



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

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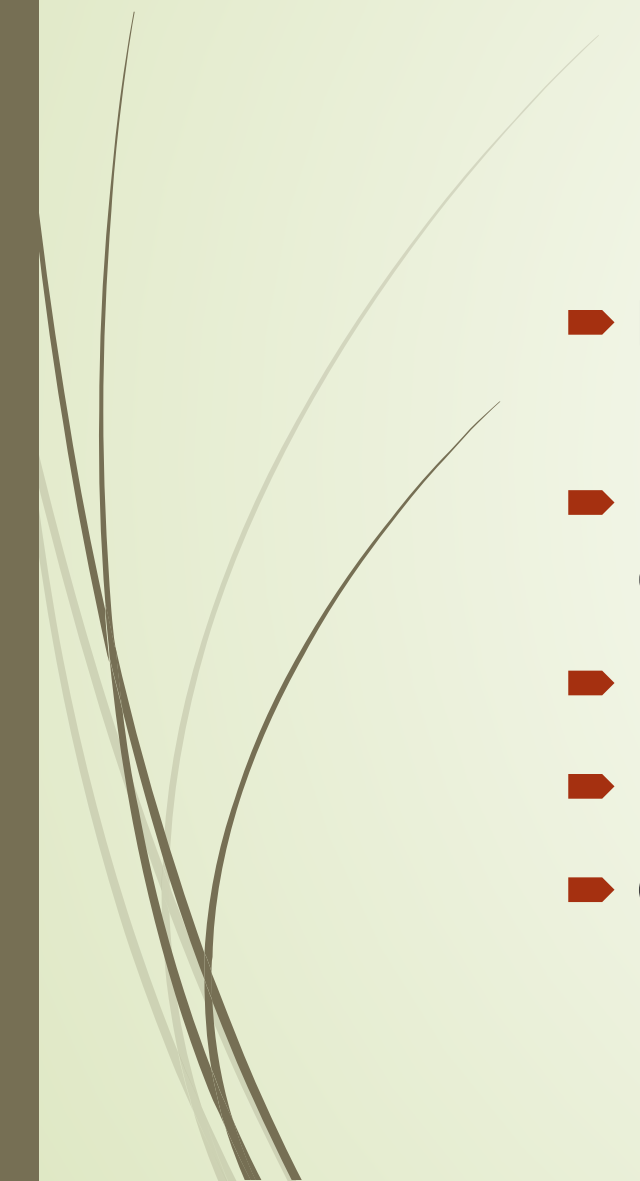
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# PRESENTATION'S OUTLINE

- FROM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
  - ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AT NEW ORDER GOVERNMENT
  - EFFORT TO MAINSTREAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
  - ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI)
  - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
- 



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

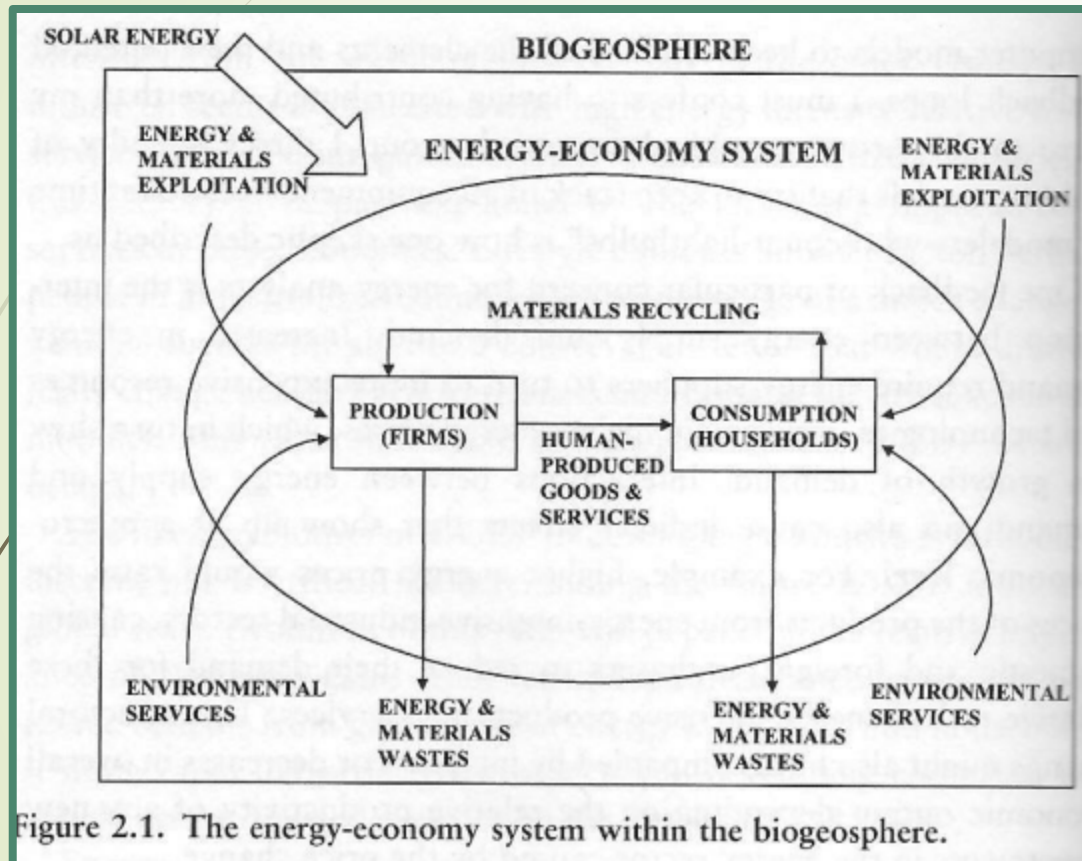
DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPRIMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATION TO MEET THEIR OWN NEED

THE BALANCE BETWEEN GROWTH (ECONOMICS), EQUITY (SOCIAL) AND SUSTAINABILITY (ENVIRONMENT)

THE BROAD OUTLINE OF STATE POLICY OF 1973, CHAPTER 3 (10): NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE MANAGED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID THE DEGRADATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM AND HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED AS AN INTEGRAL POLICY, AND SHOULD CONSIDER THE NEEDS OF THE NEXT GENERATION

ACT No 4 of 1982, BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
ACT NO 23 OF 1997, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
ACT NO 32 OF 2009, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT


# WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE THE ENVIRONMENT?



- ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
  - MATERIAL, ENERGY, AMENITY
  - SPACE TO SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES
  - MATERIALS WASTE



# 2015's SDGs= THREE PILLARS

- ▶ 1. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: HEALTH, EDUCATION, GENDER EQUITY
  - ▶ 2. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC: INEQUITY, POVERTY, AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE, ECONOMIC GROWTH
  - ▶ 3. ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT: TO MAINTAIN NATURAL RESOURCES AND BETTER QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENT
- 

## EVIDENCE DURING THE NEW ORDER GOVERNMENT

- FOREST DEGRADATION = 1.6 MILLION HECTARE / YEAR
- 70 % CORAL REEF DEGRADED
- 64 % MANGROVE AREA DEGRADED
- WATER POLLUTION
- AIR POLLUTION
- FLOOD
- LANDSLIDE



STEAMED FROM :


- ECONOMIC GROWTH ORIENTATION
- CENTRALISTIC
- DID NOT INCORPORATE THE INTEREST OF LOCAL PEOPLE
- DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE LIMITATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CARRYING CAPACITY
- LAWS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT DID NOT PROVIDE RULES IN CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT, JUSTICE AND RECOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF LOCAL PEOPLE



# PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY DECREE NO IX OF 2001 ON AGRARIAN RENEWAL N NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. MAINTAINING THE UNITARY STATE OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (*NKRI*)
2. RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHT
3. RESPECT TO LAW SUPREMACY
4. SOCIAL WELFARE
5. JUSTICE
6. SUSTAINABILITY
7. SOCIAL N ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS
8. INTEGRITY AND COORDINATION
9. RECOGNITION OF CUSTOMARY LAW COMMUNITY
10. BALANCE BETWEEN THE RIGHT ANN RESPONSIBILITY
11. DEMOCRATIC

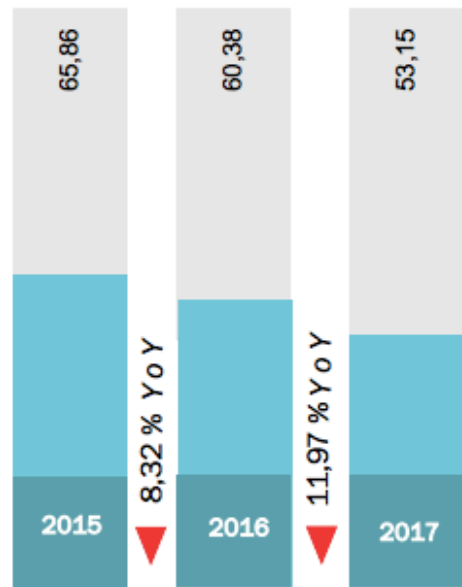
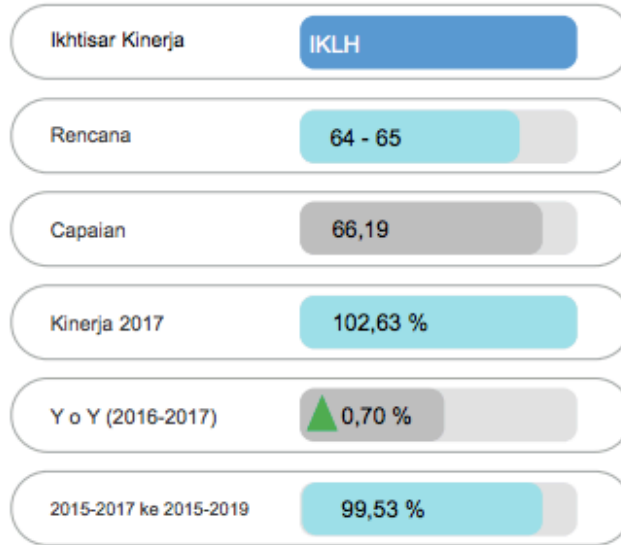
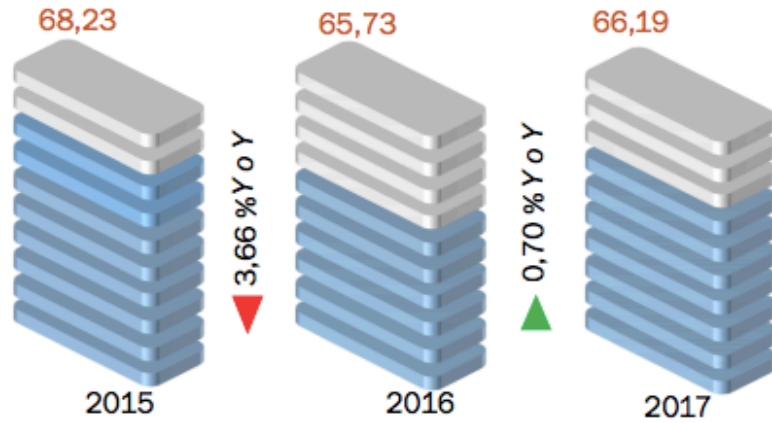
AS BASIS FOR ANY POLICY AND FORMULATION OF LAW AND REGULATION



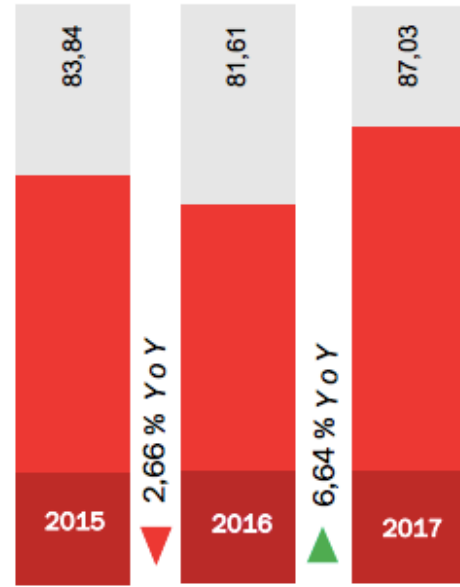
DURING THE REGIONAL AUTONOMY STARTED IN 2001, THE NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT CONDITION BECAME WORSE. FOREST DEPLETION ESCALATES FROM 1.6 MILLION HECTARE PER YEAR TO BE 2.5 MILLION HECTARE PER YEAR.

REGIONAL AUTONOMY LEADS LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO EXCESSIVELY EXPLOIT NATURAL RESOURCES TO GENERATE LOCAL INCOME AND TO MANAGE THEIR AREA WITHIN THEIR OWN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

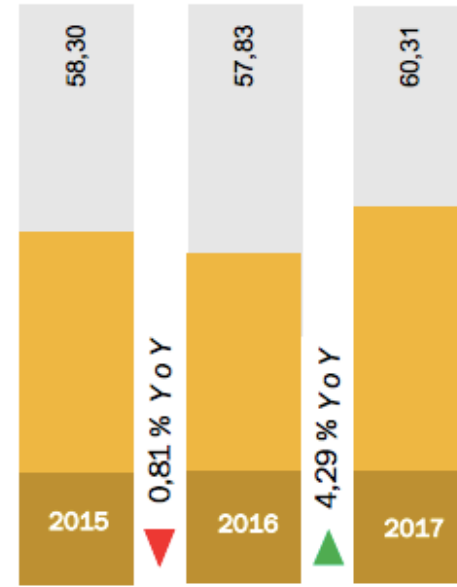




**Indeks Kualitas Air**



**Indeks Kualitas Udara**



**Indeks Tutupan Hutan dan Lahan**

## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INDEX 2017

PROVINCE		WATER QUALITY INDEX	AIR QUALITY INDEX	LAND COVER QUALITY INDEX
1	Aceh	68.29	89.84	77.89
2	Sumatera Utara	50.00	87.32	49.25
3	Riau	53.08	90.90	51.89
4	Kepulauan Riau	55.33	95.47	58.46
5	Jambi	51.25	89.39	54.46
6	Bengkulu	54.07	92.55	55.84
7	Sumatera Barat	54.32	89.87	67.50
8	Sumatera Selatan	63.81	88.88	42.55
9	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	66.25	94.97	41.56
10	Lampung	48.77	85.02	33.75
11	Banten	47.67	75.36	40.11
12	D.K.I. Jakarta	35.00	53.50	22.86
13	Jawa Barat	41.43	77.85	38.39
14	Jawa Tengah	60.00	83.91	43.47
15	D.I. Yogyakarta	35.95	88.08	35.60
16	Jawa Timur	49.17	85.49	50.70
17	Bali	60.00	91.40	40.29
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	50.00	88.02	69.10
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	41.48	91.18	59.31
20	Kalimantan Barat	57.50	89.12	60.16
21	Kalimantan Selatan	52.25	89.02	49.21
22	Kalimantan Tengah	55.26	92.25	74.76
23	Kalimantan Timur	57.79	88.87	88.54
24	Kalimantan Utara	51.00	95.83	88.54
25	Sulawesi Selatan	54.29	88.66	54.81
26	Sulawesi Tenggara	70.00	91.04	75.12
27	Sulawesi Tengah	50.00	94.38	84.32
28	Sulawesi Barat	56.91	91.45	70.97
29	Gorontalo	48.57	94.79	78.92
30	Sulawesi Utara	54.62	94.32	59.96
31	Maluku	49.83	85.64	86.37
32	Maluku Utara	50.62	96.00	82.60
33	Papua Barat	50.00	95.63	100.00
34	Papua	62.50	90.01	94.85
	<b>National</b>	<b>53.15</b>	<b>87.03</b>	<b>60.31</b>



# CASE OF CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

- LAND COVER INDEX: 43.47
- DISASTER RISK INDEX = 158 = HIGH
- 22 REGENCIES/ CITIES ARE AT HIGH DISASTER RISK
- 13 rd RANK OF DISASTER RISK AT NATIONAL LEVEL



# CASES IN KALIMANTAN

- ▶ FOREST AREA = 40,8 MILLION HECTARE
- ▶ DEFORESTATION = 1,23 MILLION HECTARE (2000-2005)
- ▶ FOREST DEGRADATION RATE = 600.000/ YEAR
  
- ▶ WEST AND SOUTH KALIMANTAN:
- ▶ PLANTATION CONCESSION PERMIT = 5,5 MILLION HA = 515 ENTERPRISES
- ▶ MINING CONCESSION PERMIT = 6,4 MILLION HA = 813 ENTERPRISES
- ▶ INDUSTRIAL PLANTATION CONCESSION PERMIT = 2,4 MILLION HA = 52 ENTERPRISES
- ▶ FOREST CONCESSION PERMIT = 1,2 MILLION HA = 52 ENTERPRISES

# THE 2016 EPI FRAMEWORK INCLUDES 9 ISSUES AND 20 INDICATOR



# 2018 EPI RANKINGS

Rank, EPI Score, and Regional Standing (REG, shown in color) for 180 countries.

■ Asia  
■ Latin America  
■ Caribbean  
■ Mid East & N.Africa  
■ E.Europe & Eurasia  
■ Pacific  
■ Europe & N.America  
■ Sub-Saharan Africa

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	REG	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	REG	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	REG	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	REG
1	Switzerland	87.42	1	46	Dominican Republic	64.71	3	91	Saint Lucia	56.18	8	136	Uzbekistan	45.88	28
2	France	83.95	2	47	Uruguay	64.65	3	92	Bolivia	55.98	13	137	Chad	45.34	17
3	Denmark	81.60	3	48	Estonia	64.31	13	93	Barbados	55.76	9	138	Myanmar	45.32	18
4	Malta	80.90	4	49	Singapore	64.23	3	94	Georgia	55.69	21	139	Côte d'Ivoire	45.25	18
5	Sweden	80.51	5	50	Poland	64.11	14	95	Kiribati	55.26	4	140	Gabon	45.05	19
6	United Kingdom	79.89	6	51	Venezuela	63.89	4	96	Bahrain	55.15	13	141	Ethiopia	44.78	20
7	Luxembourg	79.12	7	52	Russia	63.79	15	97	Nicaragua	55.04	14	142	South Africa	44.73	21
8	Austria	78.97	8	53	Brunei Darussalam	63.57	4	98	Bahamas	54.99	10	143	Guinea-Bissau	44.67	22
9	Ireland	78.77	9	54	Morocco	63.47	3	99	Kyrgyzstan	54.86	22	144	Vanuatu	44.55	7
10	Finland	78.64	10	55	Cuba	63.42	4	100	Nigeria	54.76	6	145	Uganda	44.28	23
11	Iceland	78.57	11	56	Panama	62.71	5	101	Kazakhstan	54.56	23	146	Comoros	44.24	24
12	Spain	78.39	12	57	Tonga	62.49	3	102	Samoa	54.50	5	147	Mali	43.71	25
13	Germany	78.37	13	58	Tunisia	62.35	4	103	Suriname	54.20	15	148	Rwanda	43.68	26
14	Norway	77.49	14	59	Azerbaijan	62.33	16	104	São Tomé and Príncipe	54.01	7	149	Zimbabwe	43.41	27
15	Belgium	77.38	15	60	South Korea	62.30	5	105	Paraguay	53.93	16	150	Cambodia	43.23	19
16	Italy	76.96	16	61	Kuwait	62.28	5	106	El Salvador	53.91	17	151	Solomon Islands	43.22	8
17	New Zealand	75.96	1	62	Jordan	62.20	6	107	Fiji	53.09	6	152	Iraq	43.20	17
18	Netherlands	75.46	17	63	Armenia	62.07	17	108	Turkey	52.96	24	153	Laos	42.94	20
19	Israel	75.01	1	64	Peru	61.92	6	109	Ukraine	52.87	25	154	Burkina Faso	42.83	28
20	Japan	74.69	1	65	Montenegro	61.33	18	110	Guatemala	52.33	18	155	Sierra Leone	42.54	29
21	Australia	74.12	2	66	Egypt	61.21	7	111	Maldives	52.14	10	156	Gambia	42.42	30
22	Greece	73.60	18	67	Lebanon	61.08	8	112	Moldova	51.97	26	157	Republic of Congo	42.39	31
23	Taiwan	72.84	2	68	Macedonia	61.06	19	113	Botswana	51.70	8	158	Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.84	29
24	Cyprus	72.60	19	69	Brazil	60.70	7	114	Honduras	51.51	19	159	Togo	41.78	32
25	Canada	72.18	20	70	Sri Lanka	60.61	6	115	Sudan	51.49	14	160	Liberia	41.62	33
26	Portugal	71.91	21	71	Equatorial Guinea	60.40	2	116	Oman	51.32	15	161	Cameroon	40.81	34
27	United States of America	71.19	22	72	Mexico	59.69	8	117	Zambia	50.97	9	162	Swaziland	40.32	35
28	Slovakia	70.60	1	73	Dominica	59.38	5	118	Grenada	50.93	11	163	Djibouti	40.04	36
29	Lithuania	69.33	2	74	Argentina	59.30	9	119	Tanzania	50.83	10	164	Papua New Guinea	39.35	21
30	Bulgaria	67.85	3	75	Malaysia	59.22	7	120	China	50.74	11	165	Eritrea	39.34	37
30	Costa Rica	67.85	1	76	Antigua and Barbuda	59.18	6	121	Thailand	49.88	12	166	Mauritania	39.24	38
32	Qatar	67.80	2	77	United Arab Emirates	58.90	9	122	Micronesia	49.80	13	167	Benin	38.17	39
33	Czech Republic	67.68	4	78	Jamaica	58.58	7	123	Libya	49.79	16	168	Afghanistan	37.74	22
34	Slovenia	67.57	5	79	Namibia	58.46	3	124	Ghana	49.66	11	169	Pakistan	37.50	23
35	Trinidad and Tobago	67.36	1	80	Iran	58.16	10	125	Timor-Leste	49.54	14	170	Angola	37.44	40
36	St. Vincent & Grenadines	66.48	2	81	Belize	57.79	10	126	Senegal	49.52	12	171	Central African Republic	36.42	41
37	Latvia	66.12	6	82	Philippines	57.65	8	127	Malawi	49.21	13	172	Niger	35.74	42
38	Turkmenistan	66.10	7	83	Mongolia	57.51	9	128	Guyana	47.93	20	173	Lesotho	33.78	43
39	Seychelles	66.02	1	84	Serbia	57.49	20	129	Tajikistan	47.85	27	174	Haiti	33.74	12
40	Albania	65.46	8	84	Chile	57.49	11	130	Kenya	47.25	14	175	Madagascar	33.73	44
41	Croatia	65.45	9	86	Saudi Arabia	57.47	11	131	Bhutan	47.22	15	176	Nepal	31.44	24
42	Colombia	65.22	2	87	Ecuador	57.42	12	132	Viet Nam	46.96	16	177	India	30.57	25
43	Hungary	65.01	10	88	Algeria	57.18	12	133	Indonesia	46.92	17	178	Dem. Rep. Congo	30.41	45
44	Belarus	64.98	11	89	Cabo Verde	56.94	4	134	Guinea	46.62	15	179	Bangladesh	29.56	26
45	Romania	64.78	12	90	Mauritius	56.63	5	135	Mozambique	46.37	16	180	Burundi	27.43	46




# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ NO PARADIGM SHIFT FROM THE NEW ORDER GOVN TO REGIONAL AUTONOMY
- ▶ NATURAL RESOURCES IS TREATED AS SOURCE OF INCOME
- ▶ EXACERBATED BY HIGH POLITICAL COST
- ▶ SACRIFICING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR COMPENSATION OF POLITICAL COST
  
- ▶ MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
- ▶ CHANGE THE SYSTEM OF HEAD OF REGENCY, MAYOR AND GOVERNOR'S ELECTION
- ▶ CHANGE TO BE PROACTIVELY IN DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER: FLOOD, LANDSLIDE, DROUGHT
- ▶ REVISE THE SPATIAL PLANNING BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CARRYING CAPACITY AND ENVIRONMENYAL CARRYING CAPABILITY



# CLOSING REMARK

- ROSE IS A FLOWER SYMBOLIZING A BEAUTY AND TALENT
  - IT INSPIRES US TO LOVE THE NATURE
  - LET US MAINSTREAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
  - FOR BRIGHTER AND BETTER FUTURE
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