

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago of approximately 13,700 thousands islands, of which Java, Sumatra, Borneo (shared with Malaysia and Brunei), New Guinea (shared with Papua New Guinea) and Sulawesi are the largest and most densely populated. The country has roughly 54,700 km of coastline, leading to great variety in coastal conditions. Sandy and rocky beaches are often of volcanic origin, and mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs are interspersed with steep-cliffs.

The Malacca Strait, a channel connecting the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea is the shortest sea route between India, China and Indonesia, and therefore is one of the busiest oil shipping routes in the world.

At Risk Wildlife

Ujung Kulon National Park on Java hosts both avian and marine turtle populations of conservation concern.

Avian Species - some of the small, remote islands, such as those in the Celebes Sea in the eastern part of Kalimantan and those off Java, support high concentrations of nesting sea birds and non-breeding migrants. Wasur, Sembilang, Berbak, and Rawa Aopa Watumohai National Parks are important migratory stopovers for waterbirds. Pulau Rambut National Park hosts one of the largest breeding colonies of milky stork in Indonesia and is a migratory stopover for various waterbirds. Species of special concern include plain-backed, Javan blue-banded (CR), and Sangihe dwarf kingfishers, white-shouldered ibis (CR), Javan lapwing (CR), Christmas frigatebird (CR), Matsudaira's storm-petrel, Abbotts booby, Barau's petrel, Chinese crested tern, snoring and Talaud rail, white-winged duck, great knot, Storm's and milky stork, Japanese night-heron, masked finfoot, Far Eastern curlew and spotted greenshank.

Marine mammals - marine mammals in Indonesian waters include dugong and more than 30 species of whales and dolphins. Nearshore cetacean species of concern include the Vulnerable Irrawaddy River dolphin and it's Critically Endangered Mahakam River subpopulation. The deep waters around Maluku (the Moluccas) and Flores, and the Straits of Lombok are important migratory routes for Endangered blue and fin whales traveling between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Humpback whales also travel this route. From November to May, fin whales are consistently seen along the coast of East Kutai and Bontag District. Derawan Islands Marine Park in Berau is also important for cetaceans, with 5 of the 21 recorded species present year round. Dugong are also present in many areas of Indonesia.

Marine Reptiles - the six marine turtle species found in Indonesian waters include olive ridley, hawksbill, green, loggerhead, leatherback and flatback are all listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered except for the flatback, which is considered Vulnerable. Leatherback turtles mostly nest on Papua. On Bali, the olive ridley is the predominant nesting species. In addition to marine turtles, Indo-Pacific crocodiles are present in the country.

Regional Seas

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

Local seas-Arafura, Banda, Bali, Ceram, Celebes, Flores, Java, Molucca, South China, and Timor.

Past experience

Indonesia has experienced a number of major oil spills off its coast: Showa Maru (1975); Nagasaki Spirit

(1992); Maersk Navigator (1993); Evoikos, (1997); King Fisher (2000) and Lucky Lady (2004). In 2004, it was calculated that oil spills near Thousand Islands Marine National Park (north of Jakarta) occur at least twice every year. The tanker Patriot Andalan sank in 2013 on the coast of Kota Ternate, creating a several kilometre slick. On the coasts of Balikpapan and Madura there have been a number of well blowouts. To date, major incidents have not occurred in any highly sensitive areas and oiled wildlife problems have not been reported.

Response: the role of the authorities

Under the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP), launched in 2007 and being revised in cooperation with GI-SEA in 2016/17, the Directorate General of Sea Transportation (DGST) is the lead agency for oil spill preparedness and response and heads up the National Team for Oil Spill Response. The National Team includes the Directorate General of Mining and Gas and other relevant ministries and agencies, including the Department of Fisheries and Department of Forestry. The responsible party handles Tier 1 Spills, while Tier 2 requires the Port Authority to oversee joint response by spillers and any relevant agencies. The DGST takes control in Tier 3 spills.

Oiled wildlife responseFormal guidelines?

There are no formal guidelines for oiled wildlife response in the NOSCP.

Response objectives and strategy

N/A

Euthanasia or rehabilitation?

Rehabilitation would likely be allowed, if resources are available.

Impact assessment

The Ministry of Environment is the lead agency for impact assessment. Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) Oceanographic Research Center (P2O-LIPI) would likely be involved as well.

Notification and early response

There are no systems in place for notification and early response to oil-affected wildlife.

Wildlife responders

There are no experienced oiled wildlife response groups in Indonesia but a number of conservation and wildlife rehabilitation organisations may be able to aid in a response.

The Friends of the National Parks Foundation does some sea turtle and bird rehabilitation. Taskikoki (Sulawesi) works with coastal birds of prey and does sea turtle monitoring. There are a number of conservation and wildlife rehabilitation facilities working with primates and forest avian species who may be able to assist in various capacities.

Cetasia (Cetacean Sirenian Indonesia) is active in whale stranding response, the development of marine protected areas, and cetacean policy issues. The group includes several marine biologists and a veterinarian. In addition to marine mammal rescue work, YKRASI (Conservation Foundation for Rare Aquatic Species of Indonesia) has extensive knowledge of coastal marine mammals potentially at risk and has assisted in the development of marine protected areas in Indonesia. Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN) works on sea eagle and marine mammal rescue and rehabilitation.

Cooperation between stakeholders

P2O-LIPI works with some of the marine mammal rescue and conservation organisations. These organisations have developed a stranding network for cetacean and dugong rescue.

Indonesia is a signatory to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Oil Spill Response Action Plan

(ASEAN-OSRAP) in partnership with IMO, the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Sulawesi Sea Oil Spill Network Response Plan with Malaysia (Sulawesi Sea, and Straits of Lombok and Makassar), the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Joint Oil Spill Combat in the Straits of Malacca with Malaysia and Singapore, and has a cooperative agreement with Australia.

Permanent facilities

There are no permanent facilities for oiled wildlife response in Indonesia. Wildlife rehabilitation is largely concentrated on threatened and endangered forest species with limited facilities for coastal species. Several marine mammal display facilities have accepted stranded animals but there is limited experience in releasing these animals back to the wild.

Current processes

There are no current processes in place for oiled wildlife response in Indonesia.

Documentation and references

General references

General references

ITOPF Indonesia Country Profile

GI-SEA Documents (Accessed online 8/2016)

Birdlife International Country Profile

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