

# THE STRATEGIC PLAN YEAR 2020-2024



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## FOREWORD

Praise the presence of Allah SWT, God Almighty. With His guidance and knowledge, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan book (RENSTRA KLHK) for 2020-2024 can be completed on time and hopefully has better quality than the previous KLHK RENSTRA.

We thank all internal parties who have played a role active in the preparation of the 2020-2024 KLHK RENSTRA both morally and materially as well as spiritual. We also thank all stakeholders others that we cannot mention one by one for their insight and input which is constructive to enrich content and improve the quality of KLHK's RENSTRA Year 2020-2024.

The process of preparing the KLHK's RENSTRA began with various technocratic discussions and studies that involved all elements within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and helped oversee the technocratic RPJMN 2020-2024 process which was carried out in parallel by Bappenas. Given the issues and problems related to the environment and forestry are very dynamic and can be change following the development of national targets and priorities, it could be deep. In the next stage, this document will also undergo adjustments.

Strategic goals that have been agreed and will be achieved in 2020-2024 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are: 1) the realization of a quality environment and forests that are responsive to climate change; 2) the achievement of optimizing the utilization of forest and environmental resources in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment; 3) maintaining the existence, function and distribution of forest benefits in an equitable manner and

sustainable; and 4) implementation of environmental development governance and innovation life and forestry (LHK) as well as competitive LHK HR competencies.

With the formulation of the 2020-2024 KLHK RENSTRA, development environment and forestry for the next 5 (five) years has a direction clear policies and strategies in order to support the achievement of targets national development as well as the vision of the President and Vice President, namely "Realization An advanced Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and has a personality based on mutual cooperation".

Finally, with all humility, we present the KLHK RENSTRA book Year 2020-2024 which of course is still far from perfection and hopefully everything The contribution we have given is considered as worship by Allah SWT, the Lord Who Most Merciful More Compassionate.

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ttd.

SITI NURBAYA







*"KLHK is firmly committed to preserving and protecting forest ecosystems to preserve the unique Indonesian flora and fauna so that future generations can enjoy its beauty"*

Nusa Tenggara BKSDA Documentation  
West



## CHAPTER I

## PRELIMINARY

**1.1. General condition**

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has tropical forests with very high biodiversity, which play an important role in maintaining global ecosystem stability. In this regard, the Government of Indonesia carries out forest management not only oriented to the economic value of timber alone, but also with respect to the entire forest ecosystem with various function. The purpose of forest management is to provide optimal benefits, both environmental, social and economic for the life and welfare of the people Indonesia, as well as actively participating in reducing the impact of climate change as a form of global responsibility.

Currently, the Government of Indonesia has conducted a policy review and take corrective steps (sustainable corrective actions ) to increase management of forests and their ecosystems. The policy review is intended to: (1) ensure a significant reduction in the rate of deforestation and forest and land degradation, (2) prevent forest fires and land (Karhutla) and overcome its negative effects on the environment, health, transportation, and economic growth, (3) applying the principles of carrying capacity and environmental capacity in the utilization and use of forest areas, (4) align the future policy directions of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in accordance with development goals sustainable (Sustainable Development Goal's, SDG's), (5) successful cooperation global) to address climate change through a commitment to a contribution that is determined nationally (by reducing greenhouse gas only Determined Contribution from NDA) and with international assistance, and (6) involving the participation of both men and women women in access to forest management and give responsibility to all parties involved in it, so that forest areas and their ecosystems are guaranteed existence.

In addition, the corrective steps that have been taken include: (1) implementing low-carbon development and resilience to climate change through restoration, management and restoration of peatlands, forest and land rehabilitation

as well as reducing the rate of deforestation, (2) changing the direction of forest management which initially focused on timber management towards management based on source ecosystems forest resources and community-based, (3) implementing forest-based management community by giving access to forest management to a just society and sustainable through social forestry and conservation partnerships, (4) resolve conflicts related to forestry and tenure cases providing legal land assets for the community through the Land Object Reforma program Agrarian (TORA), (5) internalize the principles of carrying capacity and capacity environment into the drafting of revised National Level Forestry Plans (RKTN) as macro-spatial directions for forestry development in 2011-2030, (6) prevent loss of biodiversity and damage to ecosystems through area conservation as well as protection of endangered biodiversity, and (7) carry out prevention, management and restoration of damage to natural resources and environment; A combination of policy review and steps

The corrective action is a strategic reorientation towards forest management and a wiser living environment in the future.

Corrective actions taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the 2014-2019 period have been communicated at various levels including to the President's Working Cabinet Joko Widodo, other stakeholders as well as in various international organizations and meetings, such as the UNFCCC, UNEA, FAO, UNFF, G20, as well as various meetings bilateral and regional. This communication is carried out, among others, through the publication of books State of Indonesia's Forests 2018, which received a lot of appreciation for reviewing Indonesia's forestry sector in a transparent manner with a numerical display.

In this regard, it is necessary to grow a strong commitment for all Indonesian people about the importance of maintaining the existence of forest resources and a better quality of the environment in the future. This awareness is considered very important and quite rational, considering that Indonesia's forest area reaches around 65% of the land area of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Therefore, it is not an exaggeration if other sectors in the context of national development really hope that the forestry sector can become the main driving force for improving the welfare of the Indonesian people. In this case, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in accordance with the mandate that has been stipulated in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management

The environment plays an important role in realizing expectations through management of forest resources and the environment sustainable for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

Efforts to achieve the expectations above, one of which is starting with preparation of the KLHK Strategic Plan (Renstra) document for 2020-2024. strategic plan The purpose is to fulfill the mandate of Law Number 25 of 2004 Concerning the National Development Planning System and in its preparation it is guided by the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Number 5 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Preparing K/L Strategic Plans. In the process of its preparation, in addition to paying attention to the results of evaluating performance achievements for the 2015-2019 period and the results of scientific studies related to the environment and forestry, discussions were also held intensive discussions with experts/academicians, environmental activists and forestry, the business world, non-governmental organizations, as well as conducting consultations public with agencies at the regional/local government level and group discussions directional (Focus Group Discussion-FGD ) with other interested parties. By involving as many related parties as possible, it is hoped that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 will be of higher quality, and it is hoped that the development policies, plans and programs contained therein will be able to be implemented properly.



Illustration of a standard air pollution index measurement tool (ISPU) installed at the Gelora Stadium Complex Bung Karno  
Documentation by Mustofa Bisri, Planning Bureau

Performance results that have been achieved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) during the 2015-2019 period, are as follows:

#### **a. Environmental Quality Index (IKLH)**

The national Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) value is a performance index national environmental management, which can be used as materials information in support of the policy-making process with regard to protection and management of the environment. National IKLH is a generalization

of the Environmental Quality Index for all provinces in Indonesia, where IKLH Province is a measurable environmental management performance index from IKLH all regencies/cities in the province. The indicator used to calculate IKLH value consists of 3 indicators namely water quality index (IKA), air quality index (IKU) and land cover quality index (IKTL).



IKLH predicate: • < 40 = alert •  
 40-50 = very poor • 50-60 =  
 not good

• 60-70 = pretty good  
 • 70-80 = good • > 80  
 = very good

Figure 1.1 Achievements of IKLH, IKA, IKU and IKTL in 2015-2019 Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In Figure 1.1 above, it appears that the achievements of the national IKLH during the year 2015-2019 based on the range of IKLH scores, including the pretty good predicate (range from 65.73-68.23 points) and only in 2018 did the national IKLH score rise to the good (71.67 points). The achievements of IKLH which are in the range of pretty good to good predicates show that the protection and management of the environment in

Indonesia is experiencing a utilization burden that has not exceeded its carrying capacity and capacity accommodate the environment. This condition, among others, is influenced by:

- 1) From 2015 to 2016, the national IKLH value has decreased, because the three indicators of water quality, air quality and land cover quality also experienced concurrent decrease. This indicates that the improvement program what has been done for the three indicators has not yet achieved maximum results and tends to weaken;
- 2) However, in the 2016 - 2018 period, the national IKLH score experienced an average increase an average of 1.98 points, which was influenced by increases in the three indicators of water quality, air quality and land cover quality. This reveals that there are efforts to improve the performance of environmental management and protection against overall indicators of water quality, air quality and land cover quality indicators compared to the previous period;
- 3) However, from 2018 to 2019, the national IKLH score returned experienced a decrease due to the achievements of the water quality indicators dropped dramatically, although the performance of air quality and land cover quality indicators both increased. Therefore, for the future, it is necessary to improve the management and protection of the environment, in order to achieve an increase in the national IKLH value and its IKLH indicators as a whole.  
together.

The Environmental Quality Data Center is an important part of the concept adaptive management of Indonesian environmental management. These data centers can play a role as a means of monitoring and evaluation because quite a lot of integrated data and can be real time. Important environmental quality data to be integrated including water quality, air quality, seawater quality, land cover quality, and peat ecosystem quality. If it can be integrated as a whole, it will produce a picture of environmental quality data in an area/region.

Environmental quality data will be very valid when data is updated regularly. With the development of technology, monitoring which was originally done manually can be done automatically so as to be able to produce data regularly real time . Real time environmental quality monitoring technology already available is the monitoring of river water quality, wastewater, ambient air quality, emissions from immovable sources, and monitoring of peatland groundwater levels.

## Achievement of IKLH, IKA, IKU and IKTL per Province in Indonesia during

2017-2019 is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Ranking of provinces in Indonesia based on IKLH scores during 2017 – 2019 years

Predicate	Period 2017-2019	Value range IKLH province	Trend indicator provincial IKLH			Number of provinces	Order provincial ranking
			YOU	THAT	iktl		
Very good IKLH > 80	2017	85.69	82,50	95,63	80,63	4	West Papua
	2018	91.50	81,25	90,41	100,00		
	2019	83.96	53,89	92,64	100,00		
	Papua	2017	81.47	77,33	90,01		78,18
		2018	83.88	61,78	89,89		95,94
		2019	81.79	47,29	92,56		99,58
	Borneo North	2017	81.87	72,96	95,83		78,07
		2018	86.88	81,86	90,95		87,59
		2019	78.98	52,22	93,79		87,94
	Borneo East	2017	75.65	73,33	88,87		67,48
		2018	85.90	86,19	83,36		87,59
		2019	80.87	62,01	90,31		87,94
Well IKLH 70-80	2017	69.39	56,44	94,38	60,37	8	Sulawesi Middle
	2018	83.34	75,95	89,89	84,58		
	2019	80.87	62,59	92,98	83,89		
	Maluku	2017	75.12	71,33	85,64		70,08
		2018	81.23	67,40	84,99		88,78
		2019	79.55	57,56	88,72		89,17
	North Maluku	2017	74.55	63,64	96,00		66,65
		2018	88.25	88,01	90,77		86,54
		2019	78.44	53,61	92,38		86,61
	Gorontalo	2017	67.46	40,00	94,79		60,37
		2018	84.09	81,93	92,17		79,64
		2019	74.97	57,20	86,88		79,37
	West Sulawesi	2017	74.47	73,89	91,45		62,17
		2018	79.89	82,43	89,26		70,96
		2019	72.03	56,15	89,97		70,48
	Sulawesi Southeast	2017	70.86	64,67	91,04		60,37
		2018	83.17	86,17	89,85		79,64
		2019	72.03	50,55	90,01		79,37
	Borneo Middle	2017	71.47	62,35	92,25		62,72
		2018	75.71	61,15	87,07		78,12
		2019	74.20	56,80	88,83		76,27
	aceh	2017	77.70	80,00	89,84		66,87
		2018	79.36	75,71	88,33		75,37
		2019	76.12	60,56	91,08		76,57
Pretty good IKLH 60-70	2017	69.77	78,33	87,32	50,18		Sumatra North
	2018	64.41	63,06	85,72	49,44		
	2019	62.49	51,11	86,58	52,95		
	Riau	2017	68.64	65,23	90,90		54,51
		2018	68.43	73,68	89,91		48,37
		2019	62.47	53,55	90,47		48,15



Predicate	Period 2017- 2019 2017	Value range Provincial	Trend indicator provincial IKLH			Number of provinces	Provincial ranking order
			YOU	THAT	iktl		
	2018	IKLH	66,67	95,47	54,24	17	Island Riau
	2019	70.34	57,85	90,83	54,75		
	2017	66.50	54.00	90,59	59,06		
	2018	67.00	57,50	82,39	52,29		Jambi
	2019	64.98	81,21	88,04	50,56		
	2017	71.00	58.49	87,17	60,90		
	2018	68.06	80,80	92,55	45,44		Bengkulu
	2019	70.18	82,08	91,63	55,52		
	2017	74.32	47,64	92,69	55,78		
	2017	64.41	64,56	89,87	48,08		Sumatra West
	2018	68.16	83,98	88,37	40,17		
	2019	78.69	53.19	89,40	39,84		
	2017	69.64	77,62	88,88	48,08		Sumatra South
	2018	69.18	88,15	85,32	40,17		
	2019	68.11	64.45	87,13	39,84		
	2017	61.41	72,50	94,97	44,01		fart Belitung
	2018	67.85	82,13	89,09	40,78		
	2019	67.68	69.29	91,94	41,21		
	2017	64.85	37,08	85,49	51,71		East Java
	2018	57.46	74,43	81,80	50,52		
	2019	67.08	50.79	83,06	50,23		
	2017	60.25	45,43	83,91	48,38		Central Java
	2018	58.15	77,77	82,97	50,12		
	2019	68.27	51,64	84,81	50,08		
	2017	60.97	79,50	91,40	47,11		Bali
	2018	70.11	77,67	88,97	41,56		
	2019	66.62	65.33	89,85	41,34		
	2017	63.09	79,50	88,02	61,27		Nusa Southeast West
	2018	56.99	74,63	97,17	66,56		
	2019	75.16	40,23	87,40	65,67		
2017	64.56	39,63	91,18	56,70	Nusa Southeast East		
2018	61.92	58,09	86,83	63,84			
2019	69.01	59.48	88,18	63,42			
2017	69, 67	73,57	89,02	51,50	Borneo South		
2018	69.35	75,80	87,07	49,29			
2019	68.78	55,31	88,83	46,78			
2017	61.94	80,00	89,12	58,58	Borneo West		
2018	74.17	69,38	88,68	64,19			
2019	73.09	50,00	90,07	59,76			
2017	65.92	57,69	94,32	63,02	North Sulawesi		
2018	70.81	78,50	91,07	60,19			
2019	74.95	45,48	92,41	59,45			
2017	65.15	77,62	88,66	58,40	Sulawesi South		
2018	73.24	82,62	93,56	54,94			
2019	74.83	58.40	89,56	58,06			
Not good	2017	67.61	55,56	85,02	43,87	3	Lampung
IKLH 50-60	2018	59.72	68,73	82,98	35,93		
	2019	59.89	55,74	86,63	36,65		
	2017	57.37	35,98	75,36	45,44	Banten	
2018	51.58	67,32	71,63	38,28			
2019	57 .00 51.09	43,11	74,98	39,16			

Predicate	Period 2017- 2019 2017	Value range Provincial	Trend indicator provincial IKLH			Number of provinces	Provincial ranking order
			YOU	THAT	iktl		
	2018 2019 2017	IKLH 50.26 56.98	29,00 65,77 45,59	77,85 72,80 74,93	45,50 38,52 38,70		West Java
Not very good	2018 2019	51.64 49.80 62.98	20,19 81,63 35,37	88,08 84,25 85,19	43,30 33,03 32,69	2	Area Special Yogyakarta
IKLH 40 - 50	2017 2018 2019	49.24 35.78 45.21	21,33 51,93 42.84 41,94	53,50 66,57 67,97	33,32 24,14 24,66		Special Region Capital Jakarta
Alert IKLH <40	2017 2018 2019						

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Based on Table 1.1 above, the achievements of the Provincial IKLH values and indicators

IKA, IKU, and IKTL can be summarized as in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Summary of IKA, KPI and IKTL achievement trends from 2017 to 2019

Predicate per province	IKLH, IKA, IKU and IKTL trends in 2017-2019			
	IKLH	YOU	THAT	iktl
Very good				
1. West Papua	=	ŷ	=	ŷ
2. Papua	=	ŷ	=	ŷ
3. North Borneo	ŷ	ŷ	=	ŷ
4. East Kalimantan	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
Well				
1. Central Sulawesi	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
2. Maluku	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
3. North Maluku	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
4. Gorontalo	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
5. West Sulawesi	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
6. Southeast Sulawesi 7.	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
Central Kalimantan	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
8. Aceh	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ
Pretty good				
1. North Sumatra	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ	ŷ

Predicate per province	IKLH, IKA, IKU and IKTL trends in 2017-2019			
	IKLH	YOU	THAT	iktI
2. Riau	ŷ	ÿ	=	ÿ
3. Riau Islands	ŷ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
4. Jambi	ÿ	=	ÿ	ÿ
5. Bengkulu	ÿ	ŷ	=	ÿ
6. West Sumatra	ÿ	ŷ	=	ŷ
7. South Sumatra	ŷ	ŷ	=	ŷ
8. Bangka Belitung	=	ÿ	=	ŷ
9. East Java	ÿ	ÿ	=	=
10. Central Java	ÿ	ÿ	=	ÿ
11. Bali	ÿ	ŷ	ÿ	ŷ
12. West Nusa Tenggara 13. East Nusa Tenggara	ÿ	ÿ	=	ŷ
14. South Kalimantan	ÿ	ÿ	ŷ	ÿ
	ŷ	ŷ	=	ŷ
15. West Kalimantan	ŷ	ŷ	=	=
16. North Sulawesi	ŷ	ŷ	=	ŷ
17. South Sulawesi	ŷ	ÿ	=	=
Not good				
1. Lampung	ŷ	=	ŷ	ŷ
2. Banten	=	ÿ	ŷ	ŷ
3. West Java	=	ÿ	ŷ	ŷ
Very Less Good				
1. IN Yogyakarta	=	ÿ	ŷ	ŷ
2. DKI Jakarta	=	ÿ	ŷ	ŷ

Description: Constant (=), Decreasing (ŷ), and Increasing (ÿ)

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Table 1.2 above shows that there is an interesting trend from the achievements of the Provincial IKLH, IKA, IKU and IKTL indicators are as follows:

- 1) Provincial IKLH score with very good predicate (4 Provinces) and good predicate (8 Province) the trend during 2017-2019 is mostly or 9 Provinces Increase and Constant in that position, except for North Kalimantan Province, West Sulawesi and DI Aceh Province in 2019 the trend is slightly down. Meanwhile, the Provincial IKLH score with a fairly good predicate (17 Provinces), that is, more than half of the trend is down;
- 2) Likewise with the Provincial IKLH score with a poor predicate and a very poor predicate (5 Provinces), the trend for the Provincial IKLH score is decreasing and constant in that position. The low IKLH score in 5 Provinces namely DKI Jakarta Province, DI Yogyakarta, West Java, Banten and Lampung Province, shows that the provinces in question have developed into cities and of course it is logical if the burden of utilization has exceeded the ability management and protection of the environment. Therefore, the priority of the location of environmental protection and management programs in the future, should use criteria that are not only based on the range of IKLH cumulative values, but also the trend of changes from each of the IKA, IKU, and IKTL indicator values. As an illustration, if a province with a Provincial IKLH score is included in the predicate is quite good and if the three indicators of IKA, KPI and IKTL, also tend to fall continuously over a certain period of time, then in the not too distant future, the province in question will move into position bad predicate;
- 3) In connection with point 2) above, if you pay attention to the results of the IKTL indicator values in 12 Provinces which are included in the very good predicate and good predicate, it can be seen that the trend of all IKTL indicator values is rising, meanwhile, the indicator values IKA in 10 of the 12 Provinces, the trend is down. Likewise, the value of this indicator in 6 out of 12 provinces also trended downward. On the contrary, in provinces that are classified as not good (3 provinces) and very poor (2 provinces), the trend of all IKTL indicator values, is down, while the value of the KPI indicator also goes down, but only in value only the IKA indicator goes up. This reveals that the achievement of the value Provincial IKLH with a very good predicate and a good predicate are determined by the trend is up from the achievement of IKTL indicator values. Therefore, the intervention aimed

to improve the quality of land cover that has been carried out during 2017-2019, it turned out to be very influential on the achievement of IKTL indicator scores as well as increase the achievements of the Provincial IKLH score.

## b. Deforestation Rate

Data related to speed deforestation net, ie change/reduction in forested land cover area for a certain period of time obtained from the calculation of the gross deforestation area minus the reforestation area (Lowres SHKI, KLHK 2018). The net deforestation rate is presented in Figure 1.2.

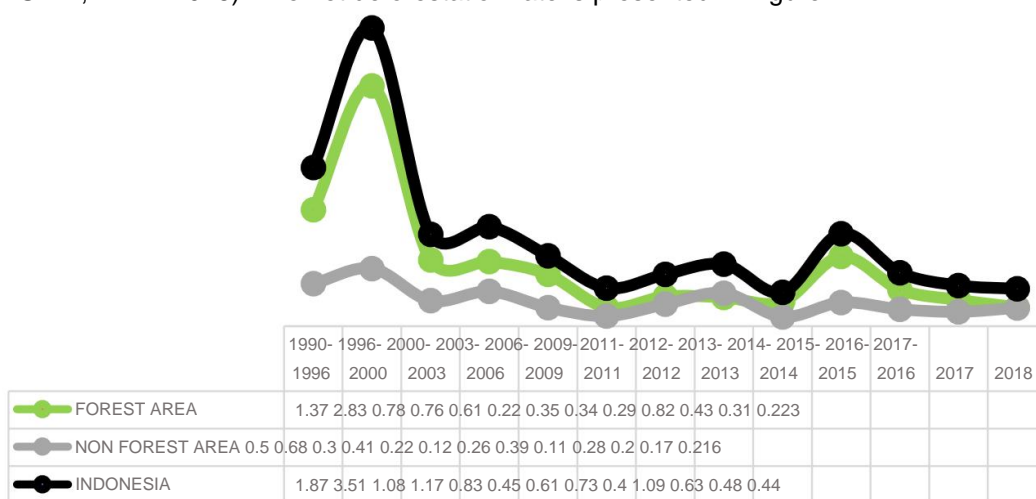


Figure 1.2 Deforestation rate from 1990-1996 to 2017-2018 Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Figure 1.2 shows that Indonesia's net deforestation rate shows a decreasing trend over time, starting from the highest 3.51 million hectares/year in the period 1996-2000, then after five fifteen years, the rate of deforestation continued to decline until it reached the lowest figure of 0.40 million hectares/year in the period 2013-2014. This condition is caused by the government's success in consistently reducing the rate of deforestation through: (1) forest and land rehabilitation activities as well as reforestation/greening activities involving all components of the nation, (2) protection and safeguarding of conservation forest areas, which are carried out with the community and related parties such as local governments, NGOs, and NGOs, (3) increasing access to forest management by the community through the Social Forestry and Conservation Partnership programs so that forest areas its existence is taken care of as a shared responsibility, (4) protection and securing forest areas through prevention of illegal logging, fires forest and land, violation of area boundaries, as well as written warnings to vandals

forest and forced efforts to process penalties against forest destroyers in accordance with statutory provisions, (5) stabilization of forest areas to emphasize actual forest status and recognized by various parties, (6) implementation of management sustainable production forests through SVLK and chain of custody to prevent illegal logging and illegal trade in timber forest products, and (7) strict control over forests and land from some of the excesses of decentralized forest management.

However, in the 2014-2015 period, forest fires occurred again and a large enough area of land, which triggers a high rate of deforestation, reaching 1.09 million hectares/year. This condition made the Government of Indonesia aware to review return to policies relating to the granting of natural forest utilization permits to non-forestry uses. Since that period, the government issued the policy of delaying the issuance of new permits for forest utilization for non-use forestry (otherwise known as the moratorium map). The moratorium policy considered by various parties to be very influential in reducing the rate of deforestation. Therefore, this policy continues to be updated every year and the impact is the rate of deforestation decreased to 0.48 million hectares/year in the 2016-2017 period, then decreased further to 0.44 million hectares/year in the 2017-2018 period. By paying attention to the impact of this very effective moratorium policy, since 2019, the government has issued a new policy, namely Termination of the Granting of New Permits (PPIB) for primary natural forests and peatlands with Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019, which is effective today.

The deforestation rate reached 0.44 million hectares/year in 2017-2018 in above, if you pay attention to the distribution according to the major islands in Indonesia, then the rate the largest deforestation occurred on the island of Borneo and the smallest on the island of Java (figure 1.3).

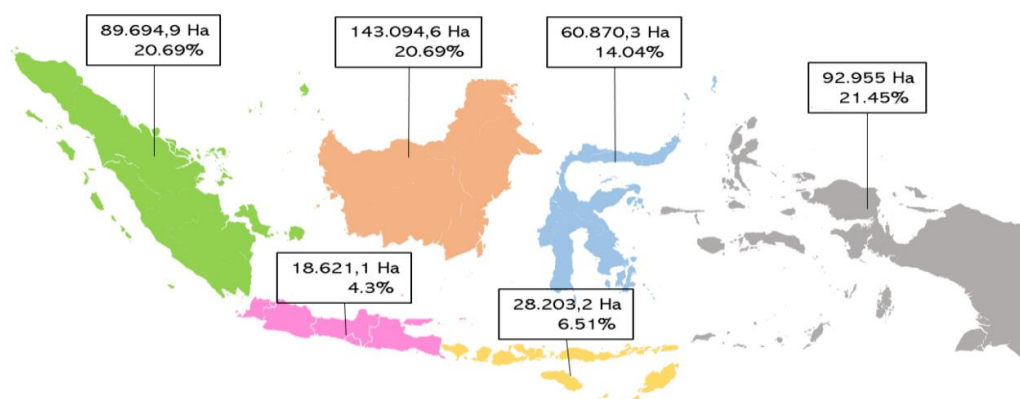


Figure 1.3 Distribution of Deforestation Area by major islands in Indonesia for the 2017-2018 period  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Some of the activities indicated as the cause of deforestation include:

(1) intensive forest management in the area of Business Permit for Utilization of Forest Products Timber (IUPHHK), (2) licensing for utilization and use of forest areas so lead to conversion of forest areas for use by other sectors outside the sector forestry such as the expansion of agriculture, mining, plantations, and transmigration, (3) forest management that is not sustainable or does not apply sustainability certification forest known as Sustainable Production Forest Management (PHPL), such as the , (4) timber theft or Timber Legality Verification (SVLK) and chain of custody system (Chain of custody illegal logging, (5) encroachment and land occupation in forest areas, and (6) Forest and Land Fires (Karhutla). (SHKI, KLHK 2018).

### c. Forest and Land Fires (Karhutla).

The area of Forest and Land Fires (Karhutla) during 2015 - 2019 is as follows.

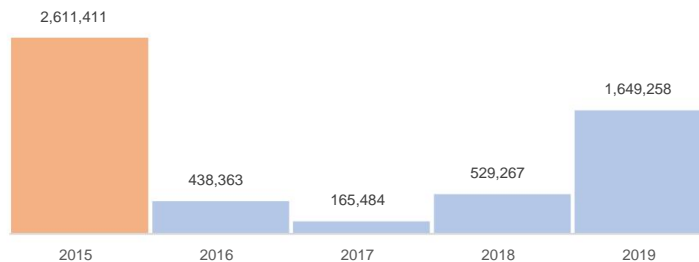


Figure 1.4 Area of forest and land fires (Karhutla) during 2015-2019 in hectares Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The highest karhutla area occurred in 2015, then decreased again in 2018, but in 2019 it increased again by about half of the area of Karhutla incidents in 2015. Seven factors contributed to the increase in the area of Karhutla that occurred in 2019, namely: (1) occurrence in a number of Karhutla-prone provinces in Indonesia, (2) the prolonged dry season, (3) the movement of hot steam from the Pacific to Southeast Asia, especially on the Indonesian continent (Kalimantan and Sumatra Islands), (4) Pattern of opening land/land clearing by individuals/companies that are not yet uniform, (5) fuel buildup since 2015, (6) Difficult water sources to carry out blackouts, and (7) preparedness from all parties that has not been maximized.

As an illustration, the Karhutla incident in 2019 with the area 1,649,258 hectares, consisting of mineral land fires covering 1,154,807 hectares (70.02%) and peat fires covering 494,450 hectares (29.98%), both of which occurred

in forest areas as well as in other use areas (APL), with details as follows following.

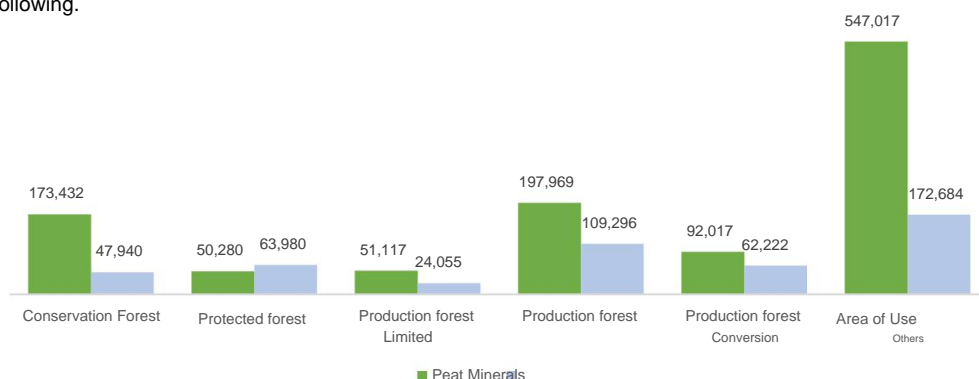


Figure 1.5 Area of Karhutla that occurred in forest areas and APL in 2019 Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

To overcome the bad consequences of forest and land fires, the government has increase the intensity and effectiveness of the prevention and management of forest and land fires through the following efforts: (1) emphasizing the importance of a prevention system in the form of an early warning system ( ), (2) giving reward and punishment to those who succeed in preventing forest and land fires (t), (3) increase

reward and punishment

field monitoring with integrated patrols and support for air operations;

developing land clearing techniques without burning for the community, (4) outreach

and counseling in the context of public awareness, (5) increasing capacity

Fire Team (Manggala Agni, Karhutla Control Brigade, Fire Care Society),

(6) law enforcement and effective forest and land management and capacity to control forest and land

fires, (7) good coordination and synergy between central and regional government agencies, and (8)

asking all elements of society to play a role in preventing forest fires and land as well as real support from

the business/private sector, academics, NGOs/activists and other interested parties in peatland management.

#### d. Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Indonesia has ratified the Vienna Convention and the governing Montreal Protocol concerning Control of Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (BPO) through a Presidential Decree Number 92 of 1998. The Montreal Protocol requires each state party to phase out ODS consumption in accordance with a predetermined schedule and report periodically to

Ozone Secretariat dan Multilateral Fund



Secretariat . In the Montreal Protocol, Indonesia is included in Article 5 countries.

Indonesia has succeeded in eliminating the use of ozone depleting substances (BPO) types Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), Halon, Methyl Chloroform (CTC), Trichloromethane (TCA) and Methyl bromide (non-quarantine and pre-shipment) from January 1, 2008, sooner from the targets set by the Montreal Protocol. For now, Indonesia required to control consumption Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) and Methyl Bromide.

In accordance with the decision of the 19th Meeting of Parties (MOP), the schedule for deletion HCFCs for Article 5 countries accelerated in the following order: 2013 freeze production and consumption of HCFCs at the level (average consumption baseline in 2009 and 2010), in 2015 a 10% reduction of the rate baseline year 2020 35% reduction of the rate baseline in 2025 reduction of 67.5% of the rate baseline and in 2030-2040 a reduction of 2.5% of the rate baseline to meet refrigeration equipment servicing needs. As for consumption control Methyl Bromide limited use is only allowed for quarantine and pre-activities shipping.

With Indonesia's successful experience of eliminating consumption of other ODS faster than the target set by the Montreal Protocol, for HCFCs, Indonesia is also asked to again eliminate HCFCs faster than targeted for other Article-5 Countries. In accordance with the Government agreement

Indonesia in the Montreal Protocol, the target for eliminating HCFCs is reduced HCFC consumption of 10% of baseline (average HCFC consumption in 2009 and 2010), 20% in 2018, 37.5% in 2020 and 55% in 2023.

To achieve the target of eliminating HCFC consumption in Indonesia, then the Government of Indonesia needs to break down the annual targets in detail and stipulate them in the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), namely for 5 (five) consecutive years, namely: in 2020 it is 23.56 ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential), in 2021 it was 23.56 ODP, in 2022 it was 23.58 ODP, in 2023 it was 25.24 ODP, and in 2024 it was 25.25 ODP.

Baseline the calculation of the reduction in HCFC consumption is BPO consumption in 2019 was 252.45 tons ODP.

The success of reducing BPO can be achieved by, among other things development of regulations governing BPO consumption, increasing implementation effectiveness

existing regulations and increasing the capacity and awareness of business actors to carry out technological expertise and substitution to non-BPO alternative materials.

With reference to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) regarding efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (climate change mitigation), the Indonesian government conveys its commitment through Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 by 29% of emission levels on its own and up to 41% on condition of international support. The biggest emission reduction efforts are carried out through the land and forestry sectors. One of the efforts made to achieve emission reduction targets

NDC is through the REDD+ scheme (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation forests, sustainable forest management and increase in forest carbon stocks). In accordance with the agreement of the parties, the Indonesian government has carried out various activities related to REDD+, namely: (1) National Strategy for REDD+; (2) Reference Emission Rate ( Forest Reference Emission Level/FREL ) National; (3) National Forest Monitoring System ( National Forest Monitoring System/NFMS ); (4) Safeguards Information System ( Safeguards Information System/SIS ) and (5) Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System ( Monitoring, Report and Verification/MRV ); (6) National Climate Change Registration System ( National Registry System on Climate Change/NRSCC -National Registration System / SRN). System The National Climate Change Registry is used to collect information regarding all activities carried out in order to support mitigation efforts and adaptation to climate change, then present the information clearly, transparent and easy to understand.

GHG emission levels from the land and forestry sector during 2013-2017 experienced very significant fluctuations (Table 1.3). In 2013, there was a decrease in GHG emissions from the land and forestry sector, which was 160.36 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, lower than the emission level (BaU) in that year. Whereas in 2014 and 2015, which were 2015, there was a very sharp increase in GHG to a level of 1,569.06 Million Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (almost 200% of the BaU emission level in 2015). Huge increase in emissions

This significant increase is due to the widespread peat fires, which are emissions from fires peat alone in 2015 (by 802.87 Million Ton CO<sub>2</sub>e) exceeded the total BaU emission land and forestry sector in the same year (amounting to 765.09 Million Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e), and

nearly four times the level of emissions from peat fires in 2013 (205.08 Million Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Another significant change occurred in 2016, where emissions from peat fires can be reduced by almost 89% compared to the previous year, namely from 802.87 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e to 90.27 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This causes again the reduction of GHG emissions by 128.25 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e for the total sector land and forestry. Furthermore, in 2017 there was an even sharper reduction in emissions from peat fires to a level of 12.51 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

So that in total the land and forestry sector, there was a reduction in emissions of 506.65 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e when compared to BaU emissions in the year in question.

Based on the data pattern as described above, for the next year required ability to prevent and anticipate the occurrence of fires especially in the year it is predicted to occur the boy , as it will happen to in 2019. Success in overcoming the problem of peat fires will play a role in reducing the level of emissions from the land and forestry sector.

Table 1.3 Emission levels baseline and actual land and forestry sector 2013-2017

Year	Sector BaU emissions forestry and land (Million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	net emissions forestry sector and land (Million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions from fire peat (Million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emissions from decomposition peat (Million tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)
2013	767,69	607,33	205,08	341,44
2014	766,42	979,42	499,39	341,74
2015	765,09	1.569,06	802,87	359,52
2016	763,70	635,45	90,27	357,89
2017	801,26	294,61	12,51	358,85

Source: 2018 national GHG and MPV inventory report, Directorate General of PPI (KLHK 2019)



Manggala Agni put out fires on burning peatlands  
Directorate of Control Documentation  
Forest and Land Fires

### e. Waste Management, Hazardous Toxic Materials (B3) and B3 Waste

In general, waste management is carried out by handling and reduction of waste generation. Performance details are presented in Figure 1.7.

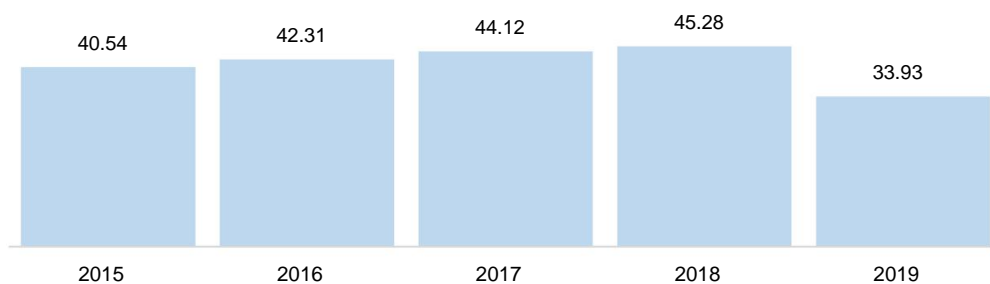


Figure 1.6 The volume of waste generated during 2015-2019 (million tons)  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The ability to handle waste during 2015-2019, when compared with estimates of urban waste generation in Indonesia, which reached an average of 38.5 million tons/year, urban areas have been able to handle it properly.

However, when compared with all national waste generation (total urban and rural areas) which reached around 73.00 million tonnes/year, hence the handling capacity

The aim is to reach around 50% of the national waste generation. Then, if

Judging from the way it has been handled so far, the pattern is still

The dominant traditional method is collecting, transporting and then disposing of it to a landfill as much as 68%, burying and processing it into compost 9%, recycling 6%, burning 5%, not managing 7% and others 5%

(Environmental Statistics Indonesia/SLHI 2017).

In addition to the waste handling efforts above, efforts have also been made to reduce it waste generation, with detailed data as follows.

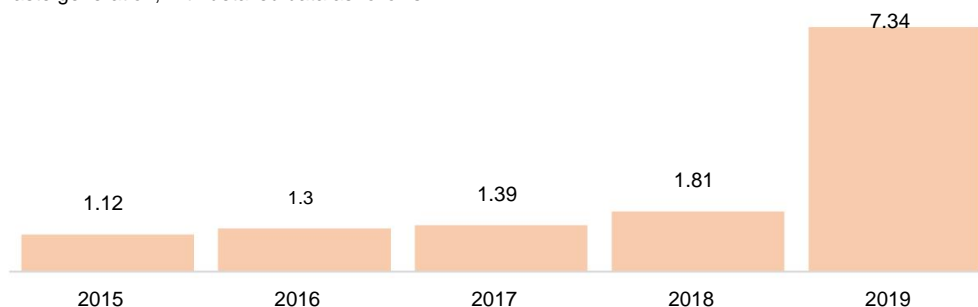


Figure 1.7 Volume of waste generation reduction during 2015-2019 (million tonnes)  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In relation to the volume of waste generation reduction, at this time the general paradigm of waste management in the traditional way is collect-and-transport exhaust began to be improved by introducing the concept of 3R (reduce-reuse-recycle). The concept in question is an environmentally friendly waste management pattern, which is initiated by sorting at the source of waste, then transported by officers, disposed of in temporary shelters, then recycled and finally deposited in the garbage bank. This concept, during 2015-2019 began to show results, namely with the increasing volume of waste reduction that was able to be handled in 2019 as much as 7.34 million tonnes/year. This is in line with people's awareness that waste is no longer a source problem, but rather as a commodity that provides added value through the economy waste management. Until 2018, the number of waste banks that have been managed as circular economy namely as many as 7,488 units with a management capability of 3.3 million tons/year, then by attracting 245,938 waste customers customers with total income earned by waste bank managers reaching Rp. 3.5 billion per month.

Meanwhile, the performance related to the handling of B3 waste during 2016-2019 shows an increasing trend from year to year.

Details of B3 waste handling are shown in Figure 1.8.

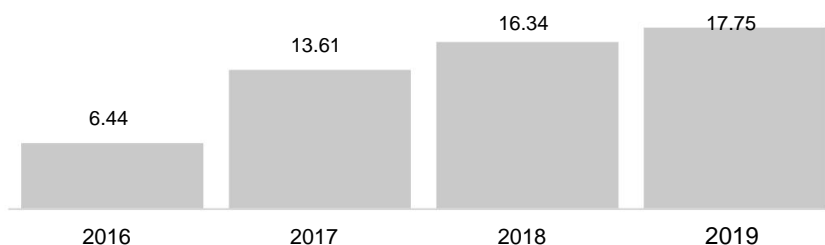


Figure 1.8 The volume of B3 waste handling during 2016-2019 (million tons)  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)



The community works together in independent waste collection activities to create a healthy environment and clean

Documentation Secretariat Directorate  
General PSLB3

Regarding the Management of Hazardous Toxic Materials (B3), during the period 2015-2019, KLHK has registered the use of B3 with a total of 7,451 types of B3, B3 import and export notifications with a total of 484 types of B3 and Recommendations transportation of B3 with a total of 428 types of B3, as for the detailed data per year as shown in Figure 1.9 below:

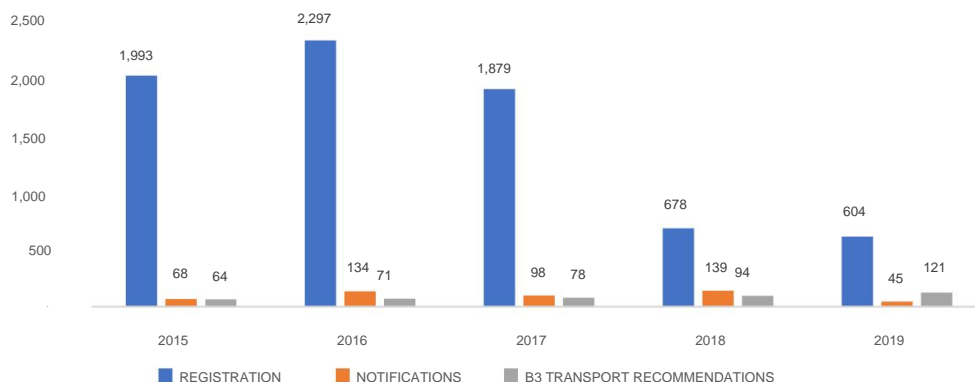


Figure 1.9 Registration data, notifications and recommendations for the transport of B3 in 2015-2019 (million tons)  
Source: Performance Report of the Directorate General of PSLB3 2015-2019 (KLHK 2019)

With regard to the handling of B3 waste, one of the legal bases is the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 101 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste which stipulates that the producer of B3 waste is obliged to manage the B3 waste they produce. The sources of B3 waste are very diverse, including industrial activities, medical (hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices), and also domestic. B3 waste is the residue of a business and/or activity containing hazardous and/or toxic materials which due to their nature and/or concentration and/or

the amount, either directly or indirectly can pollute and/or damage the environment of humans and other living things.

The data regarding the handling of non-B3 solid waste during the year 2016-2019 is shown in Figure 1.10

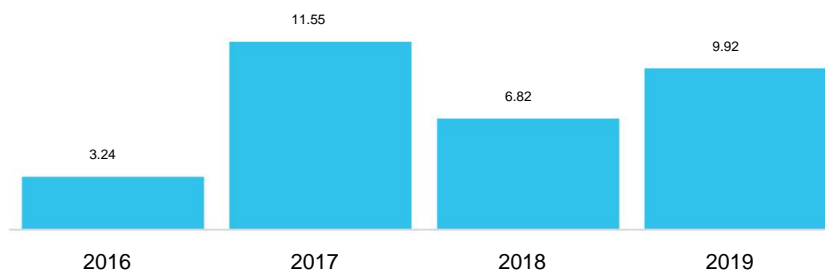


Figure 1.10 Volume of Non-B3 solid waste handling during 2016-2019 (million tons)  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Another effort to handle B3 waste is the handling of land contaminated with B3 waste, with detailed data presented in Figure 1.11.

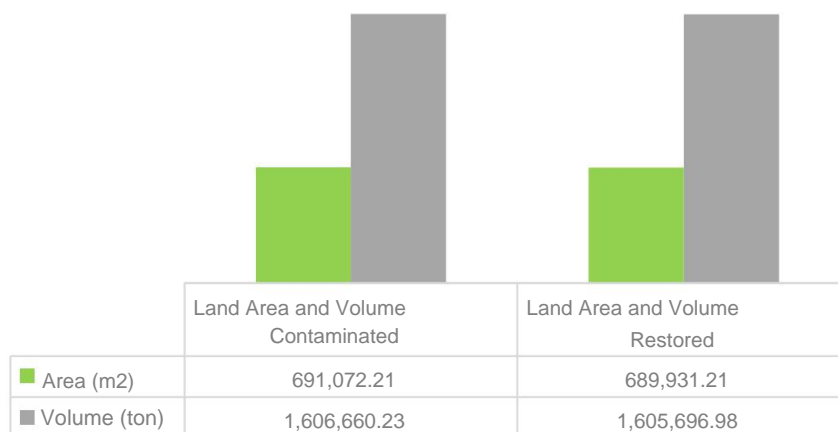


Figure 1.11 Contaminated land area and volume during 2015-2018 Source: Report of the Directorate of Contamination Recovery and Hazardous Waste Emergency Response (PKTDLB3), Directorate General of PSLB3 (KLHK 2018)

Figure 1.11 shows that the performance of handling B3 waste shows good results, namely around 99.83% of the contaminated land area was successfully recovered, as well as the volume of B3 waste that was successfully recovered approx 99.94%, which means that the chance of contamination from the residue that has not been recovered is very small to the environment.

Other B3 waste which is an urgent problem for resolved is the use of mercury in small-scale gold mining (ASGM).

Indonesia was the first country in the Southeast Asian region to ratify the Minamata Convention on September 29 2017 through Law Number 11 of 2017 concerning Ratification (Minamata Convention Concerning Mercury), then in 2019 it was followed up with Regulation

President Number 21 of 2019 concerning the National Action Plan for Reduction and Mercury Removal. In order to handle mercury in ASGM, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has facilitating the procurement of Mercury-free Gold Processing facilities in seven Locations during The 2015-2019 period, namely in Lebak Regency, Luwu Regency, Regency North Minahasa, West Lombok Regency, West Kotawaringin Regency, Regency Pulang Pisau, Pahuwato Regency, South Halmahera Regency. Other efforts that have been taken to handle mercury include: (1) physical restoration and security of ASGM locations in heavily polluted areas, (2) restoration of the health of communities affected by mercury, (3) transfer of people's businesses, which, if

in the forest, then will be included in the Social Forestry program, (4) construction people's gold mining and arrangement and control of gold trade, and (5) structuring of people's mining regulations including the sales system of gold mining products the people.

#### f. Land Cover Conditions

Area of terrestrial forest ( terrestrial ) is an area of 120.6 million hectares, while the area for other uses (APL) is 67.4 million hectares, so Indonesia's total land area is 188.0 million hectares (KLHK 2019). From this composition, it means that the land forest area still accounts for around 64.15%, while the area other uses (APL) is around 35.85% of Indonesia's total land area.

If viewed from the land cover, both in forest areas and on other use areas (APL), the composition until 2018 can be considered in the following table.

Table 1.4 Area of land cover in forest areas and other use areas (APL) Year 2018

Land cover	Forest area (Million ha & %)	Area of other use (APL) (Million ha & %)	Total areal (Million ha & %)
Land covered by forest	85.90 (45,69%)	8.20 (4,36%)	<b>94.10</b> <b>(50,05%)</b>
The land is not covered by forest	34.70 (18,46%)	59.20 (31,49%)	<b>93.95</b> <b>(49,95%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,60</b> <b>(64,15%)</b>	<b>67,40</b> <b>(35,85%)</b>	<b>188,00</b> <b>(100,00%)</b>

Source: Environment and Forestry Statistics 2018 (KLHK 2019)

In Table 1.4 it appears that the land cover conditions are as follows:

- 1) Forest area has an area covered (covered) by forest or forested ( forested ) and areas not covered (covered) by forest or not forested ( not forested ). Likewise with other use areas (APL) where the territory is (can be forested land or non-forested land;
- 2) Until 2018, land conditions that were still covered by forest reached 94.10 million Ha (50.05%), while land that is not covered by forest is 93.95 million Ha (49.95%) of Indonesia's land area, both in the forest and in APL.



## Land cover according to forest area function and deep forest type

forest areas as well as in APL, presented in the following table.

Table 1.5 Composition of land cover according to forest function and forest type in 2018

Cover Land	Forest area (Million Hectares)					Large KH	Large APL	Total (Jt Ha)	%
	HK	HL	HPT	HP	HPK				
Land Forested	17,30	23,90	21,30	17,10		6,30	<b>85,90</b>	<b>8,20</b>	<b>94,10</b>
1.1 Primary Forest	12,50	15,20	9,70	4,70	2,50		44,60	1,50	46,10
1.2 Secondary Forest	4,70	8,40	11,30	9,70	3,80		37,90	5,40	43,30
1.3 Planted Forest 0.10		0,30	0,30	2,70			3,40	1,30	4,70
Land no Forested	4,80	5,76	5,49	12,10	6,55		<b>34,70</b>	<b>59,20</b>	<b>93,95</b>
Mainland Area	22,10	29,66	26,79	29,20		12,85	<b>120,60</b>	<b>67,40</b>	<b>188,05</b>

Source: Status of Indonesia's Forestry and Forestry 2018 (KLHK 2018)

The information regarding land cover above is based on the closure map land and interpretation of satellite imagery with medium resolution (Landsat 4 TM, Landsat 5 TM, Landsat 7 ETM+, and Landsat 8 OLI) and high resolution satellite imagery (SPOT-6, SPOT 7). The results of the interpretation of land cover can then be used for re-calculating land cover and calculating deforestation rates, compiling forest resource balances, maps of critical land, indicative maps of stopping the issuance of new permits (PIPIB), maps of PIAPS, indicative maps of TORA, KLHS, maps of forest potential, Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL ) and others.

Based on the type of forest found in each function area forest, the condition of land cover based on forest type is as follows:

- 1) Primary forest according to forest area function, namely the largest is still in protected forest (8.08%), then conservation forest (6.65%), limited production forest (5.16%), permanent production forest (2.50%) and the smallest in conversion production forest (1.33%), totaling 44.60 million hectares;
- 2) Secondary forest according to the function of the forest area, namely the largest is in the forest limited production (6.01%), then permanent production forest (5.16%), protected forest

(4.47%), and conservation forest (2.50%) and the smallest is in conversion production forest (2.02%), totaling 37.90 million hectares;

3) Plantation forest according to the function of the largest forest area found in the forest regular production (1.44%) then in protected forests and limited production forests each  $\pm$  0.16%, and the lowest was in conservation forest (0.053%), by area 3.40 million hectares. The type of forest cover in plantation forests is planted land trees by humans and grown in accordance with forest definitions, whether in the form of industrial plantation forests, or reforestation activities inside and outside forest areas;

4) Non-forested land is another land cover type that is classified as Non-Forest Areas such as plantations, agriculture, shrubs, and so on.

### g. Forest and Land Rehabilitation

Forest and land rehabilitation activities (RHL) are part of the system forest and land management placed within the regional management framework stream (DAS). The role of RHL is not only directed at restoring, maintaining and enhancing forest and land functions, but is also aimed at increasing carrying capacity, productivity and its role in supporting life support systems (so that they are maintained (PP No. 76 of 2008 concerning Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation). . life-support)

Realization of forest and land rehabilitation activities in a vegetation, civil and technical manner realization of planting by IPPKH holders is presented in table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Realization of forest and land rehabilitation (RHL) in terms of vegetation and civil engineering and planting by IPPKH holders for the 2015-2019 period

Year	Rehabilitation of forest and land by vegetation (Hectare)			Forest rehabilitation and civil technical land (Unit)	Cultivation by IPPKH holders (Hectare)
	Intensive	Incentives	Total		
2015	18.853	181.599	200.452	6.482	6.399,02
2016	21.195	177.150	198.345	1.206	4.818,84
2017	36.984	163.995	200.979	15.463	18.619,34
2018	25.325	162.502	187.827	9.424	30.648,98
2019	207.019	188.168	395.187	3.168	11.800,77
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.376</b>	<b>873.414</b>	<b>1.182.790</b>	<b>35.743</b>	<b>72.287</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In table 1.6 above it can be seen that the RHL activities in terms of vegetation have been realized an area of 1,182,790 hectares, through an intensive RHL scheme covering an area of 308,376 Ha and RHL with incentives covering an area of 873,414 Ha.



Macadamia tree nursery  
(*Macadamia integrifolia*) to support  
RHL activities in  
BPDASHL Serayu Opak Progo  
Directorate Secretariat Documentation  
General PDASHL

Intensive RHL is an RHL activity carried out in forest areas with full funding from the State Budget, with a focus on restoring water catchment areas in 15 priority lakes, reservoirs/dams, disaster-prone areas and post-flood/landslide disaster recovery, as well as very critical critical land in priority watershed.

To improve the good quality of RHL plant seeds, 11,011 Ha of seed resource management has been carried out and also the development of 534 Ha of seed sources during the 2015-2019 period. RHL with quality and certified seeds will have better performance (growing power and plant quality) if compared to the original seed.

Incentive RHL is KLHK's effort to encourage everyone's participation communities, TNI/POLRI/ASN, students, university students and scouts through the implementation of intensive RHL activities, namely by providing seed incentives from 54 permanent nurseries throughout Indonesia, then through the construction of community nurseries (KBR) of 1,000 units per year, as well as seedlings productive and village nursery gardens (KBD). These incentive RHL activities, in addition to increasing land productivity, also play a very large role in encouraging the economic growth of private forest community/farmer groups as well as being a wood supply base for the plywood processing industry in Java.

Based on the results of an inventory of planting seeds through the incentive RHL scheme, then obtained the following data:

- 1) Quantity standing stock community forests from community nursery activities (KBR) to in 2019 it was 18,907,142 m<sup>3</sup> ;

2) Realization of planting from the results of collaboration between the Ministry and the TNI, as well as Higher Education, involving communities spread across 34 Provinces which reached 7,861 hectares with a total of 3,144,298 plants during 2015-2018.

Meanwhile, the company holding a lease-to-use forest area permit (IPPKH) participates through watershed rehabilitation and mine reclamation activities, where the realization of planting by a borrow-to-use forest area permit (IPPKH) is an area of 72,286.95 hectares, bringing the total planting of RHL and IPPKH to 1,255,077 ha, which means the average planting area is  $\pm$  250,000 hectares per year during 2015-2019. Meanwhile, the realization of RHL in civil-technical terms in the context of soil and water conservation reached 35,743 units during 2015-2019.

#### **h. Restored Watersheds (DAS) and Critical Land Areas**

The total number of watersheds in Indonesia is 17,076 watersheds with a water catchment area of 189,278,753 hectares, which are spread across 7 major islands.

Indonesia namely Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papuans.

The carrying capacity of the watershed is the ability of the watershed to achieve sustainability and ecosystem harmony and increased utilization of natural resources for humans and other living things in a sustainable manner. In 2018, there were 2,145 DAS (12.6%) that needed to be restored to their carrying capacity, while the number of DAS whose carrying capacity was maintained reached 14,931 DAS (87.4%). Restored watershed

the carrying capacity is a watershed with land conditions as well as quantity, quality and continuity water, socio-economic, investment in water buildings and regional spatial use are not functioning properly, while what needs to be maintained are those that are still functioning as they should. If calculated based on the area of the watershed or catchment area, then the area of the watershed whose carrying capacity must be restored is 106,884,470 hectares (56.47%), while the area of the watershed whose carrying capacity is maintained is covering an area of 82,394,283 hectares (43.53%). This data reveals that when viewed from the number of watersheds, the amount that must be restored to its carrying capacity is smaller than the number of watersheds that are maintained. However, when viewed from the area of the watershed, it turns out that the area is should be restored far greater than defended.

The DAS classification is not intended as a basis for technical determination forest and land rehabilitation as well as technical management of water resources, but it is expected

can describe the level of urgency for handling watersheds on a national, provincial and district/city scale. Data regarding watershed classification is shown in table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Number and area of restored and maintained watersheds

Description	Total (DAS)	Large (Hectare)	Percentage (%)	
			To Number of watersheds	Against Area catchment area
the watershed Restored	2.145	106.884.470	12,60	56,47
the watershed Defended	14.931	82.394.283	87,40	43,53
<b>Totally THAT</b>	<b>17.076</b>	<b>189.278.753</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Directorate General of PDASHL (KLHK 2018)

Forest and land rehabilitation activities (RHL) are carried out in watersheds that have very critical and critical level of land criticality. Therefore, evidence of the success of RHL efforts over a certain period of time is shown by a decrease in critical land area and at the same time the recovery of land conditions in the watershed. However, the critical land area that existed until 2018 was still high, reaching 14.01 million hectares, with detailed data shown in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 Trends in Decreasing Critical Land Area for the 2006-2018 period

No	Year	Area (million ha)	Information
1	2006	30,19	The criteria used to calculate critical land area in the 2006-2013 period were based on land cover, erosion, land management, while starting in 2018 using criteria based on Law no. 37 of 2014 concerning Soil and Water Conservation namely the parameters of land cover, erosion and soil loss.
2	2011	27,29	
3	2013	24,30	
4	2018	14,01	

Source: Directorate General of PDASHL (KLHK 2018)

Although the trend of decreasing critical land occurred from 2013 to 2018 very large, namely 10.29 million hectares, but the performance of this decline is not significant fully claimed as success in Forest and Land Rehabilitation activities (RHL) as well as other planting activities by various parties, but

there is an adjustment to the criteria in calculating critical land in 2018 as explained in the description of the table above. This argument goes along with performance achievements of RHL activities, reclamation and reforestation as well as reforestation has been carried out by various parties which only reached an area of 1,255,077 hectares during 2015-2019 or a contribution of around 7.57% of the total critical land area of 14.01 million hectare. Of the critical land area, the distribution of locations is on the island Sumatra about 32.5%, Kalimantan Island 20.4%, Java Island 15.2%, Sulawesi Island 13.2%, Papua Island 7.0%, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands 6.8%, and Maluku Island around 4.9% of the total critical land area of 14.01 million hectares.

Taking into account the still high area of critical land and the level of damage DAS, then in the future corrective steps must be taken regarding RHL, namely prioritized on target locations which are a combination of: (1) aimed at 108 DAS and 2,145 DAS which are included in the DAS classification that must be restored to power support, (2) aimed at locations prone to floods, droughts and soils landslides, (3) aimed at watershed locations that are able to save the catchment area catchment area), springs, vital facilities in the form of reservoirs/dams/dams, lakes as well water (the downstream part of the watershed which is prone to tsunamis, seawater intrusion and coastal abrasion, (4) there are no restrictions on the types of RHL plants, therefore they can be forest plants and NTFPs, depending on land conditions and the wishes of the community, (5) holders of area borrow-to-use permits forests (IPPKH) is obliged to carry out forest reclamation and watershed rehabilitation as well reforestation as stipulated provisions, (6) Settlement approach RHL, which has not handled all of its targets, namely by involving the three main actors at the same time namely the state/government, corporations and society, including inviting the world international community to help disaster-affected areas through Foreign Grants (HLN) in particular to use Forest Programme and (6) implementing a watershed management system a comprehensive, integrated, thematic and spatial approach ( ) in order to facilitate planning, control and supervision as well as accountability for RHL performance.

Meanwhile, efforts to manage peat ecosystems in Indonesia generally aimed at Peat Hydrological Unit (KHG) units. The peat ecosystem has a number of unique characteristics, namely a high capacity to retain water. Therefore, peat ecosystem plays an important role as: (1) hydrological buffer zone for the surrounding area and the protection of the carrying capacity of the environment, (2) ecosystems peat stores high carbon, so it can reduce the level of gas emissions

greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, (3) prevent seawater intrusion, (4) store adequate supplies of food, energy, and germplasm for future use.

future. However, peatlands are also vulnerable to consequential damage not managed properly, such as lowering the water level, fire or anything drained drainage and other activities that cause damage to the ecosystem peat.



Peat ecosystem restoration activities that have been carried out include: inventory of KHG, determination of peat ecosystem functions, restoration of peat ecosystem functions, as well as planning for the protection and management of peat ecosystems, followed by construction of canal blocks/blocks, both in industrial plantation forests, plantation areas and on community-owned land located in peat ecosystems with the aim of to protect and manage the peat ecosystem. Activity an inventory of peat ecosystems has produced a map of peat hydrological units national level broken down to provinces, districts and cities. Besides, company industrial plants and oil palm plantation companies that have already cleared land deep peat, is required to carry out restoration starting with preparation peat ecosystem restoration plan. Detailed data regarding peat ecosystem restoration is presented in the following figure.



Figure 1.12 Restoration of peat ecosystems during 2015-2019  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Efforts to restore peat ecosystems in 2015-2019 have shown good performance that is aimed at restoring the Peat Ecosystem Protected Function (FLEG) and Peat Ecosystem Cultivation Functions (FBEG) as follows:

- 1) In an area of Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) intended for FLEG restoration of an area of 1,308,129 hectares or 58.75% and for FBEG recovery an area of 918,650.94 or 41.25% spread across 9 provinces namely Riau, Jambi, Bangka Belitung and Sumatra South, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and West Papua Provinces;
- 2) In the area of Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) it is intended for FLEG restoration of an area of 596,070 hectares or 47.77% and for FBEG recovery an area of 651,837.78 hectares or 52.23% spread over 17 provinces namely Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, Lampung, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Papua and Papua Provinces;
- 3) On land owned by the community, it is the area affected as a result of efforts restoration of peat ecosystems totaling 9,950 hectares and 628 units of canal blocks/blocks built, intended for FLEG and FBEG spread across 8 provinces namely Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, West Sumatra, Jambi, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan .

Until 2019, the area of peatlands in Indonesia according to Bappenas (in RPJMN 2020-2024) is an area of 15,191,925 million hectares spread across the Sumatra, Kalimantan, Papua and Sulawesi Island as well as other islands. Widely aware and the importance of the role of these peatlands, the management of peatlands in site level has been placed within the protected forest management framework by KPHL and/or the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG), in order to achieve proper management and guarantee benefits for the environment, economy and social community.

#### **i. Log Production**

Forest resources in terms of log production have provided a significant role in national economic development. Although performance management related to the availability of valuable log forest stands commercial use has declined considerably compared to the 1990s period, however contribution is still sufficient. New steps that have been taken to increasing the sustainability of production forests, it turns out that they are still able to increase production



timber, such as a forest certificate system through the Timber Legality Assurance System (SVLK) and chain of custody to ensure timber legality, licensing arrangement, law enforcement and strengthening of forest product production systems.

The production of logs comes from natural forests and plantation forests

its volume tends to increase from 38.02 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2015 consisting of: 5.62 million m<sup>3</sup> from natural forest and 33.23 million m<sup>3</sup> from plantation forest, to 47.25 million m<sup>3</sup>

in 2019, details are shown in Figure 1.13.



Figure 1.13 Production of logs from natural forest and plantation forest

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)



Meanwhile, the level of production of non-timber forest products (HHBK) during the year

2015-2019 is presented in Figure 1.14.

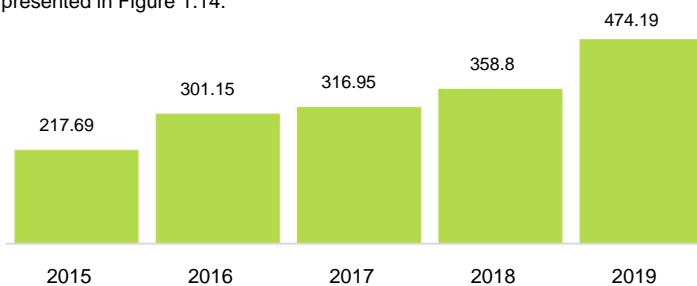


Figure 1.14 Production of non-timber forest products (HHBK) during 2015-2019

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In the picture above, it appears that NTFP production tends to increase from year to year. Therefore, going forward, the production of NTFPs will be one contributors to the Indonesian economy, in addition to log production and utilization forest environmental services.

#### **j. Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from the LHK Functional**

KLHK as a state institution that provides services to the community related to the utilization of forests and environmental services are required to charge PNBP in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. PNBP is a levy paid by an individual or entity by obtaining direct or indirect benefits from services or utilization of natural resources and this is a right obtained by the state based on regulations

legislation and therefore becomes state revenue that is managed in state budget mechanism. As for what is meant by Functional PNBP is PNBP which the tariff is regulated by Government Regulation and can be used after obtaining permit/approval of the Minister of Finance which constitutes receipts originating from the collection of State Ministries/Institutions (K/L) for services rendered in connection with their main duties and functions.

Business actors/holders of business permits for the utilization of timber forest products in the forest nature and plantation forests, although still facing various challenges, are still able to provide significant PNBP for the state. During 2015-2019, the realization of functional LHK PNBP is shown in Figure 1.15.

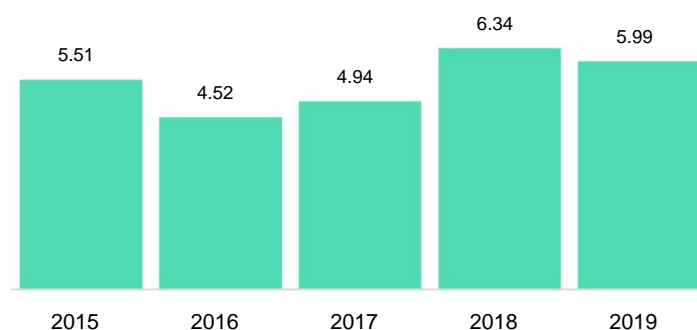


Figure 1.15 Achievement of LHK functional PNPB values during 2015-2019  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The LHK functional PNBP value during 2015-2019 tends to increase and thereby making a significant contribution to the country's finances. Therefore, an increase or decrease in the realization of PNBP means that it also reflects the level

productivity from natural resource utilization activities in the form of forest products and environmental services within a certain period of time. However, in the utilization of the area forests and environmental services to improve the national economy, both of which carried out by government business entities, business-oriented business actors as well as carried out in the framework of empowering communities around the forest must remain principles of sustainable forest management.

Therefore, the value of PNB from the LHK sector will continue to be developed, especially from environmental services whose potential is still quite large and has not been fully utilized. In addition, to support optimal performance related to PNB management in the LHK sector, the PNB system developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry down to the site level will later be integrated with the PNB Information System.

Online (SYMPONI) which has been built by the Ministry of Finance, in order to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in PNB governance of the LHK sector.

#### k. Export Value of Forest Products, TSL and Bioprospecting

The export value of timber forest products is in the form of processed wood and types of processed wood products during 2014-2019 is presented in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9. Export value and types of processed wood products (units in US\$)

Product	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Panel	2,784,725,538.25	2,752,371,326.14	2,661,256,347.09	2,276,453,005.27	2,562,684,805.44	2,148,988,156.94
Paper	980,147,650.33	3,164,540,524.64	3,116,469,210.31	3,457,332,789.83	3,952,314,730.01	3,874,538,157.47
Pulp	1,718,772,857.84	1,777,902,392.47	1,620,210,530.10	2,374,480,847.80	2,632,555,720.69	2,779,183,937.71
Woodworking	803,341,461.43	788,114,612.30	811,814,209.82	1,286,882,849.11	1,288,836,941.05	1,145,256,181.69
Wood chips (Chipwood)	158,597,103.22	158,266,877.82	110,952,464.41	91,020,258.61	46,123,280.73	57,389,329.19
Veneer	24,762,524.11	39,639,576.63	54,302,143.09	77,530,800.47	115,261,170.89	92,161,416.32
Wooden furniture	119,820,789.17	1,117,637,784.26	870,956,028.19	1,353,876,011.78	1,423,146,368.04	1,429,845,448.91
Building prefabricated	4,808,052.15	6,035,224.16	3,593,631.49	3,285,776.08	4,682,562.29	5,597,669.55
Craft wood	16,197,805.12	78,837,098.74	69,954,945.77	92,418,518.87	106,012,076.32	99,576,773.77
Amount	6,611,173,781.62	9,883,345,417.16	9,319,509,510.27	11,013,280,857.82	12,131,617,655.46	11,632,537,071.55

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The export value of processed wood products tends to increase from year to year, ie from 6,611 M US\$ in 2014, then to 11,632 M US\$ in 2019,

contributed by 7 types of processed wood products viz panel, paper, pulp, woodworking, wood chips ( chipwood ), veneer, wooden furniture, prefabricated buildings and wood crafts, with export destination countries, namely: (1) countries in Asia are reaching US\$ 8.064 Million (69.33%); (2) countries in North America amounting to US\$ 1.583 Million (13.61%); (3) countries in the European Union in the amount of US\$ 1.095 million (9.42%); (4) country in Africa reached US\$ 0.413 Million (3.56%); (5) countries in Oceania amounting to US\$ 0.388 Million (3.34%); (6) countries in South Africa US\$ 0.59 Million (0.51%) and (7) countries in Europe reaching US\$ 0.27 Million (0.23%).

Regarding the export of timber forest products, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is committed to continue implementing the SVLK provisions as a system to support efforts eradicate illegal logging and increase trade in legal timber all wood products, including for export purposes. Even the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will implement it new policies related to SVLK from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) able to penetrate the export market by providing financing for certification and issuance of timber legality documents. Another step is the government will appoint a Timber Legality Verification Agency (LVLK) as legality for IKM actors Issuing Authority for publication such as furniture and handicraft products.

Meanwhile, the realization of exports of wild plants and animals (TSL) and Bioprospecting from Indonesia has also continued to increase from year to year. The Indonesian government is committed to exporting products to the world market forest, TSL and legal Bioprospecting in accordance with the provisions that have been implemented and has been accepted and recognized also by countries in the world. Data details from export TSL and bioprospecting are presented in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10 Value of TSL exports and bioprospecting during the 2015-2019 period

Year	Export Value (Rp. Trillion)	Information
2015	5,30	The types of TSL that are exported include:
2016	6,54	1. Mammals 2. 8. Ferns 9.
2017	8,26	Natural reptiles 3. Orchids 10.
2018	13,16	Captive reptiles 4. Ramin 11.
2019	10,03	Fish 5. Molluscs 12.
		Crocodiles 6. Sonokeling 13.
		Ornamental corals Eaglewood 14.
		7. Anthropoda Birds
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,29</b>	

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Exports of TSL and bioprospecting above are mostly contributed by kind TSLs included in the CITES Appendix list or protected species are compared with unprotected species. Therefore, efforts to improve export value and at the same time provide adequate foreign exchange for the country, however utilization must still pay attention to the principles of sustainable forest management (for wood products) and for TSL and bioprospecting must apply the principle the precautionary principle (precautionary principle) to scientific principles in its use to prevent damage, degradation or extinction of populations. In this regard, it is important to comply with the provisions of Government Regulation Number 8 of 1999 concerning Utilization of TSL and Ministerial Decree Forestry Number: 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Business Procedures for Extracting or Arrest and Distribution of TSL as well also pay attention to CITES principles (sustainability, legality and traceability ) namely fulfilling the provisions of the export approval natural plants and wild animals that are not protected by law and are included in list of CITES Appendices (and those not included in the CITES Appendix list).

#### **I. Contribution of the Environment and Forestry Sector (LHK) to National Gross Domestic Product (GDP).**

The contribution of the environment and forestry sector (LHK) to national GDP means the contribution of the LHK sector in the form of the value of goods and services produced by all production units within the LHK sector in all regions of Indonesia. The contribution of the LHK sector according to the published Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (KBLI) by BPS that the LHK sector is included in the forestry sub-sector which is wrong an entity in the agricultural sector business field group.

In 2011-2018, the nominal value of the forestry sub-sector GDP is based on constant price in 2010 has increased from Rp. 52 trillion in 2011 and reached Rp. 62.9 trillion in 2018. However, at the same time other economic sectors outside the forestry sub-sector also experienced an increase in GDP value, where the nominal value is greater than the nominal value of the forestry sub-sector GDP. Therefore, in percentage terms, the GDP achievement is sub the forestry sector to the national GDP, actually decreased from 0.7% in 2011, then to 0.6% in 2018. Meanwhile, to GDP In the agricultural sector, the contribution of the forestry sub-sector experienced a slight increase, ie from 4.74% in 2011, then rose to 4.82% in 2018. (Data from RKTN 2011-2030).

Another thing that causes the continued low percentage of achievements in the LHK sector to national GDP, which is related to the components included as variables measurement for the forestry sub-sector in KBLI which only includes: (1) activities logging of all types of wood and harvesting of leaves, sap and roots roots and (2) services that support forestry activities based on a reward system services/contracts. Then, commodities produced by forestry activities include Logs (both from jungle forests and cultivated forests), firewood, rattan, bamboo and other forest products, are also included as supporting services for forestry activities on a fee basis (which are carried out on a contract basis (Indonesia) GDP Quarterly in 2015-2019, BPS 2019).

In the KBLI nomenclature, this only relates to: (1) KBLI 021: forest exploitation originating from plantation forest concessions, natural forest concessions and exploitation of non-timber forest products, (2) KBLI 022: logging and harvesting of wood, (3) KBLI 023: collection of non-timber forest products, and (4) KBLI 024: supporting services forestry, and does not include the utilization of timber forest product products and forest products non-timber by other business sectors.

In this regard, it is necessary to review again by BPS that Timber forest product products and non-timber forest products that are utilized by other sectors outside the forestry sector which are then realized in the form of goods and/or service products as well as other industrial products, must also be taken into account. as the contribution of the LHK sector to the National GDP. Thus, then the contribution of the LHK sector to the National GDP will increase dramatically compared to calculation methods that apply so far and compared with the value of the sector agriculture and other development sectors.

#### **m. Forest Area Management Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of forest area management is the management performance achieved by each forest area unit including conservation forest, protection forest and production forest, including FMUs at the site level namely KPHK, KPHL, KPHP and KHDTK. during 2015-2019, the measurement method used to determine the level of effectiveness of Conservation forest area management is the METT method (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools) is the cumulative number of conservation areas which has a minimum management effectiveness value of 70 (good category), meanwhile the ability to produce goods and services from KPHL, KPHP and KHDTK including into the advanced category and/or good category.

The effectiveness of forest area management that has been achieved by each forest area during 2015-2019 is as follows:

- 1) From a total of 554 conservation areas, the effectiveness of the sample is assessed is as many as 419 units, with the results of 255 units included in the category good because the value of management effectiveness has reached  $\geq 70$  points, including national parks, nature reserves, wildlife reserves, nature tourism parks, forest parks highways, and hunting parks;
- 2) KPHPs that apply the principles of sustainable forest management can be seen from the realization of an increase in the area of land under management, namely 2 units with an area of 10,861,152 hectares in 2015, then increased to 20 units with an area of 11,339,000 hectares. In addition, the KPHP considered to have complied The requirements for being granted IUPHHK-HA/RE/HTI in production forests are starting from 8 units, then increased to 84 units. Meanwhile, the KPHP that has operating as it should, amounting to 80 units in 2015, then increased to 347 KPHP units or has reached around 91.08% out of a total of 381 KPHP units;
- 3) Performance achieved by 182 KPHL units, namely: (1) 169 KPHLs have institutionalized KPHLs, (2) 123 KPHLs have prepared and ratified RPHJP KPHLs, (3) KPHLs have realized 27 KPHLs in the form of block/stake boundaries with a total of boundaries along 872.58 km, (4) KPHL which has collaborated in forest utilization as many as 21 KPHL, (5) KPHL which performs security forest of 150 KPHL, (6) KPHL which facilitates planting for plants HHBK covering 2,031 hectares, and (7) KPHL whose management capacity has been increased The KPHL is 202 people through technical training activities in the field of entrepreneurship and forest utilization;
- 4) Science and technology research and development support for KPH independence, including the preparation of KPH success criteria and indicators as well as the development of science and technology research and development pilots to accelerate the operationalization of FMUs. In addition, various superior forestry commodities developed with KPH by BLI KLHK include: (1) KPH Boalemo is a commodity of silk, jernang rattan and bioethanol, (2) KPH Lakitan is a commodity waste for mushroom cultivation, (3) KPH Biak Numfor with superior eucalyptus commodity, (4) KPH Yogyakarta is institutional and silk, (5) KPH Tasik Besar is a KOFFCO commodity, (6) KPH Kubu Raya is a commodity

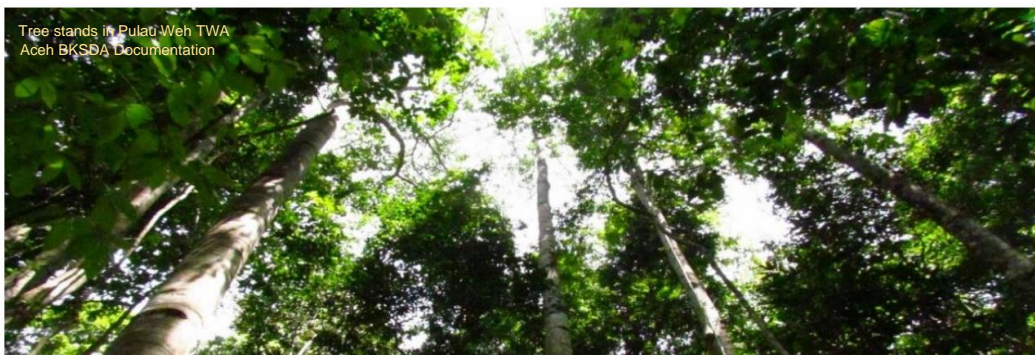
Mangroves. The science and technology pilots that have been developed are as many as 17 science and technology pilots spread across 13 FMUs in 2018.

#### **n. Determining the Status of Forest Areas**

One of the main issues related to the management of forest areas is ensure the existence, access to management and equitable distribution of forest benefits and sustainability for the welfare of society. Until 2019, the total area of forest area that has actually been assigned status and is recognized by the parties is 88 million hectares or 70.4% of the forest area which reaches 125.92 million hectares. Therefore, in the future it is necessary to finalize the determination of forest areas to provide legal certainty or legitimacy that is strong and recognized by the parties in the management of forest areas, so that the existence of forest areas is guaranteed, access to management and distribution of benefits.

In order to protect and defend the forest area that has been stipulated, monitoring and updating of data and information regarding forest area every year. Likewise, for forest areas that are still in the process of proposing a stipulation, monitoring and updating of data and information will be carried out, so that it is hoped that the forest area will be stipulated and will be a birthright for the people. In monitoring and updating data and information on forest areas will be used to make comparisons

perceptions with other agencies or other parties related or interested in forest areas, including Regional Government, Geospatial Information Agency, Agency National Land Agency, communities and forest area managers.



#### **o. Distribution of Utilization of Forest Areas for IKN and TORA**

Regional development is one of the national priorities in RPJMN 2020-2024. One direction to go is to upgrade



development of the Eastern Indonesia Region (KTI) as well as for equity development of areas outside Java Island. In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, it has been determined plans to relocate the National Capital (IKN) from Java Island to Kalimantan Island. In this regard, the forestry sector plays a very important role in success of the national development plan through the provision of land for non-forestry activities, in this case for the IKN development plan on the island Kalimantan, especially in East Kalimantan. In order to meet the demands of the dynamics of national development, actually in the 2011-2030 RKTN on the direction of spatial use of forest areas it has anticipated plans for development needs for the non-forestry sector, including plans for IKN, TORA and for other community needs. For that purpose, of course will be processed through procedures in accordance with the provisions of the legislation invitations, which apply while still based on optimizing the distribution of functions and benefits of forest areas and consider the carrying capacity and capacity environment.

The plan for preparing the area within the IKN area is 175,000 hectares. where for the government center and its supporting facilities is an area of 5,600 hectares, while the rest is for infrastructure, facilities and utilities (PSU) as well as other basic service centers with a wider range of services as befits a national strategic activity center (PKN). For that, you need to be prepared comprehensive planning document in kind design forest city, research strategic environment, along with other documents that must be completed and required for the development of a government center. in the long run, the objectives of the development of this IKN are to: (1) become a source of growth long-term new economy, especially for the Kalimantan Island and Regions Eastern Indonesia (KTI) and Indonesia as a whole, (2) become a stimulus for economic growth through increasing aggregate demand, (3) encourage economic diversification in Kalimantan Island and other KTI, (4) reduce disparities between regions or eliminate development dichotomies between the Western Regions Indonesia (KBI) with Eastern Indonesia (KTI), as well as between Java Island with outside Java Island.

Other matters relating to the determination and distribution of utilization forest area is the release of forest area to support the Land program Agrarian Reform Object (TORA). The area of released forest area for TORA is

one of the concrete manifestations of implementing the object of land redistribution, even though on the fact is that the forest area is decreasing, because the source of TORA is land that comes from the release of national forest areas or the result of boundary changes forest area designated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as a source of TORA. Based on Presidential Decree Number 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform which is meant by Land Objects Agrarian Reform (TORA) is land controlled by the state and/or land that owned by the public for redistribution or legalization. Therefore, to provide legal certainty and legalization that is valid and recognized by the parties, it is certain that the source of TORA will come from: (1) land in a forest area that has been released in accordance with the law to become TORA and (2) land in the forest area that has been controlled by the community and has been settled control in accordance with statutory provisions.

In the previous period, the realization of the TORA program was 1.57 million hectares and has not yet reached the target of 4.1 million hectares due to constraints technical and administrative in the field. In order to meet the targets of the TORA program Accordingly, in the coming 2020-2024 period, a target of releasing 2.53 million hectares of forest area has been set to support the TORA program. In this regard, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is truly quite progressive in following up on government policies regarding TORA and therefore is committed to the success of the TORA program, with the aim of being able to reduce inequality of control and ownership of land in society and able to create justice, as well as being a source of prosperity and social welfare. For that, subject Those who have received TORA must later be included in the empowerment program communities on the basis of land use, including through capital assistance, technical assistance and access to other economic resources, up to the stage independence.



Forest cover landscape at the prospective location of Ibu State City  
Documentation Arfan Adhi Kurniawan,  
planning Bureau

### p.s. Access to Community Forest Management

Data on access to forest management by the community through the Social Forestry program shown in table 1.11.

Table 1.11 Access to community forest management

Year	Managed Area (ha)	Number of families	Number of SK
2015	98.558,47	26.059	126
2016	151.017,03	32.276	164
2017	522.584,26	156.141	505
2018	1.231.518,00	280.194	1.306
2019	1.588.954,00	217.890	1.064
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.592.631,76</b>	<b>712.560</b>	<b>3.165</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Social forestry programs aim to improve well-being the community through an empowerment pattern that is still guided by the aspect of forest sustainability. The program opens opportunities for the local community forest to apply for forest area management rights to the government, for then processed and if it has been approved, then the community has the right to manage it (processing and benefiting) from the forest in a sustainable manner.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry continues to expand community management access to forests through the social forestry program by preparing an indicative map for social forests covering an area of 13,625,710 Ha (according to the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SK.6394/MENLHK\_PKTL/REN/PLA.0/7/2019 concerning Indicative Map and Social Forestry Areas Revision IV), which means an increase of 0.925 million hectares compared to the stipulated 12.7 million hectares in the past 2015-2019 period.

This increase does not only pay attention to the actual area of the 2015-2019 period reached 3.592 million hectares or 28.28% of the target of 12.7 million hectares, but also consider the commitment of the government and the aspirations of the people who remain want to improve their welfare through the use of forest areas in an equitable and sustainable manner.

If the area for which management access permits have been issued is 3.592 million hectares calculated per head of family with a total of 712,560 households, then each family manages an average forest area of 5.04 hectares, which indicates a large enough area to be used for cultivation or cultivation. supporting activities

other. Achievements of 3.592 million hectares from social forestry in 2019

These are divided into: (1) village forest (HD) covering an area of 274,389.94 Ha; (2) forest

community (HKm) area of 148,887; (3) community plantation forest (HTR) with an area of 20,634

Ha; (4) customary forest (HA) covering an area of 932,470.13 Ha; (5) partnerships covering an area of 212,022.84 Ha; (6)

IPHPS covering an area of 25,947.59 Ha. In conservation areas, the achievements of conservation partnerships in 2015-2019 it reached 592,889.67 ha.



The coffee manager is a member of the social forestry business group in West Java.  
Directorate Secretariat Documentation  
PSK General

The social forestry program does not only stop at the area of the license that has been determined, but must continue as an independent economic activity that has a real impact and is directly felt by the community. In this regard, effort

Another thing that has been done is by forming a forestry business group (KUPS) of 6,940 KUPS and stimulant assistance in the form of economic aid productive units (BAEP) of 3,734 units, with the following details.

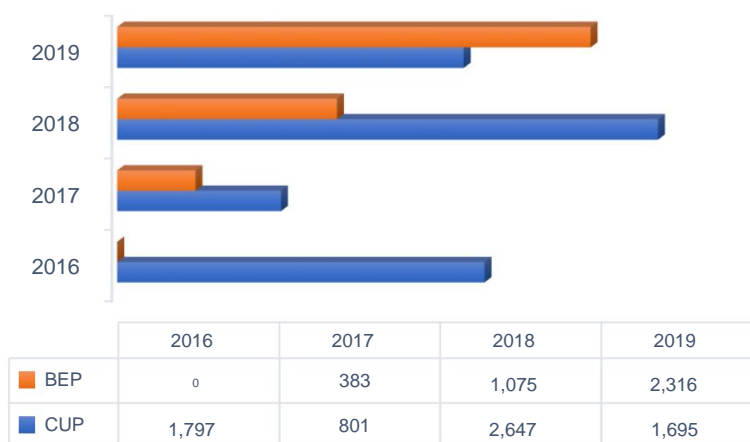


Figure 1.16 Formation of KUPS and stimulant assistance in the form of BAEP  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The expected cumulative impact of the Social Forestry program is to achieve the empowerment and self-sufficiency of just and equitable forestry communities sustainable, especially those who gain access to forest management as well as overcome inequality in the use of forests, which so far is considered to be dominated by corporations and government-owned enterprises, thereby increasing welfare Public.

In the future, collaboration in the management of forest areas with the community, including the recognition of customary forests, is expected to become one of the bases and potentials for forestry development. Increasing community participation in the utilization of forest areas and functions until 2030 is pursued through efforts provision of 12.74 million hectares for community forestry development purposes, community plantation forests, village forests, and other schemes (RKTN 2010-2030). Through increasing community participation and building collaborative area management forest with the community is expected until 2030 not only can resolving forest area conflicts in Indonesia, but also being able to create sustainable forest area management institutions ( ) at the micro and institutional levels. At the micro level, sustainable institutional management of forest areas is targeted by increasing forestry sector partnership programs in areas based on social capital ( ) of local communities. At the macro level, up to 2030 a social capital institutional management of sustainable forest areas and functions built by not only relying on the pillars of regulation and economic interests but also based on the pillars of culture and mindset ( cultural cognitive ) exists and develops in society.

#### **Q. Areas of High Conservation Value ( High Conservation Value -HCV)**

Based on the principle of conservation, the management of conservation areas is related with the main activity of ecosystem protection as a life support system ( life support system), preservation of natural and genetic resources and utilization sustainably. As stated above that the conservation area is has been set until 2019 as many as 554 units with an area of 27.4 million hectares, consisting of 22.1 million hectares of terrestrial conservation areas and 5.3 million hectares marine/water conservation area. As with other forest areas, the area Conservation also faces complex pressures that can be causal habitat degradation and fragmentation. Therefore, a policy has been established

resort-based area management (Resort Base Management) by placing personnel down to the site level in the conservation area along with the necessary equipment work optimally.



Areas of high conservation value (HCV) are the values contained in an area, both environmental and social, including: wildlife habitat (key species/mega fauna), water catchment protection areas or sites archeology (culture), where these values are considered as very significant or very important locally, regionally or globally (Consortium revision of HCV Toolkit Indonesia, 2008). In other words, the high conservation value area referred to here is a forest area that has high biodiversity, both at the ecosystem level, population down to the species level, without exception.

areas which are areas of priority animal enclaves

its range reaches and enters the essential ecosystem area (KEE). Moment this, the last bastion of high biodiversity in Indonesia, the majority are still managed in a conservation area, while in a Production forest area, Forest Lindung and APL, which still have high biodiversity potential, have not been maximally inventoried and verified. Likewise in Conservation Areas covering an area of ± 27.42 million hectares, it is also necessary to carry out an inventory and re-verify so that it will be known which conservation areas still have high biodiversity to be protected. The benefits that will be obtained from the identification of high conservation value areas are to obtain

database

which is renewable and becomes material for evaluating the function of the area, both in forest areas as well as in APL, so there are alternative policies that can be applied, namely: (1) life support system protection maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support system ); (2) preservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem

(preservation of genetic diversity ); (3) sustainable use of natural resources life and its ecosystem sustainable utilization species and ecosystem ), so that able to maintain high conservation value areas (HCV) and their ecosystems comprehensively in the future.

Nowadays, conservation areas are increasing in effectiveness management, as evidenced by the continued increase in valued conservation areas METT above 70 (including good category) until 2019. The effectiveness of this management has an impact on the growth of new economic activities around the area and the increasing interest of tourists in conservation areas. The number of tourist visits, both domestic tourists (Wisnus) and foreign tourists (tourists) to conservation areas has implications for increasing state revenue from tourist visits. Details of tourist visit data are shown in Figure 1.17.

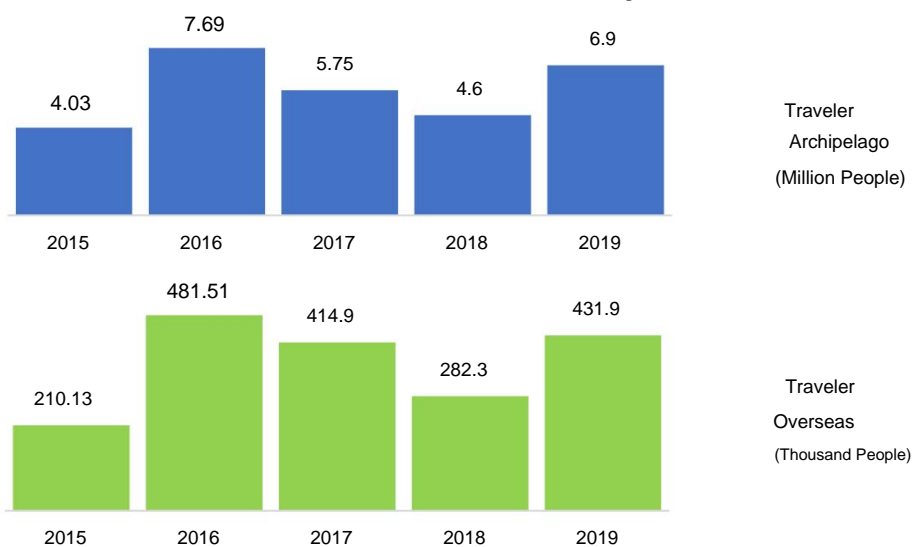


Figure 1.17 Number of visits by domestic tourists and foreign tourists to conservation areas in 2015-2019 Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)



Tourists take pictures together at TWA Telaga The Color of the Mirror Lake Central Java BKSDA Documentation

Increasing state revenue from tourist visits to the region

conservation can be observed in table 1.12.

Table 1.12 Total state revenue from tourist visits during 2015-2019

Conservation area	Number of families (Unit)	Revenue (Rp.)	Percentage (%)
National Parks (BTN and BBTN)	48	120.924.901.000	70,64
KSDA (BKSDA and BBKSDA)	26	41.578.465.750	24,29
PJLHK Directorate	1	8.682.229.795	5,07
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>171.185.596.545</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

The table above shows that the largest contribution comes from the National Park and currently there are 6 (six) conservation area locations that are most in demand by tourists, namely: (1) Tangkuban Perahu Nature Park, (2) Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, (3) Telago Warna Nature Park; (4) Guci Natural Recreation Park, (5) Ciremai National Park, and (6) National Park Batumurung Bulusaraung.

#### r. Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement and Regulation (LHK)

In 2015, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) strengthened law enforcement through the establishment of a specialist unit, namely the Directorate General of Environmental and Forestry Law Enforcement (Ditjen PHLHK).

Law enforcement is carried out to increase the culture of obedience to the community and business actors and to create a deterrent effect. Of the 7 laws that became

authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, there are 3 law enforcement instruments that can be applied, namely:

Application of Administrative Sanctions, settlement of environmental disputes, and

enforcement of environmental and forestry criminal law. the three instruments

implemented from the results of handling public complaints, monitoring permits and operations protecting forests and distributing forest products.

Enforcement of environmental and forestry laws is actually a form of public service provided by the government to protect the environment and forest areas and provide legal justice to the community. At the same time, strict law enforcement can encourage improvements in public service governance in other sectors. Law enforcement performance recorded since



from 2015 to 2019, presented in the following table.

Table 1.13 Number of LHK law enforcement during 2015-2019

Year	Handling Complaints (org/institution)	Supervision permission (unit)	Penalty Administration (units)	Agreement outside the court (case)
2015	562	238	48	25
2016	684	597	220	40
2017	529	1.094	126	39
2018	902	1.428	158	23
2019	1.458	1.797	816	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.135</b>	<b>5.154</b>	<b>1.368</b>	<b>147</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In the table above it appears that the performance of LHK law enforcement, in order facing various potential violations and crimes in the field of LHK, the trend is increasing from year to year. In enforcing the LHK law, there are still various challenges, including: (1) the number of human resources for law enforcement officials is still limited compared to the number of LHK crimes and (2) inadequate infrastructure and the length of time for executing court decisions related to the justice system in Indonesia . Of the 26 civil lawsuits that

resolved through the courts there are as many as 11 civil lawsuits that have been

get permanent legal force (inkrach) with a value of Rp. 19.4 Trillion. But,

until 2019, only two decisions had been successfully executed. The result is potential

returning compensation that is quite large to the state and restoring the environment is difficult to realize. In the future,

improvements are needed at least in 4 law enforcement ecosystems, namely: (1) human resource ecosystems, (2) justice ecosystems, (3) decision-making ecosystems, and (4) institutional ecosystems.



Enforcement of the LHK law must continue to be enforced to protect Indonesia's unique animals from extinction  
East Kalimantan BKSDA Documentation

Law enforcement efforts related to operational activities in the context of LHK law enforcement performance as shown in Figure 1.18.

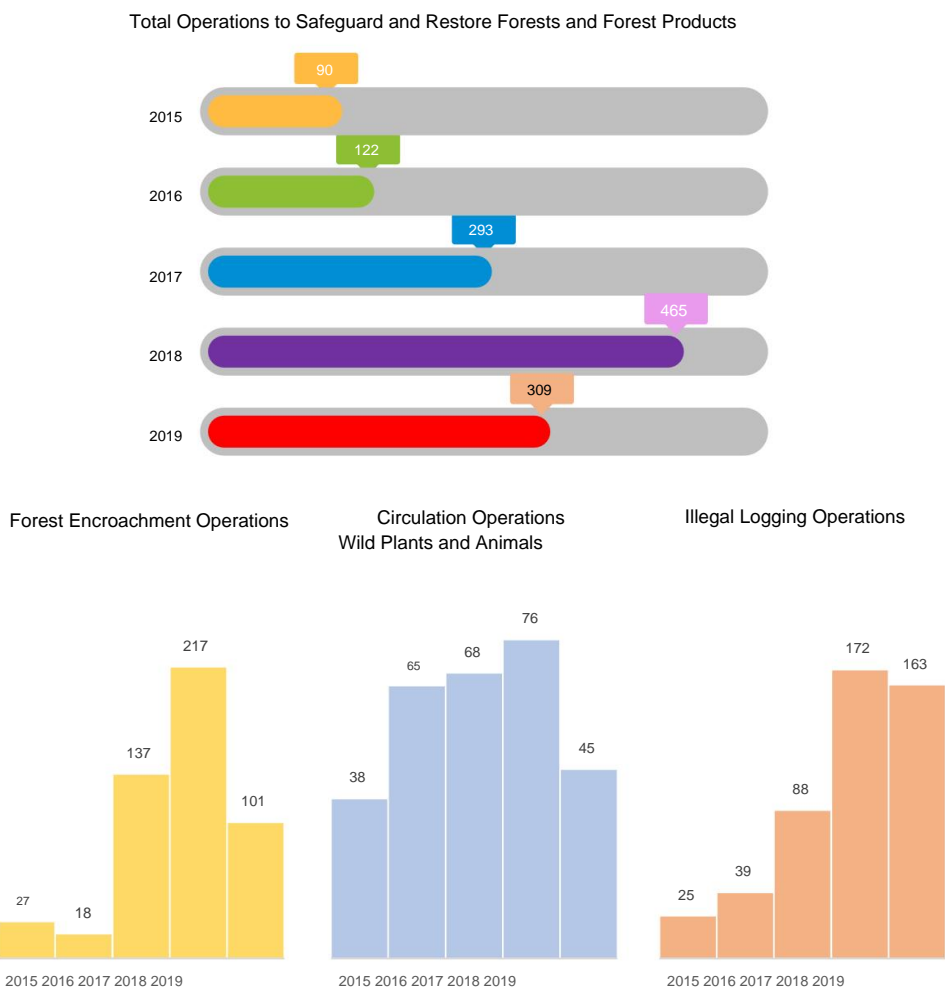


Figure 1.18 Number of Operations in the framework of LHK Law Enforcement during 2015-2019  
Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In the picture above it appears that law enforcement efforts through activities forest security operations and distribution of forest products consisting of operations forest encroachment, TSL circulation operations, illegal logging operations, the intensity is sufficient fluctuate, because it depends on the anticipation of cases that will appear in the field, but cumulatively the number is relatively large. This indicates that on the one hand efforts to protect and manage the environment and forestry are more effective and provide legal certainty, but on the other hand it also shows that there are a number of disobediences from actors, both individuals, institutions and

organization, in fulfilling the provisions of the LHK laws and regulations happen

**s. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Financial Management Performance**

The performance of KLHK's financial management in general can be observed from KLHK's financial reports during the 2015-2019 fiscal year period. Financial statements KLHK is a report that covers all aspects managed by KLHK.

These financial reports are generated through the agency accounting system (SAI), which is a series of manual and computerized procedures starting from data collection, recording and summarizing to reporting financial position and reporting operations to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The agency accounting system (SAI) consists of an accrual-based accounting system (SAIBA) and management information system and accounting for state property (SIMAK BMN). SAI is designed to produce financial statements of KLHK entities consisting of from budget realization reports, balance sheets, operational reports and change reports entity. SIMAK-BMN is a system that generates information on fixed assets, inventories, and other assets for the preparation of balance sheets and operational reports as well as reports on state property and other managerial reports.



The installation of the retaining DAM is one of the RHL activities in a civil-technical way

Documentation      Secretariat      Directorate  
General PDASHL

The budget realization report describes a comparison between ceilings budget with budget realization, which includes KLHK's revenue and expenditure components during the 2015-2019 period. For KLHK's revenue components, those related to KLHK's functional PNBP have been explained in the previous section, while the following realization reports are related to KLHK's spending components from all work units/work units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry during the 2015-2019 fiscal year, in particular relating to non-operational spending or spending on programs and activities from 13 KLHK programs. Details of KLHK expenditure realization data for 2015-2019 are as follows.



Figure 1.19 Budget ceiling and KLHK budget realization during the 2015-2019 fiscal year Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In the picture above, it appears that during the 2015-2019 budget year, the allocation or budget ceiling to support scope development programs and activities KLHK has increased from year to year. Meanwhile, the realization of the budget from the 2015 fiscal year to the 2019 fiscal year, tended to increase, with the lowest level of realization (86.57%) in the 2015 fiscal year and the highest realization (96.16%) in the 2019 fiscal year. The achievement of KLHK's financial management performance was seen from the realization of the existing budget in the range of 86.57% -96.16% is included in the category of good financial management, because the performance achievements of programs and activities can be realized to the fullest, but with the realization of a budget that is including efficiency.

With regard to the overall substance/material of the KLHK's financial reports, during the 2015-2018 fiscal year, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has received an unqualified opinion Exception (WTP) for the financial statements from BPK-RI, because there were no material misstatements for all components and entities in the financial statements presented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The WTP title that has been achieved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry so far is a form of recognition for the bureaucracy within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry related to its financial management. The acquisition of the WTP from BPK RI indicates that there is no legal violation of financial management and also proves that the KLHK budget has been running in accordance with the administrative regulations in force. So, with the receipt of the above WTP KLHK's financial report means that all issues related to finance have been resolved disclosed with sufficient material evidence and has complied with all provisions regulations and obtaining a WTP opinion means that there is no violation of the applicable state financial management laws.

KLHK realizes that the WTP opinion on the KLHK's financial reports during 2015-2019, is not obtained easily, but requires a system good accounting, solid work unit leadership commitment, financial manager from all work units/work units that are qualified and have integrity, and are also supported by government agency control system (SPIP) which has shown the level maturity, especially in the management of state finances that are efficient, effective, transparent and accountable in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In implementing KLHK's financial management, the efforts that have been taken to obtain a WTP Opinion include: (1) Improving the orderly administration of state finances and assets as well as the financial management of work units/Satkers within the scope of KLHK; (2) increasing transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability management of state finances to the quality of KLHK's financial reporting; and (3) improve control and supervision of programs and activities as well as AKIP KLHK.

## 1.2. Potential and Problems

The potential and problems of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry that will be explained in this scope include the potential of forest resources, human resources and other resources related to environmental and forestry management, including weaknesses, strategic issues, as well as opportunities and challenges faced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the future.



Industrial Plantation Forest Management at PT. Arara Abadi  
Documentation of the Secretariat of the Directorate General of PHPL

### 1.2.1 Potential

#### a. Forest Resource Potential

The area of forest and water conservation throughout Indonesia according to area strengthening up to April 2011 is 130.68 million ha. Then in

the 2011-2018 period based on the development of area confirmation to December 2018, namely the forest area has decreased by 4.76 million hectares, so that the area becomes 125.96 million hectares. The details are presented in the table below this.

Table 1.14 Area of forest and water conservation in 2011-2018

No	forest function	2011 (million ha)	2018 (million ha)	Change (million ha)
1	Conservation area	26,82	27,42	0,61
2	Protected forest	28,86	29,66	0,80
3	Production forest includes;			
	a. Limited production forest	24,46	26,79	2,33
	b. Permanent production forest	32,60	29,20	-3,38
	c. Convertible production forest	17,94	12,85	-5,12
<b>Amount</b>		<b>130,68</b>	<b>125,92</b>	<b>-4,76</b>

Source: RKTN 2011-2030 (KLHK 2019)

The forest area with an area of 125.92 million hectares, consists of land forest area ( ) of 120.6 million hectares and marine/water conservation area of 5.32 million hectares. Then there is the potential of forest resources also in Areas for Other Uses (APL), covering an area of 67.40 million hectares, where in in certain areas/zones of the APL, forest areas are still found and even exist areas of high conservation value. So, the cumulative amount of terrestrial forest area and APL is the same as Indonesia's total land area of 188.0 million hectares. From this composition, it means that the potential for land forest area is still around 64.15%. while the area for other uses (APL) is around 35.85% of the total land area of Indonesia.



Gaharu tree (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) demonstration plot in KPH Berau West.  
Documentation Raden Firman Santoso, Planning Bureau.

In the context of managing forest areas and in accordance with the distribution government affairs, then forestry affairs are included in concurrent affairs between central government and regional (provincial) government. For that, organizing management of forest management at the site/field level, currently carried out by KPH (KPHK, KPHP, KPHL, and KHDTK), while the duties and functions of the Forestry Service Province, namely the management/administration of forestry. As of 2019, a number of FMUs have been formed which include conservation forest management units (KPHK), protected forest management units (KPHL), production forest management units (KPHP) and forest management units with special purposes (KHDTK).

the details are as follows.

Table 1.15 Number and area of FMUs up to 2019

KPH	Unit	Area (Ha)
KPHP	381	58,778,985
KPHL	182	25,851,981
KPHK	149	12,178,833
KHDTK	35	37,569.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>96,847,368</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

#### b. Peat Land Potential

Based on estimates from various sources, the area of peatlands in Indonesia is very diverse. In the early 1980s, according to the Center for Soil Research (now renamed the Center for Agricultural Land Resources - BBSDLP Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia) that the area of peatland reached 26.5 million hectares, most of which were spread over three islands, namely Papua, Sumatra and Kalimantan. In the early 1990's,

The area of peat land from several sources is estimated to be lower than estimated

BBSDLP Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, which ranges from 14 to 20 million hectares (Table 1.16). Results the latest estimate made by BBSDLP Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia in 2011 that the area peatlands only reached 14.91 million ha.

The decrease in area is quite large compared to the data in 2010 previously, because the estimated area of peat in Papua was relatively high. Details the following data.

Table 1.16 The area of peatlands in Indonesia according to various sources

No.	Source	Distribution of Peatlands per Island				
		Sumatra	Kalimantan	Papua	Others	Total
1	Research Center Land (1981)	8,9	6,5	10,9	0,2	<b>26,5</b>
2	Sukardi and Hidayat (1988)	4,5	9,3	4,6	0,1	<b>18,4</b>
3	Deptrans (1988)	8,2	6,8	4,6	0,4	<b>20,1</b>
4	Subagyo et al. (1990)	6,4	5,4	3,1		<b>14,9</b>
5	Nugroho et al. (1992)	4,8	6,1	2,5	0,1	<b>13,5</b>
6	Radjagukuk (1993)	8,25	6,79	4,62	0,4	<b>20,1</b>
7	Dwiyono & Rachman (1996)	7,16	4,34	8,40	0,1	<b>20,0</b>
8	Wetland International (2006)	7,21	5,83	7,8		<b>20,8</b>
9	BBSDLP (Ritung et al. 2011)	6,44	4,78	3,69		<b>14,91</b>
10	Miettinen et al. (2016)	7,23	5,78		-	<b>13,01</b>

Source: Center for Agricultural Land Resources (Ministry of Agriculture 2018)

Peatland is a very important ecosystem and very rich in value biodiversity and has a high function of environmental services (Wosten et al, 2008; Hooijer et al., 2012). In recent decades, in part Most of the peat forests have been converted, especially for plantations and industrial tree plantations (Gunarso et al., 2013; Boer, 2016; Murdiyarso et al. 2010). Extensive clearing of peatlands has had many consequences for the environment, namely being prone to fire and experiencing rapid decomposition. It is estimated that drained peat (eg building peat wetting infrastructure, in the form of canals/blocks) in Indonesia contributes around 58% of global peat CO2 emissions,

especially if there is a fire, especially in the year it occurred

The Nino .

Massive clearing of peatlands in recent years most of them are still in abandoned condition and are prone to fire.

Based on 2017 data, only peatlands are still in the form of natural forest

only about 6 million ha of the total 14.3 million hectares remain (Table 1.16). Estimated



The area of peatlands will decrease due to frequent burning and continuing to experience decomposition. For this reason, one of the strategic policies pursued by the government is the establishment of the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016, which is tasked with regulating and facilitating peatland restoration, so that the condition of degraded peatlands can be restored back through rewetting and re-greening efforts. Expected effort peat restoration can recover at least around 3.2 million hectares, so that the peat area that has been recovered and that is still good reaches 9.2 million hectares as it was in 2000.

Table 1.17 Peatland area according to land cover and area function in 2017

Cover Land	APL1	HGU	Conservation	KPH2	No KPH2	HPH	HTI	Total
Natural forest	294.719	279.051	1.474.405	2.479.408	681.835	490.390	293.387	5.993.196
Plantation forest	12.792	19.788	313	21.496	2.344	12.889	424.045	493.668
Plantation	1.030.005	889.758	4.762	385.143	338.779	15.925	123.435	2.787.807
Agriculture	558.511	200.553	6.045	168.893	144.447	16.858	49.128	1.144.435
Built-up land	55.147	6.656	34	8.894	5.216	418	1.377	77.742
Not productive	570.344	311.919	354.275	1.196.038	375.755	82.660	669.537	3.560.529
Others <sup>3</sup>	35.185	4.588	49.863	142.629	63.711	21.440	8.396	325.813
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.556.703</b>	<b>1.712.313</b>	<b>1.889.698</b>	<b>4.402.502</b>	<b>1.612.087</b>	<b>640.581</b>	<b>1.569.306</b>	<b>14.383.189</b>

Note: is the <sup>1</sup> Does not include HGU; <sup>2</sup> Does not include HTI, HPH. <sup>3</sup> Water bodies and no data. Data result of processed image interpretation  
Source: NDC Roadmap (KLHK 2019)

To support the above, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry issued regulations that became the basis implementation of peat restoration assistance tasks in seven restoration priority provinces peat, which is stipulated in Ministerial Regulation No. P.6/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/2/2019 concerning Assignment of Part of Government Affairs in the LHK Sector for peat restoration activities to the Governors of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Kalimantan West, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and the Governor of Papua. Through this co-administration scheme, each regional government agency will be actively involved in implementing peat restoration activities, by involving community participation through the self-management scheme for the development of peat rewetting infrastructure,

such as drilled wells, canal blocking, revegetation of burnt land, and combined with revitalizing the livelihoods of residents living around peatlands.

Currently, the government is trying to manage peatlands in a sustainable way sustainable with the legal umbrella of Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2015 concerning Postponement Granting of New Permits and Improvement of Primary Natural Forest Management and Land Peat as amended by Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2019 regarding Termination of the Granting of New Permits (PPIB) for primary natural forests and peatlands which have been effective to date. In addition, the provisions that have been stipulated are Government Regulation Number 57 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2014 concerning Ecosystem Protection and Management. Peat. The Government Regulation is intended to protect and manage peatlands in a sustainable manner. The steps taken by the government has been recognized by the international community as a strategic step in the context of address issues related to peatlands, including natural forests first.

c. **Potential Conservation Areas**

Number of Conservation Areas that have a minimum METT score of 70 (good category) increasing until 2019. The METT value shows an improvement in the management of each unit of the conservation area, including: (1) the area nature reserves (KSA) consisting of nature reserves (CA) and wildlife reserves (SM); (2) area nature conservation (KPA) consists of national parks (TN), nature tourism parks (TWA) and forest park (TAHURA), and outside KSA/KPA there are still hunting parks (TB).

Good management of conservation areas brings results and positive impact on the ecosystem within the area, the surrounding buffer zones and even at the regional and national levels. Having an METT score above 70 indicates that the conservation area has been managed properly and has produced positive results and is able to solve the problems that surround it, so that the community also gets real benefits, either directly or indirectly.

Currently, a total of 554 conservation area units have been designated with area of 27.42 million hectares, consisting of 22.10 million hectares of land conservation areas (terrestrial ) and 5.32 million hectares of marine protected areas. Conservation area terrestrial it is surrounded by 6,381 villages out of a total of 74,964 villages in Indonesia, and partly

Most of the population has an economic dependence on potential resources nature within the conservation area to fulfill their needs. Until the year 2019, through the conservation partnership program, access to utilization has been given to a wide area 503,365.73 Ha includes 23 national parks, 2 hunting parks, 3 natural tourism parks, and 1 marine tourism park. Collaboration was carried out in 96 villages in 15 provinces with involving 113 community groups or around 3,743 people from the surrounding community Conservation area.

d. **Production Forest Area Potential**

The total production forest area is 68.8 million hectares, covering limited production forest, permanent production forest and conversion production forest, where 30.7 million hectares have been granted to various types of forest utilization permits, while the remaining 38.1 million hectares have not been burdened with utilization permits or any use. Of the 30.7 million hectare area that already has a utilization permit forest, then an area of 18.8 million hectares or 61% is an IUPHHK-HA business, and together with HTI is a log producer in Indonesia. However, roundwood production has been declining in recent years, as the profits earned by permit holders have decreased, due to increasing production costs.



and. **Watershed Potential and Protected Forest**

The area of the Protected forest area is 29.66 million hectares and the number of KPHL 182 units have been set. Of the total KPHL, the number operationally carrying out 152 units of forest management. Meanwhile, the total number of watersheds in Indonesia is 17,076 watersheds with an area catchment ( catchment area) is 189,278,753 hectares. Until 2018, recorded as many as 2,149 watersheds (12.58%) need to restore their carrying capacity, but the number

Watersheds whose carrying capacity has been maintained has reached 14,927 watersheds (87.42%). With regard to the effectiveness of protected area governance, especially for management at the visible level, the criterion for assessing its management capability is by using the indicator of the number of KPHLs whose status has increased to Advanced KPHLs.

The intended criteria are aimed at the operational level of the divided FMU into categories namely Primary KPHL, Developing KPHL and Advanced KPHL. Determination The KPHL operationalization rating, among others, uses the requirements and criteria that have been stipulated in Perdirjen PDASHL Number P.7/PDASHL/SET/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning KPH Operational Standards, but further developed into a matrix of criteria and indicators for assessing status KPHL as follows.

Table 1.18 Matrix of criteria and indicators for assessing KPHL status

Nature Support	Support property weight	Criteria	Weight criteria	No	Indicator	Weight indicator		
Support Management	30	Organization KPHL	7	1	UPTD PPK BLUD or UPTD	7		
		HR		8	1	KKPH	1	
					2	SECTION HEADS	1	
					3	KA SUBBAG TATA EFFORT	1	
					4	HEAD OF RESORT KPH	1	
					5	Total number of staff (including honorary)	1	
					6	Number of staff with competence Planning	1	
					7	Number of staff with specific competence	1	
					8	Number of administrative staff	1	
		Budget	6	1	Total non-APBN funding support (excluding salaries and benefits)	6		
		Means infrastructure	9			1	Office Building	1
						2	Resort Buildings	1

Nature Support	Support property weight	Criteria	Criteria weight	No	Indicator	Indicator weight
				3	2 Wheeler vehicles	1
				4	4 Wheeler vehicles	1
				5	Furniture	1
				6	Communication equipment	1
				7	Computer hardware and software	1
				8	Fire fighting equipment	1
				9	Survey Equipment	1
Support Technical	30	Implementation and Management Forest	15	1	Organized SDH potential data compilation activities	3
				2	Implementation of boundary delineation activities;	3
				3	Implementation of mapping activities THEN	2
				4	Implementation of forest utilization activities	3
				5	Implementation of RHL activities	2
				6	Implementation of PHKA activities	2
		Plan Management Forest	15	1	Availability of documents RPHJP is complete and confirmed	10
				2	Availability of documents RPHJPd in full and verified	5
Support Governance Forestry	40	Procedure Implementation Activity	6	1	Planning/design of activities	3
				2	Organizing the implementation of activities	1,5

Nature Support	Support property weight	Criteria	Criteria weight	No	Indicator	Indicator weight
		Management Forest (POAC)		3	Monev/Wadal for activity implementation	1,5
		Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation in the permitted area Utilization of forest areas	6	1	Monev Izin Forest Utilization	3
				2	Monev Izin Area Use Forest	3
		Development n/ open Opportunity Investation	7	1	Strategic Plan Business	3,5
				2	Promotional activities	3,5
		Minimum regional regulations must exist	7	1	Regulations related to forest management	2,5
				2	Regulations relating to utilization/use of forest areas	1
				3	Regulations relating to forest protection	1
				4	Regulations related to the internalization of forest management into the RPJMD	2,5
		Participation of parties in forest management activities	7	1	Process of public consultation in the preparation of KPH activity plan documents	2
				2	Socialization of forest management activities (eg: boundaries, RHL, hutsos, etc.)	2
				3	Utilization cooperation with BUMN/BUMSI/COPER	3

Nature Support	Support property weight	Criteria	Criteria weight	No	Indicator	Indicator weight
					ASI or partnership with the community	
		Transparency and accountability	7	1	KPH website that contains activities including reports on the implementation of activities	3,5
				2	Official activity reports that can be accessed by the public through the website	3,5
<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>			<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of KPHL, Directorate General of PDASHL (KLHK 2019)

Each of these indicators is given an assessment based on the condition there is currently a good condition (score 5), moderate condition (score 3) and bad condition (score 1). Furthermore, based on the results of the assessment multiplied by the weight of each indicator. The sum of the values and weights and divided by 100 will give an index that shows the status of the KPHL, namely:

- Advanced KPHL: if the index value is between 4.1 – 5
- Developing KPHL: if the index value is between 2.6 – 4
- KPHL Pratama: if the index value is between 1 - 2.5

#### f. **The Potential of Social Forestry**

The Social Forestry Policy began to be implemented in 1995 through publication Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 622/Kpts-II/1995 concerning Guidelines for Community Forestry which was later updated through Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 677/Kpts-II/1998 concerning Community Forestry in 1998.

This policy has basically been directed at providing opportunities for community participation in the management of forest areas, both in production and forest areas protected forest. The policy ended up having a strong regulatory framework since in stipulation of Government Regulation (PP) Number 6 of 2007 concerning Forest Management and Preparation of a Forest Management Plan and subsequent Forest Utilization amended by Government Regulation Number 3 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007. Based on this Government Regulation, then

technical regulations governing community forestry (HKm), village forest (HD), community plantation forest (HTR), and forestry partnerships.

Implementation of social forestry policies up to the end of RPJMN phase II (2014) is not significant. Recorded from 2007 to 2014, achievements granting access to management of only 455,743.87 hectares. Hence the government establish priority program Social Forestry by establishing it as a policy in order to overcome inequality/equity. This was followed up with the issuance of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 32 of 2015 concerning Private Forest, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2016 concerning Social Forestry, and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 39 of 2017 concerning Social Forestry in the working area of Perum Perh. It is proven by these efforts that the achievement of social forestry performance has increased significantly, namely from 2015 - 2019 the achievement of granting access to management reached 3,592,631.76 hectares with a total of 3,165 SK units and involving 712,560 heads of households. This policy does not only stop at granting access to manage, but is followed with assistance for communities receiving SK social forestry in managing forest areas and facilitation of business development. It is hoped that this effort will not only encourage the creation of forest area sustainability but at the same time provide the main benefit for the welfare of the community. So that three aspects of forest benefits can be obtained, namely ecological, economic and social benefits.



**g. Indigenous Forest Potential**

Customary forest is defined as forest that is contained within territories where indigenous peoples hold traditional rights or customary rights. For the first time, recognition of customary forests by the state was officially confirmed



by the government in 2016. For this reason, in the context of alignment related to forests adat according to a decision issued by the Constitutional Court regarding forests adat, then the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has issued regulations regarding customary forests. Associated with In this regard, the government has given recognition to customary forests, where the data is presented in the following table.

Table 1.19 Area of Customary Forest that Has Been Determined by the Government

Year	Customary forest decree (Unit)	Area (Ha)	Number of heads of families
2016	8	7,890	4,959
2017	9	3,341	3,284
2018	16	6,032	5,190
2019	32	17,827	23,005
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35,090</b>	<b>36,438</b>

Source: Secretariat of the Directorate General of PSKL (KLHK 2019)

#### h. Potential of Coastal and Marine Areas

In line with the continued increase in development activities and an increasing population, it is predicted that more than 60% of Indonesia's population will live in coastal areas that have the potential to cause high pressure on the coastal waters environment. An increase in the number of activities of coastal residents, both in terms of settlements, agriculture and industry, has led to an increase in waste disposal, both liquid and solid.



Surfers enjoying the waves on the Beach Plengkung which is in the Park Alas Purwo National Documentation of the Alas National Park Office Purwo

Coastal natural resources consist of mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass meadows and minerals such as petroleum and natural gas as well as mining materials others of high economic value. The area of Indonesia's coral reefs, currently reaches 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> and those in the very good condition category are around 5.3%, then 27.2% in good condition, 37.3% quite good, and 30.5% not good. Meanwhile, area of mangrove land cover in Indonesia, both in primary and secondary mangrove forests secondary has decreased since 2013-2015, but in the 2016-2017 period there was an increase in the area of mangrove land in Indonesia (SLHI 2017).

#### i. **Potential Utilization of Forest Areas**

Types of forest area utilization in general consist of based utilization corporations, communities and utilization by Perhutani as follows:

- 1) Utilization of corporate-based forest areas is an area of 30.7 million Ha or 25.46% includes utilization for: (1) business permits for the utilization of timber forest products from natural forest (IUPHHK-HA), (2) business permit for the utilization of timber forest products plantations (IUPHHK-HT), (3) business permit for the utilization of timber forest products from ecosystem restoration (IUPHHK-RE), (4) business permit for the utilization of non-timber forest products from plantation forests (IUPHHBK-HT), (5) tourism business permit nature (IPPA), (6) Utilization in the form of environmental services (Jasling), and (7) Utilization in the form of silvopastura;
- 2) Utilization of community-based forest areas is an area of 3.592 million Ha or 2.98% includes area utilization for: (1) village forest (HD), (2) forest Community engagement includes recognition and protection of forestry and partnerships social forestry forest management permit (IPHPS), and (3) customary forest (HA);
- 3) Another type of forest utilization is forest utilization by Perhutani namely covering an area of 2,478,349 hectares or 2.05% in 2018. There are various types of forests managed by Perhutani, especially in Java, including: (1) protected forest (HL), in the form of utilization, protection and non-forest use covering an area of 649,364 hectares, (2) limited production forest (HPT) in the form of protection, effective production and non-forest use covering an area of 246,591 hectares, and (3) permanent production forest (HP) in the form of protection, effective production, partnership production and non-forestry use of 1,448,745 hectares. Utilization proportion the forest area by Perhutani is very small, namely 2.05% of the total forest area an area of 120.6 million hectares;

- 4) Use of forest areas for development activities outside the forestry sector granted in the form of a lease-to-use forest area permit (IPPKH).

j. **Potential of Water Resources**

The potential for water resources in Indonesia in 2017 is 3.9 trillion m<sup>3</sup> /year. However, only about 691.3 million m<sup>3</sup> /year (17.7%) is utilized as raw water sources (BPS 2017). The availability of water resources is disproportionate, when compared to the total population in the provinces in Indonesia. For example, about 4.2% of the total water availability in Indonesia must be divided among the 56.9% of the total Indonesian population living on the island of Java. On the other hand, for residents in Maluku and Papua, which account for around 2.7% of the total population of Indonesia, can enjoys 31.7% of the total available water. Meanwhile, clean water services by PDAM districts/cities in Indonesia have only served 40% of the community's water needs urban areas (SLHI 2017). Likewise for the management of water reserves still have to increased, even though national water reserves are in the safe category. However water reserves on the island of Java have entered the status of scarce, while the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara are included in the status of "stress" and therefore require special attention, so that their availability continues to increase. The proportion of areas experiencing water crisis will increase from 6% in 2000 to 9.6% in 2045. Therefore, it is very important to carry out RHL and protect its ecosystem, especially in water catchment areas and other upstream watershed areas.

TWA Grojogan Sewu is one example of the potential utilization of water resources for tourism

BKSDA documentation  
Central Java



k. **Carrying Capacity and Capacity (DDDT) of Water**

The status of the national water carrying capacity and capacity is obtained from the calculation water supply capability. The indicators were selected on the basis of national issues namely

water resistance, taking into account: (1) environmental process and function sustainability life, (2) sustainability of environmental productivity, and (3) safety, quality life, and community well-being.

Calculation of carrying capacity and water holding capacity up to May 2019 shows that nationally, the carrying capacity and capacity of water have not yet been met exceeded in the forest area is 97.34% of the total area forest, and the condition is better than in other use areas (APL) which is 70.34% of the total APL area.

Table 1.20 Carrying capacity and water holding capacity in forest areas and APL

Carrying capacity and water holding capacity	Forest area (%)	Areas of other uses (%)	Indonesia (%)
Not too late	97,34	70,34	87,59
Too	2,66	29,66	12,41
<b>Amount</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: RKTN 2011-2030 (KLHK 2019)

Based on the table above that the percentage value of carrying capacity and carrying capacity Nationally, water is still high at around 87.59%. If you look closely, APL complies province, then in Java it is still around 45.8%, then Bali Island and Nusa Southeast 45.94% and Sulawesi Island around 59.27%. Thus, the forest must be maintained and improved. This is related to its function as a life support system and its strategic role in providing water management services, which are mostly in the upstream section, and in turn will affect the availability of water in APL, which is generally located in the downstream section. For this reason, forestry development activities, both utilization and use of areas, must pay attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of water.

The explanation above emphasizes the condition of water availability and utilization which have not exceeded or exceeded water DDDT, both in forest areas and on APP. However, the description has not disclosed the conditions regarding water quality or water quality status in accordance with applicable water quality standards. Therefore that, needs to be explained further regarding the burden of water pollution which is the amount a pollutant element contained in water or waste water, so that it can be known about the water quality status, namely the level of water quality conditions indicating polluted conditions or good conditions, at a water source in a certain time by

compared with water quality standards or water classes that have been determined.

The approach used to determine the load of water pollution, including the Pollution Load Capacity (DTBP) of water, namely the ability of water in a water source to receive the input pollution load without causing the water to become contaminated. As for the Data related to DTBP THAT (Biology Oxygen Demand ) in the 15 priority watersheds in 2019 is shown in table below.

Table 1.21 Pollution load capacity (DTBP) in 15 priority watersheds

Watershed name	Burden pollution existing BODs (KG/DAY)	DTBP THAT (KG/DAY)	Load drop pollution (KG BOD/DAY)	Information	Percentage decrease in BOD load (%)
Ciliwung	54,416.64	9,290.47	45,126.17	Missed	82.93%
Cisadane	53,568.00	9,849.60	43,718.40	Missed	81.61%
Citarum	430,996.09	127,443.79	303,552.30	Missed	70.43%
Brantas	92,899.51	62,223.01	30,676.50	Missed	33.02%
river Alone	562,515.76	670,218.76	-107,703.00	Fulfill	
Siak	30,883.16	8,164.52	22,718.64	Missed	73.56%
Kapuas	171,309.01	198,906.92	-27,597.91	Fulfill	
Way A village	41,362.08	21,507.49	19,854.59	Missed	48.00%
Expect it	130,369.30	10,214.52	120,154.78	Missed	92.16%
Has to	155,664.46	404,471.00	-248,806.54	Fulfill	
Jeneberang	19,669.81	3,552.97	16,116.84	Missed	81.94%
Saddang	43,026.34	50,769.09	-7,742.75	Fulfill	
Soul	4.39	17.34	-12.95	Fulfill	
Limboto	1,925.74	1,050.28	875.46	Missed	45.46%
Glad	34,888.50	21,439.56	13,448.94	Missed	38.55%

Source: Directorate General of PPKL (KLHK 2019)

In the table above, it appears that the Pollution Load Capacity (DTBP) is based on an inventory and identification of BOD indicators on water sources that are in 15 priority watersheds. The results reveal that the conditions of the 15 DAS The priority according to the BOD indicator is that there are still 5 DAS fulfilling DTBP, while 10 DAS has passed the DTBP. By knowing the conditions of the DTBP in the 15 priority watersheds, then the information can be used as a basis for: (1) materials for consideration of determining applications for location permits for businesses and/or activities by the government

regency/municipality (for watersheds that are included in the category of fulfilling), otherwise rejection application for a location permit for a business and/or activity by the district/city government (for watersheds included in the missed category), (2) information for consideration stipulation or rejection of environmental permits related to water disposal waste to water sources by district/city governments, (3) input for determination waste water quality standards and water pollution control policies by the government province, and (4) determination of water quality in the rivers in each of the 15 priority watersheds.

#### I. **Potential of LHK Human Resources The**

number and distribution of Ministry of Environment and Forestry State Civil Apparatus (ASN) resources in each work unit within the scope of Echelon I, both at the central level and at UPT is 16,206 people, with details of 11,599 men (71.57%) and women 4,607 (28.43%) spread over 85 central work units and 190 work units at UPT, the details are as follows.

Table 1.22 Number of State Civil Apparatuses within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

No	Work Unit of Eselon I Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Number of Work Units Number of ASN		(People)
		Center	UPT	
1	Directorate General of Waste and Hazardous Waste Management (PSLB3)	6	.	230
2	Directorate General of Pollution and Damage Control Environment (PPKL)	6	.	252
3	Directorate General of Climate Change Control (PPI)	6	5	452
4	Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (PSKL)	5	5	326
5	Directorate General of Environmental Law Enforcement and Forestry (PHLHK)	5	5	973
6	Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management (PHPL)	6	16	811
7	Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Management (PKTL)	6	22	1.315
8	Directorate General of Watershed and Forest Control Protection (PDASHL)	6	36	1.657
9	Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (KSDAE)	6	74	6.620
10	Secretariat General (Setjen)	18	.	966
11	Inspectorate General (Itjen)	5	.	208
12	LHK Research, Development and Innovation Agency (BECOME)	5	15	1.454

No	Work Unit of Eseloan I Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Number of Work Units		Number of ASN (People)
		Center	UPT	
13	HR Counseling and Development Agency (BP2SDM)	5	12	942
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>16.206</b>

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

In order to optimize its duties and functions, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry provides an opportunity also to the Bakti Rimbawan staff to carry out certain functions accordingly with the scope of the assignment. The details of the Service Foresters are presented in Fig the following.



Figure 1.20 Number of Service Foresters in FMUs (KPHP and KPHL)

Source: 2019 Performance Report (KLHK 2019)

Potential human resources, apart from ASN KLHK, and service workers Foresters, there are also human resources who have been educated, trained, and fostered by BP2SDM KLHK, so they are able to manage forest resources and the environment properly. The details of the data are shown in the following figure.

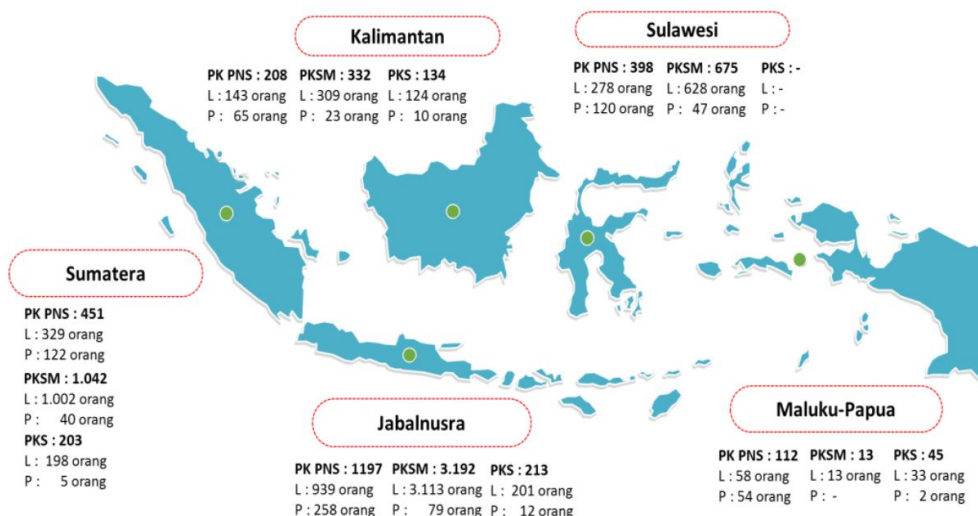


Figure 1.21 Number of forestry extension officers per region (person)

Source: BP2SDM (KLHK 2019)

The number and distribution of forestry extension officers in each region throughout Indonesia are as many as 7132 people, with details of men as many as 6462 people (90.61%) and 670 women (9.39%).

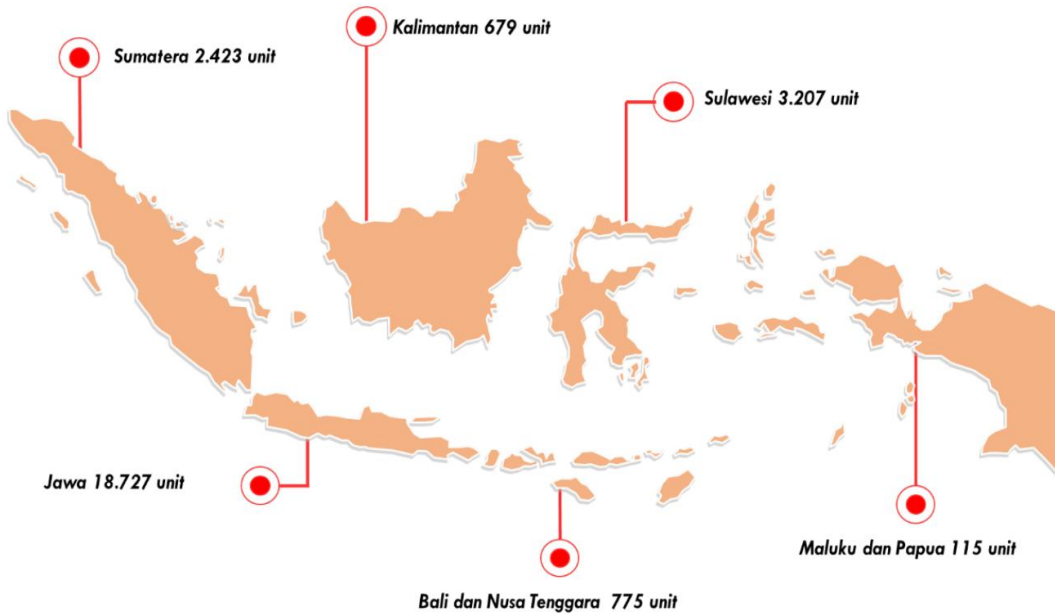


Figure 1.22 Number of forest farmer groups (KTH)  
Source: BP2SDM (KLHK 2019)

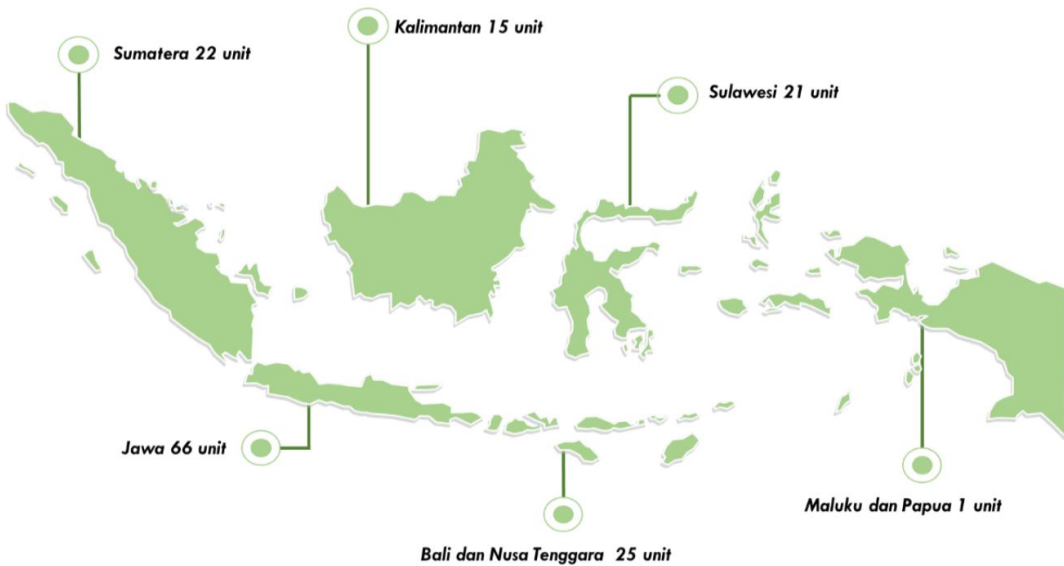


Figure 1.23 Number of Independent Forestry Business Training and Apprenticeship Institutions (LP2UKS)  
Source: BP2SDM (KLHK 2019)



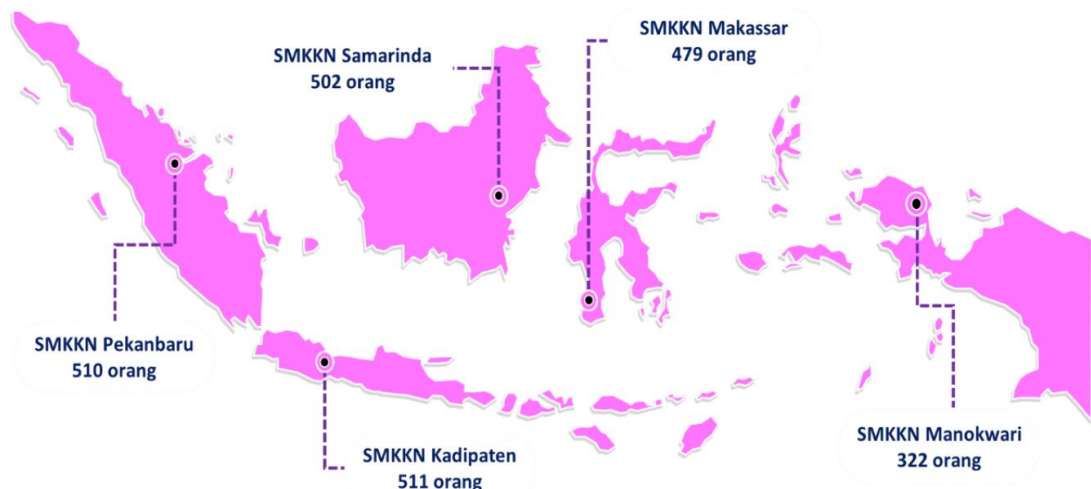


Figure 1.24 Number of State Forestry Vocational High School Graduates 2015-2019 Source: BP2SDM (KLHK 2019)

The number and distribution of 2015-2019 State Forestry Vocational High School graduates throughout Indonesia is 2,324 people, with details of 1,739 men (74.82%) and 585 women (25.18%), spread across 5 SMKs State Forestry.

## 1.2.2 Problems

The scope of the problems to be explained is not limited to LHK issues, but also with regard to challenges and issues strategy faced by the field of LHK in the future. Problems and The challenges faced by KLHK are:

### 1) Problems related to environmental quality that have not reached the good category and the preservation of ecosystem functions in sustainable development has not been maximized

The decline in the quality of the environment in Indonesia as a result of activities humans still occur. In fact, not infrequently this becomes a trigger pollution and environmental damage to the point of disaster.

The problems that are still being faced are related to environmental quality,

namely: a) the national IKLH is still in a pretty good predicate (IKLH score 60-70 points) and has not yet achieved a good predicate (IKLH score 70-80 points) and is even far from being very good (IKLH score > 80 points).

- b) provincial IKLH which is still in the Poor Predicate (IKLH score of 50-60 points) is as many as 3 provinces and Predicate Very Poor (IKLH value 40-50 points) in 2 provinces. Means there are 5 provinces that indicate the burden of utilization has exceeded the ability to manage and environmental protection and should therefore be prioritized for improvement in the future.
- c) The forming components of IKLH are IKA, IKU and IKTL indicators shows the following problems:
- (1) Related to Water Quality Index (IKA)
    - (a) The results of the company performance rating assessment program (Proper) with the number of samples of companies monitored was 2,045 companies during from 2018 to 2019, and which meets the 1,708 quality standard companies, while those that do not meet quality standards 305 company;
    - (b) monitoring results of river water quality at 537 monitoring points in 78 rivers in 34 provinces, the parameters used are BOD, COD, TSS, DO, phosphate, fecal coli and total coliforms, revealed that in general the quality of water in several major rivers in Indonesia is in the high category of pollution load exposure. Therefore, the value of the Water Quality Index (IKA) in 2019 dropped dramatically from the predicate of being quite good (IKA score of 72.77 points) being a bad predicate (IKA score 52.62 points);
    - (c) Pollution of domestic waste caused by poor sanitary conditions not feasible. BPS survey results (2017) note that the number of houses Households with proper sanitation coverage only reached 67.8% in 2016, and the proportion is not evenly distributed in each region/province.
  - (2) Related to Air Quality Index (IKU)
    - (a) in general, the achievement of the KPI indicator is included in the very rating good, only in 2016 (after the occurrence of severe fires in several regions/ islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan in 2015) its ranking declined slightly to a good predicate for 2015-2019;
    - (b) The main source of causes is from combustion or waste from motor vehicles, industrial factory fumes, as well as from forest and land fires.

(3) Related to Land Cover Quality Index (IKTL)

(a) During 2015-2017, IKTL achievements still remained at the predicate not good (IKTL score of 50-60 points) and only in 2018-2019, achievements have increased to a fairly good predicate (IKTL score of 60-70 points) during the 2015-2019 period;

(b) The main source of the cause is still deforestation and land, as well as the insignificant achievement of the achievements of RHL and forest and land reforestation, restoration of peat land/RHL mangroves and other planting activities, as evidenced by the still high area critical land which reached 14.01 million hectares and erosion of 250 tons / km<sup>2</sup>

d) Problems of Pollution Control, Damage and Recovery

Environment indicated by the following conditions:

(1) BPS data (2017) reveals that around 69% is waste in the area urban/urban areas in Indonesia are still being handled by stockpiling waste disposal site (TPA). This means that the pattern of waste handling that has been going on so far is still using the traditional approach, namely "Collect - Transport - Discard";

(2) This condition is also related to the low implementation of waste reduction with the 3R method ie reduce, reuse, and recycle. The method has also applied in the management of waste banks, out of a total of 7,488 waste bank, the amount of managed waste reaches 3.3 million tons/year or 4.52% of the total national waste generation. Though Thus, it must be appreciated that the management of waste banks, in addition to reduction of waste generation, also plays a role circular economy capable of increasing the added value of waste while at the same time increasing people's income;

(3) Right now, the urgent problem is related to pollution of rivers, lakes and seas by plastic waste, where the composition has reached 17% of waste generation as well as the average plastic waste generation has reached 7.3 million tons per year. This matter caused partly by the lack of public awareness and behavior

uncultured society to carry shopping bags from home when shopping;

(4) Another problem is the high use of mercury in small scale gold mining business (ASGM). So far, none laws and regulations that are coercive to miners small-scale gold to carry out the cessation of the use of Mercury and then switch to the use of other materials that are not harmful environment and public health.

e) One of the problems of global environmental management that is currently serious to be overcome by the world community is global warming due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. IPCC special report (2019) stated that in order to avoid the effects of extreme climate change, then the increase in global temperature should be strived not to exceed 1.5 oC compared pre-industrial conditions. Five main problems that will arise when the world not concerned with the problem of global warming that exceeds 1.5oC , namely: (1) threat of extinction of some special/endemic or distinctive ecosystems (e.g. coral reefs, arctic and indigenous peoples, glaciers, and biodiversity hotspots), (2) increase in extreme weather events that pose a risk/significant impact on human health, livelihoods, assets, and ecosystems such as heat waves, heavy rains, droughts and forest and land fires, and coastal flooding which are increasingly difficult to manage, (3) uneven distribution of impacts due to differences in levels vulnerability of various regions so that welfare disparities between regions will be even greater, (4) the impact of climate disasters on economic losses increasing, and (5) major changes that are sudden and difficult to recover from, such as the disintegration of Greenland and the loss of the Antarctic ice sheet. Therefore, the land and forestry sector is a sector that is expected to make a major contribution in achieving the emission reduction target, which is 17.2% of the national emission reduction target of 29% of the 2030 emission level (BAU). Going forward, baseline challenges faced in the context of GHG emission reduction and change climate change are: (1) preventing and overcoming the continued occurrence of Karhutla and reduce the rate of deforestation and forest and land degradation, (2) increase peatland restoration and its ecosystem, (3) increase the target

reforestation/replanting high enough to accelerate achieving optimal land cover in forest areas, (4) creating and implementing innovations to reduce waste generation, resulting in emissions caused by waste decomposition can be resolved optimally, (5) implementation of climate change adaptation plans in pilot areas, (6) assess climate change hazards in priority sectors for materials further policies, and (7) provision of fast and accurate climate information by developing SIDIK (Vulnerability Index Information System) which is integrated with climate data and vulnerability data of priority sectors.

- f) High conservation value area (HCV) is a forest area that has high biodiversity, both at the level of ecosystems, populations to the species level, not excluding areas that are pockets bag of priority animals whose roaming areas reach and enter too into the essential ecosystem area (KEE). Currently, biodiversity high in Indonesia, the majority are still in conservation areas, and there are Also, production forest, protection forest and APL areas have not been maximally inventoried and verified, so it is not yet known which ones still have high biodiversity to protect. Currently, the Conservation Area is still under pressure from the community, so it is feared that it will disrupt its function and role as a support life. Demographic pressure on conservation areas causes the occurrence of fragmentation of animal habitats which has an impact on decreasing or endangered populations of protected plants and animals.

## **2) Problems related to the decline in the percentage of contributions Forest Resources and the Environment on the national economy**

Contribution of forest resources and the environment to national GDP nominally continues to increase, but as a percentage, it has decreased, namely from 0.7% in 2011, then to 0.6% in 2018. This was due limited sources of revenue from the LHK sector, which so far it still is dominated by the production of forest resources in the form of logs, while from the production of NTFPs and utilization of environmental services as well as utilization of waste economy from has not been maximized.

Forest economic benefits related to non-timber forest products (HHBK) has not been fully developed, as seen from its low contribution compared to the potential found in each forest area. Likewise with environmental services, especially in conservation areas, not yet fully developed according to the potential contained therein, both intended to support nature tourism, water supply, energy, geothermal, and production TSL and bioprospecting from captive breeding and others. In addition, the potential for waste utilization has not been optimally utilized, the results can be the composition of waste generation that can be utilized by the 3R method ( ).

#### Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

In fact, this activity will not only overcome the high volume of waste generation, but also will change the community's paradigm that waste is no longer a source of problems solely, but can be an economic resource for increasing income and improvement of community welfare.

Going forward, the challenge is how to increase contribution from the production of NTFPs, forest environmental services and their ecosystems, and the use of waste and waste so that in time they are able to compete with forest products to national GDP.

### **3) Problems relating to the target of access to management and distribution of forest benefits for community welfare have not been achieved**

Access to forest management by the community until 2019 has not reached the target that has been set. The problems that are still being faced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in terms of access management and distribution of forest benefits, among others:

- a) Not all forest areas have actually been established and recognized by the parties. This indicates that there are still some forest areas that have not yet been cleared obtain certainty of legal status or legitimacy that is strong and recognized by the parties, thus hindering the effectiveness of forest governance in the future will come;
- b) There is no equitable and sustainable access to management and distribution of forest benefits achieved optimally, as seen from the low area of access to forest management by the community in the social forestry program or the target of access to forest management of 12.7 million hectares as previously set. Likewise, the distribution of forest benefits in the form of the TORA program has not yet reached target of 4.1 million hectares as set.

Therefore, various parties consider that there is still an imbalance in forest utilization by communities compared to utilization by corporations.

Likewise, the realization of the Social Forestry program and TORA has not yet been realized achieve the targets that have been set, so that opportunities for utilization of access to manage Forests have not been able to be used optimally by the community.



Honey harvesting process in honey bee cultivation Forest Management Institute Village (LPHD) Depati Junjung, District Bittersweet  
BPSKL Documentation for Sumatra Region

#### **4) Problems related to not maximal reinforcement governance and institutions in the field of LHK**

Issues related to governance and institutional strengthening

LHK field, namely:

##### **a) Strengthening performance accountability that has not been maximized**

One of the components to realize good governance is KLHK's performance accountability. Until 2019, the application of the government agency performance accountability system (SAKIP) for the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has not received a minimum grade of A (≥ 70 points), so that in the future special attention must be given to development and implementation of an appropriate, clear, measurable accountability system and recognized so that the implementation of the LHK sector can take place effectively efficient, effective, transparent, accountable, clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

##### **b) Strengthening management that has not yet reached the optimum level**

With the increasingly complex problems of government and development in the field of LHK and the rapid progress of information and communication technology, it is necessary to anticipate and find the right solution by all levels within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. With regard to management, of course, it is necessary to provide technological support

information and communication that is reliable and safe through integrated development, with the e-government aim of supporting the smooth running of the tasks and functions of all work units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Until 2019, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has used the System Electronic Based Services (SPBE), but its achievements are still at level 3 and has not yet reached the maturity level or level 4 (optimum). Therefore, the development of SPBE facilities is a must for the entire scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

### **c) Strengthening the Human Resources management system for LHK which has not been maximized**

The problem related to LHK HR is the uneven distribution of capacity, competence and professionalism of LHK HR and their distribution in each work unit within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The challenge is how to optimize the cooperation network (utilization of foresters, forest farmer groups, LHK activists, caring forums LHK and others) followed by strengthening the management system, covering aspects planning, recruitment, selection and placement, performance appraisal, payroll/ remuneration, training and development, career planning, competency development as well as professional employee administrative systems and procedures within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



SPORC (Rapid Reaction Polhut Unit) who are always alert to uphold the law in protecting forests  
Directorate Secretariat Documentation  
PHLHK General

### **d) Strengthening service quality and public involvement that is not yet prime**

Strengthening service quality and public involvement is still related to strengthening governance. However, the emphasis is on coordination and collaboration by optimizing information and communication technology support and licensing services and public information services. Until 2019, the quality of KLHK's public services according to The Public Information Commission (KIP) is included in the good category and has not yet reached service Before.



**e) Strengthening internal controls and supervision that have not yet reached optimum levels**

The strengthening of KLHK's internal control and supervision can be noted from the Maturity level of the SPIP implementation of each Echelon I, because the cumulative achievements of the SPIP of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which reached level 4 (Optimum category) of course also reflect the Maturity of SPIP at the Ministry level. Until this 2019, level the maturity of SPIP echelon I within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has not yet reached level 4 (Optimum category). The challenges that will be faced include how optimizing: (1) The role of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as an evaluator with activity support (incl assurance (includes Audit, Review, Monitoring), consulting Bintek, Mentoring) and SPIP maturity self-assessment activities, (2) Role of Echelon I as the supervisor for the implementation of SPIP by fulfilling the maturity statement SPIP, implementation of all elements of SPIP and coaching, (3) maturity improvement team SPIP Echelon I must monitor and evaluate the achievement of SPIP maturity targets in each scope of Echelon I, and (4) Formal and periodic evaluations for all SPIP sub-element (especially the consistency of SOP Policy implementation and its follow-up).

**f) Strengthening regulation and law enforcement in the field of LHK which has not created a deterrent effect on violators of laws and regulations in the field of LHK**

Issues relating to the strengthening and enforcement of the LHK law that is:

- (1) Existing laws and regulations still need to be strengthened and synchronized to avoid overlapping laws and regulations invitation;
- (2) With the paradigm shift and developments and demands development of LHK, special attention is needed to the process of revitalization, synchronization and harmonization of policies and regulations in the field of LHK, including: (1) maps of statutory regulations that have been proposed in regulatory framework 2020-2024; (2) evaluation of task arrangement, function and authority of each directorate general; (3) the above findings laws and regulations that are considered not yet harmonious; (4) handling legal assistance in the field of LHK, both civil cases, state administration, judicial review and accompaniment of criminal cases that have not been implemented properly;
- (3) Delays in making court decisions on criminal cases and/or civil cases, especially those related to the obligation to pay fines or compensation to the

state, thus having implications for the low potential of state revenues non-tax related to LHK law enforcement;

- (4) The next institutional problem is support for the availability of NSPK, HR, facilities and infrastructure to financing for the entire operation Forest Management Units (KPH), because until now, they still exist forest areas that have not yet been formed FMUs in accordance with their functions so that still status open access and this threatens forest management;
- (5) The last thing is related to the institutional arrangement of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry organization. In line with the appointment of the Deputy Minister by the President, it is hoped that at this moment, it is necessary to reorganize/reshuffle the KLHK organization, so that in the future it is in accordance with the needs and demands of the aligned public with bureaucratic reform policies for the success of national development.

By taking into account the description above, the strategic issues in the field of Environment Life and Forestry for 2020-2024, can be grouped into 4 issues, namely:

1. Environmental issues related to environmental quality and function sustainability ecosystems in sustainable development, consisting of: (1) water security, (2) waste and B3 waste management, (3) environmental damage, (4) air quality, and (5) biodiversity;
2. Economic issues related to the contribution of forest resources and the environment to the national economy, consisting of: (1) increase in NTFPs, (2) services environment, and (3) circular Economy;
3. Social issues related to community welfare based on forest resources and the environment consisting of: (1) social forestry, (2) TORA, (3) health community, and (4) environmental education;
4. Governance and institutional issues related to strengthening the governance of forest resources and the environment consist of: (1) forest area consolidation, (2) governance effectiveness, (3) climate change, (4) law enforcement strengthening culture of compliance with LHK legislation, and (5) enabling conditions.







*"The Ministry of Environment and Forestry provides quality seeds every year to support forest and land rehabilitation, this program is a priority for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in efforts to increase forest and land cover, prevent natural disasters, support community movements in greening the as well as environment"*

Arfan Adhi Kurniawan's documentation  
planning Bureau

## BAB II

# VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY (KLHK)

### 2.1. Everyone

In accordance with the President's direction at the plenary cabinet meeting on 24 October 2019 that there is no Vision and Mission of the Minister/Head of Institution and in carrying out their duties and functions must refer to the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President. This directive was reaffirmed by the President at the Plenary Cabinet Meeting regarding the RPJMN on 14 November 2019 which assigned the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas as

Clearing House to see consistency between K/L Strategic Plan, RPJMN and Vision and Mission of President and Vice President.

Regarding the above, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas complies with mandate of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning Planning Systems National Development Planning Agency (SPPN), and paying attention to the provisions in Government Regulation Number 40 of 2006 concerning Procedures for Compiling Development Plans, issued Regulation of the Minister of PPN/Head of Bappenas Number 5 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Compiling Strategic Plans for K/L which serves as a guide for K/L in the preparation of K/L Strategic Plan. In addition, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas also issued 899/M.PPN/SES/PP.03.02/12/2019, December 20 2019 Regarding Circular letter Number: B.

Alignment of the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President in the Strategic Plan Document K/L 2020-2024, including regarding the technical formulation of Vision and Mission in K/L Strategic Plan document, so that it is arranged in such a way that the formulation aligned with the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President as stipulated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN document.

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN document, a statement formulation has been established The Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President are:

**"The Realization of a Sovereign, Independent and Advanced Indonesia  
Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation"**

To realize the Vision above, it is then translated into 9 (nine)

The National Development Mission as follows:

1. Improving the quality of Indonesian people;
2. Productive, independent and competitive economic structure;
3. Equitable and just development;
4. Achieve a sustainable living environment;
5. Cultural progress that reflects the personality of the nation; 6. Upholding a legal system that is free of corruption, dignified and reliable;
7. Protection for all nations and provide a sense of security to all inhabitant;
8. Clean, effective and reliable development management; and
9. Local government synergy within the framework of a unitary state.

Guided by the formulation of the Vision and Mission of the President and Deputy President above, then the Vision of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) that is:

**"The Realization of Sustainability of Forest Resources and the Environment for Community Welfare"**

in support of: **"The Realization of an Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent and Has a Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation"**.

In the KLHK Vision statement above, there are two keywords, viz **sustainability** and well- **being**. The meaning of the KLHK Vision statement namely:

1. **Sustainability** means that the development carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry must can maintain the sustainability of forest resources, environmental quality, the economic and social life of the community as well as promoting inclusive development accompanied by the implementation of governance that is capable of maintaining an increase in the quality and standard of living of both men and women from one generation to the next;
2. **Welfare** means achieving improvements in the quality and standard of living of the Indonesian people, both men and women, in a fair and just manner equivalent.

## 2.2. Mission

The formulation of the Mission of the President and Vice President above, especially those in relation to the 4th Mission namely: **"Achieving the Environment that**

**Sustainability**” shows a statement that is very relevant and directly related to the duties, functions and authorities of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. To that end, the Mission statement The President and Vice President will be used as a reference in further formulate the KLHK Mission statement.

By taking into account the Mission of the President and Vice President and guided by them on the duties, functions and authorities of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as stipulated in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and Laws Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Environment Life and Forestry, the KLHK mission is:

1. Creating a sustainable forest and quality environment;
2. Optimizing the economic benefits of forest resources and the environment  
in a fair and sustainable manner;
3. Realizing community empowerment in accessing good forest management for men  
men and women fairly and equally; and
4. Realizing good governance.

### 2.3. Ministry of Environment and Forestry goals

The objectives of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are the elaboration of the vision and mission of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which contains expectations that will be achieved in general and are then detailed in the strategic objectives of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The formulation of the objectives of KLHK are:

1. Improving the quality of the environment and forestry as well as resilience to climate change;
2. Increasing the utilization of the economic potential of forest resources and  
environment;
3. Increasing access to forest management for the community, both men and women  
women in a fair and equal manner while maintaining the existence and  
forest function sustainability;
4. Improving governance, innovation and competitiveness in the environmental sector  
and forestry.

### 2.4. KLHK Strategic Goals

The strategic target of KLHK's development is the condition to be achieved by KLHK at the end of the planning period, namely an achievement of performance indicators on



impact level (            impact ) as a cumulative result of the realization of the program development that has been carried out by all work units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry during 2020-2024.

As for the formulation of strategic targets for the level of the Ministry of Environment Life and Forestry (KLHK) are:

1. Realization of a quality environment and forests that are responsive to climate change with indicators namely: (1) Environmental Quality Index (IKLH), (2) Verified Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Reduction in the Forestry and Waste Sector, (3) Deforestation rate reduction, (4) Waste Management Performance Index (IKPS), (5) Area of land within the watershed condition that is restored, and (6) Area of Value

High Conservation (HCV - High Conservation Values) :

2. Achievement of optimizing the utilization of forest resources and the environment in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment, with indicators namely: (1) Contribution of the Environment and Forestry Sector to National GDP, (2) Export Value of Forest Products, TSL and Bioprospecting, and (3) Increasing the Value of Functional Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; 3. Maintaining the existence, function and distribution of forest benefits in an equitable manner and sustainable, with indicators namely: (1) Area of forest area with Designation Status, (2) Extent of Forest Area Released for TORA (Land Agrarian Reform Object), and (3) Area of Forest Area Managed by Public;

4. Implementation of Environmental Development Governance and Innovation and Good Forestry (LHK) and Competence of Empowered LHK Human Resources Competitiveness, with indicators namely: (1) Forest Area Management Effectiveness Index, (2) Number of LHK Cases Handled through Law Enforcement, (3) Index of Electronic Based Government Systems (Index-SPBE), (4) Results Innovative and/or Implementative R&D, (5) Reform Performance Value Bureaucracy, (6) Unqualified Opinion on KLHK's Financial Report, (7) Productivity Index and LHK HR Competitiveness, and (8) SPIP Maturity Level (Control System).

Government Intern) Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



*"Langit Biru Tanpa Asap merupakan slogan penyemangat bagi Manggala Agni dalam menjalankan tugasnya dalam mengendalikan kebakaran hutan dan lahan."*

Dokumentasi Direktorat Pengendalian  
Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan



## CHAPTER III

POLICY DIRECTION, STRATEGY, REGULATORY FRAMEWORK  
AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**3.1. Policy Direction and National Strategy**

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, four pillars of national development have been established which is translated into the seven development agendas contained therein priority programs, priority activities and national priority projects. Seventh agenda development in question, namely:

1. Strengthening economic resilience for quality growth and fair;
2. Develop areas to reduce inequality;
3. Improving qualified and competitive human resources;
4. Mental revolution and cultural development;
5. Strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and basic services;
6. Building the environment, enhancing disaster resilience and climate change; and
7. Strengthening polhukhankam stability and transforming public services.

Based on the 7 development agendas above, there are 4 priorities

(PN) related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, namely:

1. **National Priority (PN) 1: Increasing Economic Resilience for Quality Growth**

Development targets in National Priority (PN) 1, which are related to MOEF are:

- i. Increasing the carrying capacity and quality of economic resources as modalities for sustainable economic development, that is pursued by increasing the quantity/water resistance to support economic growth, with indicators: (1) minimum area area protected area from 55 million hectares to 65 million hectares (2024) and (2) production forest area from 33.7 million hectares to 36.0 million hectares (2024);
- ii. Increased added value, employment, investment, exports and competitiveness

the economy is pursued through increased added value, field work and investment in the real sector and industrialization, with indicators: (1) sub the forestry sector contributes to the scope of GDP growth Agriculture from 3.5% to 6.8% (2024); (2) wood production mainly from production forest from 45 million m<sup>3</sup> /year to 60 million m<sup>3</sup> /year (2024); (3) sustainable natural tourism destinations based on priority forest areas out of 9 destinations to a cumulative 25 (2024).

In order to realize the above target, it is carried out through two approaches: (1) managing economic resources and (2) increasing value added economy. Details for each approach are described below this.

Policy direction in the context of management of economic resources, includes:

a. Increased quantity/water resistance to support growth

economic strategy implemented by: (1) strengthening forest areas with a protective function, (2) managing forests sustainably, and (3) maintaining, restoring and conserving water resources and their ecosystems including revitalizing lakes and green infrastructure.

b. Maintenance, restoration and conservation through lake revitalization

focused on 15 national priority lakes, namely: Lake Toba, Lake Maninjau, Lake Singkarak, Lake Kerinci, Lake Rawa Lake, Lake Rawa Pening, Lake Batur, Sentarum Lake, Mahakam Cascade Lake (Semayang-Melintang-Jeumpang), Tondano Lake, Limboto Lake, Lake Poso, Lake Tempe, Lake Matano, and Lake Sentani.

Meanwhile, the policy direction is in the context of increasing added value economy, including:

a. Increasing added value, employment and investment in the real sector and industrialization, which is carried out with the strategy of: (1) increasing industrialization based on integrated processing of forestry commodities upstream-downstream, (2) increasing productivity, strengthening the supply chain affect the efficiency of the input-process-output and distribution flow, (3) developing downstream forestry industry focused on processing

main commodity derivatives such as wood, rattan, etc. and strengthened also with the approach of sustainable cultivation practices and agroforestry, (4) support for the preparation of skilled human resources through cooperation vocation between ministries/agencies, education and training institutions, industry and local government, (5) strengthening circular economy as a source efficiency and added value, and (6) Increase diversification, added value and competitiveness of forest product export products by increasing timber production, especially from production forests from 45 million m<sup>3</sup> /year to 60 million m<sup>3</sup> /year (2024);

- b. Increasing the added value of tourism which is carried out with the following strategies: developing 10 area-based priority tourism destinations (DPP). forests include Lake Toba and its surroundings, Borobudur and its surroundings, Lombok-Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Manado-Likupang, Wakatobi, Raja Ampat, Bangka Belitung, Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, and Morotai.

## **2. National Priority (PN) 2: Developing Areas to Reduce**

### **Gaps and Ensuring Equality**

Development targets in National Priority (PN) 2, which are related to The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is reducing disparities between regions by encouraging the transformation and acceleration of development in Eastern Indonesia (KTI) namely Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua with while maintaining the growth momentum in the Java, Bali and Sumatra regions.

The policy directions and strategies in this priority are related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is the policy regarding the development of urban areas, in particular the relocation of the National Capital (IKN) which is included in the development priority program for the Kalimantan region, in this case East Kalimantan, which is carried out with a strategy, namely: (1) preparing land for the National Capital from forest areas for the development of the National Capital covering an area of 175,000 hectares, ( 2) in the State setup grand design forest city Capital, (3) Forest and land rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems in the State Capital area, and (4) Ecosystem restoration in the Tahura Bukit Soeharto conservation area (which being/affected by the location of the State Capital) covering an area of 1,200 hectares.

### 3. National Priority (PN) 3: Develop Human Resources

#### Quality and Competitive

Development targets in National Priority (PN) 3, which are related to KLHK includes:

- a. Realization of poverty alleviation, with indicators namely: (1) area forest areas managed by the community, from 5.5 million hectares to 12.1 million hectares (2024), (2) Area of forest area released for TORA (Land Object of Agrarian Reform) from 1.5 million hectares to 4.1 million hectares (2024), (3) Area of forest area managed by the community under HD, HKm, HTR, IPHPS, and Forestry Partnership schemes of 4 million hectares (2024), and (4) Number of Independent Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) from 100 group into 500 groups (2024);
- b. Increased productivity and competitiveness of human resources, with indicators namely: (1) Increasing the percentage of vocational education graduates who receive jobs, (2) Increasing the number of vocational training graduates, (3) Increasing number of national and international scientific publications, (4) Increasing the index of researchers, (5) Number of intellectual property rights from research and development results, (6) Number of innovative products utilized by society and industry/business entities, and (7) number of innovation products from fostered technology-based start-up companies.

Policy directions and strategies in National Priority (PN) 3, which are related with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is a policy in poverty alleviation efforts, increase in the productivity and competitiveness of Indonesian people as well as improvement science and technology capability (IPTEK) and innovation creation, with an explanation below.

Policy directions and strategies for poverty alleviation related to KLHK includes: a.

Acceleration of strengthening the family economy which is carried out with strategies, namely:

- (1) business training and providing access to productive businesses for poor and vulnerable families, (2) facilitation of ultra-micro funding for productive individuals or business groups from poor and vulnerable families, (3) provision of productive economic business stimulants for the poor and vulnerable to increase family income, (4) administration

- social entrepreneurship;
- b. Agrarian reform implemented with a strategy namely: (1) provision Land resources as Object of Agrarian Reform (TORA) including through release forest areas and (2) Empowerment of TORA beneficiary communities;
- c. Management of forest areas by the community through a forestry scheme social services, implemented with strategies namely: (1) granting access to management forest area by the community in village forest schemes (HD), community forestry (HKm), community plantation forests (HTR), social forestry forest utilization permits (IPHPS), and forestry partnerships, (2) capacity building for forest management, institutions and business groups society, (3) building investment/business partnerships between investors and groups social forestry business, (4) industrial development for processing products of social forestry groups as an effort to increase value added, and (5) providing marketing facilitation/promotion of forestry products to social forestry business groups.

- Meanwhile, the policy directions and strategies related to increasing the productivity and competitiveness of Indonesian people, including: a. Vocational education and training based on industrial cooperation carried out with a strategy of increasing roles and cooperation industry/private sector in vocational education and training, namely: (1) development of incentive/regulation systems to encourage roles industry/private sector in vocational education and training and (2) mapping skills needs including strengthening labor market information;
- b. Reform of the implementation of vocational education and training, which carried out with strategies namely: (1) strengthening innovative learning by aligning study programs/fields of expertise to support the development of leading sectors and industrial/private needs, (2) aligning curriculum and learning patterns according to industrial needs, and 3) revitalizing and improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure learning and work practice vocational education and training accordingly standard;
- c. Improving the quality and competence of vocational educators/instructors carried out with a strategy, namely: (1) increased training



- vocational educators/instructors according to competence and (2) improvement involvement of instructors/practitioners from industry to teach in the unit vocational education and training;
- d. Strengthening the vocational competency certification system implemented by strategies, namely: (1) development of competency standards according to needs industry and (2) institutional strengthening and implementation capacity professional certification;
- e. Improving the governance of vocational education and training, which is carried out with the strategy of increasing the quality assessment of education units through accreditation of study programs and vocational education units.

While the policy direction is related to increasing capabilities science and technology (science and technology) and the creation of innovation namely implemented with a strategy namely: (1) Utilization of science and technology and innovation in the areas that are the focus of the 2017-2045 National Research Master Plan for sustainable development, (2) national research priorities to produce research products and strategic innovation products, (3) development and increase in the quantity and capability of science and technology human resources, (4) development and strengthening of strategic R&D infrastructure, (5) strengthening of centers of excellence in science and technology, (6) data management of biological assets and intellectual property as well development of domestic and foreign research collaboration networks, (7) creation innovation ecosystem that includes strengthening cooperation and improving governance managing patents/scientific works, and (8) fostering start-up based companies technology.

#### **4. National Priority (PN) 6: Building the Environment,**

##### **Improving Disaster Resilience and Climate Change.**

Development targets in National Priority (PN) 6, which are related to MOEF are:

- a. Improving the quality of the environment, which is pursued by improving environmental quality includes:
- 1) Improving the quality of the environment with quality index indicators environment (IKLH), consisting of: (1) air quality index (IKU) from 84.1 points to 84.5 points (2024), (2) water quality index (IKA)

- from 55.1 points to 55.5 points (2024), (3) seawater quality index (IKAL) from 58.5 to 60.5 points (2024), and (4) quality index land cover (IKTL) from 61.6 points to 65.5 points (2024);
- 2) Prevention of pollution and damage to natural resources and environment with indicators namely: (1) Number of monitoring locations environmental quality from 1,048 locations to 1,141 locations (2024), (2) Number of businesses and/or activities that meet environmental quality standards from 1,705 companies to 3,750 companies (2024), (3) Areas with high conservation value (maintained nationally from 52 million hectares to 70 million hectares) (2024), (4) Managed conservation area area of 27 million hectares, then remains at 27 million hectares (2024), (5) area area water conservation from 22.68 million hectares to 26.9 million hectares (2024), and (6) Percentage of decrease in forest area and land cleared burned annually from the original 942,485 hectares of burnt area, then attempted to decrease to 2% of the data;
- 3) Prevention of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment with indicators namely: (1) the amount of waste managed nationally from 67.45 million tons to 339.4 million tons (2024), (2) the percentage of waste that is disposed of sea to 60 percent of baseline (2024), and (3) the amount of waste managed B3 from 367.3 million tonnes to 539.8 million tonnes (2024);
- 4) Recovery of pollution and damage to natural resources and environment with indicators namely: (1) the amount of land B3 contaminated waste recovered from 475,676 tons to 1,200,000 tons (2024), (2) the number of damaged coastal areas and small islands whose conditions were restored from 17 locations to 26 locations (2024), and (3) the number of TSL species threatened extinct whose population has increased from 25 species, then maintained to 25 species (2024);
- 5) Institutional strengthening and law enforcement in the field of resources nature and the environment with indicators namely: (1) percentage permit holders who comply with regulations related to management Environment and Forestry (LHK) from 30% to 70 %

(2024), (2) the number of LHK criminal and civil cases handled from 193 cases to 540 cases (2024), (3) total forest area secured from disturbances and threats from 4,384,918 hectares to 10,000,000 hectares (2024), and (4) the number of areas that have planning for the utilization and control of natural resources and environment in 34 provinces (2024).

b. Increasing disaster and climate resilience is sought by reducing losses due to the impact of disasters and climate hazards through increasing disaster and climate resilience with indicators namely the percentage reduction in the potential loss of GDP in sectors affected by climate hazards to 1.15% of the sector's GDP.

c. Low carbon development pursued with increasing achievement of emission reduction and GHG emission intensity to baseline includes:

1) Low carbon development with indicators namely: (1) percentage

GHG emission reduction in the energy sector from 10.3% (2019) to 13.2% (2024), (2) the percentage of GHG emission reduction in the land sector from 36.4% (2019) to 58.3% (2024), (3) percentage of GHG (2019) to 9.4% (2024), (4) percentage baseline

GHG emission reduction to baseline in the IPPU sector from 0.6% (2019) to 2.9% (2024), and (5) the percentage of GHG emission reduction to baseline in the coastal and marine sector to 7.3% (2024);

2) Sustainable land restoration with indicators namely: (1) the amount of land degraded peat which is restored and facilitated by peat restoration per year from 122,833 hectares to 330,000 hectares (2024) and (2) forest and land cover area which is increased nationally per year from 206,000 to 420,000 hectares (2024);

3) Waste management with indicators namely: (1) the amount of waste that is managed nationally of 67.5 million tonnes (baseline 2019) to be 339.4 million tons (2024), (2) the number of households served by TPA with standards sanitary landfill to 3,885,755 households, (3) total households served by TPS3R to 409,078 RTs, and (4) the number households served by TPST became 494,152 RTs;

- 4) Green industry development with indicators namely: (1) percentage industrial standard-certified large medium industrial companies green/SIH to 10 companies, (2) the number of standard designs reduction of industrial sector GHG from 3 standard designs to 20 standard draft (2024), and (3) the number of standard designs handling the problem of B3 waste in the industrial sector and the application of the economy circular in sustainable industrial development from 3 standard designs to 20 standard designs (2024);
- 5) Low coastal and marine carbon with indicators namely the area of restoration of mangrove and coastal ecosystems from 1,000 hectares to 5,000 hectares (2024).

Policy directions and strategies in National Priority (PN) 6, which are related with KLHK consisting of: 1) improving the quality of the environment, 2) disaster and climate resilience improvement, and 3) low carbon development, details of each are described below.

Strategy to realize the direction of environmental quality improvement policies life includes: a.

Prevention of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment life, which is carried out by: (1) monitoring the quality of air, water and sea water, (2) environmental management performance monitoring on business and/or activities, (3) forest and land fire prevention, (4) prevention and marine and coastal pollution control, (5) awareness raising and government, private and community capacity towards the environment, (6) prevention of loss of biodiversity and ecosystem damage through area conservation and protection of endangered biodiversity, both on land and in waters, (7) provision of data and information on biodiversity and ecosystems;

b. Prevention of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment is carried out by: (1) handling of pollution and environmental damage, (2) household waste management and plastic waste, (3) elimination and replacement of mercury, especially in location of small scale gold miners (ASGM), and (4) construction of facilities integrated processing of B3 waste and medical waste;

- c. Recovery of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment life, which is carried out by: (1) restoration and restoration of peatlands and burnt areas, (2) restoration of ex-mining land and land contaminated with B3 waste, (3) restoration of ecosystem damage and coastal and marine environment, including mangrove ecosystems, coral reefs, and seagrass beds, (4) restoration of endangered species habitat, and (5) increasing population of endangered plant and animal species (TSL);
- d. Institutional strengthening and law enforcement in the field of natural resources and the environment, which is carried out by: (1) strengthening regulations and institutions in the field of natural resources and the environment at the center and regions, (2) strengthening the system of permits, supervision, and security management of natural resources and the environment, and (3) strengthening criminal, civil and mediation mechanisms in law enforcement processes the field of natural resources and the environment.

Strategy to realize the policy direction of increasing resilience disasters and climate include:

- a. Disaster management is carried out by: (1) strengthening disaster risk reduction plan through reduction action plans disaster risks nationally and regionally which will be integrated with climate change adaptation action plan and (2) integration of cooperation between related to policies and spatial planning based on disaster risk and implementation of disaster management;
- b. Improvement of climate resilience carried out by Implementation National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN-API) in priority sectors through water security protection in risky areas.

Strategies to achieve low carbon development policies includes:

- a. Sustainable land restoration which is carried out by: (1) peatland restoration and management, (2) forest and land rehabilitation and (3) reducing the rate of deforestation;
- b. Waste management is carried out through: (1) waste management

- households and (2) liquid waste management;
- c. Development of a green industry that is carried out through: (1) conservation and audit of energy use in industry, (2) application of process modification and technology, and (3) industrial waste management;
- d. Low coastal and marine carbon carried out through inventory and rehabilitation of coastal and marine ecosystems.

### **3.2. Direction of Policy and Strategy for Environmental Development and Forestry**

Policy directions and strategies for environmental and forestry development 2020-2024 consists of: (1) directions for spatial use of forest areas based on RKTN 2011-2030 and (2) development policy direction and strategy environment and forestry in 2020-2024.

#### **a. Directions for Space Utilization of Forest Areas**

Spatial directions for the use of forest areas are prepared based on the Law Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry and its derivatives. The said directives have been included in the National Level Forestry Plan (RKTN) and already set with Rules Minister Forestry Number P.41/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/2019 concerning the 2011 – 2030 National Level Forestry Plan (RKTN), which contains macro directions for utilization and use space/spatial and forest area potential for forestry development and development outside of forestry that uses forest areas on a scale nationally for a period of 20 years. The RKTN contains the Forestry Plan and Indicative Direction Map for the 2011-2030 National Level Forestry Plan. RKTN intended to serve as a reference in: (1) preparation of macro plans for forestry administration, (2) preparation of provincial level forestry plans, (3) preparation of forest management plans at the Forest Management Unit (KPH) level, (4) preparation of forestry development plans, (5) preparation of work plans for forest utilization, (6) coordination of long and medium term planning between sectors, and/or (7) control of forestry development activities.

Directions for spatial use of forest areas are grouped into 6 directions, with the following objectives:

#### **1. Area directives for conservation** are aimed at all conservation areas.

Its utilization is directed to the conservation of forest resources. In

Its management is based on protection, preservation and utilization sustainable and taking into account social, environmental and economic aspects;

**2. Area instructions for the protection of natural forests and peat ecosystems**

aimed at Protected Forests, peatlands with protected and functional functions cultivation outside critical land and rehabilitation targets, Production Forest and Forest Production that can be converted with the carrying capacity and capacity of the water system tall. Its utilization is directed at protecting natural forest and peat ecosystems as well as providing carbon. Utilization in the future can be carried out without abandoning its main purpose, for example for the utilization of environmental services, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), utilization of areas without reducing the protection function, water system and emission control;

**3. Area directions for rehabilitation** are aimed at Protected Forests, Forests

Convertible Production and Production Forests located on peatlands with critical and very critical criteria, prone/post flood-slide disaster Karhutla, as well as targets for Forest and Land Rehabilitation in national tourist destinations, Reclamation, Borrow-to-Use Permits for Forest Areas, as well as conservation areas with zoning/ rehabilitation blocks. Its utilization is directed at accelerating rehabilitation because the condition is in a critical watershed area and a former mining area through reclamation, revegetation and civil engineering techniques for soil and water conservation.

If the rehabilitation process has been completed, appropriate utilization can be carried out function and endeavored to empower the community with producing plants NTFPs;

**4. Area directives for corporate-based forest utilization are** addressed

in protected forests and production forests that have been burdened with utilization permits timber forest products – natural forest (HA), plantation forest (HT), ecosystem restoration (RE) and plans for utilization of natural forest permits, plantation forests and ecosystem restoration. Its utilization is directed at corporate-based forest utilization with various schemes, including IUPHHK-HA/HT/RE and partnerships with surrounding communities;

**5. Area directives for community-based utilization are** aimed at

protection forest and production forest that has been encumbered with a village forest/forest permit community/people's plantation forests and social forestry directives, as well as forests production with low water support capacity, and food/energy carrying capacity tall. Its utilization is directed to community-based forest utilization

with various schemes, including community plantation forests (HTR), forests community (HKm), village forest (HD), and partnerships. In this area it is hoped that community participation and access to forest resources will increase open; and

**6. Area directives for non-forestry** are aimed at protected forests, forests production and convertible production forests with settlement closures, paddy fields, and community dry land farming, public facilities and social facilities as well as convertible production forests with low water carrying capacity. Utilization of this area is an area that is prepared to fulfill land for the community and to meet the needs of the non-forestry sector.

The process is still carried out through procedures in accordance with regulatory provisions applicable laws.

Based on the directives above, the distribution of directions for spatial utilization of the area forest by area function is presented in the table below:

Table 3.1 Distribution of spatial directions for forest area utilization by function area

Utilization Instructions	Area Function (million ha)					Amount
	HK	HL	HP			
			Unlimited	Fixed	Conversions	
Areas for Conservation	26,42					26,42
Area for Protection of Natural Forests and Peat Ecosystems		24,30	5,83	4,02	6,86	41,00
Priority Areas Rehabilitation	1,0	1,82	0,39	0,38	0,37	3,96
Area for Forest Utilization Corporate Based		0,47	15,86	19,62	1,43	37,38
Area for Forest Utilization Community Based		2,59	4,45	4,37	1,76	13,16
Area for Non Forestry	-	0,49	0,26	0,81	2,43	4,00
<b>Amount</b>	<b>27,42</b>	<b>29,66</b>	<b>26,79</b>	<b>29,20</b>	<b>12,85</b>	<b>125,92</b>

Source: RKTN 2011-2030 (KLHK 2019)

In principle, in forestry planning, the forest area will remain the same maintained and regional conflicts can be resolved. However, with there is a projected increase in land demand from various sectors as well as the existence of



dynamics of development in the region, it is necessary to optimize the area forests so as to achieve harmonization of multi-sectoral land needs in development national level in order to better guarantee legal certainty and business certainty in the sector forestry. The complexity of development dynamics can be analyzed through indications of proposals changes in forest areas in the context of reviewing the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW).

Optimization of the effective area of the forest area is carried out to maintain proportionate fulfillment of forest area and forest area on the island, which is based on the biophysical condition of the forest, determination of forest area taking into account spatial planning, environmental protection and management, national and regional development plans, disaster vulnerability, land and rights third party and community rights. The protected forest area is in the form of an area forests that have the function of protecting ecosystem services for water management, emissions, and high and very high biodiversity, as well as forest areas that have managed and has high potential and is feasible to manage. While the forest area convertible are forest areas where there are indications of community control others, settlements, transmigration, rice fields, ponds or public infrastructure as well as meeting the needs of other land-based sectors and infrastructure development national and regional public.

Optimization of this forest area is needed so that the existing forest area is completely intact stable, free from conflict and forestry development targets are still being met. On the basis of the above conditions, until 2030 the area of forest area will be in forests Limited production forest (HPT) and permanent production forest (HP) are estimated to be effective only about 80% utilization. It is suggested that 20% or around 7.51 million hectares forest area from the two utilization directions in the production forest allocated to accommodate the needs of community forest development, non-forestry sector interests and the provision of residential land. This scenario is part of the resolution of tenure conflicts that occur in forest areas. The total area allocated to support the aforementioned matters by 2030 is estimated to reach 13.07 million ha. The reduction in forest area in the spatial review process occurs in all area functions so as to maintain the target

the target of forestry development is still achieved, then optimization of forest areas is carried out, where in productive Convertible Production Forest (HPK) the land cover is still forested) its function is returned to become a Production Forest (MOBILE PHONE). With the scenario as above, in 2030 the area of forest will be

that can be utilized effectively is an area of 112.85 million hectares. Optimization results forest area until 2030 is shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Optimization of spatial directions for the use of forest areas in 2030

Optimization of spatial directions for the use of forest areas until 2030	Area function (million hectares)				Amount
	HK	HL	HP		
			Limited	Permanent	
Area for conservation	26.42	-	-	-	<b>26.42</b>
Areas for the protection of natural forests and peat ecosystems	-	24.30	5.83	4.02	<b>34.15</b>
Rehabilitation priority area	1.0	1.82	0.39	0.38	<b>3.59</b>
Areas for corporate-based forest utilization	-	0.47	15.86	19.62	<b>35.95</b>
Areas for community-based forest use	-	2.59	4.45	5.7	<b>12.74</b>
Areas for non-forestry	-	-	-	-	<b>13.07</b>
<b>Amount</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>29.18</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>29.72</b>	
<b>The effective area of the forest area is 2030</b>	<b>112.85</b>				

Source: RKTN 2011-2030 (KLHK 2019)

So, optimizing the spatial direction for the utilization of forest areas until 2030 is:

1. The effective area of the forest area to be maintained until 2030 is as large as May 112.85 million ha or 89.62% of the current total area (baseline 2019), while the area for non-forestry development is 13.07 million ha;
2. With a scenario like the one above, it also has implications for the area of forest area according to its function, namely: (1) Conservation Forest (HK) becomes an area of 27.42 million ha, (2) Protected Forest (HL) becomes an area of 29.18 million ha, (3) Limited Production Forest (HPT) to an area of 26.53 million hectares, and (4) Permanent Production Forest (HP) to area of 29.72 million hectares (meaning the total Production Forest (HPT + HP) becomes 56.25 million hectares).

#### **b. Policy Direction and Strategy for Environment and Forestry**

Policy directions and strategies for environmental and forestry development grouped as follows:

1. To achieve strategic goal 1 (SS-1), namely the realization of a quality living environment that is responsive to climate change, the policy directions and strategies include:

a) Prevention of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment

life carried out with strategies, namely:

1) Controlling air pollution through: (1) system development

monitoring of ambient air quality that operates continuously (AQMS)

in priority districts/cities, (2) monitoring control performance

air pollution to businesses and/or activities (companies), and (3)

data collection and assessment to determine the profile of the air quality index;

2) Controlling water pollution through: (1) construction of stations

monitoring the quality of river water that operates continuously in priority rivers, (ONLIMO)

(2) facilitating the construction of wastewater treatment in

Citarum river, (3) monitoring the performance of water pollution control

to businesses and/or activities (companies), (4) increase

supervision WWTP effluents in business units and/or activities at the source

polluters, and (5) data collection and assessment to find out the index profile

water quality;

3) Controlling coastal and marine pollution and damage through: (1) monitoring marine debris

and other sources of pollution, (2) monitoring the performance of seawater pollution control

for businesses and/or activities, especially in ports, (3) overcoming spill pollution oil and

pollution incidents damage to the coast and sea, and

(4) data collection and assessment to determine the seawater quality index profile;

4) Controlling pollution and damage to peatlands through: (1)

monitoring the peat management performance of businesses and/or activities

(companies), (2) facilitating the formation of independent villages concerned with peat in 12

province, (3) making peat hydrological unit maps with peat ecosystem characteristics, (4)

facilitating local government capacity building in preparing peat ecosystem protection and

management plans (RPPEG) in priority provinces and districts/cities, and (5) data collection

to determine the profile peat ecosystem quality index;

5) Controlling damage to open access land through: (1) Restoration

damage to open access land, (2) Formation of management institutions

open access land, (3) Calculation of Land Cover Quality Index, and

(4) Monitoring the performance of environmental management of businesses/activities

mining.

b) Prevention of pollution and damage to Natural Resources and the Environment

Life is carried out with a strategy, namely:

1) Improving waste handling through: (1) assessment of compliance

waste management targets in 400 districts/cities or around 70% of projection of waste generation based on Jakstranas, (2) assessment through the ADIPURA program in 350 districts/cities that have an index value the quality of the urban living environment/cleanliness is included in the good category (ADIPURA score > 71 points), (3) the processing of waste into raw materials and/or energy sources, and (4) the implementation of an integrated waste management system in 50 districts/cities, both scale communal and regional dengan method 3R ( Reuse, Reduce and Recycle ) or with technology other modern;

2) Reducing waste generation by around 30% of the projection

waste generation through: (1) assessment of target fulfillment waste reduction carried out by districts/cities based on Jakstranas, (2) application of packaging design, (3) facilitation and guidance of 8,434 units or 75 waste banks and establishment of master waste banks, (4) % of data baseline increase in income of garbage bank customers with a projection of around 15 % from baseline 2019, (5) increasing the number of waste processing business units, trash and recycling for circular economy, (6) strengthening engagement community and business commitments to prevention and reduction the volume of waste from the source, and (7) strengthening the government's commitment area for handling and reducing waste according to the target Jakstranas through the provision of a budget, increasing technical, institutional and human resource capacity for waste management;

3) Implement a reduction in the level of leakage of waste into the sea through handling waste in regencies/cities, conservation areas and coastal and marine priority tourist destinations that implement integrated waste processing;

4) Improving B3 management through: (1) developing an information system

and monitoring the management of B3 and POPs compounds, (2) monitoring management of the amount and type of B3 in circulation, (3) limitation and elimination of certain types of B3 compounds and POPs in accordance with the provisions that occurs, (4) increased efforts to eliminate the use of Mercury

at the Small Scale Gold Miner (ASGM) location, then replace it with the construction of a Mercury-free gold processing facility on site

licensed ASGM;

5) Verify B3 and Non-B3 waste management through: (1)

licensing services and emergency handling of B3 waste and (2)

construction of integrated B3 waste management facilities in each region;

6) Conduct guidance and performance evaluation of B3 waste and non-B3 waste management

through: (1) development of integrated B3 waste treatment facilities from health care facilities

(medical waste), (2) development of businesses and/or activities (industry) waste management

B3 is around 40% of the total number of industries in Indonesia, and (3)

utilization of B3 waste to obtain an economic value of around 20% of

baseline 2019;

7) Increasing the recovery of land contaminated with B3 waste from activities

institutions and non-institutions as well as implementing a waste emergency response system

B3 in all provinces in Indonesia.

c) Recovery of pollution and damage to natural resources and the environment which is carried out

with strategies, namely: (1) facilitation and coordination of recovery

The degraded Peat Hydrological Area (KHG) in 7 provinces is prone to forest and land fires with an area of 1.5 million hectares, (2) restoration

damage to open access land, such as abandoned land/bundled mine land

people and land contaminated with B3 waste, and (3) restoration of damage

coastal ecosystems, including seagrass beds, coral reefs, and coastal vegetation.

d) Improving the overall quality of the environment in every sector

development and in the regions, carried out with strategies namely: (1) prevention of environmental

impacts on regional and sector policies as well as businesses and/or activities through the

determination of the National Environmental Impact Assessment Plan, National Environmental DDDT,

KLHS and national ecoregion maps which are the government's reference, (2) increasing

awareness of sustainable development in determining and formulating development policies by

the government, both central and regional,

(3) increasing awareness of the private sector/business unit in realizing this

sustainable development through the management of environmental permits, AMDAL and

UKL/UPL, (4) land preparation for the development of the National Capital City (IKN)

through the completion of forest area clearance, including for TORA and other-

others, (5) preparation policy brief for concept Forest City in order to planning for the National Capital City (IKN) including environmental assessment documents strategic and other comprehensive planning documents which constitute an integral part of the IKN planning, (6) communication improvement, information and education (IEC) to increase awareness, understanding and public concern for environmental quality, (7) prevention environmental impacts of businesses and/or activities through strengthening the environmental impact assessment system as well as assessment and inspection of environmental documents, and (8) identification and mapping of environmental impacts of businesses and/or activities in areas with a high environmental service index.

e) Increasing resilience to climate change, which is implemented by strategy namely:

- 1) Climate change adaptation through: (1) preparation of data and information vulnerability and risk of climate change as well as recommendations on adaptation strategies climate change in the region to build economic, social and resilience livelihoods, ecosystems and landscapes, (2) encouraging the development of climate-resilient villages/kelurahans and expanding the scope of Program locations Climate Village (PROKLIM) for all districts/cities in each province, (3) developing SIDIK (Index Data Information System vulnerability) integrated with climate data and sector vulnerability data priority, and (4) perform monitoring, reporting and verification of implementation of the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) as well as the implementation of cross-sectoral integrated programs for adaptation to climate change;
- 2) Mitigation of climate change through: (1) monitoring of climate change mitigation in the context of implementing the NDC through preparing climate change mitigation policy tools and (2) determining control policies for reducing consumption of ozone depleting substances from baseline 2019;
- 3) Implementation of greenhouse gas inventory as well monitoring, reporting, verification and registry of mitigation actions at national and sub-national levels, through: (1) provision of GHG emission profile data and information (level, status, and trends) for 5 (five) sectors in line with the function of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as focal poin for climate change, (2) verification and action registry mitigation carried out by 5 (five) sectors, (3) reporting of greenhouse gas emissions

- glass nationally through annual GHG and MPV inventory reports, and internationally through reporting schemes National Communication, Biennial Update Report, Biennial Transparency Report and reporting other international organizations, and (4) development of approaches bottom up for implementation and reporting of GHG inventories carried out by subnational government (provincial, district and city);
- 4) The effectiveness of controlling forest and land fires (Karhutla) is carried out through efforts to prevent and combat Karhutla, including: (1) restoring the natural function of peatlands with wet, watery and swampy characteristics, (2) changing people's behavior through integrated counseling and integrated to improve the community's economy, (3) patrol prevention of Karhutla in an integrated manner with the target of Karhutla-prone villages, (4) coaching Manggala Agni and increasing the MPA's role as a team Karhutla extinguishers at IUPH in efforts to control Karhutla, (5) facilitation facilities, infrastructure, and other resources to all villages in the province which are prone to karhutla, (6) forming a task force for preventing and controlling karhutla with one command, (7) developing SIDIK (Vulnerability Index Data Information System) which is integrated with climate data and priority sector vulnerability data, (8) monitors, reports and verifies the implementation of NDC adaptation, Action Plan National Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) and program implementation cross-sector integration for adaptation to climate change, (9) strengthening early detection and early warning of karhutla incidents for improve response to Karhutla countermeasures, (10) technology operations early weather modification, and (11) increasing the speed of ground and air suppression efforts;
- 5) Preparation of a policy framework for resource mobilization (including incentive and financing schemes) for climate change and for climate change negotiation forums in international forums;
- 6) Community capacity building through increased understanding, knowledge, and climate change science, and low technology information carbon and dissemination of the importance of low development carbon in tackling climate change to the community.

- f) Controlling the rate of deforestation, which is pursued by the strategy of: (1) continuing Policy on Termination of Granting New Permits (PPIB, also known as Peta Moratorium) as stipulated by INPRES Number 5 of 2019 regarding PPIB of primary natural forest and peat land and improvement of governance manage primary natural forests and peatlands, (2) increase the area of land cover vegetated land through forest and land rehabilitation, (3) Tightening conversion of land functions by coordinating and harmonizing spatial use control with the provincial and district/city governments according to the spatial allocation plan that has been stipulated in the RTRW, (4) law enforcement in the field of LHK in the framework of preventing and taking action against illegal logging, forest encroachment and poor forest management practices others, (5) institutional strengthening and management capacity of the sector forestry at the site level in the form of FMUs, (6) application of a verification system timber legality (SVLK) consistently as a system for all wood products in the framework of eradicating illegal logging, and encouraging increasing legal timber trade, (7) establishing a Verification Agency Timber Legality (LVLK) as for issuing of Legality for Small and Medium Industry (IKM) or Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that produce products such as furniture and crafts, (8) improve the prevention and control of karhutla events which are entry point towards deforestation, especially large-scale land clearing which continue to non-forestry land use, and (9) utilize development of satellite technology in forest monitoring so that it is known when, where, and to what extent the land cover change occurred in an area areas such as SIMONTANA (National Forest Monitoring System).
- g) Recovery of watersheds and their ecosystems as well as protection of springs, which are pursued with strategies, namely: (1) increasing the area of forest and land rehabilitation, including in the planned area for the development of the National Capital City (IKN) as well as ecosystem restoration and mangrove/coastal rehabilitation, (2) reducing the risk of hydrological disasters (floods, landslides, erosion and sedimentation) through civil-technical soil and water conservation in the context of rehabilitation forests and land, (3) increase the effectiveness of management and protection upstream watershed in a sustainable manner to maintain the quality and capacity of the source water power, (4) controlling damage to inland waters as well as rescue



lakes and springs and their ecosystems in priority watersheds, (5) increase land cover through strengthening the participation of the community and the business world in reforestation/greening as well as rehabilitation and reclamation of ex-mining land and other abandoned lands, (6) developing forest plant seeds, sourcing superior seeds and quality seeds to ensure quality and distribution as well as the productivity of forest and land rehabilitation results, (7) increase management of protected forests at the site level (KPHL) in a sustainable and progressive manner, (8) increasing people's income in the business of non-timber forest product commodities (HHBK), and (9) improving the management of DAS, and increasing the capacity of watershed caring institutions/forums as well as lake caring institutions/communities as well as seeding forum institutions forest plants.

#### h) Improvement of conservation forest management and conservation efforts

biodiversity, species and genetics pursued with strategies, namely: (1) determining the status and function of the conservation area to guarantee effective management of conservation areas, especially areas of high conservation value ( ) as well as protection of high conservation value areas (2) digital diversity protection and outside conservation areas, (3) construction of animal protection and rescue centers wild, (4) protection and preservation and utilization of species diversity, genetics and TSL in a sustainable and sustainable manner, (5) system determination and sustainable biodiversity conservation funding mechanism as well as determining the mechanism of the biodiversity clearing house, (6) increasing the use of conservation area environmental services for non-nature tourism (permits) and for priority nature tourism destinations, marine tourism, (7) guaranteeing the effectiveness of natural tourism SAVE (science, academic, voluntary and education) KSA, KPA, TN and TB management, (8) increasing conservation partnerships with surrounding villages in in order to increase the community's productive business, (9) increase the effectiveness of the management of conservation areas in site level (KPHK) and handling "opened area" in a conservation area for the provision of protected space, (10) the construction of Ecosystem Areas Effective essential (KEE), especially inventory and value verification high biodiversity outside the conservation area, (11) reinforcement

protection and safeguarding of conservation forest areas to prevent loss of biodiversity, species and genetics, (12) preserving biodiversity and habitat restoration of endangered species as well determining corridors for essential ecosystem areas, (13) initiating establishment of independent conservation institutions at the site level such as PPK BLUD KPHK which has high potential for state revenue, and (14) ecosystem restoration in the planned area for the development of the National Capital City (IKN) including restoration of the ecosystem in the Tahura Bukit Soeharto conservation area which was affected by the proposed location for the National Capital City (IKN).

2. To realize strategic goal 2 (SS-2), namely achieving optimization

utilization of forest and environmental resources in accordance with carrying capacity and environmental capacity, the policy directions and strategies include:

a) Increasing the competitiveness of forest product products and industries and forestry businesses

others carried out with the following strategies: (1) coaching and control management of production forests and forest product industries, (2) orderly improvement administration of forest products and forestry fees, (3) increasing utilization cooperation and partnerships in production forests and management of production forest areas at site level, (4) increasing production forest businesses, both in natural forests and plantation forests as well as non-timber forest products, (5) increase in exports of forestry industry products, and processed wood industry business certified timber legality as well as production and forest environmental services businesses non-timber forest products (HHBK), (6) development and industrial development primary forest products in accordance with the principles cluster based industry through increase in investment value of environmental services business as well as issuance and/or expansion of business permits for primary industrial timber and non-timber forest products, (7) improvement of planning for sustainable production forest management including directions for utilization in production forests that have not yet been burdened with permits, and new investments including the effectiveness of production forest management at the site level (KPHP) which sustainable and more advanced, (8) increasing the contribution of the LHK sector to GDP by taking national from green economy into account the business results of corporations, Social Forestry, Clustering FMU and forest management results outside from Social Forestry into the value added contribution of the LHK sector for National GDP, and (9) facilitate the provision of guarantees for the legality of the results

timber forest (SVLK) and other wood products for Small and Medium Enterprises/Industry or even Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

- b) Increasing exports of forest products (timber and non-timber), TSL and Bioprospecting, carried out with the strategy of: (1) increasing exports of forest products (timber and non-timber) must still pay attention to the principles of forest management consistently sustainable, (2) increasing TSL exports and Bioprospecting with pay attention to scientific principles in its utilization by preventing damage or degradation of populations as well as species and genetic extinction, and (3) implementing new policies related to SVLK from business actors/Small and Medium Industries (IKM) in order to be able to penetrate the export market by providing financing for certification and document issuance

timber legality;

- c) Increasing the economic added value of conservation forest areas, which is implemented with the strategy of: (1) increasing non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from national park-based ecotourism activities, (2) strengthening supply chains and ecosystems related to the support of natural tourism destinations, especially the revitalization of natural tourism based on National Parks, (3) increasing partnerships with the business world and the community in the utilization of environmental services, and (4) increasing partnerships in the management and captivity of wild plants and animals and rare plants;

- d) Increase in Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from the environmental sector life and forestry which is pursued by intensification strategy and extensification of sources of state revenue from KLHK functional PNBP, includes: (1) forestry revenue, which originates from reforestation funds, use of forest areas, provision of forest resources, income from IIUPH natural forests and plantation forests, as well as utilization of environmental services from water and energy and (2) revenue from fees and fines, consisting of entrance fees for natural tourism objects, fees for capturing/taking/transporting TSL, compensation for stands, settlement of environmental disputes, and collection of natural tourism concession permits.

3. To realize the third strategic goal (SS-3), namely the achievement of existence, function and distribution of forest benefits in an equitable and sustainable manner, then the direction policies and strategies, including:

- a) Defending the forest area in accordance with the stipulations in the RKTN

2011-2030 implemented with the strategy of: (1) increasing control over the use and utilization of forest areas in accordance with the provisions set forth occurs, (2) accelerate the strengthening, arrangement and settlement of status determination of all forest areas that are legally and actually recognized, (3) complete the resolution of forestry tenure problems and conflicts other forestry, (4) to synergize and coordinate with the government areas for controlling spatial use in accordance with the RTRW, especially land conversion in disaster-prone watersheds and forest areas that are not included in the 2011-2030 RKTN directives to be transferred to non-forestry developments, (5) strengthening the management of areas with national protected functions and areas of high conservation value and value high stock (high conservation value and high stock value, (6) preparation and provision of comprehensive, intact and forestry plans sustainable for the parties as a basis for policy making and forest management plans in 34 provinces, (7) updating data and information sources national forest force and KPH including emission data Forest area for TORA and for plans for the State Capital (IKN) as well as other information related to changes in the function and allotment of forest areas, and (8) setup policy brief for concept Forest City in the context of Mother's planning State City (IKN) including the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) document which is an integral part of the IKN planning;

- b) Strengthening the economy of poor community groups around forests that are just and sustainable, which is pursued with the following strategies: (1) completion Forest area clearance for TORA (Agrarian Reform Object Land) along with the entire process of changing its function and designation and (2) increasing the empowerment of TORA beneficiary communities in the context of utilizing the land that has been received;
- c) Improving access to forest management for both men and women in a fair and equal manner which is pursued by the following strategies: (1) preparing preconditions for access to social forestry management/permits in the Forest scheme Village (HD), Community Forestry (HKm), Community Plantation Forest (HTR), Conservation Partnership (KK) and Social Forestry Forest Utilization Permit (IPHPS), (2) facilitation of performance improvement and added value of forest products and services the environment from social forestry group business development as well as from customary forests,

(3) facilitation of handling for the resolution of tenure conflict cases on

Forest areas and the determination of legal aspects of customary forests, and (4) improvement environmental partnerships and community participation in the form of group strengthening social forestry through mentoring, business capacity building, health insurance capital to marketing results.

4. To realize the fourth strategic goal (SS-4), namely the implementation of governance

good environmental and forestry development management and innovation as well as competitive

Ministry of Environment and Forestry human resources competencies, the policy directions and strategies

include: a) Strengthening of accountable, responsive and responsive management of the development of the LHK sector

excellent service, which is pursued with the following strategies: (1) prepare

changes in regulations, institutions/organizations and work procedures of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are appropriate

with the framework of bureaucratic reform that has been set by the government

accompanied by the implementation of bureaucratic reform, HR management and governance

excellent organization, (2) harmonization of strategic policies, standardization

management and engineering in the field of LHK and the establishment of laws and regulations in

the field of KLHK, (3) make systematic efforts to increase internal service satisfaction and public

services from all work units within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the

central and regional levels; (4) improvement of coordination and planning services as well as

evaluation of LHK development and coordination

effective foreign cooperation; (5) improvement of development control

LHK in each eco region including Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi,

Maluku and the Papua ecoregion; (6) orderly improvement of administrative management

Ministry of Environment and Forestry finance, and financing of revolving fund facilities and performance levels

efficient and accountable financial management with all work units; (7) improve the orderly

administration of public services, administration, housekeeping, management of archives,

equipment and state-owned goods in an accountable manner as well as goods and services

procurement services as well as KLHK licensing services;

b) Increased efficiency, transparency and accountability of KLHK's financial performance,

carried out with the strategy of improving financial management

that complies with all rules that apply to the internal control system

government to obtain a WTP (Unqualified) opinion on

KLHK's financial reports;

- c) Implementation of KLHK's bureaucratic reform for good governance, which is implemented with a strategy: (1) reform and change fundamental to the government administration system in the field of LHK includes The 3 target components of bureaucratic reform are capacity and accountability KLHK's organizational performance, clean and KKN-free government and quality public services and (2) carry out basic reforms and changes on the government administration system in the LHK sector includes 8 process components as levers of bureaucratic reform, namely the application of change management, arrangement of laws and regulations, arrangement and strengthening of the organization, strengthening of governance, accountability and supervision, as well as structuring the HR management system, and quality improvement public service;
- d) Improving the quality and effectiveness of the management of all forest areas, which carried out with the strategy of: (1) increasing the effectiveness of the entire management forest areas, both conservation forest areas (HK), protected forests (HL), forests production (HP) and special purpose forest areas (KHDTK) and (2) increasing facilitation for the operationalization and independence of FMUs including human resource capacity, facilities and infrastructure, regulations and institutions, as well as decentralization of authority in driving business at the site level;
- e) Increasing the effectiveness of environmental and forestry law enforcement pursued with the strategy of: (1) increasing the settlement of criminal cases LHK through courts, (2) improve environmental dispute resolution Live through court and out of court, (3) increase in handling complaints, supervision and administrative sanctions for businesses and/or activities (companies) with regard to compliance with environmental permits and laws and regulations related to the LHK sector, (4) increasing prevention and safeguarding of forests through the implementation of forest security operations and the distribution of illegal forest products, and (5) capacity building of human resources including PPNS and PPLH for effectiveness enforcement of LHK laws and regulations;
- f) Improving the quality of public services by utilizing technology information and communication in the era of digital industrialization 4.0 for work processes efficient, effective, transparent and accountable which is pursued with the following strategies: (1) building and developing an Electronic-Based Government System

(SPBE), (2) improve the service quality and capacity of KLHK's on-line data and information systems accompanied by the provision of statistical data and KLHK information that is valid and easy to access, (3) strengthening the data system and information through the KLHK's one map policy ( one map policy ) for integration spatial planning which includes policies, plans, programs and activities development, and (4) increase the satisfaction of public relations services, between institutions, and the mass media through broadcasting, reporting and dissemination of information on the development of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry;

g) Creation and utilization of research and development products

(R & D) that are innovative and implementable, which are pursued with the following strategies: (1) creating LHK R&D products according to demands and needs performance improvement as well as solutions to actual problems faced by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, including forest management, added value of forest products, environmental quality, socio-economic, policy and climate change as well as regional thematic R&D, (2) provision Science and Technology (Science and Technology) R&D products for improvement community capacity regarding forest management, value added forest products and automatic identification systems for wood, bamboo and rattan to support law enforcement in the field of LHK, (3) improvement of management of referral laboratories for testing environmental quality parameters and environmental quality quality standards, natural silk laboratories, forest management and laboratories mercury and environmental metrology, and (4) optimizing the function of forest areas With a Special Purpose (KHDTK) as an LHK Science and Technology pilot for the scope of results forests, environmental services, and biodiversity;

h) Improving education and training as well as LHK counseling for

increase the productivity and competitiveness of LHK human resources, which is pursued by the strategy of: (1) increasing the implementation of education and training (Training) for LHK apparatus and non-apparatus of LHK including developing the capacity of human resources to Competency certified human resources for LHK officials, (2) improve the implementation of community training capable of managing the environment and forestry in a sustainable manner for forest farmer groups and communities community as well as carrying out action movements for institutions/communities and units formal education, (3) increasing counseling and empowering the capacity of the main actors and LHK business actors, including forest farmer groups (KTH) Mandiri, Internship training institute for self-help forestry businesses

community (LP2UKS), wanawiyata widyakarya and extension workers  
 a reliable companion, (4) increasing the capacity of LHK human resources through  
 industry-oriented and entrepreneurial vocational training, vocational education  
 students and LHK HR capacity at the site level, and (5) development arrangements  
 SDM LHK which includes a road map ( road map ) HR competency development  
 KLHK apparatus, non-LHK apparatus and LHK HR certified competence;

- i) Improvement of organizational operational oversight and accountability, which is pursued by the strategy  
 of: (1) evaluating the implementation of SAKIP and SPIP maturity levels for all work units within the  
 scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, (2) supervising cases of violations indicating  
 KKN, (3) monitoring  
 and evaluating the application of corruption-free areas and integrity zones as  
 efforts to prevent corruption within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and (4) carry out supervision  
 professionalism for the quality of performance of all work units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

### 3.3. Regulatory Framework

In order to carry out the LHK development program during 2020-  
 2024, a regulatory framework is needed to achieve the set strategic goals. The regulatory framework is  
 generally directed at facilitating, encouraging and regulating the behavior of the community and all state  
 administrators within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to achieve state goals. In addition, things that  
 need to be considered in the framework of preparing a regulatory framework are: (1) regulations that  
 produced has considered the aspects of benefits and costs, (2) the regulation  
 was formed also taking into account the principles of forming regulations as stipulated  
 applicable laws and regulations, (3) the regulations needed are those  
 support policies in RPJMN 2020-2024, KLHK Strategic Plan 2020-2024, annual RKP  
 during the 2020-2024 period, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Work Plan and the direction of the  
 President, and (4) the process of forming regulations has involved the participation of stakeholders (   
 stakeholders ) .

In the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan (Renstra) for 2020-2024, the regulatory  
 framework prepared refers to the national legislation program, which includes the Draft  
 Laws and Draft Government Regulations as well as draft regulations  
 its derivatives or implementing regulations. The direction of the regulatory framework is adjusted  
 with the needs of the KLHK organization, and aimed at: (1) Revision/change  
 regulations, (2) Revocation of regulations, and (3) Formation of new regulations. With



consideration of these matters, then the direction of the regulatory framework and/or needs KLHK regulations, namely:

1. Formation of new regulations, consisting of laws, government regulations, Presidential Regulations and Ministerial Regulations;
2. Revision of regulations, only consisting of Ministerial Regulations and Director General Regulations, while there are no revision plans for other regulations; and
3. Meanwhile, there is no need for the repeal and cancellation of regulations.

Table 3.3 Directions of the regulatory framework and/or regulatory needs of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2020-2024

No.	Direction of regulatory framework and/or regulatory needs	Amount	MOEF work unit																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
<b>I</b>	<b>New Regulation</b>	<b>71</b>	7	3	3	4	28	12	2											
1	Law	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Rules Government	8	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
3	Presidential decree	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>4</b>	<b>Ministerial Regulations</b>	<b>61</b>	7	-	-	2	5	1	1	4	28	11	2							
<b>II</b>	<b>Regulation Revision</b>	<b>55</b>	6	3	4	6	2	1	11	-	21	-								
1	Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Rules Government	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Presidential decree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Ministerial Regulations	49	6	3	-	4	5	2	1	7	-	21	-							
5	Director General Regulations	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Amount *)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>								

\*) Details of each new regulation and revised regulations are presented in the Appendix Note:

Work Units within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, namely: 1=KSDAE; 2=PDASHL; 3=PHLHK; 4=PKTL; 5=BLI; 6=PPIs; 7=PSKL; 8=PSLB3; 9=PPKL; and 10=BP2SDM.

### 3.4. Institutional Framework

The institutional framework is a set of ministries/agencies (structure organization, management, and management of the state civil apparatus) used

to achieve the vision and mission of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in accordance with its authority and duties and functions KLHK.

With regard to the institutional framework, the principles will be implemented include:

1. In line with national development policies and strategic environmental developments;

2. In line with the applicable laws and regulations;
3. Paying attention to the division of authority or government affairs between central government and local government, especially concurrent affairs;
4. Pay attention to the principle of benefits and support the achievement of results ( outcome) from development programs;
5. Conducted with transparent, participatory and accountable principles, as well as pay attention to the efficiency and effectiveness of the budget;
6. Establish collaboration with multi-parties or collaborative related parties;
7. As much as possible to limit the formation of new institutions and/or reorganization, unless otherwise determined by the government, then the institutional framework will be improved accordingly.

In this 2020-2024 Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan document, the institutional framework of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry still based on the provisions that are still in effect today, only below

The Minister is added to the Deputy Ministerial structure and hence the institutional changes

KLHK will be determined further, when the latest policy has been published from the President

related to this. Taking into account the considerations above, the following is a picture of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry based on Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) provided that there is an additional Deputy

Ministerial structure, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry organization with Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number: P.18 /MenLHK-II/2015 Concerning Organization and Working Procedures

KLHK, as follows:

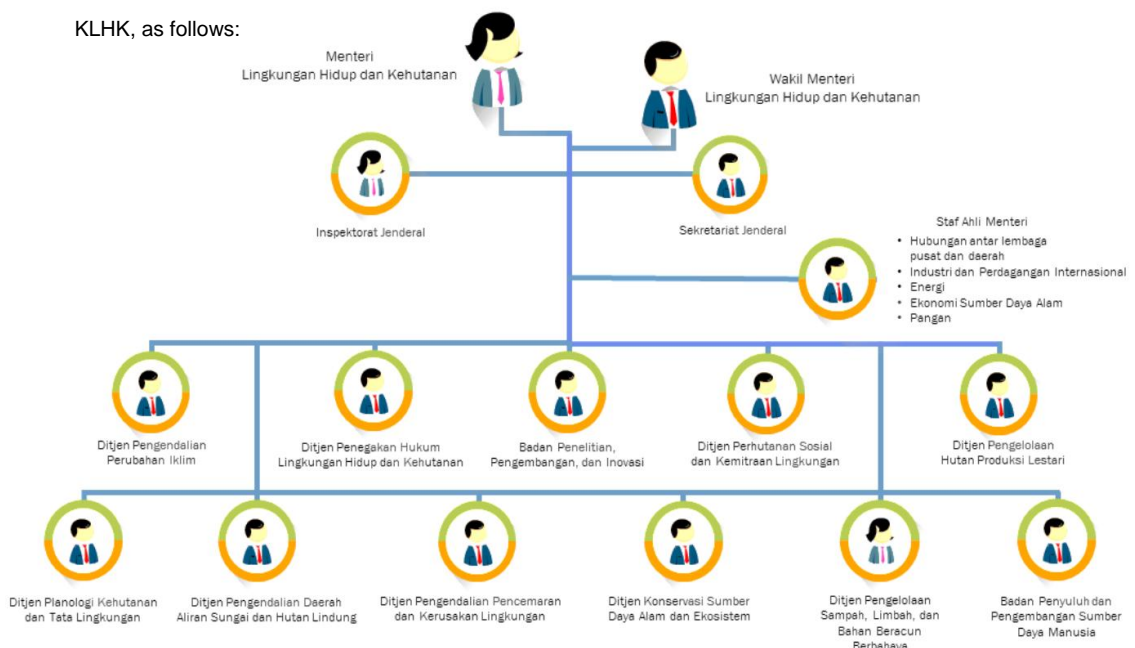


Figure 3.1. Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)

### 3.5. Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming (mainstreaming) in the 2020-2024 RPJMN has been established as a form of innovative and adaptive development, so that it can become a catalyst development towards a prosperous and just society. Mainstreaming of course it will color and become an integral part of the sector and regional development, while still paying attention to environmental sustainability and ensure its implementation in an inclusive manner. In addition, mainstreaming will accelerate the achievement of targets from a development focus, and ultimately aim to provide equitable and fair access to development by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of governance as well as adaptability to environmental factors.

external environment. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan (Rensta) for 2020-2024 contains 4 (four) mainstreaming (mainstreaming), where between one mainstreaming with the others are interrelated and support each other, with the details as following.

#### 1. Mainstreaming of Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development is development that can meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations, by prioritizing well-being which includes three dimensions, namely social, economic and environmental. Sustainable development is basically a tool and means to achieve the national development agenda, including the environmental and social sectors forestry sector (LHK) which requires the participation and collaboration of all parties. Sustainable development covers 17 interrelated goals including: disaster vulnerability and climate change, and good governance. The 2020-2024 RPJMN has prioritized 118 Development Goals targets Sustainable (SDG's).

#### 2. Gender Mainstreaming (PUG)

Gender mainstreaming (PUG) is a strategy to integrate gender perspective into development, starting from policy formulation, planning, budgeting, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of PUG is to guarantee the creation of access, participation, control, and development benefits KLHK for every society that is balanced between women and men.

PUG's policy direction is the embodiment of gender equality, so that it is capable creating a more just and equitable development for all Indonesian people, strategies that are pursued are: (1) reducing the gap between men and women

women in accessing and controlling resources, (2) participating in all development processes and decision-making as well as in obtaining benefits from development, (3) strengthening stakeholder understanding and commitment, coordinating PUG implementation, both planning and budgeting implementation gender responsive (PPRG) as well as strengthening policies and regulations that are gender responsive, (4) provision and utilization of disaggregated data and facilities and infrastructure that is gender responsive, and (5) developing innovations to facilitate PUG implementation.

### 3. Mainstreaming of Social and Cultural Capital

Mainstreaming social and cultural capital is the internalization of values and utilization of cultural wealth to support the entire development process.

Traditional knowledge ( local knowledge ), local culture ( local wisdom ), social institutions in society as the embodiment of the socio-cultural values of the community must be consideration in the process of planning and formulating policies and programs National development. This socio-cultural mainstreaming is purposeful and oriented in appreciation of the cultural treasures of society, as well as efforts to preserve and promote national culture.

### 4. Mainstreaming Digital Transformation

Mainstreaming digital transformation is an effort to optimize the role of digital technology in increasing the nation's competitiveness and as one of sources of future economic growth in Indonesia. Mainstreaming strategy digital transformation consists of aspects of ecosystem stabilization (supply) , utilization (demand), and management big data .



*"Waste handling is not only the authority of the government, but every community must play a role in reducing waste. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is active in inviting the community to clean up and manage waste"*

Directorate Secretariat Documentation  
General PSLB3



## CHAPTER IV

## PERFORMANCE TARGETS AND FUNDING FRAMEWORK

## 4.1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry Performance Targets

Strategic Targets (SS) that have been set are conditions that will be achieved over the next five year period as a result of the results/impact ( ) of one program or a combination of programs that have been implemented by all work units within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Key Performance Indicators

(IKU) of each of the 2020-2024 KLHK strategic goals are presented as follows:

Table 4.1 KLHK performance targets for 2020-2024 based on Strategic Targets and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

THAT	Strategic Targets and Indicators Performance	Unit	Baseline 2019	2020-2024 Performance Targets				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>SS-1: Realization of Quality Environment and Forests that are Responsive to Climate change</b>								
1	Quality Index Environment (ICLH)	Points	66,56	68,71	68,96	69,22	69,48	69,74
2	Emission Reduction Greenhouse Gases (GHG) which Verified on Forestry and Waste Sector	%		16,28	16,75	17,22	17,38	17,54
3	Speed Deceleration Deforestation	Million ha	0,44	0,44	0,43	0,38	0,33	0,31
4	Performance Index Management Trash (IKPS)	Points	50,9	61	63	65	67	70
5	Deep Land Area the watershed Restored the conditions	A thousand ha	207	90	220	230	230	230
6	Area Area Conservation Value Height (High Conservation Values)	Million ha	28	15,60	13,80	10,30	12,10	18,20

THAT	Strategic Targets and Indicators Performance	Unit	Baseline 2019	2020-2024 Performance Targets				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

**SS-2: Achievement of Optimizing the Utilization of Forest Resources and the Environment in accordance with Carrying Capacity and Capacity of the Environment**

7	Sector Contribution Environment and Forestry to GDP National	Rp. Trillion	104,12	103	106	109	112	115
8	Produce Export Value Forest, TSL and Bioprospecting	US\$ Billion	12	12	13	14	15	16
9	Value Increases Reception Non Country Tax (PNBP) MOEF function	Rp. Trillion	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,5

**SS-3: Preservation of Existence, Function and Equitable Distribution of Forest Benefits and Sustainable**

10	Area of forest area with Entitlement Status	Million ha	88 million ha (70.4% of baseline 125 million ha)	5	10	10	9	3
11	Area of the forest area Released for TORA (Tanah Reform Object agrarian)	A thousand ha	1.57 million ha	130	600	600	600	600
12	Area of the forest area Managed by Public	he has	4.000,000 500,000	1.000,000 1.250,000	750,000 500,000			

**SS-4: Implementation of Good Environmental and Forestry Development Governance and Innovation and Competitive LHK HR Competence**

13	Effectiveness Index Management Forest area	Points	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5
14	Number of LHK Cases Addressed through Enforcement Law	Case	586	1.429	2.267	2.567	2.962	3.220
15	Index System Government Electronics Based (SPBE)	Points	3,43	3,50	3,55	3,60	3,65	3,70



THAT	Strategic Targets and Indicators Performance	Unit	Baseline 2019	2020-2024 Performance Targets				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
16	Results of R&D that Innovative and/or Implementative	Product	23	52	70	80	90	100
17	Index Productivity and HR Competitiveness LHK	Points	-	70	72	75	78	80
18	Performance Value Reform Bureaucracy	Points	75,34	77	79	81	83	85
19	WTP Opinion above Financial statements KLHK	Opinion WTP	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Maturity Levels SPIP KLHK	Level	3	3	3	3	4	4

#### 4.2. Indication of MoEF Project Targets to Support National Priorities (PN) in RPJMN 2020-2024

To support the development agenda or national priorities set out in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, priority projects are prepared in each Echelon I development program within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This project is structured to make the targets in the 2020-2024 RPJMN more concrete in resolving development issues, measurable and the benefits directly felt by the community. these projects is a project that has strategic value and high leverage to achieve targets of the national priority (PN) RPJMN 2020-2024. In practice, of course will involve other ministries/agencies (K/L), regional governments, state-owned enterprises (BUMN), private business entities and the community.

The funding is carried out by integrating steps between funding sources through K/L spending and other funding sources such as subsidies, transfers to regions, communities, BUMN and other funding sources. In addition, steps are also being taken to encourage innovation in financing schemes (innovative financing) such as Government and Business Entity Cooperation (PPP), blended finance, green finance serta output based transfer and grants to the regions. In the implementation, KLHK projects and funding indications can be updated via RKP taking into account implementation readiness, including updating the amount

and sources of funding in accordance with the direction of the President. This is to ensure that the MoEF project that supports the PN RPJMN 2020-2024 can be implemented more effectively effective and efficient in accordance with development developments.

In addition, this KLHK project can become a development control tool development goals and targets in the PN RPJMN 2020-2024 can be continuously monitored and controlled. In total, 103 KLHK projects have been planned along with indications of targets, locations and indications of funding that support the 2020-2024 PN RPJMN with details are presented in the following tables.

Table 4.2 Indication of KLHK project targets for management support programs in PN RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
1	Standard design documents (SNI and special standards (documents))	20	20	06	General Secretariat
2	Standard implementation document (document)	25	25	06	General Secretariat
3	Application of environmentally friendly labels for the procurement of goods and services (units)	5	25	06	General Secretariat
4	Implementation strategy document achievement of targets for sustainable consumption and production patterns (TPB 12) (document)	2	2	06	General Secretariat

Table 4.3 Indication of KLHK project targets for sustainable forest management programs

PN RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I	
		2020	2024			
1	Production of timber forest products (natural forest, plantation forest (including energy forest), community forest, HTR, etc. (million m3))	47	60	01	PHPL	
2	Development of wood-based forestry industry (million m3)	45	45	01	PHPL	
3	Market Development and Improvement Timber Forest Product Supply Chain (document)	1	1	01	PHPL	
4	Primary industry development non-timber based forestry (unit)	6	7	01	PHPL	
5	FMPUs that are in the Advanced category (units) 6	10	100	01, 06	PHPL	
	NTFP Production (tons)	450.000	310.000	453.000	01	PHPL
7	Plantation / enrichment of forests Production (ha)			01, 06	PHPL	
8	Rehabilitation of forest and land vegetatively (ha)	56.000	171.000	01, 06	PDASHL	

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
9	Forest and land rehabilitation technical civil (unit)	3.000	23.000	01, 06	PDASHL
10	Mangrove/beach forest rehabilitation (ha)	1.000	6.000	06	PDASHL
11	Strengthening of mangrove working groups and mangrove care forums (provinces)	34	34	06	PDASHL
12	Forest and land rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems in the area IKN (ha)	1.500	1.500	02	PDASHL
13	FMUs that are in the advanced category (units)	10	50	01, 06	PDASHL
14	NTFP Production (tonnes)	3.000	3.000	01	PDASHL
15	Development of a realtime watershed data and information system (system)	1	1	06	PDASHL
16	Capacity building for watershed care institutions/forums (institutions/forums)	34	34	06	PDASHL
17	Participatory inventory and verification of areas with high diversity value (million ha)	70	70	01, 06	KSDAE
18	Consolidation (precondition) status and function as well as assessment of the effectiveness of conservation areas (KK units)	552	552	01, 06	KSDAE
19	Development of the Clearing House Biodiversity (Data node)	4	5	06	KSDAE
20	Management of problems in conservation areas ( area) (million ha) opened	1,8	1,8	01, 06	KSDAE
21	Community empowerment in conservation areas (village)	500	4.500	01, 06	KSDAE
22	Utilization of conservation forest environmental services (water, geothermal, and carbon) (unit)	20	100	01	KSDAE
23	Development of biodiversity utilization entities (units)	1.800	1.800	01, 06	KSDAE
24	Development of ecotourism and marine tourism in conservation areas (Bahari: TN Wakatobi, TN Bunaken, TN Takabonerate) (units)	3	3	01	KSDAE
25	Development of ecotourism with the concept of SAVE (Science, Academic, Voluntary, Education) = TN Komodo, Alas Purwo National Park, Baluran National Park, TWA Kamojang, Gunung Leuser National Park (unit)	7	7	01	KSDAE

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
26	Development of national parks and natural tourism parks as support for priority tourist destinations (units)	15	15	01	KSDAE
27	Biodiversity conservation funding mechanisms (systems)	1	1	06	KSDAE
28	Development of biodiversity protection and preservation entities (units)	1.000	1.000	01, 06	KSDAE
29	Wildlife protection and rescue (unit)	5	5	06	KSDAE
30	Forest and land rehabilitation as well ecosystem restoration in the area IKN (ha)	1.200	1.200	02	KSDAE
31	Total area verified as Protected Species and Genetic Diversity TSL	70	70	06	KSDAE
32	Identification of forest area mapping with a high environmental service index (million ha)	65	65	01, 06	PKTL
33	Implementation of forest area release for TORA (ha)	130.000	2.530.000	03	PKTL
34	Determination/consolidation of forest areas, especially in conservation areas (million ha)	1	3,6 (2022)	01, 06	PKTL
35	Planning and determination of forest areas (million ha)	4	33,5	01, 06	PKTL
36	Preparation of capital land from forest area (ha)	175.000	-	02	PKTL
37	Granting access to forest area management by the community (ha)	500.000	4.000.000	03	PSKL
38	Capacity Building (Manage Region, Institution, and Business) Community Groups (groups)	2.077	3.250	03	PSKL
39	Investment/business partnerships (partners)	125	225	03	PSKL
40	Value added product industry (centres)	14	14	03	PSKL
41	Marketing/Promotion of products social forestry (group)	50	50	03	PSKL
42	Formation of forest farmer groups (KTH) independently for productive business development for community groups (units)	100	500	03	BP2SDM
43	Capacity building of extension workers and/or a reliable companion for community groups (people)	5.000	7.500	03	BP2SDM
44	Forest Area Security Operations	100	180	06	PHLHK
45	Illegal Forest Product Circulation Operations	110	400	06	PHLHK

Table 4.4 Indication of KLHK project targets for scientific research and innovation programs  
and technology in the PN RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
1	Implementation of Forest Products Science and Technology, Environmental Services, and Biodiversity (units)	0	10	01	BECOME
2	Development of AIKO Application System (automatic wood identification tool) to support Law Enforcement in the field of LHK (type)	0	1.350	06	BECOME
3	Application of LHK Science and Technology to increase capacity (product)	33	65	06	BECOME

Table 4.5 Indication of KLHK project targets for vocational education and training programs  
in the PN RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
1	LHK HR capacity building at the site level (person)	2.310	3.210	01	BP2SDM
2	Implementation of vocational training for technical personnel in the field of LHK which is industry-oriented and entrepreneurial (people)	7.000	7.000	03	BP2SDM
3	Competency improvement and LHK HR Certification	7.000	7.000	03	BP2SDM
4	Forestry vocational technical personnel available (people)	472	473	03	BP2SDM
5	Implementation of SKKNI-based Vocational Education	472	473	03	BP2SDM
6	Capacity building and community awareness in environmental management (unit)	518	1.080	06	BP2SDM
7	Establishment and development of community self-help forestry business apprenticeship training institutions / LP2UKS for the Community (unit) (establishment of wanawiyata widyakarya)	10	50	03	BP2SDM
8	Establishment and development of community self-help forestry business apprenticeship training institutions / LP2UKS for the community as accredited training institutions (units)	0	250	03	BP2SDM

Table 4.6 Indication of KLHK project targets for the environmental quality program in PN

RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
1	Strengthening, planning, protecting and managing the environment (province)	5	34	06	PKTL
2	Field verification of areas with a high environmental service index (province)	7	34	01, 06	PKTL
3	KLHS whose quality is guaranteed based on carrying capacity (KLHS)	30	150	06	PKTL
4	Preparation of land for the capital city from forest areas (Policy brief IKN) (document)	1	-	02	PKTL
5	Strengthening of the environmental impact assessment system as well as assessment and examination of environmental documents (reports)	3	3	06	PKTL
6	Environmental Disputes resolved (cases)	46	140	06	PHLHK
7	Businesses and/or activities that are monitored for compliance with the Regulations LHK field (company)	1.000	2.100	06	PHLHK
8	PPLH whose capacity was increased (people)	200	900	06	PHLHK
9	LHK crime cases resolved up to P21 (case)	173	400	06	PHLHK
10	PPNS LHK whose capacities were increased (people)	210	1.000	06	PHLHK
11	Provision of mercury-free gold processing facilities in ASGM areas (units)	5	5	06	PSLB3
12	B3 waste treatment facilities from sources of health care facilities (units)	5	7	06	PSLB3
13	Recovery of contaminated land B3 non-institutional waste (tons)	10.000	100.000	06	PSLB3
14	Improved land restoration contaminated by B3 waste due to institutional activities (tonnes)	250.000	1.100.000	06	PSLB3
15	Increasing the number of reductions national waste generation (million tonnes)	5,65	33,31	06	PSLB3
16	Increased number of treatments national waste generation (million tonnes)	19,26	95,60	06	PSLB3
17	Manufacture of waste-based fuels/ Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	0	1	06	PSLB3
18	Automatic air quality monitoring (Location)	10	114	06	PPKL

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
19	Number of industries that meet emission quality standards (Companies)	1.668	3.750	06	PPKL
20	Waste water treatment facilities in Citarum river (units)	4	20	06	PPKL
21	Automatic water quality monitoring (Location)	71	579	06	PPKL
22	Number of businesses and/or activities that meet wastewater quality standards (Company)	1.668	3.750	06	PPKL
23	Water pollution control facilities (units)	49	50	06	PPKL
24	Supervision Effluent WWTP, IPLT, and Leachate TPA (district/city)	0	60	06	PPKL
25	Number of coastal and marine locations whose ecosystem functions have been restored (locations)	4	10	06	PPKL
26	Seawater quality monitoring (province)	34	34	06	PPKL
27	Number of ports implementing coastal and marine pollution control (Ports)	20	50	06	PPKL
28	Marine debris monitoring and (location) coastal clean up	40	80	06	PPKL
29	Pollution control oil spills and incidents of pollution damage to the coast and sea (location)	2	10	06	PPKL
30	Increase in the area of abandoned former mining community that was recovered (Hectares)	77,5	427,5	06	PPKL
31	Number of industries implementing mine damage control and mine reclamation (Company)	80	113	06	PPKL
32	Area of peatland facilitated by peat restoration in 7 provinces prone to forest fires (Hectares)	300.000	1.500.000	06	PPKL
33	Area of restored peatland from degradation (Hectares)	1.800	141.800	06	PPKL
34	Formation of an independent caring village peat in 7 priority provinces of peat restoration (village)	75	375	06	PPKL
35	Formation of independent villages concerned with peat in 12 Provinces (villages)	60	300	06	PPKL
36	Number of businesses and/or activities that meet the peat ecosystem restoration requirements (Companies)	300	500	06	PPKL
37	Construction of a mercury research laboratory and environmental metrology (research laboratory)	1	0	06	BECOME
38	Environmental laboratory certification (certificate)	0	6	06	BECOME
39	Lake (lake) damage control	15	15	01	PDASHL

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
40	Increasing the effectiveness of essential ecosystem management (KEE units)	9	55	01	KSDAE
41	Established and functioning essential ecosystem management institutions (KEE units)	9	55	06	KSDAE

Table 4.7 Indication of KLHK project targets for disaster resilience and change programs climate in the PN RPJMN 2020-2024

No	MOEF project	Target indication		PN RPJMN	WEEK I
		2020	2024		
1	Decreasing Consumption of Destructive Materials Ozone (ODP ton)	23,56	25,25	06	PPI
2	Forest Fire Prevention and Land (days)	1.200	1.200	06	PPI
3	Forest Fire Management and Land (sorty)	170	170	06	PPI

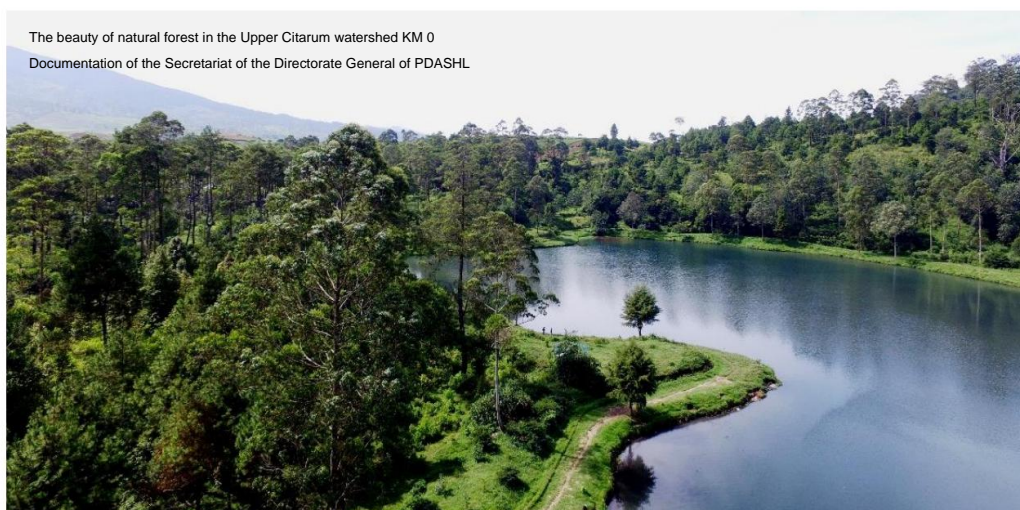




Table 4.8 Indication of KLHK project targets for Strategic Priority Projects (

Major Project /MP)

RPJMN 2020-2024 along with indications of funding

No. MP	Priority Project Strategic (MP)	MOEF project	target indication	Funding indication
210	Destination Priority Tourism : Lake Toba Dskt, Borobudur Lombok Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Manado-Likupang, Wakatobi, King Ampat, Bromo Tengger-Semeru, Bangka Belitung and Morotai	<p>a. Development of National Parks and Nature Tourism Parks as support for priority tourist destinations b. Ecotourism development with SAVE concept</p> <p>(Science, Academic, Voluntary, Education)</p> <p>c. Development of ecotourism and marine tourism in Conservation Areas</p>	25 Areas Conservation at 10 Priority tourism destinations	- STATE BUDGET - Private - BUMN - PPP
39	Industrial area in Outside Java and 31 smelters	Market development and supply chain improvement for timber forest products	Legislation related to market development and supply chain improvement for timber forest products through the opening of limited log export faucets in Kab. Penajam Paser	- STATE BUDGET - Private - BUMN - PPP
10	State Capitals (IKN)	<p>a. Preparation of land for the capital city from forest areas b. Forest and land rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration in the IKN area a. Organizing vocational</p>	Utara and Kab. Kutai Kartanegara, Prov. East Kalimantan	- STATE BUDGET - BUMN - PPP
17	Vocational education and training for industry 4.0	<p>training for technical personnel in the field of LHK which is industry-oriented and entrepreneurial b. LHK HR competence and certification enhancement</p> <p>c. Available forestry vocational technical personnel d. Implementation of SKKNI-based vocational education (Indonesian National Work Competency Standards)</p>	Middle and high skilled workers by 43.1%	- STATE BUDGET

No. MP	Priority Project Strategic (Major Project)	MOEF project	target indication	Funding indication
36	Recovery of 4 critical watersheds	a. Rehabilitation of forest and land vegetatively b. Civil technical forest and land rehabilitation a. Construction of an Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Center	critical watershed in Prov. Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java and North Sumatra	- STATE BUDGET
38	Construction of B3 waste treatment facilities	for the Kalimantan Region b. Construction of an Integrated Hazardous Waste Treatment Center for Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua Regions c. Construction of an Integrated B3 Waste Treatment Center for the East Java Region  d. B3 waste processing facilities from health service facilities a. Automatic air quality monitoring b. Automatic	Processed B3 waste capacity is 26,880 tonnes/year	- STATE BUDGET - Private - PPP
39	Strengthening disaster early warning systems	water quality monitoring c. Construction of a mercury research laboratory and environmental metrology	a. 114 AQMS units b. 579 units ONLIMO 1 laboratory  c.	- STATE BUDGET

#### 4.3. Funding Framework

To carry out the policy directions, strategies and development programs of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as well as to achieve performance targets in accordance with the Key Performance Indicators of each each of the strategic goals above, requires the support of a funding framework that is adequate, both sourced from APBN (Pure Rupiah and Open Tax State Income (PNBP)), Special Allocation Funds (DAK), grants, Government and Business Entity Cooperation (PPP), as well as banking and non-banking. Funding comes from APBN will be prioritized on the achievement of targeted programs and activities provide results/impact to improve the welfare of society.

The budget allocation plan in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 is based on concept money follow program, especially priority programs and priority activities which are in line with the national priority programs that have been defined in the RPJMN

2020-2024. The funding scenario is still intended for non-operational spending (not including salary expenditure and office operations) taking into account infrastructure development needs, institutional capacity, human resources, potential and LHK's contribution to the national and regional economy during 2020-2024.

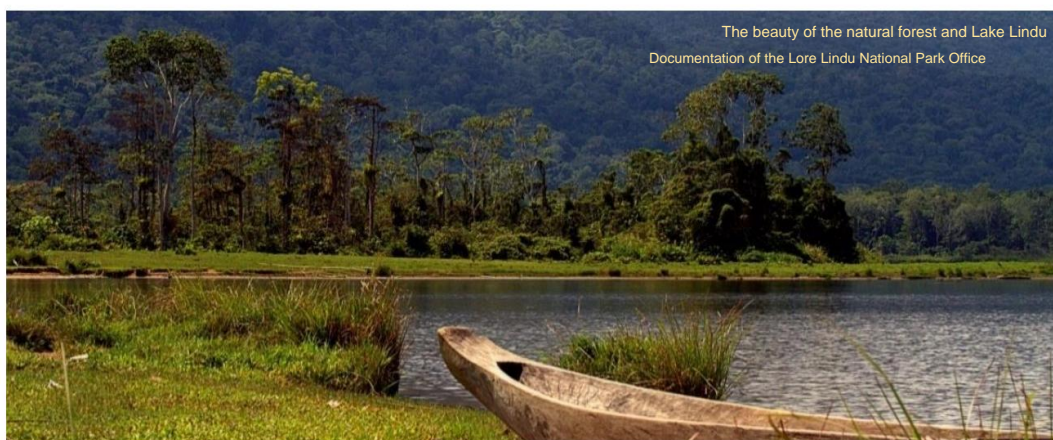
As for the budget allocation plan for the development program of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020-2024 in the amount of IDR 87,905,939,407.85 with details as follows following.

Table 4.9 The total planned budget allocation for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for 2020-2024

No	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Development Program	Total 2020-2024 (Rp. thousand)
1	Management Support Program	21.294.315.740,50
2	Sustainable Forest Management Program	44.563.304.972,35
3	Science and Technology Research and Innovation Program	554,896.005,00
4	Vocational Education and Training Program	1.329.657.517,00
5	Environmental Quality Program	18.659.122.360,00
6	Disaster Resilience and Change Program Climate	1.504.642.813,00
<b>Total 2020-2024 Budget Allocation Plan *)</b>		<b>87.905.939.407,85</b>

Information :

\*) Details of expenditure allocation for each Ministry of Environment and Forestry development program above are presented in the attachment to the planning matrix Ministry of Environment and Forestry strategy for 2020-2024.





*“SDM unggul merupakan syarat wajib untuk Indonesia maju. KLHK berturut andil dalam mencetak SDM unggul dalam bidang pengelolaan, perencanaan, dan perlindungan lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan melalui pendidikan vokasi”*

Dokumentasi M Desby Aditya  
Biro Perencanaan



B.B.V

CLOSING

Strategic Plan (Renstra) Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) 2020-2024 is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry development planning document for the 2020-2024 period, which is the elaboration of the Medium Term Development Plan National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, as mandated in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. In Strategic Plan KLHK 2020-2024 has formulated systematic steps into the vision formulation and mission, objectives, strategic goals, to programs and activities with measurable performance targets that are aligned and support the realization of the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President, namely: **"The Realization of a Progressive Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent and Has a Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation"**.

In line with the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President above, and refers to the mandated duties, functions and authorities of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as has been stipulated in laws and regulations, the formulation of KLHK's Vision is :

**"The Realization of Sustainability of Forest Resources and the Environment for Community Welfare"** in support of **"The Realization of Indonesia Forward Sovereign, Independent and Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation"**. In the KLHK Vision statement above, there are two keywords, namely **Sustainability** and **Prosperity**, with the following meanings: (1)

**Sustainability** means that the development carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry must be able to maintain the preservation of forest resources, quality of the environment, economic and social life of the community and promote inclusive development accompanied by the implementation of development governance that is able to increase the quality and level of the lives of Indonesian people, both men and women, from one generation to another the next generation and (2) **Prosperity** means achieving quality improvement and standard of living of the Indonesian people, both men and women, fairly and equivalent.

The hope that one wants to achieve and one that wants to be changed is the KLHK's Vision for five the coming year, reflected in the 4 pillars of the KLHK's strategic objectives as follows: (1) **Environment Pillar**, namely the quality of the environment and forests that are increasingly responsive to climate change, (2) **Economic Pillar**, namely optimizing

utilization of forest and environmental resources in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment, (3) **Social Pillars**, namely ensuring the existence, function and equitable and sustainable distribution of forest benefits, and (4) **Governance Pillar** namely governance and development innovation that is increasingly competitive.

These hopes are realized through the cumulative achievements of all development programs carried out by all work units within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with efficient, effective and accountable. Therefore, the successful implementation of KLHK's development programs and activities is largely determined by the capacity and quality of performance of the leadership down to the executive ranks in all work units within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, both at the central and regional levels. The instrument for assessing it can be seen from concrete evidence), achievement of results/impact ( outcome/impact which will eventually cumulatively contribute to the achievement of the Key Performance Indicators and their respective targets each strategic target that has been set. To measure the level of success the intended performance, monitoring, evaluation, control and supervision are carried out as well as followed by performance audits on a regular basis, so that the performance is known and/or those who have not reached the target, then continue to take steps to improve and improve performance as appropriate.

In the end, just by asking for the mercy of ALLAH SWT, may all development efforts and all the expectations that have been mandated to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to be realized during the upcoming 2020-2024 period, would be able to be realized optimally and responsibly, until the end result is real provide welfare for all Indonesian people.

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ttd

SITI NURBAYA

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MAMAN KUSNANDAR







# APPENDIX I: MATRIX MOEF STRATEGIC PLAN YEAR 2020-2024

## MOEF STRATEGY PLAN MATRIX FOR 2020-2024

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/ IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)				
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY							IDR 13,470,483,171.70	IDR 17,766,616,165.10	IDR 16,998,875,629.30	IDR 20,202,912,367.00	IDR 19,467,052,074.75	
Realization The Environment and Forests Quality too Acceptance To Climate change	Quality Index Environment (ICLH)	Points	68,71	68,96	69,22	69,48	69,74					
	Emission Reduction Verified GHG on Forestry and Waste Sector	% (percent)	16,28	16,75	17,22	17,38	17,54					
	Speed Deceleration Deforestation	Million Hectares	0,44	0,43	0,38	0,33	0,31					
	Performance Index Waste management	Points	61	63	65	67	70					
	Inner Land Area Watershed that has been restored	Hectares	90,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	230,000					
	Area Area Conservation Value High (HCV)	Million Hectares	15,6	13,8	10,3	12,1	18,2					
	Achievement of Optimization of Economic Benefits of Forest Resources and the Environment in accordance with the Carrying Capacity of the Environmental Capacity.	Sector Contribution LHK to GDP National	Trillion Rupiah	103	106	109	112	115				
	Value Increase Export of Forest Products, TSL, and Bioprospecting	US\$ Billion	12	13	14	15	16					
	Value Increase Functional PNPB KLHK	Trillion Rupiah	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,5					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)				
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023
Guard Existence, Function and Equitable and Sustainable Distribution of Forests	Area of Forest Area with Status Determination (100%)	Million Hectares	5	10	10	9	3					
	Extent of Forest Area Released for TORA	Thousand Acre	130	600	600	600	600					
	Forest area Managed by Public	Thousand Acre	500	1,000	1,250	750	500					
Implementation Governance and Innovation  Development Good Environment and Forestry, and  HR Competence Empowered LHK  competitive	Effectiveness Index Management Forest Area	Points	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5					
	Number of LHK Cases Handled Through Enforcement Law	Case	1,429	2,267	2,567	2,962	3,220					
	index system Based Government Electronic	Points	3,50	3,55	3,60	3,65	3,70					
	R&D results Innovative and/or Implementative	Product	52	70	80	90	100					
	Performance Value Bureaucratic Reform	Points	77	79	81	83	85					
	Top WTP opinion Financial statements KLHK	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1					
	HR Productivity and Competitiveness Index LHK	Points	70	72	75	78	80					
	SPIP Maturity Level KLHK	Level	Level 3	Level 3	Level 3	Level 4	Level 4					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)				
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023
029.WA PROGRAM : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT							IDR 3,779,654,921.00	IDR 4,012,294,339.00	IDR 4,241,075,123.50	IDR 4,487,065,057.00	IDR 4,774,226,300.00	
Increased governance in the LHK sector that is accountable, responsive and has excellent service	Reform Index KLHK bureaucracy	Points	77	79	81	83	85					
	Satisfaction Level Internal Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
	Satisfaction Level Public service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
	Disclosure Value Public Information KLHK by the Commission Information Center (KIP)	Points	75	78	80	82	85					
	Opinion against Financial statements KLHK	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1					
	Quality Index Value KLHK policy	Points	70	75	80	80	85					
	Inspectorate General's SAKIP score	Points	82	83	84	85	86					
	Value of SAKIP DG PHPL	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
	Value of SAKIP DG PDASHL	Points	75	77	80	83	85					
	Value of SAKIP DG KSDAE	Points	78	78,5	79	79,5	80					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/ IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Value of SAKIP Dijen PKTL	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
		Value of SAKIP BLI	Points	81	81	81	81	82					
		BP2SDM SAKIP value	Points	72	74	76	78	80					
		Value of SAKIP DG PSKL	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
		Value of SAKIP DG PHLHK	Points	72	74	76	78	80					
		Value of SAKIP Directorate General of PPI	Points	78	79	79	80	81					
		Value of SAKIP DG PSLB3	Points	77	77,5	78,5	79	80					
		Value of SAKIP DG PPKL	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
Supervision the intern Provide Value Add and Increase operational Organization		BPK-RI Opinion on LK BA 029	Score	4	4	4	4	4					
		Component Value Strengthening Supervision Bureaucratic Reform KLHK	Points	8	8,5	9	9,3	9,6					
		Number of Work Units KLHK Predicated Free Territory Corruption	work unit	5	9	13	17	21					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		SPIP Maturity Level KLHK	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Accountability Value Government agencies	Points	72	76	80	83	86					
	increasing Productivity and HR Competitiveness LHK	Certification and HR Competence LHK	People	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000					
ACTIVITY 5367 : BROADCASTING AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT							IDR 10,094,400.00	IDR 10,599,119.00	IDR 11,129,075.00	IDR 11,682,571.00	IDR 30,364,519.00		
	Implementation Service Connection Society and Effective information	Agenda Setting and Schedule Implementation Organized Public Relations Activities	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Relationship Services Society and Interrelationships Institution	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		Positive Reporting of Medium Mass	Announcement	3,000	3,250	3,500	3,750	4,000					
		PPID Service Value based KIP assessment	Points	80	82	84	86	88					
ACTIVITY 5368 : PROVISION OF DATA AND INFORMATION KLHK							IDR 29,608,818.00	IDR 24,471,865.00	IDR 27,744,551.00	IDR 29,610,956.00	IDR 33,479,550.00		
	Increasing the quality of service and capacity of data systems and	Data and Information KLHK (IKLH, Statistics, SLHI, Forest Status)	Documents	4	3	4	3	4					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKL/ IKP/ IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
information Ministry		Satisfaction Level Data Services and Information Systems KLHK	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		index system Based Government Electronics (SPBE)	Points	3,50	3,55	3,60	3,65	3,70					
		Number of Visits <small>Ministry of Environment and Forestry website</small>	Visitors	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000					
ACTIVITY 5369 : COORDINATION OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES							IDR 60,408,640.00	IDR 51,498,227.00	IDR 31,064,450.00	IDR 33,170,900.00	IDR 35,487,990.00		
The implementation of development planning and evaluation services  effective LHK		<small>Ministry of Environment and Forestry SAMP value</small>	Points	72	74	76	78	80					
		Satisfaction Level Service Planning	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5370: IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF EQUIPMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF LHK							IDR 268,646,040.00	IDR 295,510,644.00	IDR 325,061,708.00	IDR 357,567,880.00	IDR 393,324,667.00		
The implementation of public services, administration, housekeeping and management  equipment KLHK		Satisfaction Level Public Services	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		KLHK archive management performance level	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		Satisfaction Level Procurement Services Goods/Services	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		Satisfaction Level Licensing Services KLHK	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		Documents Accountable Management of BMN	Documents BMN	6	6	6	6	6					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/ IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)							
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
ACTIVITY 5371 : ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT FINANCING							IDR 68,350,000.00	IDR 71,766,000.00	IDR 75,355,000.00	IDR 79,123,000.00	IDR 83,079,000.00				
	Commitment value funding facility funds rolling	The amount of funds distributed	Billion Rupiah	500	500	500	500	500							
		Total Receipt Non-Tax Country (PNBP)/Revenue	Billion Rupiah	124	128	116	98	89							
		Satisfaction Level Distribution Services Funds that Distributed To Field Partner Forestry	Points	4	4	4	4	4							
ACTIVITY 5372 : CONSTRUCTION AND COORDINATION OF FOREIGN COOPERATION							IDR 14,504,909.00	IDR 15,955,400.00	IDR 17,550,940.00	IDR 19,306,033.00	IDR 21,061,126.00				
	Fulfillment Support Relationships and External Cooperation State For Entire Program KLHK	Results Document Cooperation Analysis Bilateral, Multilateral, Intra Regions and Community Organizations Stranger	Documents	30	30	30	30	30							
		Agreement Document International	Documents	5	5	5	5	5							
ACTIVITY 5373 : JAVA ECOREGION CONTROL							IDR 15,615,572.00	IDR 17,175,400.00	IDR 18,892,640.00	IDR 20,781,704.00	IDR 22,859,672.00				
	It's under control Development Environment and Forestry in each Ecoregion	Inventory and Calculation Results Support and Capacity in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2							
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2							



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5374: CONTROL OF THE BALI NUSRA ECOREGION									IDR 15,192,308.00	IDR 16,048,495.00	IDR 15,690,625.00	IDR 17,458,687.00	IDR 18,284,554.00
	It's under control Development Environment and Forestry in Bali and Nusa ecoregions Southeast	Inventory and Calculation Results Support and Capacity in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5375: CONTROL OF THE KALIMANTAN ECOREGION									IDR 14,822,952.00	IDR 23,350,000.00	IDR 23,450,000.00	IDR 23,550,000.00	IDR 24,300,000.00
	It's under control Development Environment and Forestry in each Ecoregion	Inventory and Calculation Results Support and Capacity in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5376: CONTROL OF THE SULAWESI AND MALUKU ECOREGIONS									IDR 17,294,515.00	IDR 20,454,018.00	IDR 24,224,820.00	IDR 28,729,784.00	IDR 34,115,744.00
	It's under control Development Environment and Forestry in each Ecoregion	Inventory and Calculation Results Support and Capacity in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5378: CONTROL OF THE PAPUA ECOREGION									IDR 13,935,688.00	IDR 16,862,357.00	IDR 18,970,889.00	IDR 20,354,482.00	IDR 22,590,130.00
	It's under control Development Environment	Inventory Results and Calculations Support and	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	and Forestry in each Ecoregion	Capacity in Ecoregion Area											
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5379 : CONTROL OF THE SUMATRA ECOREGION							IDR 17,464,340.00	IDR 19,210,774.00	IDR 21,131,850.00	IDR 23,245,036.00	IDR 25,569,541.00		
	It's under control Development of LH and Forestry in each ecoregion	Inventory Results and Calculations Support and Capacity in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Management Plan Natural Resources Environment in Ecoregion Area	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
		Evaluation result Implementation LHK Development and Implementation Strategic Program LHK	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Satisfaction Level Public against P3E Service	Points	4	4	4	4	4					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)								
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
ACTIVITY 5380: IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LHK							IDR 5,000,000.00	IDR 5,700,000.00	IDR 6,300,000.00	IDR 6,650,000.00	IDR 7,000,000.00					
	order Management MOEF Finance	WTP opinion for Financial statements <small>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</small>	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1								
		Percentage Value Increase <small>Ministry of Environment and Forestry PNPB through</small>	% (percent)	5	5	5	5	5								
		Governance Accountable														
		Percentage Debt Settlement KLHK (Baseline LHK Receivables in 2018 amounted to 3.9 Trillion Rupiah)	% (percent)	5	5	5	5	5								
		Performance Level Management Finance from All Working Units	% (percent)	90	90	90	90	90								
		Total Information Management MOEF Finance	Documents	1	1	1	1	1								
ACTIVITY 5381: IMPLEMENTATION OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LHK							IDR 9,983,800.00	IDR 12,074,427.00	IDR 14,489,313.00	IDR 17,387,175.00	IDR 20,864,610.00					
	Implementation Reform Bureaucracy, HR Management and Administration Excellent organization	Governance setting value	Points	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4								
		The value of structuring and strengthening the organization	Points	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8	4								
		Setup Value Management system Increasing HR Well	Points	13,3	13,5	13,7	13,85	14								

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Stakeholder satisfaction level for staffing services	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5382 : DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT													
	Availability Documents Standards (SNI and Special Standards) and its application	Satisfaction Level Provisioning Services Plan Document Standards (SNI and Special Standards) and Applying Labels Environmentally friendly	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
		Total Plan Standards (SNI and Special Standards) and its application	Documents	52	52	52	52	52					
ACTIVITY 5383 : DEVELOPING A RESEARCH OF POLICIES, LEGISLATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR													
	It's done Legal Services, Legal Assistance and Setup Quality legislation	Product of law	Rules	30	30	30	30	30					
		Amount of Matter and The Legal Aid Handled	Things	40	40	40	40	40					
		Setup Value Rules Invitation legislation	Points	5	5	5	5	5					
ACTIVITY 5859 : IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF LHK													
	Organized Policy Review Strategic and	Total Plan Strategic Policy	Documents Plan	12	12	12	12	12					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Quality Index Policy Ministry	Quality Index Policy Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Points	70	75	78	80	85					
ACTIVITY 5860 : IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY ENGINEERING													
							IDR 2,629,000.00	IDR 3,166,020.00	IDR 3,470,623.00	IDR 3,804,685.00	IDR 4,171,153.00		
	Implementation of effective and efficient management of facilities, equipment and technical infrastructure for forestry and the environment	NSPK Engineering LHK and its application	NPSK	3	3	3	3	3					
		Satisfaction Level Stakeholder against the NSPK Field Engineering LHK and Determination	Points	4	4	4	4	4					
ACTIVITY 5384 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES													
							IDR 60,938,603.00	IDR 61,786,270.00	IDR 62,486,270.00	IDR 63,186,290.00	IDR 63,886,290.00		
	Quality Assurance Supervision	Percentage Results Recommendations Internal Supervision which is followed up thoroughly	% (percent)	60	65	70	75	75					
		Percentage Results Recommendations BPK-RI audit which was thoroughly followed up	% (percent)	50	55	60	65	70					
		APIP Capability Value	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Implementation Value SAKIP Ijen	Points	82	83	84	85	86					
		SPIP Maturity Level Ijen	Level	3	3	3	4	4					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Quality Percentage Implementation Performance Inspectorate General's budget (from SMART-DJA Application)	Points	95	96	97	98	98					
		HR percentage Supervision that has followed competency standards	% (percent)	50	52	56	68	70					
		HR percentage Supervision that has a certificate supervision/technical	% (percent)	80	80	80	80	80					
ACTIVITY 5385 : PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION TO ENSURE QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY IN THE WORKING AREA OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATE I									IDR 4,873,270.00	IDR 5,313,440.00	IDR 5,413,440.00	IDR 5,513,440.00	IDR 5,613,440.00
	The surveillance Accountable	Accountable Oversight Index	Points	3	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8					
		Percentage Internal monitoring Risk Based	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					
		Percentage Compliance with PKPT	% (percent)	90	92	93	94	95					
		Activity Percentage Consulting	% (percent)	40	45	50	55	60					
		Report Percentage The surveillance On time	% (percent)	75	78	81	84	87					
		Review Value colleague	Points	84	84	86	86	88					

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)				
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023
ACTIVITY 5386 : PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION TO ENSURE QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY IN THE WORKING AREA OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATE II							IDR 4,939,058.00	IDR 5,379,228.00	IDR 5,479,228.00	IDR 5,579,228.00	IDR 5,679,228.00	
Client Satisfaction Supervision	Accountable Oversight Index	Points	3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8					
	Percentage Internal monitoring Risk Based	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					
	Percentage Compliance with PKPT	% (percent)	90	92	93	94	95					
	Activity Percentage Consulting	% (percent)	40	45	50	55	60					
	Report Percentage The surveillance On time	% (percent)	75	78	81	84	87					
	Review Value colleague	Points	84	84	86	86	88					
ACTIVITY 5387 : PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION TO ENSURE QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY IN THE WORKING AREA OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATE III							IDR 5,649,268.00	IDR 6,204,075.00	IDR 6,304,075.00	IDR 6,404,075.00	IDR 6,504,075.00	
Client Satisfaction Supervision	Accountable Oversight Index	Points	3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8					
	Percentage Internal monitoring Risk Based	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					
	Percentage Compliance with PKPT	% (percent)	90	92	93	94	95					
	Activity Percentage Consulting	% (percent)	40	45	50	55	60					



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Report Percentage The surveillance On time	% (percent)	75	78	81	84	87					
		Review Value colleague	Points	84	84	86	86	88					
ACTIVITY 5388 : PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION TO ENSURE QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY IN THE WORKING AREA OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATE IV									IDR 5,155,490.00	IDR 5,702,160.00	IDR 5,802,160.00	IDR 5,902,160.00	IDR 6,002,160.00
	Client Satisfaction Supervision	Accountable Oversight Index	Points	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,8						
		Percentage Internal monitoring Risk Based	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					
		Percentage Compliance with PKPT	% (percent)	90	92	93	94	95					
		Activity Percentage Consulting	% (percent)	40	45	50	55	60					
		Report Percentage The surveillance On time	% (percent)	75	78	81	84	87					
		Review Value colleague	Points	84	84	86	86	88					
ACTIVITY 5389: SUPERVISION OF VIOLATION CASES THAT INDICATED KKN									IDR 5,410,920.00	IDR 6,400,000.00	IDR 7,300,000.00	IDR 8,000,000.00	IDR 9,100,000.00
	Client Satisfaction Supervision	Percentage Complaint Follow-up community	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Percentage of work units The Ministry of Environment and Forestry implements Zones Integrity	% (percent)	15	35	55	80	100					
ACTIVITY 5440 : HR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT									IDR 20,690,350.00	IDR 22,148,000.00	IDR 22,748,000.00	IDR 23,248,000.00	IDR 23,848,000.00
	Availability of HR the LHK Competent	Development Map HR Competence LHK apparatus	Type Department	5	5	5	5	5					
		Development Map HR Component Non LHK apparatus	Type Department	5	5	5	5	5					
		Number of LHK HR Competency certified	People	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000					
ACTIVITY 5396 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION FOREST MANAGEMENT									IDR 181,251,533.00	IDR 183,564,034.00	IDR 185,947,414.00	IDR 188,403,843.00	IDR 189,559,769.00
	It's done Support Excellent management at the Directorate General Management Production forest sustainable	Value of SAKIP DG Forest Management Sustainable Production	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
		SPIP Maturity Level Director General of Management Production forest sustainable	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements Director General of Management Production forest Sustainability that is transparent and accountable	Report	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5403 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WATERSHED AND PROTECTED FOREST CONTROL							IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR		
							424,000,000.00	431,000,000.00	433,000,000.00	434,000,000.00	435,000,000.00		
The implementation of excellent management support at Directorate General Watershed and Forest Control protect	Performance Value Bureaucratic Reform (SAKIP) on Directorate General PDASHL	Points	75	77	80	83	85						
		SPIP maturity level	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements An orderly and accountable Directorate General of PDASHL	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5419 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM							IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR		
							1,084,861,940.00	1,161,961,940.00	1,239,061,940.00	1,316,161,940.00	1,393,261,940.00		
The realization of good governance reform in the environment Directorate KSDAE General	SAKIP value at Directorate General KSDAE	Points	78	78,5	79	79,5	80						
		SPIP Maturity Level	Level	3	3	3	3	4					
		Top WTP opinion Financial statements KLHK	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5432 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES SECRETARIAT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANOLGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE							IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR		
							253,178,801.00	266,876,692.00	282,551,677.00	300,322,618.00	322,166,198.00		
increasing Governance Government in Director General Environment PKTL is appropriate framework	Value of SAKIP DG PKTL	Points	79	80	81	82	83						
		SPIP Maturity Level Directorate General of PKTL	Level	3	3	3	3	4					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	reform bureaucracy	Financial statements An orderly and accountable PKTL Directorate General	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5390 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM AND OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH AGENCY SECRETARIAT, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION									IDR 452,214,659.00	IDR 494,062,253.00	IDR 525,668,698.00	IDR 561,170,568.00	IDR 600,062,625.00
	Organized management support  Echelon I	Agency SAKIP Value R&D and Innovation	Points	81	81	81	81	82					
		SPIP Maturity Level R&D Agency and Innovation	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements R&D Agency and Orderly and accountable innovation	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
	Implementation of KHDTK and Forest management and arrangement planning  Study	Increased management planning and arrangement of KHDTK and Research Forest	Report	0	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5439 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES									IDR 165,789,655.00	IDR 166,308,700.00	IDR 172,685,750.00	IDR 176,087,000.00	IDR 184,743,000.00
	The implementation of excellent management support at the Agency  Extension and Development HR	Agency SAKIP Value Extension and HR Development	Points	72	74	76	78	80					
		SPIP Maturity Level Advisory Body and HR Development	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements Advisory Body and Development of human resources in an orderly and accountable manner	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)				
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023
ACTIVITY 5413 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTRY, SOCIAL AND PARTNERSHIP ENVIRONMENT							IDR 108,947,505.00	IDR 120,965,625.00	IDR 150,569,864.50	IDR 167,526,851.00	IDR 187,139,536.00	
Its Organized Support  Excellent management on Directorate General Social Forestry and Partnerships Environment	SAKIP value Directorate General Social Forestry and Partnerships Environment	Points	79	80	81	82	83					
	SPIP Maturity Level Directorate General Social Forestry and Partnerships Environment	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
	Financial statements Directorate General Social Forestry and Partnerships An orderly and accountable environment	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5427 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FORESTRY							IDR 173,019,771.00	IDR 178,219,771.00	IDR 183,419,771.00	IDR 188,619,771.00	IDR 193,819,771.00	
The implementation of excellent management support at the Directorate General Enforcement Law Environmental and forestry	Value of SAKIP DG Law enforcement Environmental and forestry	Points	72	74	76	78	80					
	SPIP maturity level Director General of Enforcement Environmental law Life and Forestry	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
	Financial statements Director General of Enforcement Environmental law Life and Forestry	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5445 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL TASK DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE CONTROL							IDR 106,930,018.00	IDR 117,250,000.00	IDR 128,750,000.00	IDR 140,500,000.00	IDR 152,500,000.00		
PPI	Realization of reform of good governance within the Directorate General	Value of SAKIP Directorate General of PPI	Points	78	79	79	80	81					
		SPIP maturity level	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements An orderly and accountable PPI Directorate General	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5451 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WASTE, WASTE AND B3 MANAGEMENT							IDR 65,000,000.00	IDR 68,250,000.00	IDR 71,500,000.00	IDR 74,750,000.00	IDR 78,000,000.00		
Directorate General Management Waste and B3 Waste	The implementation of excellent management support at	SAKIP value Directorate General Waste management Waste and B3	Points	77	77,5	78,5	79	80					
		SPIP Maturity Level Directorate General Waste management Waste and B3	Level	3	3	3	4	4					
		Financial statements Directorate General Waste management Waste and B3 in an orderly and accountable manner	WTP Opinion	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5457 : MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER TECHNICAL DUTIES DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLLUTION AND DAMAGE CONTROL ENVIRONMENT							IDR 78,899,083.00	IDR 90,000,000.00	IDR 100,000,000.00	IDR 110,000,000.00	IDR 120,000,000.00		
PPKL	Increased reform of good governance within the Directorate General	SAKIP value Directorate General Control Pollution and Damage Environment	Points	79	80	81	82	83					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		SPIP Maturity Level Directorate General Control Pollution and Damage Environment	Level	3	3	3	3	4					
		Financial statements Director General of Control Pollution and Damage An orderly and accountable environment	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
PROGRAM 029.FF : SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT									IDR 7,547,498,909.70	IDR 8,480,390,375.10	IDR 9,052,096,515.80	IDR 9,503,849,900.00	IDR 9,979,469,271.75
	Increased productivity of production forests	The forest management units that plant are increasing every year	Unit	374	391	407	423	439					
	Increasing the variety of forestry businesses	Forest management unit that develops multi- business  forestry increases	Unit	3	4	5	6	7					
	Increased investment in the forestry sector	New investment in production forest	Unit	6	6	6	6	6					
	increasing Yield Export Value Timber Forest	The export value of forestry industry products has increased	USD Billion	9,25	9,5	9,75	10	10,5					
	Increased contribution of forest utilization fees to  forestry PNBP	Forestry fees from investastion the use of production forests increases	Trillion Rupiah	3,130	3,164	3,199	3,233	3,302					
		The production of timber forest products has increased	Million M3	47	50	55	57	60					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Increased community legal access to production forest concessions	The community's legal access to production forest concessions has increased	Hectares	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,000					
	Increasing the performance of forest management at the site level	Certified Forest Management Unit Average and good PHPL	Unit Management	325	340	355	370	385					
	Increasing the area of vegetation cover	Area of Forest Cover and Yield Land Rehabilitation	Hectares	90,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	230,000					
	Increased social welfare in the commodity business  Forestry	Production amount NTFPs from Forests protect	Ton	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000					
	Increasing management of protected forests at the site level in a sustainable manner	Number of KPHL with advanced category	KPHL	10	10	10	10	10					
	Recovery of land conditions in the watershed	Decreased percentage of critical land within the watershed	% (percent)	5,38	7,94	8,08	8,08	8,08					
	increasing Room Protection Diversity Vital	Area area verified as Protection Diversity Biological (accumulation)	Hectares	15.600.000	29.400.000	39.700.000	51.800.000	70.000.000					
	increasing Export Value Utilization of TSL	Total Export Value Utilization of TSL from captive breeding	Trillion Rupiah	2,00	4,05	6,15	8,30	10,50					
	increasing Service Management Environment Conservation and Sustainable use of TSL	Total Value of PNBP from Utilization Environmental Services Conservation area and TSL	Million Rupiah	200,000	410,000	630,000	860,000	1.100,000					



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	increasing Business Space for Community around the Area Conservation	Number of villages that have access to management of conservation areas and increased productive economic enterprises	Village	500	1.500	2.500	3.500	4.500					
	increasing Effectiveness Management Conservation Forest	Effectiveness Value Management Conservation area at 27 million Ha Conservation area	Points	52,5	55	57,5	60	62,5					
	The whole area recognized forest legally and actual	All forest areas are designated as forest areas (100% forest area designation  including conservation areas)	Million Hectares	5	10	10	9	3					
	Availability of Data and Information Resource Forest	Increasing the use of data and information on forest resources by the parties as a basis  drafting management policies and plans	Province	34	34	34	34	34					
	It's under control Usage Forest Area	All utilization and use of forest areas  in accordance with the applicable provisions	Applicant	300	300	300	300	300					
	Completion of forest area release for TORA	Extent of forest area released for TORA	Thousand Acre	130	600	600	600	600					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Availability comprehensive, intact and sustainable forestry planning	All forestry plans that are comprehensive, intact and sustainable are in accordance with applicable regulations	Province	34	34	34	34	34					
	an												
	Increased access to forest management by the community	The area of forest managed by the community increases every year	Hectares	500,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	750,000	500,000					
	increasing Number of Groups Effort Social Forestry (KUPS) which able to utilize and preserve forests and the environment	Number of Groups Forestry Business Social Services (KUPS) whose performance increases in the use and preservation of forests and the environment	Group	1.977	2.050	2.200	2.350	2.500					
	increasing Productivity and HR Competitiveness LHK	Training Institute Business Apprenticeship Public	Unit	110	220	330	440	550					
	Securing the forest from disturbance and threat	Total area of forest protected from disturbance and threat	Hectares	1,700,000	1,900,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,100,000					
ACTIVITY 5397 : ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTION FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING									IDR 64,567,393.00	IDR 65,253,612.00	IDR 52,743,964.00	IDR 53,621,042.00	IDR 54,534,886.00
	increasing Planning Management Production forest	KPHP that has a management plan	KPHP units	20	30	30	50	20					
		Broad command utilization in production forests that have not been burdened with permits	Million Hectares	7	6	5	4	3					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		New investment in production forest	Unit	6	6	6	6	6					
		KPHP was formed Kategori Maju	KPHP units	10	10	10	15	15					
ACTIVITY 5398 : INCREASING PRODUCTION FOREST BUSINESS									IDR 17,704,261.00	IDR 19,474,687.00	IDR 21,422,155.00	IDR 23,564,371.00	IDR 25,920,808.00
Increasing the performance and production of natural forests and forests plant	IUPHHK-HA and HT are active	Unit	374	391	407	423	439						
	IUPHHK-HA and HT who get a certificate of performance Medium PHPL and Well	Unit Management	325	340	355	370	385						
	Area of planting and enrichment in production forest	Hectares	310,000	378,000	403,000	428,000	453,000						
	Business Area Forest Utilization Production For Bioenergy	Hectares	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000						
	Production of timber forest products in production forests	Million M3	47	50	55	57	60						
	The total area of cultivation that is managed in partnership with the community	Hectares	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,000						
ACTIVITY 5399 : IMPROVEMENT OF FOREST PRODUCT ADMINISTRATION AND FORESTRY FEES									IDR 9,628,011.00	IDR 10,298,403.00	IDR 11,035,302.00	IDR 11,845,344.00	IDR 12,731,326.00
increasing Orderly Administration	Orderly permit holders implement results administration	Unit	269	275	281	287	293						

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Forest Products and Forestry Fee	forest by year RKT											
		Payer (WB) who regularly pays forestry fees from production forest utilization (based on targets	Required Pay	269	277	285	293	301					
		IKP that is not separated from post audit activities)											
		Professional workers in the field of forest utilization	People	160	160	160	160	160					
ACTIVITY 5400 : INCREASING FOREST ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES BUSINESS PRODUCTION AND NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPs)							IDR 9,328,261.00	IDR 8,336,087.00	IDR 9,169,695.00	IDR 10,086,665.00	IDR 11,095,331.00		
	Increased production of NTFPs and investment in environmental services businesses	Commodity production NTFPs increased	Ton	350,000	375,000	400,000	425,000	450,000					
		Development of business units for utilization of environmental services in production forests	Unit	3	4	5	6	7					
		Recovery area in production forest	Hectares	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	8,000					
ACTIVITY 5401 : ENHANCEMENT OF FORESTRY INDUSTRY BUSINESS							IDR 19,275,375.00	IDR 19,971,035.00	IDR 20,734,993.00	IDR 21,574,041.00	IDR 22,484,902.00		
	increasing Industrial Business Forestry	Production volume of processed wood certified for timber legality	Million M3	45	45	45	45	45					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Issuance of permits or expansion of business permits for timber and forest product primary industries NTFPs	Permit	36	36	37	37	37					
		MSMEs facilitated by SVLK certificates/surveillance	MSME units	160	200	150	100	100					
		Product Export Forestry Industry	Million Tons	15	15,5	16	16,5	17					
		Rules Related legislation Development Market and Repair Yield Supply Chain Timber Forest	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5404 : FOREST REHABILITATION AND RECLAMATION, LAND REHABILITATION AND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION									IDR 4,609,000,000.00	IDR 4,904,000,000.00	IDR 5,161,000,000.00	IDR 5,393,000,000.00	IDR 5,675,000,000.00
	Increasing the area of forest cover and land	Rehabilitation area forest and land	Hectares	90,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	230,000					
		Forest area mangroves/beaches	Hectares	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250					
		Forest and land rehabilitation area in IKN and surrounding watersheds	Hectares		1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000					
	Decreased sedimentation rate	Number of units technical civil buildings for forest and land rehabilitation	Unit	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5405 : PROTECTED FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT							IDR 75,000,000.00	IDR 79,000,000.00	IDR 83,000,000.00	IDR 87,000,000.00	IDR 91,000,000.00		
	Increasing the number of KPHL with advanced category	The number of KPHLs whose status has increased to become advanced KPHLs	KPHL	10	10	10	10	10					
	Increased contribution of NTFPs from protected forests	NTFP production	Ton	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000					
ACTIVITY 5406 : IMPLEMENTATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT							IDR 95,800,000.00	IDR 98,800,000.00	IDR 102,800,000.00	IDR 106,800,000.00	IDR 109,800,000.00		
	Availability of baseline information THE	Number of information monitoring of water management and flood EWS on Disaster-prone watersheds to support <i>real time</i> watershed information systems	THE	108	108	108	108	108					
		Number of institutions/forums concerned with watersheds whose capacity has increased	Institution/f the ears	34	34	34	34	34					
ACTIVITY 5607 : DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST PLANT SEEDS							IDR 213,000,000.00	IDR 224,000,000.00	IDR 233,000,000.00	IDR 243,000,000.00	IDR 254,000,000.00		
	increasing Quality and Distribution seed Forest Plants	Seed source area excellence built	Hectares	10	100	100	100	100					
		Number of quality seeds and productive seeds	boy	42.500,000	42.500,000	42.500,000	42.500,000	42.500,000					
		Number of seeds quality from seed source certified	grain	20,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5420 : PATTERN AND INFORMATION ON NATURE CONSERVATION							IDR 63,846,834.00	IDR 73,066,000.00	IDR 82,882,000.00	IDR 94,211,740.00	IDR 106,980,740.00		
	Guaranteed implementation of inventory and verification of high biodiversity in conservation areas	Wide forest area inventoried and verified with high diversity value in participatory (cumulative)	Hectares	7.663.359	11.514.563	15.555.110	21.108.767	27.053.946					
		Number of mechanisms biodiversity clearing house	Mechanism	1	1	1	1	1					
	Guaranteed determination (precondition) status and function of conservation areas to increase the value of effectiveness	Total unit area conservation carried out stabilization (precondition) status and function (cumulative)	Unit KK	30	60	90	120	150					
ACTIVITY 5421 : MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREAS							IDR 890,009,591.00	IDR 1,022,044,591.00	IDR 1,143,644,591.00	IDR 1,275,444,591.00	IDR 1,395,209,591.00		
	Ensuring the effectiveness of the management of nature reserve areas, nature conservation areas and hunting parks	Number of villages in Conservation area who receive assistance in the context of community empowerment	Village	500	1.000	1.500	2.000	2.500					
		The extent of granting access to traditional uses for communities in conservation areas through partnerships conservation	Hectares	50,000	140,000	230,000	320,000	400,000					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Guaranteed handling of opened area for provision room biodiversity protection	The area of the opened area in the conservation area handled	Hectares	1.298.500	541.000	526.000	511.000	495.000					
	Guaranteed increase in the effectiveness of area management conservation	Total Area Enhanced conservation Effectiveness Management	Unit KK	132	277	277	277	277					
ACTIVITY 5422 : SPECIES AND GENETIC CONSERVATION									IDR 191,250,000.00	IDR 199,625,000.00	IDR 208,000,000.00	IDR 216,375,000.00	IDR 224,750,000.00
	Guaranteed inventory and verification of biodiversity protection spaces inside and outside area conservation	Wide forest area inventoried and verified with high biodiversity value in a participatory manner	Million Hectares	15,6	29,4	39,7	51,8	70					
		Number of wildlife protection and rescue centers built	Unit	5	5	5	5	5					
	Ensuring the use of species diversity and genetics of plant and animal species sustainable and sustainable wildlife	Number of entities utilizing species and genetic diversity TSL	Entity	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800					
	Guaranteed protection and utilization of species and genetic diversity	Number of entities protection and Preservation of species and genetic diversity TSL	Entity	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000					



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	plants and wild animals sustainable												
	Guaranteed funding for sustainable biodiversity conservation	System count biodiversity conservation funding	Mechanism	1	1	1	1	1					
ACTIVITY 5423 : USE OF CONSERVATION AREAS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES							IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR		
							619,926,493.70	630,806,495.10	641,988,996.80	654,384,248.50	667,011,025.50		
	Ensuring the effective utilization of conservation forest environmental services and collaborative area management	Number of destinations priority nature tourism	Destination	15	15	15	15	15					
		Number of Entities Service Utilization Environment Non Natural tourism	Entity	10	35	60	80	100					
		Number of Destinations Science Nature Tourism, Academic, Voluntary, Education	Destination	7	7	7	7	7					
		Number of destinations marine tourism	Destination	3	3	3	3	3					
ACTIVITY 5433 : DEFINITION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST AREA							IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR	IDR		
							145,736,857.00	324,520,706.00	346,586,178.00	319,234,104.00	263,848,829.00		
	Completion of determination of all forest areas	All forest areas that have been designated (100% forest area designation)	Million Hectares	5	10	10	9	3					
		Information and documentation on the establishment and administration of forest areas	Title	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Limit Length Yang Forest Area Already settled Rights of the Parties Third	Km	4.778	9.556	9.556	8.600	2.900					
		Control documents for the stabilization of forest areas in BPKH Work Area	Documents	3	3	3	3	3					
	Solved it Whole Process Application Changes in Function and Allocation Forest Area	Application handling documents for changes in the allocation and function of forest areas	Applicant	48	48	48	48	48					
		Completion of forest area clearance for IKN	Thousand Acre	41,4	41,4	41,4	0	0					
	Completion of forest area release  for TORA	Forest area released for  TAKE UP	Thousand Acre	130	600	600	600	600					
		Documents on the results of inventory, verification and BATB of TORA objects in forest areas in BPKH Work Area	Province	24	24	24	24	24					
ACTIVITY 5434 : INVENTORY AND MONITORING FOREST RESOURCES									IDR 25,195,310.00	IDR 29,005,928.00	IDR 31,311,960.00	IDR 32,780,409.00	IDR 34,324,337.00
	Available and updated SDH data and information National and KPH	Data and Status Map Forest Resources and Forest Areas	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Data and Information Forest resources Inventory Results National Forest in BPKH Work Area	Cluster	192	242	242	242	242					
		Data and Information SDH monitoring	Documents	22	22	22	22	22					
ACTIVITY 5435 : PLANNING, USE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREST MANAGEMENT AREA									IDR 46,063,689.00	IDR 43,662,831.00	IDR 40,554,681.00	IDR 14,924,807.00	IDR 15,629,105.00
	Map Availability Setting and FMU institutions	Upper Revision Map Penetapan KPH Province and Process Monitoring RPHJP revision	Peta	530	530	530	530	530					
	Availability Documents Spatial Plan Area Space Accommodated forest RKTN 2011-2030	Document Review Spatial Plan Area Space The forest that has been Accommodate RKTN 2011-2030	Documents	10	10	10	10	10					
	served Application Usage Forest Area and Availability Information Data PNBP Usage Forest Area	Service Application Usage Forest Area and PNBP Information Data Usage Forest Area	Documents	300	300	300	300	300					
		PNBP Verification Results Usage Forest area in BPKH Work Area	Report	25	25	25	25	25					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Availability of Data Forestry Area Regional Social Java	Data Areal Social Forestry Java Region	Province	4	4	4	4	4					
	Facilitated Plan Plan Management Forests in the Territory BPKH's work	Facilitation of forest planning plans and plan plan forest management KPH	KPH	22	40	38	0	0					
ACTIVITY 5414 : COMPLETION OF SOCIAL FORESTRY AREA									IDR 42,662,680.00	IDR 109,500,000.00	IDR 134,500,000.00	IDR 84,500,000.00	IDR 59,500,000.00
	increasing Area of access to forest management by the community every year	The area of preparing access to forestry management Social in the scheme HD, HKM, HTR, KK, IPHPS	Hectares	500,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	750,000	500,000					
		Wide forest area who have access to management Social Forestry in HD scheme, HKM, HTR, KK, IPHPS	Hectares	500,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	750,000	500,000					
		Number of permit evaluations access to manage social forestry in the HD scheme, HKM, HTR, KK, IPHPS (SK)	sk	300	300	300	300	300					
		Strategic planning and performance information Completion of social forestry areas	Documents		3	3	3	3					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5415 : SOCIAL FORESTRY AND CUSTOMARY FOREST BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT							IDR 144,845,480.00	IDR 142,000,000.00	IDR 162,000,000.00	IDR 174,500,000.00	IDR 187,000,000.00		
	Increasing the number of social forestry business groups whose performance has increased	The approved social forestry group work/management plan	Documents	400	400	400	400	400					
		Facility to increase added value of forest products and environmental services	Package	1.470	1.500	1.600	1.700	1.800					
		Business Group Social Forestry (KJPS) Gold class / Platinum	Class	107	150	200	250	300					
		Draft Strategy and Information on the performance of Business Development activities Social Forestry	Documents	3	3	3	3	3					
ACTIVITY 5416 : ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION							IDR 43,795,330.00	IDR 85,000,000.00	IDR 101,600,000.00	IDR 118,500,000.00	IDR 135,500,000.00		
	increasing Partner Role in strengthening social forestry groups	Increasing social forestry group partnerships and environmental partnerships	SK	125	150	175	200	225					
		Assistance Social Forestry	Companion	1.250	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Environmental partnership strategy design and performance information	Documents		3	3	3	3					
ACTIVITY 5417 : MANAGEMENT OF TENURIAL CONFLICT AND INDIGENOUS FORESTS								IDR 17,958,344.00	IDR 41,720,000.00	IDR 47,817,000.00	IDR 57,698,537.50	IDR 64,643,391.25	
	Increased handling of tenurial conflicts in forest areas and Forest Designation custom	Mapping/Assessment Tenurial Conflict	Case	35	40	40	45	45					
		Conflict Handling tenure	Case	35	40	40	45	45					
		Forest Designation Customary and Private Forests	SK	20	25	30	35	40					
		Design strategy and performance information for handling tenure and customary forest conflicts	Documents	3	3	3	3	3					
ACTIVITY: ENHANCEMENT OF COUNSELING								IDR 66,000,000.00	IDR 85,600,000.00	IDR 95,400,000.00	IDR 106,400,000.00	IDR 118,500,000.00	
	increasing Actor Capacity Principal and Performer Efforts in Empowerment Public	Number of KTH Mandiri	Unit	100	200	300	400	500					
		Number of Institutions Training Business Apprenticeship Independent Forestry Community / LP2UKS (Formation They call it Widyakarya)	Unit	10	20	30	40	50					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Development Training Institute Business Holdings Independent Forestry Society/LP2UKS	Unit	0	160	180	210	250					
		Number of reliable counselors and/or assistants	People	5.000	6.000	6.500	7.000	7.500					
ACTIVITY 5428 : FOREST PREVENTION AND SECURITY									IDR 136,905,000.00	IDR 264,705,000.00	IDR 320,905,000.00	IDR 404,405,000.00	IDR 450,005,000.00
	It's done Operation Security forest and Distribution of Results Illegal Forest	Number of Operations Security Forest Area	Operation	100	130	140	160	180					
		Number of Operations Illegal logging, Plants & Animals Liar	Operation	110	250	300	380	400					
PROGRAM 029.KB : RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									IDR 39,181,059.00	IDR 143,213,469.00	IDR 118,767,159.00	IDR 118,767,159.00	IDR 134,967,159.00
	Enhancement <small>Science and Technology Value</small> Add Results Forest	Increasing science and technology Result Added Value Forest	Product	10	15	20	25	30					
	Effectiveness index management KHDTK which is managed as a field research laboratory	Number of KHDTK and Research Forest managed as a field research laboratory	Unit	35	38	38	38	38					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Results of field R&D Innovative Environment and Forestry and Implementative	Increase in R&D products in the environmental sector Life and forestry that Innovative and Implementative	Product	52	70	80	90	100					
ACTIVITY 5391 : RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST MANAGEMENT									IDR 28,885,000.00	IDR 43,823,310.00	IDR 19,377,000.00	IDR 19,377,000.00	IDR 35,577,000.00
	Availability Product Results R&D Management forest that Innovative and Implementative	Number of Yield Products Management R&D Innovative and Implementative Forests	Product	7	15	15	15	15					
	His awakening Laboratory Natural Silk Indonesia	Number of laboratories Natural Silk Indonesia built	Report Research	1	1	0	0	0					
	Managed forest management laboratory	Number of forest management laboratories	Laboratory m	4	4	4	4	4					
	Managed it KHDTK and Forests Study	Number of KHDTK and Research Forest managed	Unit	4	6	6	6	6					
	Availability of science and technology LHK to increase community capacity implemented	Number of products resulting from forest management research and development	Product	0	10	10	10	10					



PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Availability of science and technology Implemented LHK of forest products, environmental services, and biodiversity	Number of KHDTK implementing science and technology pilots	Unit	0	2	2	2	2					
ACTIVITY 5392 : RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INCREASING THE ADDED VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS													
	Availability Product Results R&D Value Increase Add Results forest that Innovative and Implementative	Number of Yield Products Improvement R&D Result Added Value Innovative and Implementative Forests	Product	0	15	15	15	15					
	Managed forest products laboratory	Number of managed forest product laboratories	Laboratory	1	4	4	4	4					
	Availability of application system AIKO (automatic wood identification tool) to support law enforcement in the field developed LH	Number of wood species data on the application AIKO MOEF	Type	0	1.050	1.150	1.250	1.350					
	Availability of science and technology LHK to increase community capacity implemented	Number of products resulting from research and development of value added forest products	Product	0	10	10	10	10					
							IDR 1,357,001.00	IDR 26,008,111.00	IDR 26,008,111.00	IDR 26,008,111.00	IDR 26,008,111.00	IDR 26,008,111.00	

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5394 : RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY AND CLIMATE CHANGE							IDR 1,282,908.00	IDR 9,125,000.00	IDR 9,125,000.00	IDR 9,125,000.00	IDR 9,125,000.00		
	Availability of social, economic, policy and climate change research products that are innovative and implementable	Number of innovative and implementable social, economic, policy and climate change research products	Product	11	15	15	15	15					
	Availability of science and technology LHK to increase community capacity implemented	Number of products resulting from social, economic and climate change research and development	Product	0	10	10	10	10					
ACTIVITY 5395: IMPLEMENTING THEMATIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF R&D AND LHK UNITS IN REGIONS (15 SATKER)							IDR 7,656,150.00	IDR 64,257,048.00	IDR 64,257,048.00	IDR 64,257,048.00	IDR 64,257,048.00		
	Availability Product Results Thematic R&D which area Innovative and Implementative	Number of Yield Products Thematic R&D Innovative and Implementative Regions	Product	45	45	45	45	45					
	Managed it Forest Area With the intention of Special (KHDTK) <small>ecose</small>	Total Area Forest With Special purpose (KHDTK) managed by BLI	Unit	31	32	32	32	32					
	Availability of science and technology LHK to increase community capacity implemented	The number of regional thematic research and development products	Product	0	30	30	30	30					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Availability of implemented science and technology for forest products, environmental services, and biodiversity	Number of KHDTK implementing science and technology pilots	Unit	0	8	8	8	8					
	Implementation of ecotourism development with the concept of SAVE  (Science, Academic, Voluntary, Education) = KHDTK Aek Nauli	Number of priority natural tourism destinations	Unit	0	1	1	1	1					
PROGRAM 029.DL : VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING							IDR 172,339,935.00	IDR 255,565,436.00	IDR 278,548,345.00	IDR 296,945,741.00	IDR 326,258,060.00		
	increasing Effectiveness Management Forest Areas with a Purpose Special (KHDTK) / education and training forest	Effectiveness Index KHDTK/ training forest management	Points	66,5	67	68	69	70					
	increasing Productivity and HR Competitiveness LHK	Enhancement HR Competence LHK	People	2.782	3.683	3.683	3.683	3.683					
		Amount Institutions/Communities as well as Caring and Cultured Generations Environment	Unit	518	730	840	960	1.080					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5441 : IMPLEMENTATION OF LHK APPARATUS AND NON APPARATUS TRAINING							IDR 51,045,675.00	IDR 91,868,461.00	IDR 94,068,461.00	IDR 96,368,461.00	IDR 98,668,461.00		
	Increased HR capacity Environmental and forestry	Number of competent LHK human resources at site level	People	2.310	3.210	3.210	3.210	3.210					
		LHK apparatus and non-apparatus training graduates	People	950	1.251	1.251	1.251	1.251					
		LHK HR who passed student work education	People	45	45	45	45	45					
		Number of graduates industry-oriented and entrepreneurial LHK field vocational training	People	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000					
	Increasing management effectiveness KHDTK/ training forest	KHDTK value managed	Points	66.5	67	68	69	70					
ACTIVITY 5442 : IMPLEMENTATION OF FORESTRY VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION							IDR 109,375,000.00	IDR 121,900,000.00	IDR 136,000,000.00	IDR 151,600,000.00	IDR 169,000,000.00		
	Availability of forestry vocational intermediate technical personnel	Number of graduates SMK education Competent and certified forestry	People	472	473	473	473	473					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5443 : IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY TRAINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL GENERATION DEVELOPMENT							IDR 11,919,260.00	IDR 41,796,975.00	IDR 48,479,884.00	IDR 48,977,280.00	IDR 58,589,599.00		
	Increased community capacity and environmental generation	Number of formal education units and community institutions/ communities concerned with and cultured in the environment	Unit	518	730	840	960	1,080					
		The number of community human resources who are trained, care and have a culture of the environment	People	1.530	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000					
029.FD PROGRAM : ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY							IDR 1,725,465,534.00	IDR 4,612,502,546.00	IDR 2,998,988,486.00	IDR 5,452,534,510.00	IDR 3,869,631,284.00		
	Increasing efforts to prevent environmental impacts on regional and sector policies as well effort and activity	Increased awareness sustainable development in the determination and preparation of development policies by both central and regional governments	SEA	30	30	30	30	30					
		Increased awareness of the private sector/business units and the government in realizing sustainable development through obtaining environmental permits, Amdal and UKL/UPL	Report	3	3	3	3	3					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Increased compliance of business actors/ activities with environmental permits and Rules Invitation legislation	Percentage of permit holders who comply with regulations related to the environment and forestry sector	% (percent)	50	60	65	68	70					
	Completion of law enforcement cases in the environmental and forestry sector	Number of criminal and civil environmental and forestry cases handled	Case	219	387	427	472	540					
	Improving public health and environmental quality through good waste management	The amount of waste managed is 128,917,722 tons in 5 years	Ton	24.910.917	25.419.408	25.935.578	26.194.934	26.456.883					
	Improving public health and environmental quality by reducing consequential risk exposure to B3 and B3 waste	The amount of managed B3 is 30,000,000 tons in 5 years	Ton	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000					
		The amount of managed B3 waste is 539,826,691 tons in 5 years	Ton	89.441.056	98.677.334	107.990.346	117.215.839	126.502.117					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Increased community welfare by increasing the economic value of the use of hazardous waste and B3 waste	Total economic value waste utilization has increased through waste banks by 15% from the 2019 baseline in 5 years	Thousand Rupiah	3,914,412	4.028.424	4.142.436	4.256.448	4.370.460					
		Total economic value of waste management B3 from utilization of B3 waste increased by 20%.  baseline 2018 in 5 years	Trillion Rupiah	21,01	21,82	22,62	23,43	24,24					
	Improved air quality	Quality Index Air	Points	84,1	84,2	84,3	84,4	84,5					
	Improved water quality	Water Quality Index	Points	55,1	55,2	55,3	55,4	55,5					
	Increasing the quality of land cover and Ecosystem Peat	Land Quality Index	Points	61,6	62,5	63,5	64,5	65,5					
	Increasing Seawater Quality	Water Quality Index Sea	Points	58,5	59	59,5	60	60,5					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Strengthening science and technology field Environment	Reinforcement amount science and technology field Environment	Product	8	9	10	11	12					
	Improving the quality of inland waters	The number of lakes the damage is controlled for	Lake	15	15	15	15	15					
	Implementation Value inventory and verification high biodiversity outside the area conservation	Area inventoried and verified with high biodiversity value in a participatory manner outside Conservation area	Hectares	8.000,000	18.000,000	28.000,000	38.000,000	43.000,000					
ACTIVITY 5436 : PREVENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS REGIONAL AND SECTOR POLICIES									IDR 5,717,807.00	IDR 9,750,809.00	IDR 9,115,587.00	IDR 7,759,653.00	IDR 6,947,206.00
	Implementation of the KLHS document guaranteed quality	Quality guaranteed KLHS documents	Documents SEA	30	30	30	30	30					
		Concept Policy Brief Deep Forest City IKN Planning	Documents	1	0	0	0	0					
	It's done Strengthening, planning, Protection and Management Environment	RPPLH, D3TLH National and Map The National Ecoregion is structured, determined and becomes the government's reference	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Implementation of service inventory High Environment	Verification Document Geospatial Areas with Services Environment Height related to Air	Million Hectares	65	65	65	65	65					
		Results Document Field Verification Area with Services Index High Environment Participatively in BPKH Work Area	Documents	7	10	8	6	3					
ACTIVITY 5437 : PREVENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES													
	Strengthening the environmental impact assessment system as well as evaluating and examining environmental documents	Assessment Results and Inspection Documents Environment	Documents	60	60	60	60	60					
	Implementation of identification and mapping the environmental impacts of businesses and/or activities in areas with a high environmental service index	Results Document Identification and Impact Mapping Business Environment and/or Activities in Areas with Service Index High Environment	Province	5	10	8	6	5					
ACTIVITY 5429 : ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT													
	Dispute Completed environment	Number of Disputes Environmental issues resolved through courts and outside court	Case	46	102	112	122	140					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5430 : HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS, SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS								IDR 62,830,000.00	IDR 112,130,000.00	IDR 137,630,000.00	IDR 165,630,000.00	IDR 189,630,000.00	
	Supervised businesses and/or activities his obedience to Field Rules LHK	Number of Businesses and/or activities whose compliance with the Regulations is supervised  LHK field	Company	1.000	1.500	1.700	1.950	2.100					
	PPLH whose capacity is increased	The number of PPLH whose capacity has been increased	People	200	550	700	800	900					
ACTIVITY 5431 : ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTRY CRIMINAL LAWS								IDR 73,575,000.00	IDR 143,874,470.00	IDR 175,574,470.00	IDR 218,074,470.00	IDR 284,274,470.00	
	LHK criminal cases that have been resolved up to P21	Number of criminal cases LHK completed up to P21/case files are declared complete, the number of PPNS LHK whose capacity has been increased	Case	173	285	315	350	400					
	PPNS LHK whose capacity is increased		People	210	500	600	750	1.000					
ACTIVITY 5452 : B3 MANAGEMENT								IDR 24,500,000.00	IDR 25,025,000.00	IDR 26,276,250.00	IDR 27,583,813.00	IDR 28,963,003.00	
	Managed quantity and type The circulating B3	The number of B3 managed is 30,000,000 tons in 5 years	Ton	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000	6.000,000					
		Formation and implementation of an information system and monitoring of the management of B3 and POPs compounds	System/ % (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Implementation of the target of limiting and eliminating B3 compounds and POPs	Jenis B3	2	2	2	2	2					
	Increased removal attempts usage mercury on PESCO	Construction of 25 licensed gold processing facilities without mercury in ASGM in 5 years	Unit	5	5	5	5	5					
		The implementation of the elimination of mercury 80% of baseline for 2019 as much as 50 tons in 180 districts/cities in 30 Province for 5 year	% (percent)	10	10	20	20	20					
ACTIVITY 5453 : VERIFICATION OF B3 AND NON-B3 WASTE MANAGEMENT									IDR 5,000,000.00	IDR 2,006,250,000.00	IDR 5,512,500.00	IDR 2,006,788,125.00	IDR 6,077,531.00
	Increased amount of managed B3 waste by 539,726,691 tons in 5 years	Waste management licensing services B3 and non waste B3 100% every year	% (percent)	100	100	100	100	100					
		Development of an integrated B3 waste management facility 1 unit in each region within 5 years	Unit	0	2	0	2	0					
ACTIVITY 5454 : ASSESSMENT OF B3 AND NON-B3 WASTE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE									IDR 245,000,000.00	IDR 306,050,000.00	IDR 363,100,000.00	IDR 409,230,000.00	IDR 455,654,000.00
	Increasing the number of integrated medical waste treatment facilities at least 1 unit in	Construction of a B3 waste treatment facility from as many sources of health service facilities (fasyankes).	Unit	5	6	7	7	7					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	each province (32 Province)	1 unit in each Provinces (32 Provinces)											
	The increase in the amount of managed B3 waste by 539,726,691 tons in 5 years	Increasing the number of businesses/activities fostered by B3 waste management to 40% of the total number of industries in Indonesia in 5 years	Ton	89.181.056	98.457.334	107.720.346	116.995.839	126.272.117					
	Increased utilization of B3 waste to increase economic value by 20% (20.2 T)	Improvement of waste utilization B3 to increase economic value by 20% from the 2018 baseline in 5 years	Trillion Rupiah	21,01	21,82	22,62	23,43	24,24					
ACTIVITY 5455 : CONTAMINATION RECOVERY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO B3 WASTE									IDR 60,000,000.00	IDR 115,920,000.00	IDR 121,951,100.00	IDR 127,548,655.00	IDR 193,176,088.00
	Increasing amount of contaminated land B3 waste from recoverable non-institutional activities of 100,000 tons in 5 years	Increased recovery of contaminated land amount of waste 100,000 tons in 5 years	Ton	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000					
	The increase in the amount of managed B3 waste by 539,726,691 tons in 5 years	Increased recovery of contaminated land consequential B3 waste institutional activity of 1,100,000 tons in 5 years	Ton	250,000	200,000	250,000	200,000	200,000					
	Increased handling of B3 waste emergencies by 100% in 5 year	Improved handling of waste emergencies B3 of 100% in 5 years	% (percent)	80	90	100	100	100					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)						
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
ACTIVITY 5456 : WASTE MANAGEMENT							IDR 370,845,000.00	IDR 657,284,500.00	IDR 681,522,500.00	IDR 739,498,500.00	IDR 771,313,000.00			
	Increased amount of waste reduction by 33,313,252 tons in 5 years (30% of projected waste generation)	The amount of waste reduction through the implementation of EPR and packaging redesign for producers is 600 tons in 5 years	Ton	150	250	350	450	600						
		The number of waste banks fostered and facilitated is 75% of the 2019 baseline (8,434 units) in 5 years	Unit	843	2,109	3,374	5,060	6,326						
		The number of districts/cities that meet the waste reduction target based on Jakstranas as many as 400 districts/cities in 5 years	Regency/City	80	160	240	320	400						
	Increasing number handling 95,604,470 tons of waste in 5 years (70% of the projected waste generation)	The number of districts/cities that meet the waste management target based on Jakstranas as many as 400 districts/cities in 5 years	Regency/City	80	160	240	320	400						
		Number of districts/cities that have an urban/cleanliness environmental quality index entered good category (adipura score of more than 71) as many as 350 districts/cities in 5 years	Regency/City	300	310	320	330	350						

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		The amount of waste that has been processed into raw materials and/or energy sources is 569,800 tons in 5 years Number of Regencies/cities, Conservation Areas	Ton	2.100	60.200	173.600	342.300	569.800					
	Reducing the rate of leakage of garbage into the sea by 70% from the 2018 baseline in 5 years	and tourist destinations Coastal Priority and sea which implements integrated waste processing for 100 locations in 5 years, increasing the average	Location	20	40	60	80	100					
	Increasing the income of garbage bank customers through garbage banks	income of waste bank customers per year by 15% from the 2019 baseline in 5 years (316.7 million rupiah/month)	Thousand Rupiah	3.914.412	4.028.424	4.142.436	4.256.448	4.370.460					
ACTIVITY 5458 : AIR POLLUTION CONTROL									IDR 31,050,000.00	IDR 60,000,000.00	IDR 69,600,000.00	IDR 70,000,000.00	IDR 70,000,000.00
	Availability of a continuously operating ambient air quality monitoring system (AQMS)	Number of cities that have ambient air quality monitoring systems in continuous operation (AQMS)	Location	10	25	26	26	27					
	It's done monitoring the performance of air pollution control for businesses and/or activities	Number of attempts and/or activities that meet emission quality standards	Company	1.668	2.625	3.000	3.375	3.750					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Availability of Data Quality Index Air	The implementation of air quality monitoring for the calculation of the air quality index	Regency/City	500	500	500	500	500					
ACTIVITY 5459 : WATER POLLUTION CONTROL													
	Availability of river water quality monitoring stations that operate continuously (ONLIMO)	Number of river water quality monitoring stations that operate continuously (ONLIMO)	Location	71	148	157	113	90					
	Availability of wastewater treatment facilities in the river Citarum	Number of wastewater treatment facilities in rivers Citarum	Unit	4	10	20	20	20					
	Monitoring the performance of water pollution control for businesses and/or activities	Number of attempts and/or activities that meet wastewater quality standards	Company	1.668	2.625	3.000	3.375	3.750					
	Construction of water pollution control facilities	Construction of water pollution control facilities	Unit	49	50	50	50	50					
	Availability of water quality index data	Number of locations manual monitoring of river and lake water quality	Location	560	696	696	696	696					
	Decreased percentage of pollution load discharged into water bodies in 15 watersheds	Percentage of reduction in pollution load discharged into water bodies in 15 watersheds	Percent	0,025	0,032	0,039	0,046	0,053					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	priority from baseline 4,546,946.30 kg BOD/ day Number of	priority from baseline 4,546,946.30 kg BOD/ day Number of											
	regencies/cities conducted supervision to effluents WWTP, IPLT, and Leachate TPA	regencies/cities conducted supervision to effluents WWTP, IPLT, and Leachate TPA	Kab./Kota	0	33	40	60	60					
ACTIVITY 5460 : COASTAL AND MARINE POLLUTION AND DAMAGE CONTROL									IDR 25,300,000.00	IDR 35,000,000.00	IDR 40,000,000.00	IDR 45,000,000.00	IDR 48,800,000.00
	Availability of water quality index data sea	The number of locations where seawater quality is monitored	Province	34	34	34	34	34					
	It's done monitoring of marine debris and other pollutant sources in the context of controlling pollution and damage to the coast and sea	Number of locations where monitoring of marine debris and coastal clean ups is carried out	Regency/City	40	50	60	70	80					
	Monitoring the performance of water pollution control on business and/or port activities	Number of ports implementing coastal and marine pollution control	Harbor	20	25	30	40	50					
	Restoration of coastal ecosystems	Total area coasts and seas whose ecosystem functions are restored	Location	4	5	6	8	10					



PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)						
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Number of locations performed Countermeasures Pollution Spill Oil and Incident Pollution Coastal and Marine Damage	Number of locations performed Countermeasures Pollution Oil Spills and Incidents  Pollution Coastal Damage and Sea	Location	2	2	2	2	2						
ACTIVITY 5461 : RECOVERY OF DAMAGE TO OPEN ACCESS LAND														
	Rehabilitation of abandoned land ex-community mining	Former land area people's mining facilitated recovery	Hectares	77,50	80	90	90	90						
	Monitoring the performance of land damage control to businesses and/or activities	The number of mining businesses and/or activities whose environmental management performance has increased	Company	80	85	90	100	113						
ACTIVITY 5462 : CONTROL OF PEAT POLLUTION AND DAMAGE														
	Availability of data Quality Index Ecosystem Peat	Availability of data Quality Index Peat Ecosystem	Province	19	19	19	19	19						
	Peat restoration at 7 vulnerable province forest fires	Coordination and Facilitation of peat restoration in 7 fire-prone provinces forest	Hectares	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000						
									IDR 57,138,675.00	IDR 80,000,000.00	IDR 100,000,000.00	IDR 100,000,000.00	IDR 112,500,000.00	
									IDR 332,545,525.00	IDR 500,000,000.00	IDR 650,000,000.00	IDR 850,000,000.00	IDR 1,033,400,000.00	

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Implementation of peat management performance monitoring of businesses and/or activities	Number of businesses and/or activities that meet the requirements for restoration of peat ecosystems	Company	300	350	400	450	500					
	The establishment of an independent village concerned with peat in 12 Provinces	The number of peat care independent villages formed in 12 Province	Village	60	60	60	60	60					
	Availability of capacity building in the region  preparation of peat protection and management	Number of provinces and districts/cities facilitated in planning protection and management of peat ecosystems (RPPEG)	Province/ District/City	10 Province	9 Provinces	43 lines/ City	43 lines/ City	42 lines/ City					
	Map Availability KHG with a scale of 1 : 50,000	The number of KHG mapped with peat ecosystem characteristics on a scale of 1 : 50,000	KHG	25	30	35	40	45					
	The restoration of degraded peatland hydrology	Area of degraded peat hydrology restored on community land	Hectares	1.800	18.200	25.000	25.000	30,000					
	Establishment of independent villages concerned with peat in 7 provinces	Formation of peat care villages in 7 provinces	Village	75	75	75	75	75					

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5383 : RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY MANAGEMENT							IDR 74,937,527.00	IDR 8,808,712.00	IDR 8,808,712.00	IDR 8,808,712.00	IDR 8,808,712.00		
Availability Product Results	Quality R&D environment that innovative and Implementative	Number of Yield Products Quality R&D environment that Innovative and Implementative	Product	3	5	5	5	5					
Managed it Laboratory Reference for Testing Parameter Quality Environment and Quality Standards Review Environment	Number of Laboratories Reference for Parameter Testing Environmental Quality and Standard Assessment Quality Quality Managed environment		Laboratory	1	1	1	1	1					
His awakening Laboratory Mercury and Metrology Environment	Number of Laboratories Mercury and Metrology Built environment		Laboratory Research	1	0	0	0	0					
Implementation Service Support Management Echelon I	Service Amount Support Echelon I Management		Service	1	1	1	1	1					
Availability of certification laboratory environment	Number of certifications published regional environmental laboratory		Certificate	0	6	6	6	6					
Availability of science and technology LHK to increase community capacity implemented	The number of products resulting from environmental quality research and development		Product	0	5	5	5	5					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5408 : CONTROL OF INLAND WATER DAMAGE							IDR 89,000,000.00	IDR 91,000,000.00	IDR 93,000,000.00	IDR 95,000,000.00	IDR 97,000,000.00		
	Improving the quality of springs, lakes and rivers and their ecosystems in priority watersheds	Number of Springs saved in THE	Spring	100	100	100	100	100					
		The number of lakes the damage is controlled for	Lake	15	15	15	15	15					
		Number of inland water damage control buildings	Unit	340	340	340	340	340					
ACTIVITY 5424 : DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION							IDR 82,500,000.00	IDR 98,760,000.00	IDR 92,520,000.00	IDR 93,780,000.00	IDR 95,040,000.00		
	Implementation Value inventory and verification high biodiversity outside the area conservation	Area inventoried and verified with high biodiversity value in a participatory manner outside Conservation area	Hectares	8,000,000	18,000,000	28,000,000	38,000,000	43,000,000					
	Implementation of effective management of essential ecosystem areas	Total Area Essential Ecosystem which is improved Effectiveness Management	Unit KEE	11	22	33	44	55					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKL/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
029.FB PROGRAM: DISASTER RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE							IDR 206,342,813.00	IDR 262,650,000.00	IDR 309,400,000.00	IDR 343,750,000.00	IDR 382,500,000.00		
Improvement of climate change adaptation and mitigation governance	Availability of policy support and national GHG emission reduction data and non-party stakeholders in the field of climate change control	Documents	3	3	3	3	3						
		Number of areas that are climate resilient	Regency/City	10	10	10	10	10					
		Total support for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the form incentive and financing schemes, capacity building for low carbon science and technology, as well as regional and international cooperation documents as role implementation	Documents	3	3	3	3	3					
		NFP											
		Availability of national inventory reports GHG and Verification of climate change mitigation actions	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
	Reduction in consumption of ozone depleting substances	ANS Tone	23,56	47,12	70,70	95,94	121,19						
area Forest and land fires are decreasing every year	Decrease in area forest and land fires in karhutla-prone provinces	% (percent)	2	2	2	2	2						

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5446 : CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION							IDR 3,200,000.00	IDR 14,000,000.00	IDR 16,000,000.00	IDR 18,000,000.00	IDR 18,000,000.00		
	increasing Climate Resilience Region	Availability of data and information on vulnerability and risk of climate change as well as recommendations on regional climate change adaptation strategies	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Number of climate resilient villages	Village	30	350	400	500	400					
ACTIVITY 5447 : MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE							IDR 11,000,000.00	IDR 14,400,000.00	IDR 15,900,000.00	IDR 10,000,000.00	IDR 11,500,000.00		
	Implementation of climate change mitigation in the context of implementation NDC	Implementation of NDC with the support of climate change mitigation tools and policies	Documents	2	2	2	2	2					
	Decline Material Consumption Ozone destroyer	The decrease in consumption of ozone depleting substances from the 2019 baseline was 252.45 RDP tons	ANS Tone	23,56	47,12	70,70	95,94	121,19					
ACTIVITY 5448 : GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY AND MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION							IDR 4,250,000.00	IDR 10,000,000.00	IDR 16,000,000.00	IDR 17,000,000.00	IDR 17,000,000.00		
	Implementation of GHG inventory and verification and registry of national and sub-national level mitigation actions	Availability of emission profile data and information GHG and updated mitigation action verification and registry at the national and sub-national levels	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY	TARGET	INDICATOR (IKU/ IKP/IKK)	TARGET					BUDGET (Rp thousand)					
			Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACTIVITY 5449 : RESOURCES MOBILIZATION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE							IDR 5,000,000.00	IDR 6,250,000.00	IDR 7,500,000.00	IDR 8,750,000.00	IDR 10,000,000.00		
	The realization of climate change funding resource policies and negotiations	Schematic recommendations are available incentives and financing to support the implementation of efforts to control climate change	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
		Number of policy frameworks from international climate change negotiating forums	Documents	1	1	1	1	1					
	Implementation of low carbon science and information technology capacity building	Number of participants in capacity building activities and low carbon technology transfer	People	300	350	400	450	500					
ACTIVITY 5450 : FOREST AND LAND FIRE CONTROL							IDR 182,892,813.00	IDR 218,000,000.00	IDR 254,000,000.00	IDR 290,000,000.00	IDR 326,000,000.00		
	Guaranteed effectiveness and range of forest and land fire control	The percentage decrease in the area of forest and land fires in provinces prone to forest and land fires from the 019 baseline	% (percent)	2	2	2	2	2					

# ANNEX II: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

## MOEF STRATEGIC PLAN

### YEAR 2020-2024



Peak TWA Bukit Kelam,  
West Kalimantan BKSDA



## 1. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF KSDAE

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	New Regulation in lieu of PermenLHK No. 84 of 2015	<p>1. The need for new regulations regarding the handling of tenure conflicts in conservation areas, PermenLHK No. 84 of 2015 concerning Management of Tenurial Conflicts in Forest Areas does not specifically regulate conservation areas and makes it impossible to encourage conservation area managers to actively handle tenurial conflicts in their managed areas due to the nature of the current conflict resolution based on complaints.</p> <p>2. There is a need for regulations on handling tenure conflicts in conservation areas that are capable of not only encouraging but requiring area managers to be able to take responsibility for handling tenure conflicts in their managed areas (active)</p>	KSDAE	Legal bureau and KSDAE staff	2020
2	The new regulations are Preparation of NSPK regarding Management Hunt Park	<p>1. There are no regulations governing hunting park management 2. Permenlhk No P.35/menlhk/setjen/kum.1/3/2016 Concerning Procedures for Compiling a Management Plan for KSA and KPA and Preparing KSA and KPA Planning, excluding Hunting Parks</p>	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Revision of the following provisions: 1. Permenhut No. 48 year 2014; 2. Directorate General of KSDAE No. 06/2018; 3. Directorate General of KSDAE No.12/2015; 4. Perdirjen KSDAE No.13/2015.	The need for guidelines for implementation in the field considering the high complexity of PE problems in marine waters/coral reefs, PE through natural mechanisms and PE Mangrove, NSPK Waters and the need for PE innovation/science and technology	KSDAE		
4	The new regulations are TSL protection instructions	There are many TSL that are outside the CoW that are threatened and must be protected	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2021
5	Revision of Kepmenhut No.447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Administration for Collecting or Arresting and Distribution of TSL	The widespread use of TSL in the form of maintenance for fun/hobby, the scheme of which has not been regulated in detail in specific regulations. This is also a mandate in Kepmenhut No.447/Kpts-II/2003	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Revisions to the following provisions: 1. Minister of Forestry Regulation No.P.19/ Menhut II/2005 concerning Captive TSL 2. Kepmenhut No.447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning Procedures for Collection or Arrest and Distribution of TSL	The rise of singing bird contests at various levels needs to be regulated.	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020
7	The new regulations are Inpres which underlies the implementation of the Strategy Conservation Action 25 Priority Species	1. Priority animal hunting and trading which is still massive so that it needs active involvement across ministries 2. Overlapping use of areas that are priority animal habitats	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2021
8	Regulation Revision Government Number 3 Year 2017 about Veterinary Authority	There is a national veterinary authority in the field of livestock and aquatic animals, while there is not yet in the field of wild animals	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2023 – 2024
9	The new regulations are PermenLHK ARL Animals Invasive	As a regulatory basis for determining appropriate management in the control of invasive animals/animals in Indonesia	KSDAE	Legal bureau and KSDAE staff	2021 – 2023

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
10	Revision of the Perdirjen ARL IAS	As the basis for the regulation on the determination of plants and invasive species in Indonesia	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020 – 2021
11	The new regulations are Permenlhk regarding preparation guidelines ARL of non-vaccine PRG microorganisms	requests for environmental safety assessments of PRG non-vaccine micro-organisms are increasing	KSDAE	Legal bureau and KSDAE staff	2021 – 2022
12	The new regulations are Reporting on the Health of Healthy Wildlife Satli	The application already exists and has been tried in 4 pilot projects and prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in wild animals can be done quickly by detection, by reporting and by responding quickly.	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020 - 2021
13	Revision of PP 21 of 2005 about Security Biological Engineering Products Genetic	The rapid development of biotechnology must also be followed by regulations that support the biosafety of genetically engineered products as one of the results of modern biotechnology.	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020 – 2021
14	Regulation Revision Minister of Environment and Forestry No P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/ KUM.1/12/2018 concerning the Second Amendment to Regulations Minister of LHK Number P.20/MENLHK/SETJEN/ KUM.1/6/2018 Concerning Types of Plants and Protected Animals	Exclusion of groups of fish in protected plant and animal species in the Ministerial Regulation, to be submitted to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.	KSDAE	Law firm and KSDAE ranks	2020 – 2021

## 2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PDASHL

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	The new regulations are PP about Funds Reforestation	PP 35 of 2002 concerning Reforestation Funds needs to be refined in terms of the use of DR	PDASHL	Legal bureau and PDASHL staff	2021
2	PP on Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation	1. Adapting to developments and technology for RHL activities 2. Accommodate reclamation activities other than minerals and coal	PDASHL	Law firm and PDASHL line-up	2021
3	PP on Regulations Implementation of the Law 37 of 2014 concerning Soil Conservation and Air	as a follow-up to the KTA Law and as a basis for soil and water conservation operations	PDASHL	Legal bureau and PDASHL staff	2021
4	Revision of PermenLHK Number P.61/Menhut II/ 2013 concerning Watershed Management Communication Forum	Completion of regulations in the field of watershed control and protection forests	PDASHL	Law firm and PDASHL line-up	2020
5	Revision of PermenLHK Number P.61/Menhut II/ 2014 concerning Monitoring and Evaluation of Watershed Management	Completion of regulations in the field of watershed control and protection forests	PDASHL	Law firm and PDASHL line-up	2020

No.	Framework Direction Regulation and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency of Formation Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Revision of PermenLHK Number P.89/MenLHK/Setjen/K um.1/11/2016 concerning Planting Guidelines for Holders of Borrow-to-Use Permits for Forest Areas in the Context of Watershed Rehabilitation	Simplify the process of determining the location of watershed rehabilitation	PDASHL	Law firm and PDASHL line-up	2020

### 3. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PHLHK

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	The new regulation is in the form of Law Act in lieu of Law 18 Year 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Removing the provisions governing institutions for preventing the eradication of forest destruction because the formation of such institutions is no longer possible according to Article 111 of Law Number 18 of 2013.</li> <li>2. Synchronizing the provisions of Article 112 paragraph (2) of Law no. 18 of 2013 which revoked the criminal sanction of Article 50 paragraph (2) while the prohibition referred to in Article 50 paragraph (2) is still valid.</li> <li>3. Proposed regulation of provisions solving non-procedural area problems.</li> <li>4. The timing of the investigation by PPNS, and the follow-up investigation by the Public Prosecutor</li> </ol>	PHLHK	Legal bureau and PKTL staff	2021
2	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Guidelines Conduct of Police Intelligence Forestry	In order to strengthen the LHK law enforcement intelligence system against violations and crimes in the forestry sector (and the environment)	PHLHK	Law firm and PHLHK staff	2020

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Revision of Ministerial Regulation No P.75 of 2014 concerning Forestry Police	<p>1. Consequences of Merging the ministry of forestry with the ministry of environment</p> <p>2. Efforts to integrate authority of the Forestry Police with other laws and regulations</p> <p>3. Improving forest protection governance through optimizing the role and capacity of the forestry police at central and regional levels</p>	PHLHK	Law firm and PHLHK staff	2020
4	Revision of Ministerial Regulation Number 7 2014 concerning Calculation Consequent Environmental Losses Pollution and/or Damage Environment	<p>1. Consequences of the merger of the ministry of environment and forestry</p> <p>2. Implement the provisions of Article 90 paragraph (2) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management</p> <p>3. The concept of environmental compensation has received attention in relation to the process of calculating state compensation in criminal cases regulated in other PUUs, such as state finances and corruption charges. The change process is expected to be synergized with these fields.</p>	PHLHK	Law firm and PHLHK staff	2020



No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	Revision of PermenLHK Number P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for managing complaints of alleged environmental pollution and/or destruction and/or forest destruction	<p>1. Provide more detailed guidelines on these provisions so that they no longer require implementing regulations</p> <p>2. Amend several provisions, namely article 21 paragraph (1)</p> <p>3. Uniform format with supervision</p> <p>4. Amend the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (6)</p> <p>5. The change plan is intended to sharpen the scope of complaint handling, improve the time frame for handling complaints, and improve the working relationship between the Center and the Regions</p>	PHLHK	Law firm and PHLHK staff	2020
6	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 11 of 2012 concerning Guidelines Investigation of Criminal Acts Protection and Management Environment	<p>1. There is an institutional change from the ministry of environment becomes the ministry of environment and forestry</p> <p>2. There will be an increase in the number of laws law governed by PPNS.</p> <p>3. Refinement of procedures for investigation and investigation of LHK criminal acts, such as corporate investigations, TPPU, and their relation to the development of criminal cases by investigators from other agencies (multidoor).</p>	PHLHK	Legal bureau and PHLHK staff	2020

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	The New Regulation is in the form of a Ministerial Regulation concerning Guidelines for the Period for the Implementation of Administrative Sanctions Decisions.	In order to provide certainty regarding the time frame for applying government coercive administrative sanctions related to the application of other sanctions in the form of fines for late implementation of administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions in the event that the person in charge of a business and/or activity does not carry out government coercion.	PHLHK	Law firm and PHLHK staff	2020

#### 4. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PKTL

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	New Regulation in the form of Drafting PP concerning Procedures for Determination Carrying Capacity and Capacity	<p>1. The mandate for the preparation of PP regarding The procedures for determining carrying capacity and capacity are contained in Law NO. 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH article 12 paragraph (4)</p> <p>2. The Regional Head is obliged to determine the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment if he does not yet have an RPPLH</p> <p>3. Regulation of the Minister of Environment Life No. 17 of 2009 concerning the determination of carrying capacity in spatial use, this does not refer to Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management</p>	PKTL	Legal Bureau and PKTL staff	2021
2	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Government on Plans Protection and Management Environment	<p>This consideration is important and urgent because:</p> <p>1. In accordance with the mandate of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, in article 10 paragraph (1), states that the RPPLH is prepared by the Minister, governors,</p>	PKTL	Bureau of Law and PKTL ranks	2020

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		<p>or regents/mayors in accordance with their authority.</p> <p>2. The RPPLH must be prepared by both the Central Government and Regional (Provincial and Regency/City) Governments according to the mandate in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in article 12 paragraph (2) that the environment is one of the mandatory government affairs and is one of the regional head performance indicators.</p> <p>3. PP regarding RPPLH becomes the legal umbrella for the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in article 2 paragraph (2) that one of the goals is to maintain environmental quality. In the RPPLH there are 4 directives, all of which are in the context of maintaining the quality of the environment to support the sustainability of national development.</p> <p>4. With the formation of a PP on RPPLH it will support the operations of the NDC (National</p>			

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		<p>Determine Contribution) at the post-statutory subnational level</p> <p>Number 16 of 2016 concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement To The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).</p>			
3	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation Number 5 of 2012	<p>Need to re-detail the types of business plans and/or activities that are required to have an EIA and detail business plans and/or activities that are exempt from the EIA and follow up on the mandate of PP 27</p> <p>2012 concerning Environmental Permits</p>	PKTL	Bureau of Law and PKTL ranks	2020

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4	Revision of Ministerial Regulation Number 7 2014 concerning Calculation Consequent Environmental Losses Pollution and/or Damage Environment	The considerations are due to: 1. the merger of the ministry of environment and the ministry of forestry 2. implementing the provisions of Article 90 paragraph (2) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment 3. The concept of environmental compensation has received attention in relation to the process of calculating state compensation in cases of criminal acts regulated in other PUU, such as state finances and corruption TP. The change process is expected to be synergized with these fields.	PKTL	Bureau of Law and PKTL ranks	2020

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	Revision of PermenLHK Number P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/3/2017 concerning Procedures for managing complaints of alleged environmental pollution and/or destruction and/or forest destruction	<p>Consideration is : 1. provide more detailed guidelines on these provisions so that they no longer require implementing regulations 2. amend several provisions, namely Article 21 paragraph (1) 3. for uniform format with supervision 4. amend the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (6)</p> <p>5. The change plan is intended to sharpen the scope of complaint handling, improve the time frame for handling complaints, and improve the working relationship between the Center and the Regions</p>	PKTL		
6	The New Regulation is in the form of a Government Regulation on Integrated Environmental Criminal Law Enforcement.	<p>Building synergy in enforcing environmental criminal law between PPNS Central and Regional Government Agencies, police investigators, and public prosecutors.</p> <p>Besides that, this arrangement is also intended to synergize the application of statutory regulations related to environmental law enforcement.</p>	PKTL	Bureau of Law and PKTL ranks	2022

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No 11 2012 concerning Guidelines Investigation of Criminal Acts Protection and Management Environment	<p>1. There is an institutional change from the ministry of environment to the ministry of environment and forestry 2. There is an increase in the number the law governed by PPNS.</p> <p>3. Refinement of procedures for investigation and investigation of LHK criminal acts, such as corporate investigations, TPPU, and their relation to the development of criminal cases by investigators from other agencies (multidoor).</p>	PKTL	Bureau of Law and PKTL ranks	2020
8.	Revision of Government Regulation No. 44 of 2004 concerning Planning Forestry	<p>1. Mandate Chapter IV Law No. 41 year 1999 concerning Forestry.</p> <p>2. The background to the revision of PP.44 of 2004 concerning Forestry Planning is based, among other things above:</p> <p>a. Adjustments to Decisions MK.45 (Public Participation), MK.35 (Community as forest stakeholders), MK.95 (Protecting access to forests for livelihoods); b. Harmonization of regulations with the wider spatial planning legal framework; and</p>	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2023



No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		c. Development of Law Implementation. No. 41 of 1999.			
9.	Revision of Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning the System Forestry Planning	<p>1. Mandate Article 43 paragraph (2) and Article 45 Government Regulation No 44 of 2004 concerning Planning Forestry</p> <p>2. Issuance of Law. No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government 1. Mandate of article</p>	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2022
10.	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of the Environment and Forestry on Macro Plans Forest and Land Rehabilitation	<p>7 paragraph (2) Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning the Forestry Planning System</p> <p>2. Mandate article 2 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 41 of 2019 concerning the 2011-2030 National Level Forestry Plan</p>	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2020-2021
11.	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of the Environment and Forestry on Macro Plans Protection and Conservation Forest resources	<p>1. Mandate of article 7 paragraph (2) Minister of Forestry Regulation No 42 of 2010 concerning Forestry Planning Systems</p> <p>2. Mandate of article 2 of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 41 of 2019 concerning National Level Forestry Plans 2011-2013</p>	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2021-2024

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12.	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of the Environment and Forestry on Macro Plans Forest Utilization	1. Mandate article 7 paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 42 of the year 2010 concerning the Forestry Planning System 2. Mandate article 2 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 41 of 2019 concerning the 2011-203 National Level Forestry Plan	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2021-2024
13.	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of the Environment and Forestry on Macro Plans Community empowerment	1. Mandate article 7 paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. 42 of the year 2010 concerning the Forestry Planning System 2. Mandate article 2 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 41 of 2019 concerning the 2011-203 National Level Forestry Plan	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2021-2024
14.	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of the Environment and Forestry on Macro Plans Change Adaptation and Mitigation Climate	1. Mandate of article 7 paragraph (2) Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 42 of 2010 concerning Forestry Planning Systems 2. Mandate of article 2 of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 41 of 2019 concerning National Level Forestry Plans 2011-203	PKTL	Legal Bureau, Echelon I scope KLHK and staff PKTL	2021-2024

## 5. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF R&D AND INNOVATION AGENCY

No.	Direction of the Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 06 of 2009 concerning environmental laboratories	Consequences of the merger Ministry of Environment and Ministry Forestry and change ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017	BECOME	Legal Bureau and BLI staff	2020
2	The new regulation is in the form of Compilation NSPK Environmental Laboratory	So far, there has been no ministerial regulation governing Laboratory NSPK Environment	BECOME	Legal Bureau and BLI staff	2020
3	Revision of Minister of Environment Decree No. 71 of 2012 concerning Designation of the Central Laboratory for Environmental Impact Control Facilities as a National Reference Environmental Laboratory	Consequences of the merger Ministry of Environment and Ministry Forestry and improvements to existing provisions.	BECOME	Bureau of Law and BLI line	2020

## 6. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PPI

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Urgency Based Formation Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	New Regulations in the Form of Regulations Government	the mandate of Article 57 paragraph (4) of the Law - Law Number 32 of 2009 Protection and Management Environment	PPI	Legal Bureau and Board of Directors PPI	2021
2	New Regulations in the form of Regulations President	Implementation of Indonesia's Commitment to UNFCCC which will be implemented in 2020	PPI	Legal Bureau and Board of Directors PPI	2021
3	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Laboratory Environment	So far, there has been no ministerial regulation governing NSPK related to Environmental Laboratory	PPI	Legal Bureau and Board of Directors PPI	2020
4	Revision of Minister of Environment Decree No. 71 of 2012 concerning Designation of the Central Laboratory for Environmental Impact Control Facilities as a National Reference Environmental Laboratory	The consequence of the merger of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry.	PPI	Legal Bureau and Board of Directors PPI	2020

## 7. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PSKL

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Revision of Perdirjen No. P. 18/2016 concerning Forestry Partnership	Completion Considerations Long Term Plan to Short term in the torso related partnership Forestry	PSKL	Law firm and PSKL scope of directors	2020
2	Revision of P.6/PSKL/SET/PSL.1/5/2016 concerning Guidelines for Assessment of Forest Area Tenurial Conflicts	Consideration of the area of tenure conflicts that have been mitigated and the types of forest tenure conflicts that have been mapped	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
3	Revision of P.4/PSKL/SET/PSL.1/4/2016 concerning Guidelines for Mediation of Forest Area Tenurial Conflict Management	Consideration of tenure conflicts that have been handled, either through advocacy, assistance, facilitation, negotiation and mediation as well as technical guidance and monitoring	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4	Revision of P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry	<p>The considerations are to: 1. Provide the same guidelines in conducting evaluations</p> <p>access permits for social forestry, especially the 5-year periodic evaluation.</p> <p>2. Standardize the criteria and indicators in conducting PS access permission evaluation.</p>	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
5	Revision of P.32/2015 concerning Private Forest	<p>Consideration of Customary Forests that have been determined and their results</p> <p>National Coordination Meeting on Indigenous Forests and results</p> <p>Proposal validation and verification</p> <p>Indigenous Forest</p>	PSKL	Law firm and PSKL scope of directors	2020
6	Revision of P.1/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/2/2016 concerning Procedures and Procedures for Verification and Validation of Private Forests	<p>Considerations Facilitation of accelerating the preparation of legal products for the recognition of MHA</p>	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	Revision of P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2018 Concerning: Guidelines for the Development of Social Forestry Enterprises	follow up Permenko/Perpres on the development of collaborative social forestry between ministries/ institutions, because many programs in each ministry are the same and need to be synchronized	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
8	Revision of Perdirjen No. P. 16/2016 concerning the preparation of RPHD, RKU and RKT	Perdirjen P.16/2016 is not in sync with Permen 83/2016	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
9	Revision of P.6/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2017 Concerning: Second Amendment to Juknis Bang Pesona	There is facilitation to increase the added value of forest products and environmental services	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
10	Revision P.6/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2017 Concerning: The Second Amendment of Juknis Bang Charm	PS Development National (Bang Pesona) and the assistance of productive economic tools and others	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11	Revision of P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2018 Concerning: Guidelines for Social Forestry Business Development	It has not been regulated in a ministerial regulation, and so far PS groups that have signed an MoU have only been spectators. In addition, it is to prevent the transfer of SF management rights through partnerships	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
12	new regulations in the form of ordinances utilization of Perum Perhutani Assets and payment of PBB and PNPB in the area IPHPS	Not yet regulated in Permen 83/2016 concerning Social Forestry and in Ministerial Regulation 39/2017 concerning PS in the Perum Perhutani area	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
13	The new regulation is in the form of Guidelines Multi-Party Synergy in Social Forestry Assistance	The need for multi-stakeholder cooperation arrangements in supporting social forestry both internally and externally at LHK	PSKL	Law firm and PSKL scope of directors	2020



No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14 New	Regulations in the form of Development NSPK related to the implementation of social forestry assistance	Perdirjen Number 1/2019 is still general in nature and therefore it is necessary to prepare technical guidelines/implementation instructions in social forestry assistance	PSKL	The legal bureau and the ranks of the Directors within the scope of PSKL	2020
15 New	Regulations in the form of Role Guidelines Social Forestry Assistance Model	There is a need for role model guidance for PS assistance, so that it is suitable to local conditions and makes it easier to be adopted in other locations	PSKL	Law firm and PSKL scope of directors	2020

## 8. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PSLB3

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Study and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	The new regulation is in the form of Regulations Government concerning Management of B3	Following up on the mandate of Law No. 32 The year 2009	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2021
2	The new regulation is in the form of Regulations Minister of LHK regarding environmental quality standards for Mercury Emissions	Follow up Task function Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Presidential Decree 21 of 2019	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
3	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Guidelines for storing Mercury and Waste Contains Mercury	Follow up Task function Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Presidential Decree 21 of 2019	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
4	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning guidelines for the management of mercury-containing medical device waste from health care facilities	Follow up Task function Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Presidential Decree 21 of 2019	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
5	The new regulation is in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Procedures Determination of Category B3	Following up on the mandate in PP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Study and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	New regulation Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Storage of B3	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
7	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Changes LHK Regulation Number 36/2017 concerning B3 Registration & Notification	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
8	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Procedures Limited reductions in B3 are utilized	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
9	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Procedures Removal of B3 which is prohibited from being used	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
10 New	Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Procedures for determining Category B3	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
11 New	Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding Processing and Stockpiling of B3 for Category B3 is prohibited from being utilized	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Study and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding Development B3 Management	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
13	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding information systems B3 Management	Prepare as well as follow up the Mandate of the RPP	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
14	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Government on Restrictions, Reduction, and Elimination POP compounds	Follow up on statutory mandates	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2021
15	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Procedure and Utilization Technical Requirements B3 waste	Following up the mandate of PP 101 2014 concerning Management Hazardous Waste and Beraacun (B3)	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
16	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Procedure and Waste Treatment Technical Requirements B3 with Incinerator	Following up the mandate of PP 101 2014 concerning Management Hazardous Waste and Beraacun (B3)	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
17	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Procedures Hazardous Waste Storage	Following up the mandate of PP 101 2014 concerning Management Hazardous Waste and Beraacun (B3)	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Study and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding Management Non-B3 Waste	Following up the mandate of PP 101 2014 concerning Management Hazardous Waste and Beracun (B3)	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
19	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Construction Hazardous and Waste Management No B3	Following up the mandate of PP 101 2014 concerning Management Hazardous Waste and Beracun (B3)	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
20	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Performance Appraisal Hazardous and Waste Management No B3	Industry assessment guidelines in managing LB3 and LNB3 for performance improvement	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
21	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister on Mechanism Procedures "Center of Excellence" Management B3 waste"	Guidelines for centralized management of LB3 to improve the performance of LB3 management	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
22	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Competence and Personnel Certification on Management B3 waste	The need for standards and equalization of the ability of managers B3 waste in order to improve management performance B3 waste	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Study and Study	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Management LHK Pollution and/or Damage Environment	Government Regulation Mandate Number 101 of 2014 concerning Material Waste Management Dangerous and Poisonous	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
24	New Regulations in the form of Drafts Government Regulation on Garbage Specific	Follow up the Mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste management	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2021
25	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding Guidelines Implementation of 4R (Rethink, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Management Garbage through the Garbage Bank	Following up on the Mandate of Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulation No. 81 of 2012 concerning RT Waste Management and RT-Similar Waste and Presidential Regulation No. 97 concerning the National Policy for RT Waste Management and RT-Similar Waste	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
26	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry on Procedures Collect And Submit Back Trash	Support Presidential Decree No. 97 concerning the National Policy for RT Waste Management and RT-Similar Waste	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020
28	New Regulations in the form of Regulations Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding Management Waste Management Information System	Support Presidential Decree No. 97 concerning the National Policy for RT Waste Management and RT-Similar Waste	PSLB3	Legal bureau, board of directors PSLB3	2020

## 9. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PPKL

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Revision/Amendment of PP 41 of 1999 About	<p>1. It is necessary to update regulations or policies in accordance with the development of applicable national policies related to air quality management, where the previous regulation, namely Government Regulation Number 41 of 1999 concerning Air Pollution Control, is considered to be partly irrelevant to the mandate of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH.</p> <p>2. Implementation of an incentive system and disincentives for business actors and/or activities, as regulated in Government Regulation Number 46 of the year 2017 Concerning Environmental Economic Instruments 3. There is an addition of PM 2.5 Parameter to the Ambien Air Quality Standard</p>	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		4. There is a Change of Authority			
2	New Regulation in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning preparation of Noise Quality Standards for New Types of Motorized Vehicles and Motorized Vehicles Being Produced.	With the development of technology, it is necessary to make improvements to the regulations governing the Quality Standards for Noise and/or disturbance for current production motorized vehicles for the M, N and O vehicle categories, in the previous regulation, namely PermenLH No. 7/2009 has not been set.	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
3	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning the preparation of Emission Quality Standards Wheat Flour Activities	Activities or activities of the wheat flour industry have the potential to cause air pollution, so it is necessary to control emissions from the wheat flour industry, therefore it is necessary to make regulations governing this matter.	PPKL		2021



No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning the preparation of Emission Quality Standards Genset	Every business and/or activity that operates an internal combustion engine (genset) has the potential to cause air pollution, so it is necessary to control emissions from internal combustion engines (gensets), therefore it is necessary to make regulations to regulate it.	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
5	New Regulation in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Determination of ISPU PM 2.5	In order to provide convenience and uniformity of ambient air quality information to the public, especially the PM2.5 parameters at certain locations and times as well as material for consideration in making efforts to control air pollution.	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Revision of PermenLH No. 12 of 2010 regarding PP 41 of 1999 concerning Compilation of Urban Emissions Inventory Calculations	Not yet detailed and specific for preparing emission inventory calculations and plans  clean air action which is an activity to improve or improve air quality or air quality index (IKU)	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
7	Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Administration Guidelines WPKU Determination Record (Territory Air Quality Management)	The need for an air quality management concept that divides air quality management areas with the aim of facilitating air quality management, so that the targets for the action plans carried out will be more targeted in accordance with the area classifications that have been determined in the air quality management areas (WPKU.)	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding the preparation of BME for in-use heavy equipment	The number of heavy equipment is increasing along with the increasing rate of development	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
9	Revision of Minister of Environment Decree no 15 of 1996 concerning the Blue Sky Program	The condition of the local government Has changed	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
10	new regulations in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding the preparation of BME of Heavy Equipment New Type	The number of heavy equipment is increasing along with the increasing rate of development	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
11	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning the preparation of BME KA	The BME KA draft already exists, it's just that it needs to be updated to determine the BME number according to existing technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2023
12	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry regarding the preparation of Euro 6 BME for M, N and O	In accordance with the clause in PerMen P.20/2017 that every 5 years this regulation will be reviewed and adjusted to the latest technological conditions	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2024

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13	Revision of the Ministerial Regulation related to the annex PP 82/2001 concerning Water Quality Standard	It is no longer in accordance with developments in current field conditions, science and technology and technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
14	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 110 of 2003 concerning procedures for calculating the allocation of water pollution loads	It is no longer in accordance with developments in current field conditions, science and technology and technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
15	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 114 and 115 of 2003 and Minister of Environment No. 01 in 2010 and No.01 in 2007 regarding the procedures for preparing, determining, and changing plans Water Protection and Management	It is no longer in accordance with developments in current field conditions, science and technology and technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
16	Revision of Minister of Environment No. 01 of 2010 and LH Regulation No. 13 of 2007, then Minister of Environment Decree No. 28 and No. 29 of 2003 concerning procedures for assessing the disposal and/or utilization of waste water	It is no longer in accordance with developments in current field conditions, science and technology and technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17	Revision of Minister of Environment Regulation No. 05 of 2014 concerning Wastewater Quality Standards, obligations and prohibitions for those in charge of businesses and/or activities	It is no longer in accordance with developments in current field conditions, science and technology and technology	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	
18	New regulations regarding procedures for environmental risk analysis	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
19	New regulations regarding competency standards for water pollution control	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
20	New regulations on ordinances contamination load allocation trading Air	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
21	New regulations on ordinances tackling water pollution	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
22	New regulation on Water recovery procedures	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23	New regulations on information systems Water Protection and Management	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
24	New regulations on ordinances supervision of the compliance of those in charge of a business and/or activity	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
25	New regulations on ordinances application of administrative sanctions in the field of Protection and Management Air	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
26	Revision of PP No. 19 of 1999 concerning Pollution Control and Sea Damage	A change of more than 50% is appropriate with the old Laws and Regulations must be repealed and adjusted to the latest law	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
27	Revision of Seawater Quality Standard Regulations	Need revision because there are parameters that are not appropriate	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
28	Revision of Raw Damage Candy Mangrove, Padang Lamun and Coral reefs	Adjustments need to be made	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Regulatory Evaluation Existing, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
29	The new regulation is in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry concerning Restoration of Access Land Open	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
30	new regulations in the form of Minister of Environment and Forestry Damage Control on Mining Activities	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
31	Revision of PERMEN LH No.1 of 2012 concerning the Program Towards a Green Indonesia	Accelerate the increase in non-forest land cover and Encouraging Local Government Performance in managing non-forest cover	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2020
32	Permen LHK about Reserves Peat Ecosystem	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021
33	Permen LHK regarding NSPK Protection and Management KHG-Based Peat Ecosystem	There are no previous rules	PPKL	Legal Bureau, Law part Directorate Technical/PPU KLHK	2021

## 10. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF EXTENSION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	The New Regulation is in the form of a Ministerial Regulation LHK on Generation Development Environment	As a legal basis and guidelines from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in carrying out its main tasks and functions in the Development of Environmental Generations, involving Ministries and other Institutions, Regional Governments, Legislatures, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other related parties.	BP2SDM	Bureau of Law and BP2SDM ranks, Directorate General of PSLB3, Directorate General of PPKL, Directorate General PSKL, Department of Environment Province/District/City, forestry Service Province	2020



No.	Direction of Regulatory Framework and/or Regulatory Needs	Formation Urgency Based on Evaluation Existing Regulations, Studies and Research	Insurer Unit Answer	Related unit/ agency	Target Solution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2	The New Regulation is in the form of a Ministerial Regulation LHK on Campus Movement Environmentally Friendly	In the context of carrying out government tasks (Ministry KLHK coordinates with Ministry of Education and Culture) and the Government The area in giving Education, Training, Guidance and Awards in the field of the Environment as stipulated in article 63 paragraph (1) letter w, paragraph (2) letter h, and paragraph (3) letter m, need to be encouraged to realize the Environmentally Friendly Campus Movement. as guidelines and directives in encouraging the realization of the movement, it is necessary to arrange with a decision of the Minister of Environment and Forestry.	BP2SDM	Legal Bureau and BP2SDM staff, <small>Directorate General of PSLB3, Directorate General of PPKL, Directorate General PSKL, Department of Environment</small> Province/District/City, forestry Service Province	2020

