

REMARKS BY
H.E. Dr. Siti Nurbaya,
Minister of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia
at
Opening Session of the 9th Trondheim Conferences on Biodiversity
July 2nd 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

- Excellency Mr. Ola Elvestuen, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway
- Excellency Henrik Olsen, Council Member, Saami Parliament
- Excellency Ola Lund Renolend, Deputy Mayor of Trondheim
- Excellency Dr. Zhai Qing, Vice Minister of Ecology and Environment, The People's Republic of China
- Excellencies Ministers & Vice Ministers
- Excellency Ms. Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UN Environment

First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government of Norway for the excellent hosting of the 9th Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity. It is my great honour to have this opportunity to address this very important event and to share information and experience in the management of biodiversity.

Having the richness in biodiversity, Indonesia has designated 552 conservation areas covering 27 million hectares. In addition, we have around 29 million hectares of protection forests and 0.7 million hectares of essential ecosystems. These sum up to over 51 million hectares of protected areas, or over 28% of the country's lands, surpassing the global Aichi target of 17%. The figures of protection forest and essential ecosystems, which fall under the criteria of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), will be shortly reported to the World Database on Protected Areas. Meanwhile, by 2018 Indonesia had around 20 million hectares of marine conservation areas. This surpassed the target to reach the figure by 2020. In the context of Aichi, the global target of 10% means 30 million hectares for Indonesia, by 2030.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Biodiversity is a pillar of life support system. Conserving and sustainably utilising biodiversity can maintain the system. Indonesia implement three pillars of

conservation comprising: protection of life support system, preservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

We have established Indonesia Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans 2015 – 2020 with 22 steps for three main purposes: improve the control of Indonesian biodiversity as Indonesia's property; utilise biodiversity as a source of Indonesian people's prosperity; and sustainably and responsibly manage biodiversity for the sustainability of human life. We also establish National Strategy and Action Plan on each priority species such as on Sumatran Tiger, on Rhinos, on Sumatran Rhino, on Orang Utan, on Sumatran and Kalimantan Elephants and on Helmet Hornbill.

With regard to the conservation at species level, Indonesia has established targets to recover the populations of 25 endangered species by at least 10 percent between 2013 and 2019. We have devised a roadmap to achieve the targets, and established 272 monitoring sites over the last five years. We found, for example, that the population of Bali Myna (*Leucopsar rothschildi*) in Bali Barat National Park has successfully increased from 31 individuals in 2015 to 191 individuals in 2019. Another example is our work in increasing the population of Sumatran Tiger in prioritised landscapes in Sumatra covering four national parks (Gunung Leuseur, Kerinci Seblat, Berbak Sembilang, and Bukit Barisan Selatan). The conservation work has increased Sumatran Tiger densities in those national parks ranging from 0.07 to 1.24 in 2018 compared to the 2013 baseline data. We recorded the population increased from 2015 to 2018 such as Javan Rhino (from 63 to 68), Javan Gibbon (from 546 to 1107), Sumatran Elephant (from 611 to 693), Sumatran Tiger (from 180 to 220) and Javan Eagle (from 91 to 113).

For the ex situ conservation program, we have established 84 zoos, 27 wildlife rehabilitation units and 1.118 captive breeding units. We also have developed regulation to ensure the ex situ conservation links to the in situ conservation through restocking for species population recovery in the wild. We have also issued the standard for animal welfare to guide and to control zoos.

Indonesia also developed bioprospecting to explore the value of genetic resources for food security and health. For example, *Candidaspongia* sp., a sponge endemic to Kupang Bay has been identified as an anti-cancer substances. Sustainable utilisation for bioprospecting at industrial level is initially designed and to be implemented involving private and state-owned enterprises with the principles of access and benefit sharing under Nagoya Protocol.

As a matter of fact, there is still a big challenge we are facing related to unsustainable utilization of biodiversity such as illegal trade of wildlife and the associated crimes. Our efforts to tackle illegal wildlife trade include patrolling the biodiversity hotspot areas, and law enforcement. From 2015 to 2019, the Government conducted 1068 patrol operations, including on illegal logging and illegal wildlife trade. During that period we prosecuted 646 cases, confiscated over 225 thousands live animals and over 12 thousands wildlife specimens. Inspections were conducted for about 3,910 times during 2015 – 2019. Law enforcement has also been able to protect 7.6 million ha of forests. This is showing how important law enforcement as well as the close relation embodied between biodiversity and forest as an ecosystem.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Indonesia is of the view that mainstreaming biodiversity in sustainable development planning across sectors, including public and private sectors is a key to achieving the global targets. Mainstreaming biodiversity management is a strategy to balance the conservation with sustainable development. In the implementation of infrastructure development, we have issued national regulation on green road construction in forest area, such as the construction of flyover or underpass to protect wildlife habitat.

We all understand that programs and activities need resources. We need to commit to mobilize new resources for biodiversity from a wide variety of sources, including natural capital accounting, internalizing the externalities, payment for ecosystem

services, environmental fund, environmental taxation, environmental labelling as well as public campaign and leadership.

Indonesia takes very seriously to save our common nature, for the present and future generations. We believe that the role of millennial generations are very important for the present and future of biodiversity sustainability.

I wish to call for enhanced global cooperation to protect our biodiversity. I hope we can work together to formulate indicators, instruments, mechanisms, efforts and the way forward, to achieve ambitious goals for post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

With that, I would like to conclude my remarks. Actually, I should like to have a little bit more of your attention now, for watching a three-minute short movie concerning biodiversity conservation in Indonesia.

[MOVIE]

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then a video must mean so many more.

Thank you.

**Minister of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia
Dr. Siti Nurbaya**