and coastal resource harvesting. These include various specialized groups such as fishers, shrimp catchers, crab fishers, clam collectors, anchovy fishers, and producers of shrimp paste (terasi). These activities are deeply rooted in the local culture and economy, providing daily sustenance and income for families living around the park. Another example in Indonesia is found near the Social Forestry (HKm) permit area in Pantai Sejarah managed by Kelompok Tani Cinta Mangrove in Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. This community operates within a mangrove ecosystem that is ecologically significant and potentially part of the migratory bird corridor along the eastern coast of Sumatra. Local communities rely on the mangrove area for small-scale fishing, crab and shellfish harvesting, and mangrove-based products such as honey and natural dyes. The community also engages in mangrove restoration and ecotourism activities, which not only support livelihoods but also contribute to habitat conservation for migratory waterbirds. In the potential site, for example in Gorontalo, local communities depend heavily on natural resources, such as those found in Lake Limboto and along the western coastal area of Pohuwato. Around Lake Limboto, the primary livelihood is lake fishing, while in the coastal areas of Pohuwato, communities engage in aquaculture, including illegal operations within the Tanjung Panjang Nature Reserve and in West Popayato. Fishermen around Lake Limboto have developed independent fishing techniques that have become part of local wisdom. However, the lake revitalization project has severely disrupted these practices and livelihoods.</p>	

**KRA 1.5** Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network Sites.

**Indicator 1.5.1** The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.

<p><b>16.</b></p> <p>Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, there are Flyway Network Sites and other internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in Indonesia that are currently under threat, particularly Sembilang National Park and the coastal areas of Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra. Sembilang National Park faces significant threats from coastal development,</p>	



particularly the proposed Tanjung Api-API Special Economic Zone, which is planned adjacent to the park. This development could disrupt the park's mangrove and aquatic ecosystems, which are crucial for migratory birds. Additionally, expansion of fish ponds in areas like Solok Buntu continues to pressure mangrove habitats, potentially reducing the park's capacity to support migratory bird populations. The coastal areas of Batu Bara, including Pantai Sejarah, Pantai Sujono, and Desa Gambus Laut, are recognized as important stopover sites for migratory waterbirds, with over 20,000 individuals from more than 35 species observed annually. However, these habitats are under threat from mangrove deforestation, land conversion for aquaculture and agriculture, and illegal hunting of birds due to low public awareness. In Sembilang and Batu Bara (Pantai Sejarah), local stakeholders and conservation groups have initiated mangrove restoration and community awareness programs to mitigate habitat degradation. They have partnered with local government and companies to conduct bird & habitat monitoring, environmental education, and eco-tourism activities such as birdwatching.

**KRA 1.6** The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

**Indicator 1.6.1** At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

<p><b>17.</b></p> <p>Is your country interested in establishing relationships and/or formal Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries? If applicable, what challenges are you facing in trying to connect with and/or establish a formal partnership with other Flyway Network Sites?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Planned</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, Indonesia is interested in establishing Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries, particularly for sites located along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway. Two key regions demonstrating this interest are the eastern coast of Sumatra (e.g., Sembilang National Park and Batu Bara Regency) and Papua (e.g., Wasur National Park). Sembilang National Park and coastal areas in Batu Bara-Deli Serdang Regency are internationally recognized for their importance to migratory waterbirds. These sites share ecological similarities with Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve in Singapore, which is actively involved in the Sister Wetlands Affiliation Programme (SWAP!). This program promotes collaboration in research, education, and conservation of migratory shorebirds and wetland ecosystems. Given the shared flyway and species, a Sister Site partnership between Sembilang/Batubara and Sungei Buloh would enhance regional conservation efforts and knowledge exchange. Wasur National Park in Papua is a Ramsar site and a critical habitat for migratory birds traveling between eastern Siberia and northern Australia, including species like the Far Eastern Curlew, Australian Pelican, and Royal Spoonbill. The park is ecologically connected to the Tonda Wildlife Management Area in Papua New Guinea, and shares migratory bird populations with wetland sites in northern Australia. This makes Wasur an ideal candidate for a Sister Site partnership with Australian Flyway Network Sites, which could facilitate joint monitoring, habitat management, and community-based conservation programs. Despite strong ecological alignment, establishing formal Sister Site partnerships faces several challenges, including limited institutional coordination across borders, funding constraints for joint activities and exchanges, differences in management frameworks and conservation priorities, and the absence of formal mechanisms to initiate and sustain collaborations; however, growing regional cooperation through platforms like the ASEAN Flyway Network and the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) offers promising avenues to overcome these obstacles through structured collaboration and support from international partners. We are also interested in developing Flyway Network Site partnerships at potential locations to gather more comprehensive data, such as at Trisik Beach, Progo River Delta, Yogyakarta; Eastern Aceh Coast, Aceh; Teluk Kupang Nature Tourism Park, East Nusa Tenggara; Jakarta Bay,</p>	

Jakarta (for seabirds); and Limboto Lake, Gorontalo. Such partnerships, particularly in wetland areas, are highly beneficial for research, education, and the conservation of migratory birds and wetland ecosystems. Socio-cultural approaches are also being implemented to raise community awareness, enabling local people to protect nature while improving their livelihoods. Educational and public outreach activities related to migratory birds have so far been conducted independently and still require resource support as well as strategic and long-term partnerships.

<b>18.</b> Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: During the reporting period of 2023–2028, Indonesia engaged in several collaborative activities for waterbird conservation with sites in other countries, particularly within the East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF). These collaborations were facilitated through regional platforms and international partnerships. Indonesia actively contributed to AFN initiatives, including regional workshops and joint monitoring programs. Organizations such as Wetlands International Indonesia and BirdLife International supported transboundary conservation projects. These included habitat restoration efforts and migratory bird surveys conducted in coordination with Australian and Chinese counterparts, particularly in coastal wetlands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. Indonesian site managers and researchers participated in international forums such as the Asian Waterbird Census and Flyway Youth Forum, contributing to shared learning and regional conservation strategies. Collaboration in sharing information on flagged birds is also carried out by site partners, for example through data exchange with the Australasian Wader Studies Group.	

**OBJECTIVE 2** Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

**KRA 2.1** The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2028).

**Indicator 2.1.1** The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

<b>19.</b> Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (website links if any): Indonesia recognizes the critical importance of conserving migratory waterbirds and their habitats as part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). In alignment with the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2028, Indonesia has initiated a National Action Plan on the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Habitat. Additionally, Indonesia is a key participant in the "Improving Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region, Phase II," a two-year project launched in 2023 supported by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Foundation. This project aims to sustain the ASEAN Flyway Network and improve capacities for waterbird and habitat conservation. The CEPA Programme in Indonesia focuses on enhancing	

communication, education, participation, and public awareness about the values and importance of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Efforts include monitoring, reviewing, and updating relevant action plans in accordance with EAAFP guidelines to facilitate effective conservation outcomes. Local partners also regularly implement CEPA programs. For example, BIOTA Gorontalo conducts educational visits to schools around Lake Limboto, teaches students, university students, and journalists about birdwatching, and provides education and training for tour guides in collaboration with the Indonesian Tourist Guide Association (HPI) of Gorontalo Province.

<b>20.</b> Has your country made use of the <a href="#">EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028</a> when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
---	--

Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.):

Yes, Indonesia has made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing its CEPA activities related to migratory waterbirds and their habitats. The Action Plan has been used as a guiding framework to enhance communication, education, participation, and public awareness (CEPA) regarding migratory waterbird conservation. For example, Indonesia integrates CEPA principles in promoting the stewardship of migratory waterbirds within its Flyway Network Sites, which include internationally recognized wetlands and habitats critical for migratory species. Public outreach and educational programs are designed following the guidelines of the CEPA Strategy to raise awareness about the importance of conserving these birds and their habitats. Example:

<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2023/01/17/084650678/sensus-burung-air-asia-diprioritaskan-pada-lahan-basah-yang-memiliki-nilai>

<b>21.</b> What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness
--	--

Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links):

For example, In Sembilang National Park, the initial CEPA activity involved engaging various stakeholders such as journalists, local government, universities, and the private sector in the Migratory Bird Expedition. This initiative not only raised awareness but also inspired a mass media company to start an annual migratory bird photography contest. In 2023, the local government organized a photo and video contest on migratory birds for the public. These contests have been highly effective in disseminating information about migratory birds at Sembilang National Park, through the photos and videos are shared on social media and mass media. Additionally, an interesting CEPA activity is the Migratory Bird Dance, initiated by the local government. This dance is performed at important events. In Wasur National Park, the Rawa Wana Rally is held every February as one of the main events for Wetland Day and the Merauke City Anniversary. The Rawa Wana Rally is considered the best practice in Wasur for enhancing public knowledge and awareness about wetland conservation. In 2024, rapid promotion on social media and local radio channels significantly boosted public enthusiasm beyond expectations. More than 60 groups (300 participants) from students and the public joined the event. The event also received full support from the local government and 11 private sectors.

<b>22.</b> Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National and local governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education Department/Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
--	--

Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):

Currently, we have established a collaborative forum named “National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Bird and their Habitat.” This partnership is crucial for us to strengthen collaboration and integrate communication, especially in migratory bird and habitat conservation programs. The steering committee and focal point for this partnership is the Ministry of Forestry. We also have regional coordinators in each region or province. Importantly, we have formed three special task forces: the Migratory Bird Important Sites Task Force, the Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) Task Force, and the Monitoring and Database Task Force. The partnership members consist of government representatives, NGOs, practitioners, researchers, and academics. Regional coordinators play a vital role in connecting the national partnership targets with local networks, including CEPA activities. Recently, we held a capacity-building meeting for members, supported by funding from ACB and JAIF. During this event, we also discussed and developed a national action plan, including in the context of CEPA. <https://kehutanan.go.id/pers/article-20>

<b>23.</b> Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
---	--

Additional information (list of events and any news/report links):

Indonesia routinely conducts at least three events. This year, we are organizing:

- World Wetland Day Event in Jakarta & other region:
- We organized a National Workshop and a campaign involving national artists during the car-free day event. We created several programs over the course of a week.
- Kentongan Dialogue" (Talk Show) with RRI Tarakan: Protect Wetlands for Our Shared Future
- National Seminar “Duek Pike Lahan Basah” (Acehnese), meaning “Sit for a Moment and Reflect on Wetlands,” held at Syiah Kuala University, Aceh.
- Training of Trainers: Coastal Field School — Capacity building for facilitators from government agencies and community groups involved in the mangrove restoration program (NASCLIM).
- Environmental Education (EE) by Wetlands International Indonesia in Liagu Village involved educators, students, village officials, and members of mentored community groups through learning activities on wetland ecosystems, educational games, and interactive Q&A sessions.
- Capacity Building Workshop: "National Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats (KNKBBH)
- WMBD Activities by Our Regional Partner:
- WMBD in Wasur National Park and Sembilang National Park
- Birdwatching activity with undergraduate students from Universitas Sulawesi Barat held in Mampie, West Sulawesi.

- Socialization to increase the knowledge of students from University of Muhammadiyah Palembang on migratory birds and their habitat management.
- Migratory Bird Care Camp in Kuala Gigieng, Aceh, that aimed at raising awareness and fostering collaboration among youth, students, and experts through education, conservation action, and community engagement to protect migratory birds and their habitats
- Bird Friends School: Bird Conservation Education in Schools in Mainu Tengah Village, Dolok Merawan, Aceh
- An educational and conservation-focused event was held in Tandung Village, West Sulawesi, Indonesia
- World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) 2025 was celebrated through birdwatching activities at Limboto Lake, Gorontalo. <https://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/content/events-map>

## 24.

Please add below, the success stories you would like to share (e.g. promoting bird friendly livelihoods, active involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth groups, citizen scientists, etc.).

\* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

### Your Response:

For example, In Sembilang National Park, the initial CEPA activity involved engaging various stakeholders such as journalists, local government, universities, and the private sector in the Migratory Bird Expedition. This initiative not only raised awareness but also inspired a mass media company to start an annual migratory bird photography contest. In 2023, the local government organized a photo and video contest on migratory birds for the public. These contests have been highly effective in disseminating information about migratory birds at Sembilang National Park, through the photos and videos are shared on social media and mass media. Additionally, an interesting CEPA activity is the Migratory Bird Dance, initiated by the local government. This dance is performed at important events.

In Wasur National Park, the Rawa Wana Rally is held every February as one of the main events for Wetland Day and the Merauke City Anniversary. The Rawa Wana Rally is considered the best practice in Wasur for enhancing public knowledge and awareness about wetland conservation. In 2024, rapid promotion on social media and local radio channels significantly boosted public enthusiasm beyond expectations. More than 60 groups (300 participants) from students and the public joined the event. The event also received full support from the local government and 11 private sectors.

In Jakarta, awareness was given to elementary and junior high schools located on Untung Java Island, which is very close to the roosting area of the Christmas Frigatebird and the Pulau Rambut Wildlife Sanctuary. This activity was conducted on July 27, 2024. The participants from SD 01 Pagi consisted of 53 children (36 girls, 17 boys) in grades 4, 5 and 6. Meanwhile, SMPN 285 participants consisted of 79 children (32 girls; 47 boys). The awareness activities such as, drawing, birdwatching, watching "the Christmas Island Frigatebird" documentary film.

In alignment with the World Migratory Bird Day 2025 commemoration, a capacity-building program was held on 28–29 May 2025 at Batu Bara Mangrove Park, North Sumatra. The initiative engaged 20 local youths from surrounding communities, aiming to equip them with essential competencies in bird identification, guiding techniques and ethics, as well as the principles of sustainable ecotourism management. This program serves to strengthen local involvement in conservation-oriented tourism and foster long-term stewardship of migratory bird habitats. (link [https://www.instagram.com/p/DKgZFHayWnk/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/DKgZFHayWnk/?img_index=1))

Each year, the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) at Lake Limboto has grown into a powerful movement for awareness and conservation, thanks to the consistent involvement of students, lecturers, and youth from Universitas Negeri Gorontalo (UNG), Universitas Gorontalo (Unigo), and Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama (UNU) Gorontalo. Journalists have joined field coverage efforts, amplifying the message through media, while school visits have brought bird conservation education directly to classrooms. In collaboration with the Indonesian Tourist Guide Association (HPI), local tour guides have been trained to recognize and share knowledge about the unique bird species of Lake Limboto. These collective efforts have not only strengthened local capacity but also fostered a growing community of bird conservation advocates across Gorontalo.

**OBJECTIVE 3** Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

**KRA 3.1** National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

**Indicator 3.1.1** A standardised monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

**25.**

Is there a programme in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers?  
If yes, please provide details on the programme, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).

- ☒ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Yes, Indonesia has an established and robust national programme to monitor migratory waterbird numbers, centered around the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC). The AWC Indonesia programme is a collaborative citizen science effort jointly conducted by the Ministry of Forestry, Wetlands International Indonesia/Yayasan Lahan Basah, Yayasan Ekologi Satwa Alam Liar Indonesia, Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia, Burungnesia, and Burung Laut Indonesia. This collaborative partnership underpins a nationally coordinated and standardized monitoring methodology that aligns with EAAFP objectives. Indonesia's national monitoring system for migratory waterbirds, anchored by the AWC and supported by a broad coalition of partners and volunteers, operates with a standardized methodology and is continually enhanced. It contributes valuable data that supports conservation planning, public education, and regional collaboration in line with the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan and broader migratory bird conservation goals.

**KRA 3.2** Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.

**Indicator 3.2.1** Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.

**26.**

Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

\* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:



In Indonesia, data on migratory waterbirds primarily come from the annual Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) Indonesia programme, conducted each year from January to February. The AWC is a core activity under the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (KNKBBH), which coordinates national conservation efforts.

Data collected through the AWC events are utilized by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) as part of the National Inventory and Verification of Areas of High Biodiversity Value in Indonesia (INVER Kehati). This integration ensures that the waterbird data supports national biodiversity assessments and conservation planning. Verified data from AWC are also contributed to the International Waterbird Census (IWC) to assist in estimating waterbird populations on a global scale and monitoring international population trends.

However, it is important to note that AWC Indonesia data have limitations for estimating national waterbird populations. The data largely reflect the distribution of volunteer birdwatchers rather than a comprehensive spatial distribution of waterbirds themselves. Volunteer participation and observation sites are predominantly clustered in the western region of Indonesia, particularly on the islands of Java and Sumatra. This geographic concentration leads to biases in data coverage, making it unsuitable to extrapolate accurate national population estimates.

In summary, Indonesia's migratory waterbird data management system relies heavily on a standardized citizen science approach through the AWC. While this provides valuable trend and distribution information that supports conservation action and international reporting, efforts to expand geographic coverage and improve data representativeness are needed to enhance national population estimation capabilities.

**Indicator 3.2.2** Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

**27.**

Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the [CSR I Report](#) for further reference.

Your Response:

Indonesia plans to actively contribute to the Migratory Waterbird Conservation Status Review II. This includes providing updated and verified population data derived primarily from the annual Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) Indonesia, which continues to be the principal source of migratory waterbird monitoring data nationally. Waterbird monitoring will be supported by national data management systems under the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (KNKBBH) and integrated within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's biodiversity assessment frameworks.

**KRA 3.3** Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritisation.

**KRA 3.4** A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.

**Indicator 3.4.1** Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

**28.**

Please provide details on key research your country is involved in on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

\*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.



Your Response:

Planned. Based on the draft Action Plan of the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (KNKBBH) in 2025, Indonesia has formulated strategic plans and targets emphasizing the critical role of collaborative research and monitoring to foster a stronger understanding of the impacts of climate change on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Collaborative research efforts, especially those involving citizen science initiatives, are recognized as essential for advancing knowledge around migration dynamics, movement patterns, and the emerging conservation needs in the face of climate change. Indonesia is committed to developing innovative and adaptive research activities that leverage new technological advancements, enabling more precise and timely data collection and analysis.

To support evidence-based conservation planning and site management, Indonesia aims to establish robust mechanisms for data and information exchange among all stakeholders involved in migratory bird conservation. Enhancing the national monitoring system forms a core part of this strategy, ensuring ongoing assessment of the status of migratory bird populations and key sites vulnerable to climate change impacts. Through these integrated approaches under the KNKBBH framework, Indonesia intends to contribute substantially to regional and global efforts in understanding and mitigating climate change threats affecting migratory waterbirds within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

**KRA 3.5** Collaborative research programmes are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihood benefits.

**Indicator 3.5.1** Research programmes on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

**29.**

Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your country is involved in since MOP11 (March 2023) about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

\*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Planned. Based on the draft Action Plan of the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (KNKBBH) in 2025, Indonesia has formulated strategic plans and targets emphasizing the critical role of collaborative research and monitoring to foster a stronger understanding of the impacts of climate change on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Collaborative research efforts, especially those involving citizen science initiatives, are recognized as essential for advancing knowledge around migration dynamics, movement patterns, and the emerging conservation needs in the face of climate change. Indonesia is committed to developing innovative and adaptive research activities that leverage new technological advancements, enabling more precise and timely data collection and analysis.

To support evidence-based conservation planning and site management, Indonesia aims to establish robust mechanisms for data and information exchange among all stakeholders involved in migratory bird conservation. Enhancing the national monitoring system forms a core part of this strategy, ensuring ongoing assessment of the status of migratory bird populations and key sites vulnerable to climate change impacts. Through these integrated approaches under the KNKBBH framework, Indonesia intends to contribute substantially to regional and global efforts in understanding and mitigating climate change threats affecting migratory waterbirds within the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

**Indicator 3.5.2** Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

**30.**

Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programmes on the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds you are aware of regionally or globally.

\* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

**KRA 3.6** Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

**Indicator 3.6.1** Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

**31.**

Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your country is involved in for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

\*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Indonesia has actively developed and published best practice guidelines aimed at enhancing the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Notably, the "Panduan Identifikasi Burung-burung Migran Maluku Utara" (Identification Guide for Migratory Birds of North Maluku) was published in 2023 and serves as a vital resource for accurate species identification critical to conservation efforts. This guide highlights species presence and supports monitoring programs at key wetland sites. Additionally, Indonesia released the "Panduan Inventarisasi Aves" (Bird Inventory Guide) in 2025, which provides standardized protocols for surveying and inventorying avian biodiversity, further strengthening consistent data collection practices nationwide.

**32.**

In what ways have you considered, or already included traditional knowledge, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), or citizen science in your work?

Additional information:

Indonesia has an established and robust national programme to monitor migratory waterbird numbers, centered around the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC). The AWC Indonesia programme is a collaborative citizen science effort jointly conducted by the Ministry of Forestry, Wetlands International Indonesia/Yayasan Lahan Basah, Yayasan Ekologi Satwa Alam Liar Indonesia, Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia, Burungnesia, and Burung Laut Indonesia. This collaborative partnership underpins a nationally coordinated and standardized monitoring methodology that aligns with EAAFP objectives.

In 2023, there were 228 reporting forms submitted, reflecting a significant increase in volunteer participation with 682 individual volunteers and 149 institutions involved—a marked improvement from previous years.

**OBJECTIVE 4** Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

**KRA 4.1** EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

**Indicator 4.1.1** All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.

<b>33.</b> Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP? If yes, please provide some details.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Indonesia helps facilitate capacity building for members of the National Partnership for Migratory Bird Conservation. Wetlands International Indonesia serves as the Secretariat Chair and is also responsible for implementing project supported by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and JAIF. On February 12, 2025, the Directorate of Species and Genetic Conservation (KSG) under the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenhut), as the National Focal Point, held a meeting inviting all prospective participants. The plans for the Capacity Building Workshop for the National Partnership for Migratory Bird and Habitat Conservation were discussed during this meeting. Additionally, current issues, targets, and challenges in the conservation of migratory birds in Indonesia were discussed to be addressed during the workshop. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ASEANBiodiversity/posts/pfbid02wabWHXVBSLWR5VnHubGudkVVTASsFgjryw8XPvQ9ugA1PqWMj6fKSq4kMCdfJ8v8l">https://www.facebook.com/ASEANBiodiversity/posts/pfbid02wabWHXVBSLWR5VnHubGudkVVTASsFgjryw8XPvQ9ugA1PqWMj6fKSq4kMCdfJ8v8l</a>	

<b>34.</b> Have you implemented capacity building activities and materials for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats? If yes, please provide feedback on their values.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Yes, Indonesia has actively implemented various capacity building activities and developed related materials to support the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats. These initiatives have been strengthened and coordinated through the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats (KNKBBH), which serves as a collaborative platform uniting government agencies, NGOs, research institutions, and local communities.	

**Indicator 4.1.2** Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

<b>35.</b> Have you included a training needs assessment or survey in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023) related to EAAFP? If yes, please provide some additional information.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

**Indicator 4.1.3** The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.

<p><b>36.</b></p> <p>Have you used the <a href="#">EAAFP online technical training materials</a> for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Yes, Indonesia has used the EAAFP online technical training materials to support Flyway Site management, particularly through the application of guidelines for the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) and the management of migratory shorebird stopover (non-breeding) habitats. These resources have been utilized by site managers and conservation practitioners to enhance monitoring, data collection, and habitat management practices at key sites such as Pulau Dua, Berbak-Sembilang, and Wasur National Park. The training materials have contributed to improving local capacity and aligning national conservation efforts with international standards under the EAAFP framework.</p>	

**KRA 4.2** Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.

**Indicator 4.2.2** At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including Site managers, is held per annum.

<p><b>37.</b></p> <p>Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.)</p> <p>If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Indonesia has actively participated in various meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points, including ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) workshops, technical trainings, and international forums such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Conference of the Parties (COP). For example, Indonesia took part in the AFN Regional Workshop on Flyway Site Management and CEPA training sessions organized by AFN/EAAFP and partners in 2024-2025.</p>	

**KRA 4.3** Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

**Indicator 4.3.1** An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

<p><b>38.</b></p> <p>Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programmes to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.</p> <p>* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.</p>	
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>Indonesia has seen growing, though still limited, corporate engagement in activities that support migratory waterbird conservation, particularly at internationally important sites. One notable example is the involvement of private companies in the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), where some corporations have supported or conducted monitoring activities within or near their operational areas.</p>	

One example is PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (PT INALUM) in Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra, which has supported mangrove rehabilitation and coastal conservation activities near its operational area. These efforts benefit migratory waterbird habitats along the eastern coast of Sumatra and are aligned with national conservation priorities under the East Asian–Australasian Flyway. Another significant contribution comes from private sector involvement at Suaka Margasatwa (SM) Pulau Rambut, a key migratory bird site in Jakarta Bay.

**OBJECTIVE 5** Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

**KRA 5.1** Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.

**Indicator 5.1.1** At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.

**39.**

Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds (e.g. NEASPEC, AFN, bilateral agreements, AMBI, Sister Sites etc.).

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Indonesia has actively participated in transboundary international collaborative initiatives for the conservation of threatened migratory waterbirds, particularly through its involvement in the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN). As a founding member, Indonesia has contributed to regional workshops, technical trainings, and joint planning efforts aimed at strengthening flyway site management and migratory bird monitoring across Southeast Asia. These activities have supported the implementation of the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) and promoted regional data sharing and coordination.

Indonesia has also contributed to the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) under the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) working group, focusing on the East Asian–Australasian Flyway. Through AMBI, Indonesia has participated in regional dialogues and supported conservation actions for threatened shorebirds.

These collaborative efforts are coordinated under the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats (KNKBBH), which serves as a national platform for multi-stakeholder engagement, including government, NGOs, academia, and the private sector.

**40.**

What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats particularly across national boundaries since MOP11 (March 2023)?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

**KRA 5.2** Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are stable or increasing.

**Indicator 5.2.1** The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

**41.**

Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

In Indonesia, most populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under national legislation, specifically through the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.

P.106/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2018 on protected plant and animal species. However, despite this progress, several migratory waterbird species of conservation concern are not yet legally protected in Indonesia, including:

- *Calidris pygmaea* (Spoon-billed Sandpiper)
- *Calidris tenuirostris* (Great Knot)
- *Calidris alba* (Sanderling)
- *Limosa lapponica* (Bar-tailed Godwit)
- *Limosa limosa* (Black-tailed Godwit)
- *Charadrius dealbatus* (White-faced Plover)
- *Calidris canutus* (Red Knot)
- *Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper)

These species are known to use Indonesian wetlands and coastal habitats as stopover or non-breeding sites along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway. Their absence from the national protected species list highlights the need for scientific justification and updated data to support their inclusion. Indonesia is currently seeking to strengthen its species protection framework and would benefit greatly from technical support and data sharing from EAAFP Partners, including population trends, habitat use, and conservation status across the flyway. Collaborative efforts will be essential to ensure these species receive adequate legal protection and conservation attention.

**42.**

Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

Additional information:

Indonesia has taken several actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds, in alignment with its commitments under the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) and the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). These measures include: Habitat Restoration and Protection, Reducing Disturbance and Land Conversion, and Policy and Legal Frameworks



**Indicator 5.2.2** Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

**43.**

Please outline the contribution your country has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper).

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

In 2023, Burung Laut Indonesia received EAAFP funding for the Christmas Island Frigatebird Single Species Action Plan ([https://eaaflway.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/MOP11\\_D11\\_Christmas-Island-Frigatebird-Single-Species-Action-Plan.pdf](https://eaaflway.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/MOP11_D11_Christmas-Island-Frigatebird-Single-Species-Action-Plan.pdf)), specifically for Objective 5: "Identify the location of major roosting sites away from breeding sites (in both the breeding and non-breeding seasons), potential threats to roosting birds at these sites, and ways to mitigate these threats." ([https://eaaflway.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Report-2023-Small-Grant-Fund-for-WG-and-TF-Burung-Laut-Indonesia\\_June-2025.pdf](https://eaaflway.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Report-2023-Small-Grant-Fund-for-WG-and-TF-Burung-Laut-Indonesia_June-2025.pdf))

In September 2024, WHIS Indonesia, in collaboration with Ulee Matang Village, the Aceh - Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA Aceh), and Samudera Langsa University, facilitated the establishment of a village regulation focused on the protection of migratory waterbirds (particularly the Spoon-billed Sandpiper), resident endangered waterbirds, and their associated wetland habitats. Ulee Matang Village holds special significance as the site of Indonesia's first recorded observation of the critically endangered of Spoon-billed Sandpiper. In parallel with this initiative, WHIS Indonesia conducted awareness-raising activities in two selected schools within and around Ulee Matang Village to promote the conservation of migratory shorebirds and the importance of preserving their wetland ecosystems.

**Indicator 5.2.3** Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.

**44.**

Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds?

If yes, please provide details.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☒ Planned

Additional information:

Indonesia has been actively involved in programmes to assess changes in the status of threatened waterbird populations, with strong support from the government and collaboration with non-governmental organizations. To strengthen these efforts, the government established the National Partnership on Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats (KNKBBH) in January 2024, which brings together researchers, practitioners, citizen scientists, and conservation agencies. KNKBBH has expanded its focus beyond waterbirds to include raptors, seabirds, and forest birds, and is currently developing a national strategy and action plan for migratory bird conservation. This collaborative approach reflects Indonesia's commitment to biodiversity and its role as a key flyway country.



**KRA 5.3** Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.

**Indicator 5.3.1** Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

**45.**

What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Indonesia has actively participated in transboundary international collaborative initiatives for the conservation of threatened migratory waterbirds, particularly through its involvement in the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN). As a founding member, Indonesia has contributed to regional workshops, technical trainings, and joint planning efforts aimed at strengthening flyway site management and migratory bird monitoring across Southeast Asia. These activities have supported the implementation of the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) and promoted regional data sharing and coordination.

**KRA 5.4** Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

**Indicator 5.4.1** All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

**46.**

What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Indonesia has established several mechanisms to reduce and eliminate illegal hunting, taking, and trade of migratory waterbirds, including strengthened legal enforcement and multi-sectoral collaboration. A key recent initiative is the Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2025 between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Kementerian Kehutanan) and the Indonesian E-Commerce Association (idEA). This agreement aims to combat illegal wildlife trade—particularly of protected species such as migratory waterbirds—on digital platforms, recognizing the shift from conventional markets to online trade. The MoU outlines concrete actions such as monitoring and sharing data on seller accounts and traded species, enforcement measures including takedown and legal prosecution, and the formation of a cross-sectoral task force involving government agencies, law enforcement, NGOs, and digital industry stakeholders. The task force includes the Directorate General of KSDAE, the Directorate General of Law Enforcement, the Ministry of Communication and Digital, idEA, Wildlife Conservation Society – Indonesia Program, and other partners. It also includes capacity-building efforts through awareness campaigns and training.

This collaborative approach is supported by the development of a dedicated monitoring system and annual evaluation to ensure effectiveness. These mechanisms reflect Indonesia's commitment to protecting migratory waterbirds and biodiversity from illegal exploitation, especially in the increasingly complex digital trade landscape.

**KRA 5.5** The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.

**Indicator 5.5.1** All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments including provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

**47.**

In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

In Indonesia, the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is supported by several key national legislation and policy instruments that reflect the country's commitment to biodiversity protection and sustainable development:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.69/2017 on the Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment in the Preparation of National Medium-Term Management Plans, Regional Medium-Term Management Plans, and Regional Spatial Plans.

2. Law No. 32 of 2024 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems

This newly enacted law mandates that conservation efforts must be implemented within preservation areas and emphasize ecosystem connectivity, ensuring that critical habitats for migratory species—such as wetlands and coastal zones—are protected as part of broader ecological networks.

3. Instruction No. 1 of 2023 on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Sustainable Development

This presidential-level instruction requires all sectors to integrate biodiversity considerations, including the protection of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, into national and regional development planning, infrastructure, and land-use policies.

4. Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025–2045

Aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the IBSAP outlines long-term national strategies for biodiversity conservation, including specific targets for migratory species and wetland ecosystems. It has been integrated into the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045, ensuring that conservation priorities are embedded in Indonesia's development agenda.

**KRA 5.6** The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

**Indicator 5.6.1** Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

**48.**

In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

\* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

## Others

**49.**

Please provide any feedback you have on this Partner Reporting Template.

Your Response:

**50.**

Please add any additional information you would like to share with us.

Your Response: