



BerAKHLAK
Berorientasi Pelayanan Akuntabel Kompeten
Harmonis Loyal Adaptif Kolaboratif

**#bangga
melayani
bangsa**

Environmental

Keynote Speech of DG for Standardization Of Environment & Forestry

Safeguard in Indonesia: Policies and Implementation

IJET-Tokyo 04 April

2024

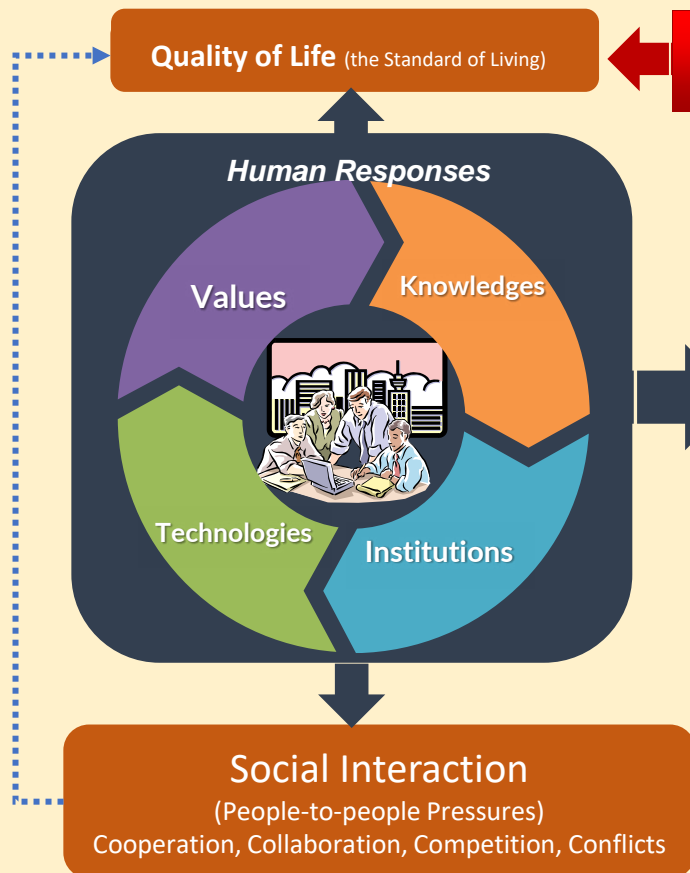
Ir. Ary Sudijanto, MSE

Director General for Standardization of
Environment and Forestry, MOEF-Indonesia

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) – Indonesia @4 April 2024

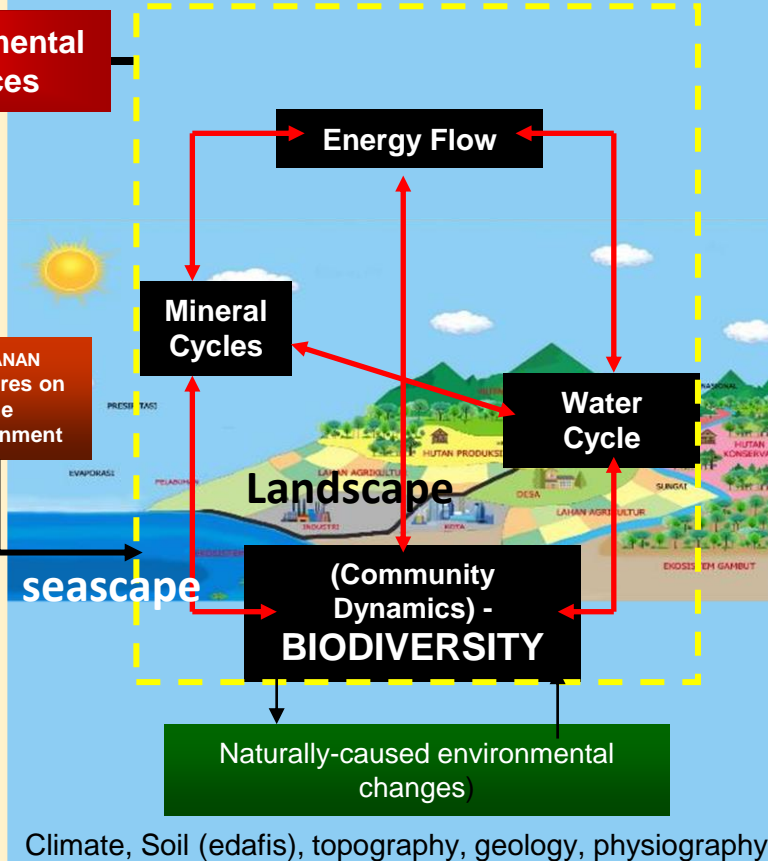
People is a part of the Environment. People can influence and be influenced by the Environment

2 Human well-being [the safety, quality of life and welfare of society]



Human Social Systems

Ecological Systems: Structures and Functions



1 SUSTAINABILITY of Environmental Processes and Functions and Productivity at a LANDSCAPE dan SEASCAPE

Referring to the concept of **sustainability**, **Human well-being** [the safety, quality of life and welfare of society] can only be achieved if we can protect and maintain **Sustainability of environmental process, function, and productivity**, indicated by Good and healthy environment of:

- Atmosphere,
- air,
- land,
- water,
- marine and biodiversity

The National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 For Achieving Sustainability and the 2045 Golden Indonesia Vision

This RPJPN will **transform Indonesia** into a country that is **developed, equitable, sustainable**, and has a strong role at the global level [To be the world's 5th largest economy by 2045];

The Vision of **Sustainable** in RPJPN means the **economic, social, and environmental development** is **balanced**,

To realize this target, the 2025-2045 RPJPN has formulated: **5 objectives, 8 development agendas and 17 development directions**, which are dictated by **45 Main Development Indicators**.

RPJPN 2025-2045 has integrated **sustainable development principles** as well as **environmental and Natural Resources i.e. forestry aspects** into the long term development plan



Net Zero Emission

**forest, biodiversity and
marine resources**

**green and blue
economy.**

The Indonesian government has launched the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 to realize the **2045 Golden Indonesia Vision**.

The challenges to realize the 2045 Golden Indonesia Vision.

Landscape-Seascape Sustainability:

1. **Sustainability of environmental process, function and productivity** – Good and healthy environment of Atmosphere/air, land, water, marine and biodiversity;
2. **Human well-being** [the safety, quality of life and welfare of the society].

3 Important & Critical Aspects:

1. Regulatory frameworks [Rules Base]
2. Technical and Scientific Base & Standarization;
3. Governance: SFM, GEG, Carbon Governance and Leadership

Global Challenges:

1. *The triple planetary crisis: Climate Change, Biodiversity loss & Environmental Pollution;*
2. *Global Risks;*
3. *Megatrend 2045;*
4. *SDGs (5 P);*
5. *VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity)*

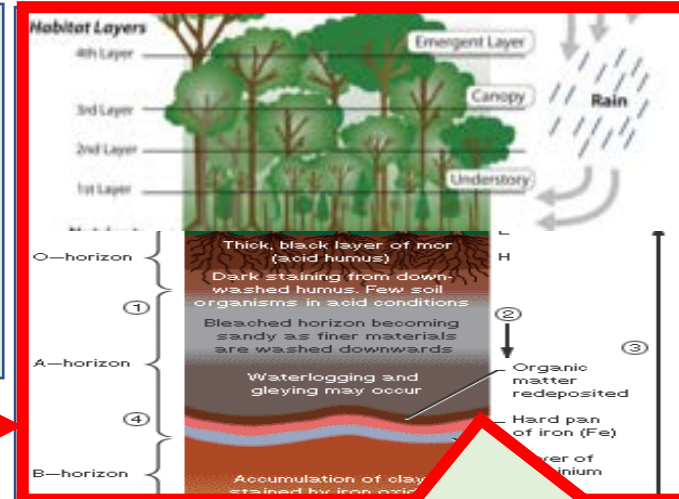
Landscape-Seascape:

Spatial & Development Plan, Natural Resources Utilization-Permits & Implementation of Environment and Forestry Instruments



Marine Ecoregion- Seascape

Terrestrial Ecoregion - Landscape



Tropical Rain Forest:

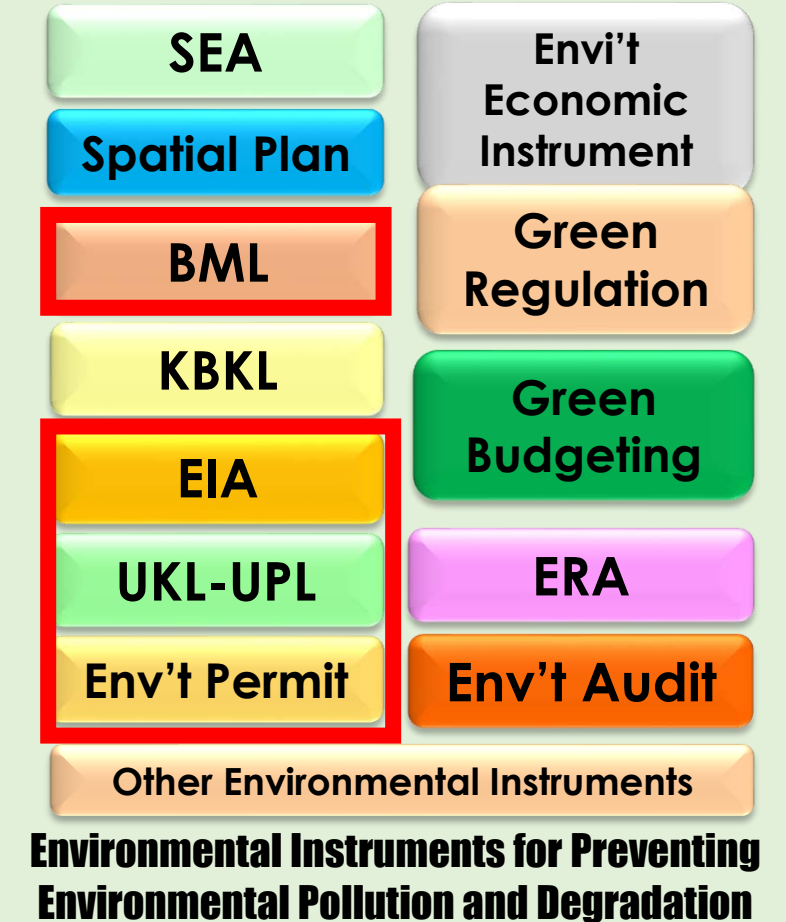
- Ecosystem, land and Trees, biodiversity;
- Three-dimensional space: Horizontal and Vertikal (5 focal areas);
- People (Communities)

LANDSCAPE-SEASCAPE as A SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

Forest as the importance and integrated part of a LANDSCAPE-SEASCAPE

The Green Constitution and Environmental Tools for Sustainable Development in Indonesia

The 1945 Indonesian Constitution, Article 28H verse (1): Every person shall have the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a home and to enjoy a good and healthy environment... ” .
...



Article 33 verse (4) of The 1945 Indonesian Constitution : “The organisation of the national economy shall be conducted on the basis of economic democracy upholding the principles of togetherness, efficiency with justice, **sustainability, environmental perspective**, self-sufficiency, and keeping a balance in the progress and unity of the national economy.



Several provisions in EPMA 32/2009 have been amended through Law 11/2020 [06/2023] on Job Creation

6 P di UU
32/2009
PPLH

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
a. Environmental Inventory;
b. Ecoregion
c. Environmental and Protection [EPM] Plan

- SEA, Spatial Planning, Environmental Standards, EIA, Environmental Permit
- Economic Instruments of Environment
- ERA, Environmental Audit, Environmental Budget, regulations.

NATURAL RESOURCES UTILIZATION

Environmental Carrying Capacity [D3TH] and EPM Plan

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

- Conservation;
- Reserving Natural Resources;
- Atmosphere protection i.e. Mitigation and adaptation

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION

Command and Control Approach

Command and Control Approach

Financial Approach

Prevention

Mitigation and Emergency Responses

Remediation/ Rehabilitation/ Restoration



EPMA No. 32/2009 and Its Amendment (Law 06/2023):

Multiple & Integrated Approaches to Environmental Protection and Management and Basis for Environmental Safeguards in Indonesia

The Omnibus Law 11/2020 906/2023I: the Simplification the Proseses and Sthrengthening Environmental Safeguards

The most significant change made by the enactment of the Law No. 11 of 2020 [06/2023] is the **simplification** of the process to issue **permits to business entities** and **strengthen environmental safeguards**. The **Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021** is an implementing regulation of the Indonesia Job Creation Law relating to the environmental protection and management implementation

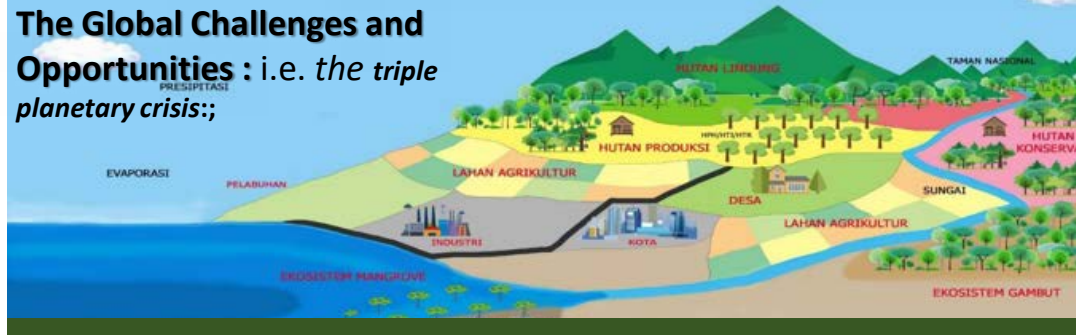
Shifting the burden of Environmental Safeguard

enhances **environmental planning** and **strategic environmental assessment** (SEA), especially the comprehensive and detailed EIA-Based SEA for urban detail plans (RDTR)

integrate all separate permission schemes into one, which issues the “Business Permit and the government approval

The Laws and Regulations related the Job Creation [The Omnibus Laws and Regulations]

The Global Challenges and Opportunities : i.e. *the triple planetary crisis*;



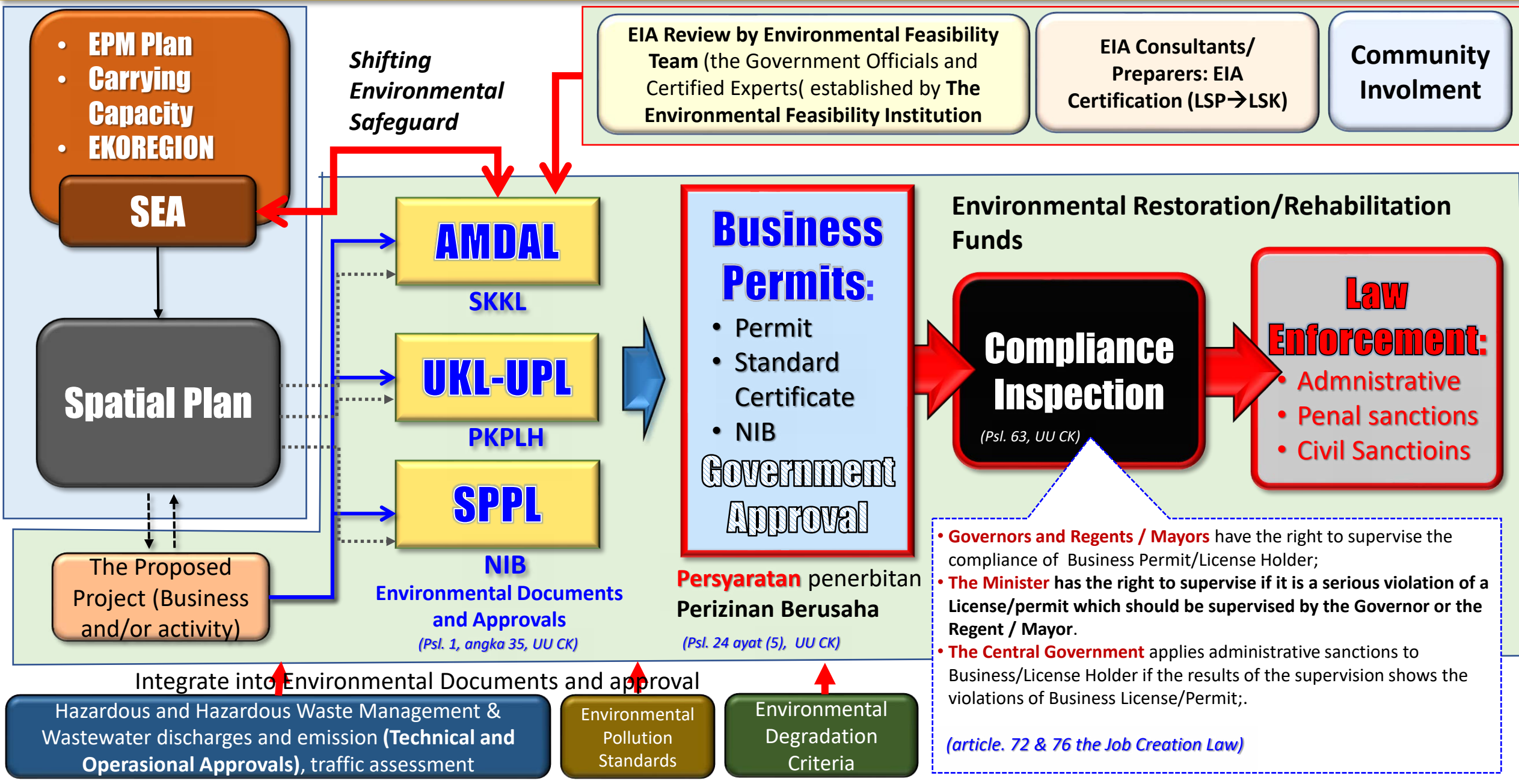
Integrated Landscapp-Seascape Management and Environmental Safeguards: Ecologically Sensible, Socially Acceptable, Economically Feasible

change the environmental approvals processes: improve the quality and timeliness of the environmental approvals process

The Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021: provides more detail provisions on **EIA, Environmental Approval**, and environmental technical approvals

Existing Environmental Permits and related EPM permits (i.e. permits for discharge of wastewater, exhaust gas hazardous waste, etc) have been **integrated into the “EIA and Environmental Approval**

Process of Environmental Protection and Management, and Business Permit Based on the Omnibus Law 11/2020 [O6/2023] and EPMA 32/2009

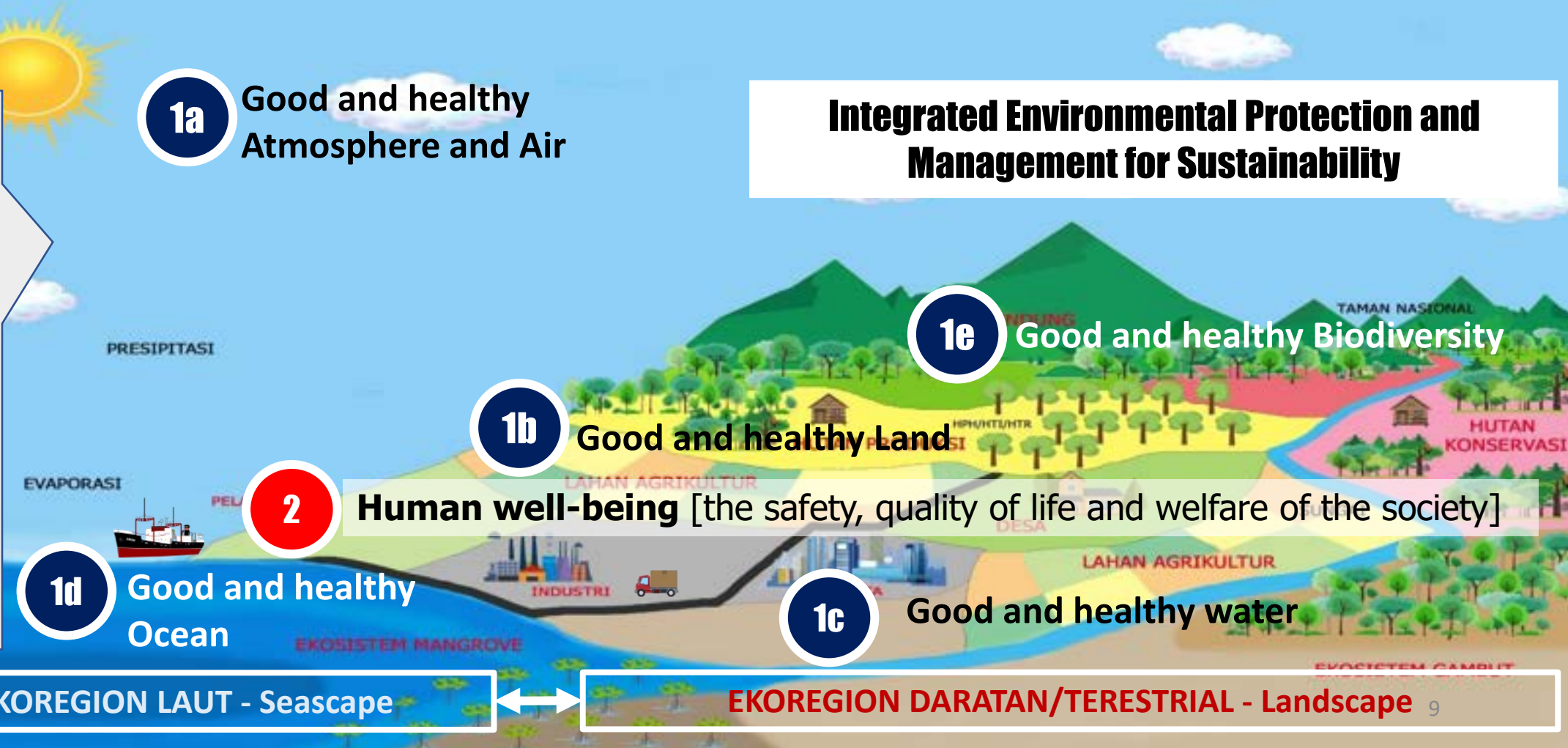


Integrated Environmental Protection and Management for Sustainability

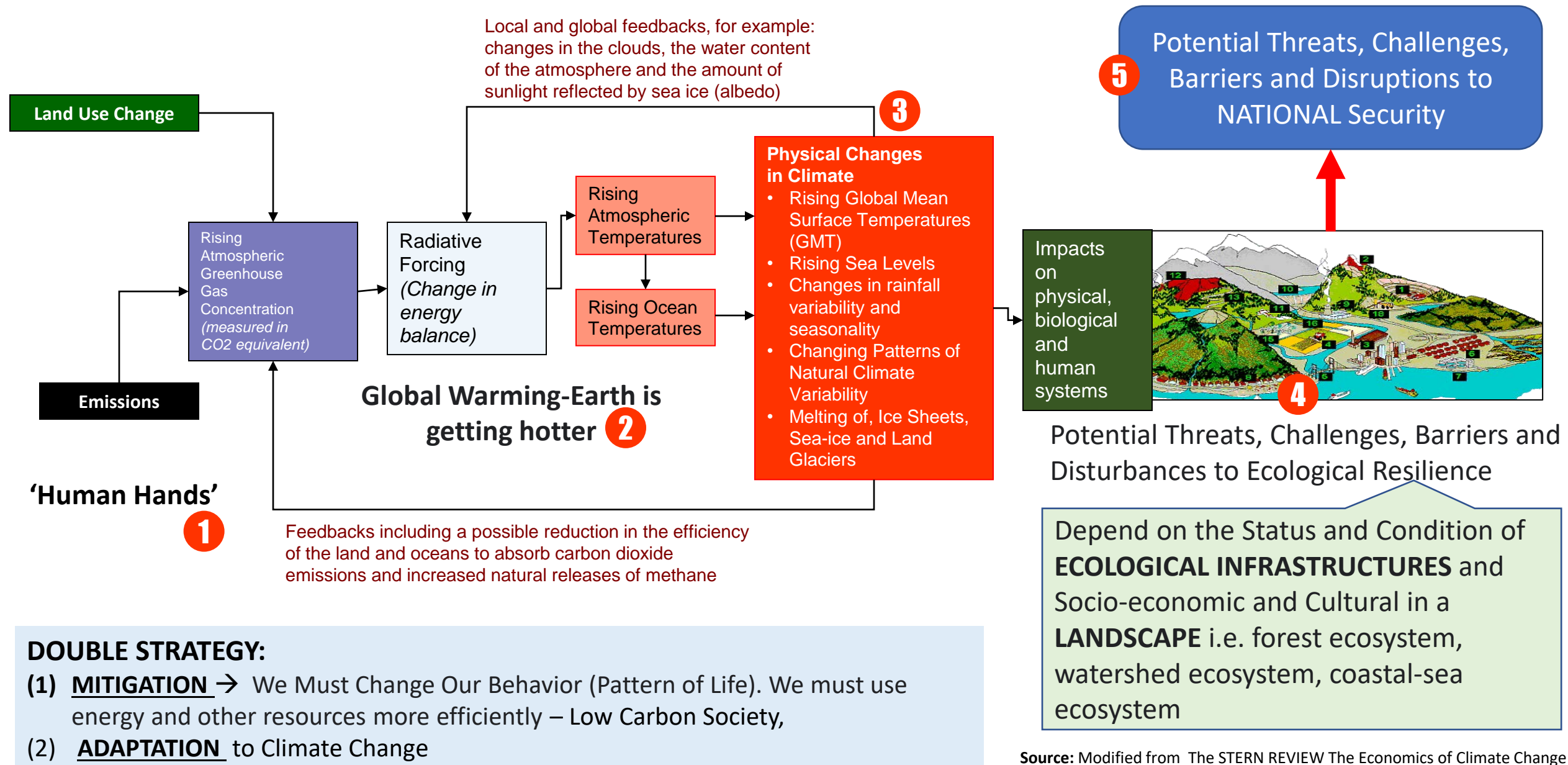
Integrated Environmental Protection and Management [EPM] is developed and implemented in order to achieve Article 12 of EPMA 32/2009 : *Landscape and Seascape Sustainability*:

1. Sustainability of environmental process, function and productivity(1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e);
2. Human well-being [the safety, quality of life and welfare of the society].(2).

- Environmental Carrying Capacity (D3TLH)
- Environmental Pollution Standards;
- Environmental Degradation Standards



Global Climate Change, Ecological Resilience and National Security



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies of Republic of Indonesia - 2021



UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



- 2021 -



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Jakarta, July 21, 2021

Ref. : J. 247/PP1/MS2R/KU.0/7/2021

Ms. Patricia Espinosa
Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC
P.O. Box 280124
D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Email: sessions@unfccc.int ; secretariat@unfccc.int ; external-relations@unfccc.int ;
LT-LFDS@unfccc.int ; NDC@unfccc.int

Subject : Indonesia Submission on the Document of Updated Nationally
Determined Contribution (NDC) and Document of Long-term Strategy on
Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050

Dear Ms. Espinosa,

Year 2020 was a challenge for all due to global pandemic COVID-19 and we have been striving for any aspects of life including tackling of climate change. We have to make any progress for advancing the works. On the way leading to COP26 as scheduled on 31st October-12th November 2021 in Glasgow, Indonesia is proudly presenting two important documents to the United Nations Framework to the Convention.

Firstly, referring to the mandates of Article 4 para 2 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.24, Section III, Implementation and Ambition for Post-2020 para 23, Indonesia submits the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution. The Updated NDC reflects the progression beyond the existing NDC as well as new elements, namely (1) enhanced ambition on adaptation as depicted in Annex 2, (2) enhanced clarity on mitigation by adopting the Paris Agreement Rules Book (Katowice Package), (3) national context that relates the existing condition, milestones, along with national development, for the period of 2020-2024, and indicative pathways towards long-term vision, (4) translating the Paris Agreement Rules Book with a view to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in implementing the Agreement and in communicating its progress and achievement, includes elaborated chapters on transparency framework at the national level and means of implementation, and (5) oceans as a new elaborated element within the Adaptation. Indonesia Updated NDC also seeks opportunities for having international cooperation to support the achievement of our conditional target of up to 41% compare to business as usual scenario.

Secondly, with regards to the mandates of Article 4 para 19 of the Paris Agreement as well as of the Dec. 1/CP.21 Para 35, Indonesia submits the Long-term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR 2050). Indonesia is starting to pave the way in achieving a peak of year 2030 with forestry and other land uses as a leading sector as well as net-sink towards net-zero emission by taking into account the economy growth, climate resilience and impartiality. The LTS-LCCR 2050 document reflects increased ambition of our NDC in 2030.

Therefore, it would be highly appreciated if you can accept our documents. I thank you for your attention and continuous support.

Sincerely yours,


Jaksumi Djuwanthi
Director General for Climate Change
as Indonesian NFP to the UNFCCC

CC:
H.E. Dr. Siti Nurbaya, Minister for the Environment and Forestry (as a report).



INDONESIA
Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon
and Climate Resilience 2050

- 2021 -

Landscape with Socio-Ecological System as Basis for Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 initiative to achieve the Enhanced NDC Target

- Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 initiative plays a significant role in **mitigating as well as adapting to climate change**. It is designed, among other things, to achieve **carbon-positive forests in Indonesia by 2030**;
- This policy innovation will enhance the integration of environment and forestry instruments



Three integrated modalities:
Sustainable Forest Management
Environmental Governance
Carbon Governance



Co-Benefit Innovation: PPLH/EPM, Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 & Enhanced NDC

Landscape-Seascape Sustainability

- 1a Good and healthy Atmosphere and Air
- 1b Good and healthy Land
- 1c Good and healthy water
- 1d Good and healthy Ocean
- 1e Good and healthy Biodiversity
- 2 Human well-being [the safety, quality of life and welfare of the society]

Operation Plan [RO] of *Indonesia's Forestry and OTHER LAND USES* [FOLU] Net Sink 2030 & Enhanced NDC

Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 initiative can be enhanced and integrated with Instruments of environmental protection and management (EPM or PPLH) such as Environmental Planning, Environmental Assessments (SEA and EIA, Environmental Approvals), Environmental Pollution and Degradation (Environmental monitoring, environmental Quality Indexes, and PROPER), Environmental Economic Instruments and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Carbon Governance

Sustainable Forest Management

Development, Environmental Instruments & Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 & enhanced NDC, NEK

Environmental Governance

The National and Sub National Development Processes and Implementation of Environmental [PPLH] Instruments

**PPLH
[EPM]**

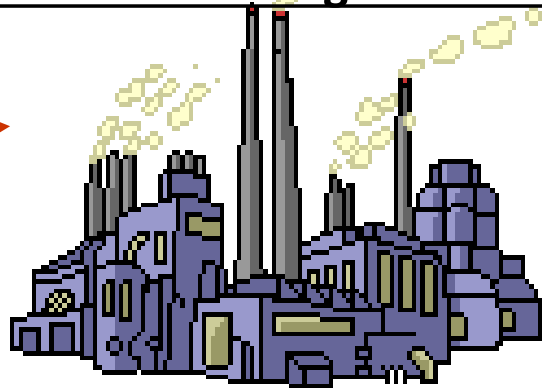


Changes in Business and/or Activities Behavior: Integration of Climate Change Issues in the Implementation of Business Permit through the EIA Process

- 1** Greenhouse Gas Components: Project may increase/reduce Greenhouse Gases
(CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs, SF₆)

- 3** Environmental Impacts are Combination (1) and/or (2)

- b** Significant Impact on Environment
(Fundamental Changes in Environment)

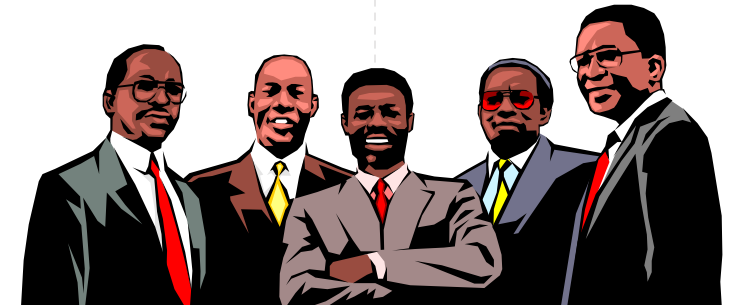


- c** Proposed Business and/or Activity Plan (PROJECT)



- a** Assessment

- d** Decision Making Process on Business/Activity Implementation



- 2** Impact Component: Climate Change Impacts the Project

AMDAL/EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment is a, b, c, d:

The Nusantara Capital City Master Plan: Vision, Purpose and Basic Principles, As Well As The Main Performance Indicators For New Capital City

Environmental and Forestry Aspects in the Capital City of Nusantara

- Harmony With Nature;
- Circular & Resilient;
- Zero Carbon IKN.

A FOREST CITY is a city that:

- ☐ places FOREST ECOSYSTEMS for SHAPING URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURES,
- ☐ focuses on THE LIFE OF URBAN COMMUNITIES, and
- ☐ facilitates INTERACTIONS between URBAN ACTIVITIES AND NATURE ‘



Source: Attachment 2 of The Law 3/2022 on State Capital City

The Development of Nusantara Capital City as a forest city: Accelerating Tropical Rain Forest Restoration and Achieving the World-Class Capital City for All

THE FIRST PHASE of the IKN Nusantara development plan will take place in **THE GOVERNMENT CORE (KIPP)**:

1) **BEGINS WITH EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN, MANAGE AND RESTORE FOREST ECOSYSTEMS - AS A NATURE-BASED SOLUTION:**

- ☐ Preserving the existing natural tropical rain forest;
- ☐ Rehabilitating land degradation, restoring existing forest and transforming the industrial plantation forest into Kalimantan Tropical Rain Forest;
- ☐ Reconnecting the Wildlife Habitat [Corridors];
- ☐ Developing Biodiversity or Environmental Services-Based Economy;
- ☐ Indonesia's Biodiversity [Ecosystems, Species and Genetics/Germplasm] for the World

2) **THEN, DEVELOP URBAN INFRASTRUCTURES** i.e. basic infrastructure, green and blue areas of the city, government complexes, offices, and housing along with their facilities and infrastructure

The Three Main Principles for The Development Of The Capital City Of Nusantara



IKN NUSANTARA: the World-Class Capital City for All with the concept of A **Smart, Sustainable and Resilient City**

Basic Principles and Scope of Environmental Protection and Management According to the Master Plan for the State Capital City of Nusantara (The President Regulation 63 of 2022)

Maintaining and improving
ENVIRONMENTAL CARRYING CAPACITY

Avoiding/Preventing Environmental Risks and Impacts/Degradation

Optimizing the **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES** performances

Utilizing the potential of
NATURAL RESOURCES efficiently

Improving and maintaining
BIODIVERSITY RESOURCES

Reducing **VULNERABILITY to CLIMATE CHANGE** impacts and
Reducing **GHG EMISSIONS**

- **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY** is front and center in the plans to move the capital city and the design of Nusantara.
- The State Capital Law emphasizes that **ALL DEVELOPMENT** within the new capital city shall follow "**PRUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**"



ATMOSPHERE : Mitigation to Climate Change → Net Zero Emission;

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY: protection and management of air quality and microclimate;

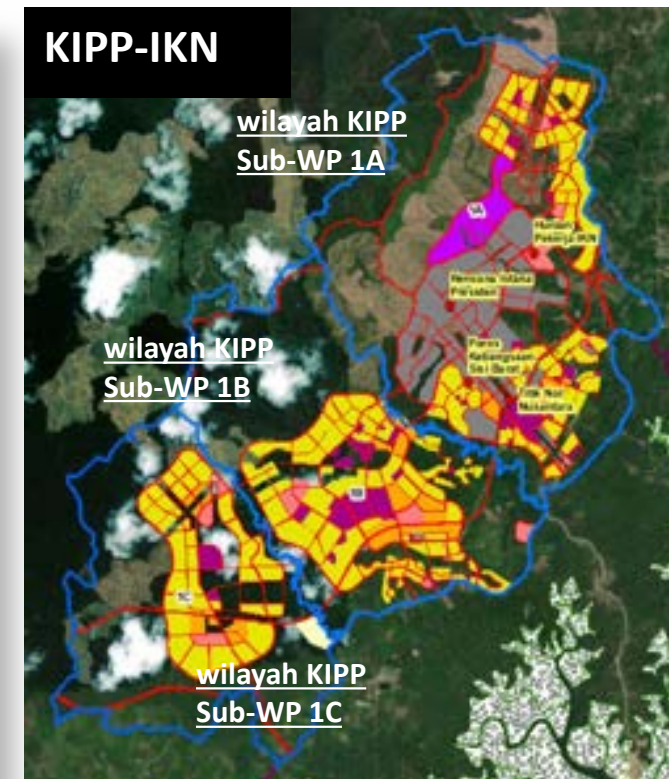
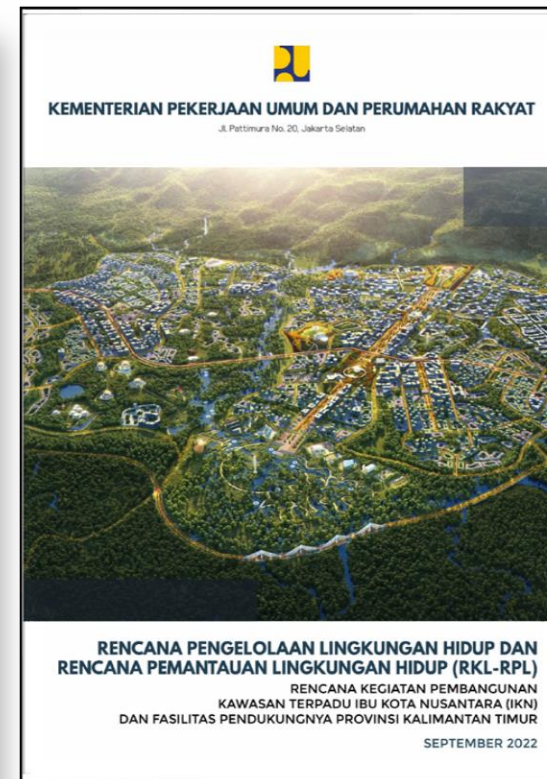
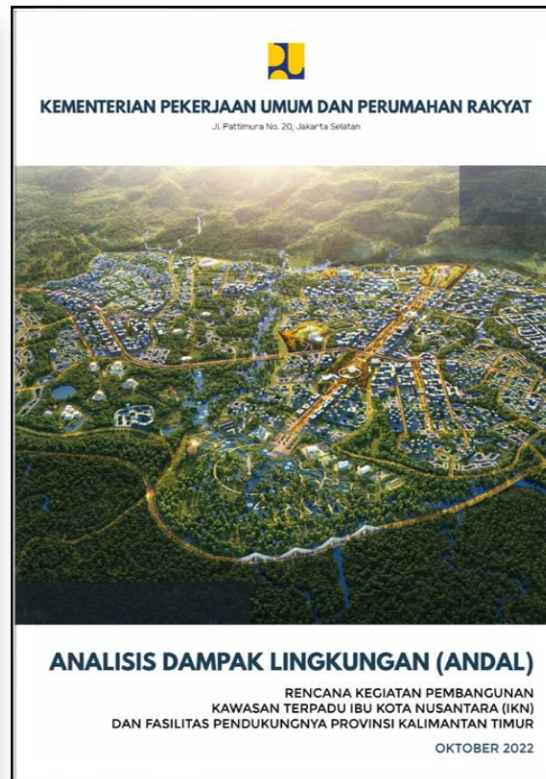
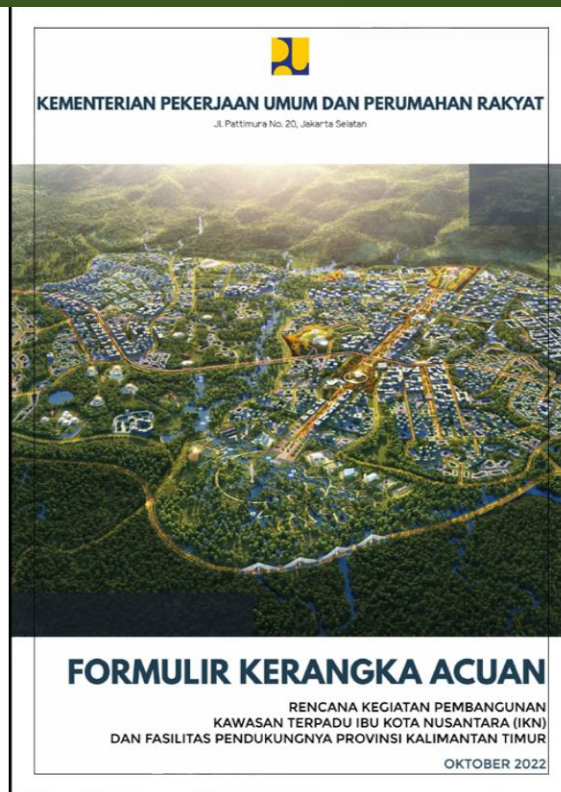
LAND COVER: Protection and management of green space functions i.e. Forest Cover

SOIL: Protection and Management of Soil

WATER: protection and management of surface water, groundwater and seawater;

BIODIVERSITY: protection and management of biodiversity

EIA based the Omnibus Laws is also applied to create sustainable infrastructure developments of Nusantara [IKN]



The new environmental and social safeguard system of **EIA based the Omnibus Laws** is also applied to create **sustainable infrastructure developments of Nusantara [IKN]** that can prevent environmental impacts and protect as well as maintain the environment. Some **specific EIA related standards for IKN** have been developed and implemented.

Some Important And Critical Aspects For Effective Implementation Of Integrated Environmental Protection and Management

1) Regulatory frameworks

(rules base) including integrated implementation of laws and regulations.

2) Scientific and technical base for sustainability

i.e. various methodologies for environmental planning and assessment, geospatial data and information including high resolution satellite imagery, information systems i.e. AMDALNet

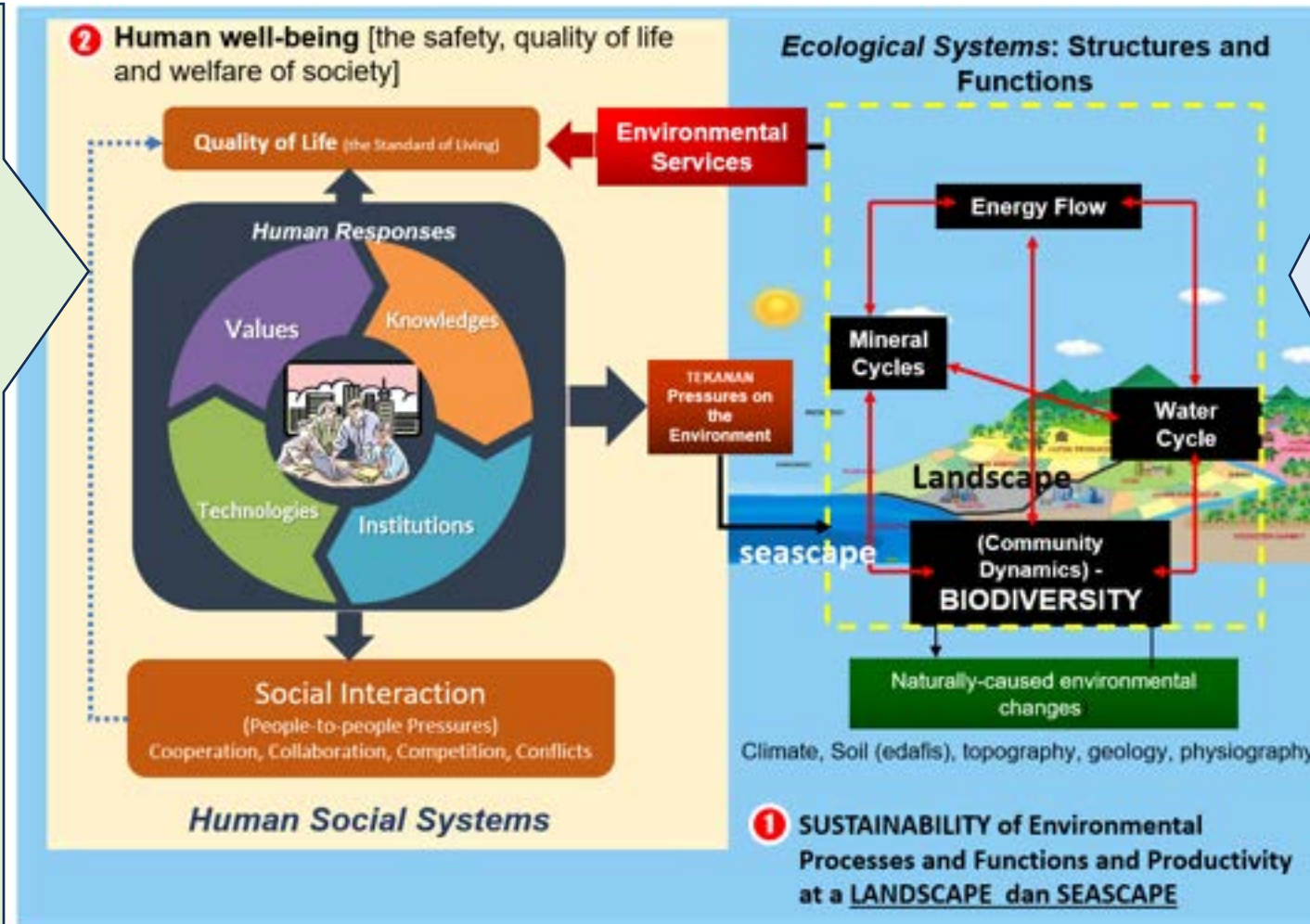
4) Leadership and Good Environmental Governance that should be integrated with Sustainable Forest Governance and Carbon Governance.

5) Capacity Development for environmental planning and assessment (Human Capital development plan and implementation);.

6) Integrated Information systems and Decision support systems [DSS] that integrated the full cycle proses of environmental protection and management

3) Environmental and Forestry Standardization

- environmental pollution and degradation standards based on the local and specific environmental characteristics.
- Standards of **Environmental technologies** for control environmental pollution and degradation.
- Standards for **environmental monitoring**.
- standards for **environmental management systems [EMS]**. And
- EIA standards** for specific project/business activities



INDONESIA's
FOLU
NET SINK
2030

BerAKHLAK
Berorientasi Pelayanan Akuntabel Kompeten
Harmonis Loyal Adaptif Kolaboratif
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ASEAN
INDONESIA
2023



Terima Kasih

KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA