

SPATIAL PLANNING, LANDUSE, AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

(Perencanaan Tata Ruang, Penatagunaan Tanah, dan
Penatagunaan Kawasan Hutan)

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Entrepreneurship in REDD+***



**INDONESIAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SPATIAL PLANNING**

OUTLINE

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS: Regulation, Empowering, Executing, and Supervising
- III. SPATIAL PLANNING (Perencanaan Tata Ruang)
- IV. IMPLEMENTATION: Landuse (Penatagunaan Tanah) and Forest Management (Penatagunaan Sumberdaya Hutan)
- V. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROLLING (Pengendalian Pemanfaatan Ruang)

I. INTRODUCTION

- **Spatial Management Process** meliputi: Regulation, Empowering, Executing (consists of spatial planning, *implementation, and spatial development controlling*), and Supervising
- **Landuse** (*for non-forest areas*) and **forest management** (*for forest areas*) are classified of Implementation based on the Spatial Planning.
- GHG emission is produced from the significant landuse change of forest areas or non-forest areas. Therefore, as a system, the spatial planning, implementation and spatial development controlling are **very critical** in reducing the GHG emission.

Climate Change and GHG Emission Sources:

- ❖ Climate Change is one of the most dangerous problems faced to human being from now to the future negeration, which is caused by the significant increasing GHG emission;
- ❖ The GHG emission is caused by antropogenetic (man activities) or natural process.

GHG Emission Sources:



GHG NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (RAN-GRK)

- RAN GRK has been decided into Scenario and sectoral actions in decreasing national GHG emission.
- These actions should not in line with the economy growth (7% annually), knowed as “the Formula 726”

SKENARIO PENURUNAN EMISI 26 – 41%

Rencana Aksi Nasional Penurunan Emisi GRK (RAN-GRK)

- ✓ Dikumpulkan berdasarkan usulan sektor ;
- ✓ Melalui proses diskusi yg panjang dengan sektor terkait

Dua prinsip penting RAN-GRK:

- ✓ Cost effectiveness:
- ✓ Implementable.

“726” formula :

- ✓ 7% of economic growth;
- ✓ 26 % of emission reduction.

26%

- Terukur dan dapat dilaporkan;
- Prioritas nasional dalam rencana pembangunan jangka menengah;
- Layak ekonomi,
- Biaya lebih murah dibandingkan penurunan yang 41%
- Tidak termasuk dalam proyek CDM

15%

- Terukur dan dapat dilaporkan;
- Melalui perjanjian kerjasama yang jelas;
- Institusi pelaksananya jelas;
- Biaya reduksi emisi > dibanding yang 26%;
- Tidak masuk dalam proyek CDM.

GHG Emission Targets

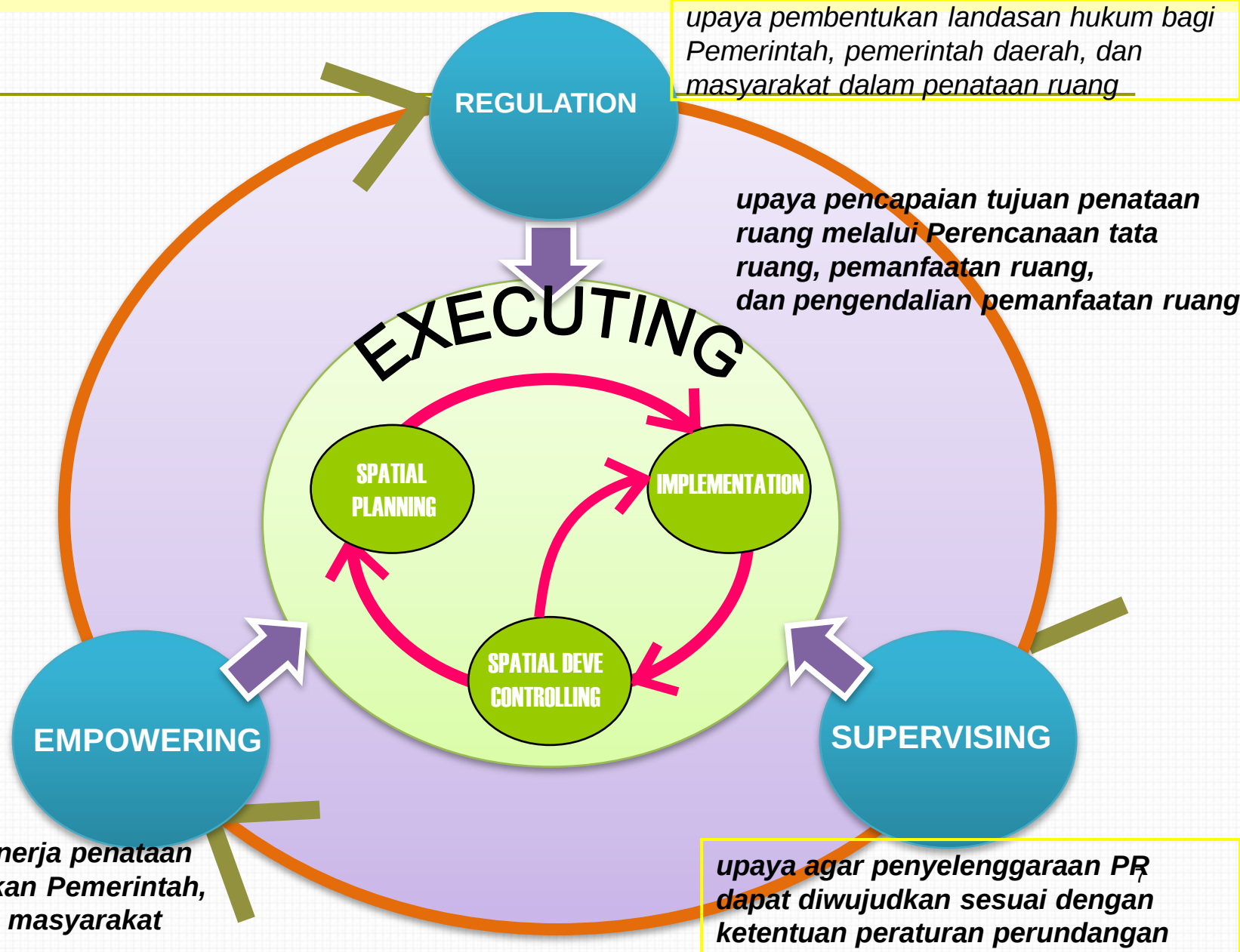


Aspects	Scenario to decrease GHG Emission (Giga ton CO2e)		Executing Sector	Public works related
	26%	+ 15% (total 41%)		
Forest and Peatland	0.672	0,367	Kem.Hut, Kem.LH, Kem.PU , Kem.Tan	Sumber Daya Air/Balitbang, Penataan Ruang (P)*
Waste	0.048	0.030	Kem.PU , Kem.LH	Cipta Karya/Balitbang
Agriculture	0.008	0.003	Kem.Tan, KLH	Sumber Daya Air/Balitbang (P)*
Manufacture	0.001	0.004	Kem.Perin	
Energy and Transportation	0.038	0.018	Kem.Hub, KemPU , Kem.ESDM	Jalan dan Jembatan/ Balitbang
NASIONAL	0.767	0.422		*) (P) Supporting Sector

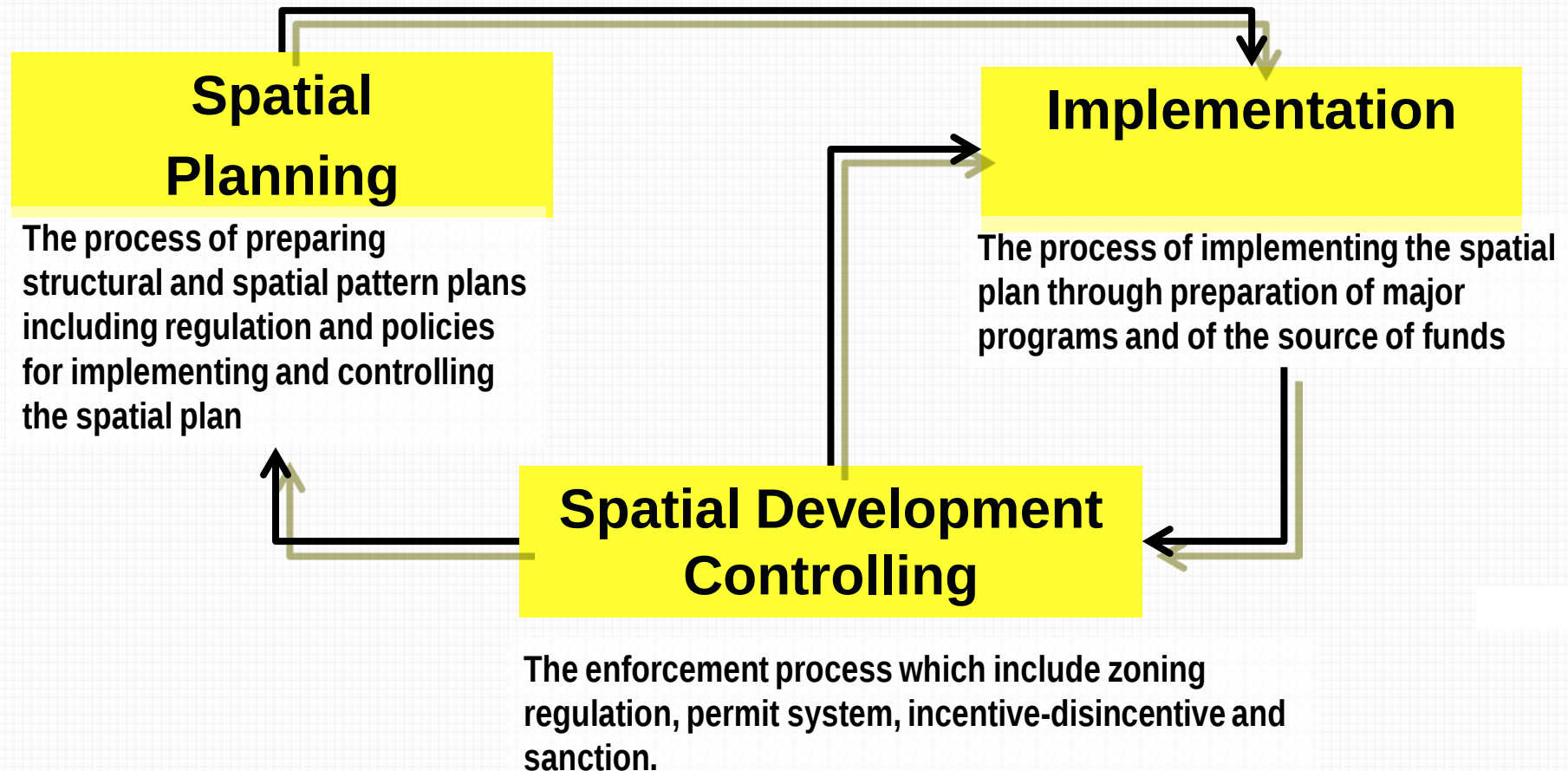


Kementerian
Pekerjaan Umum

II. SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

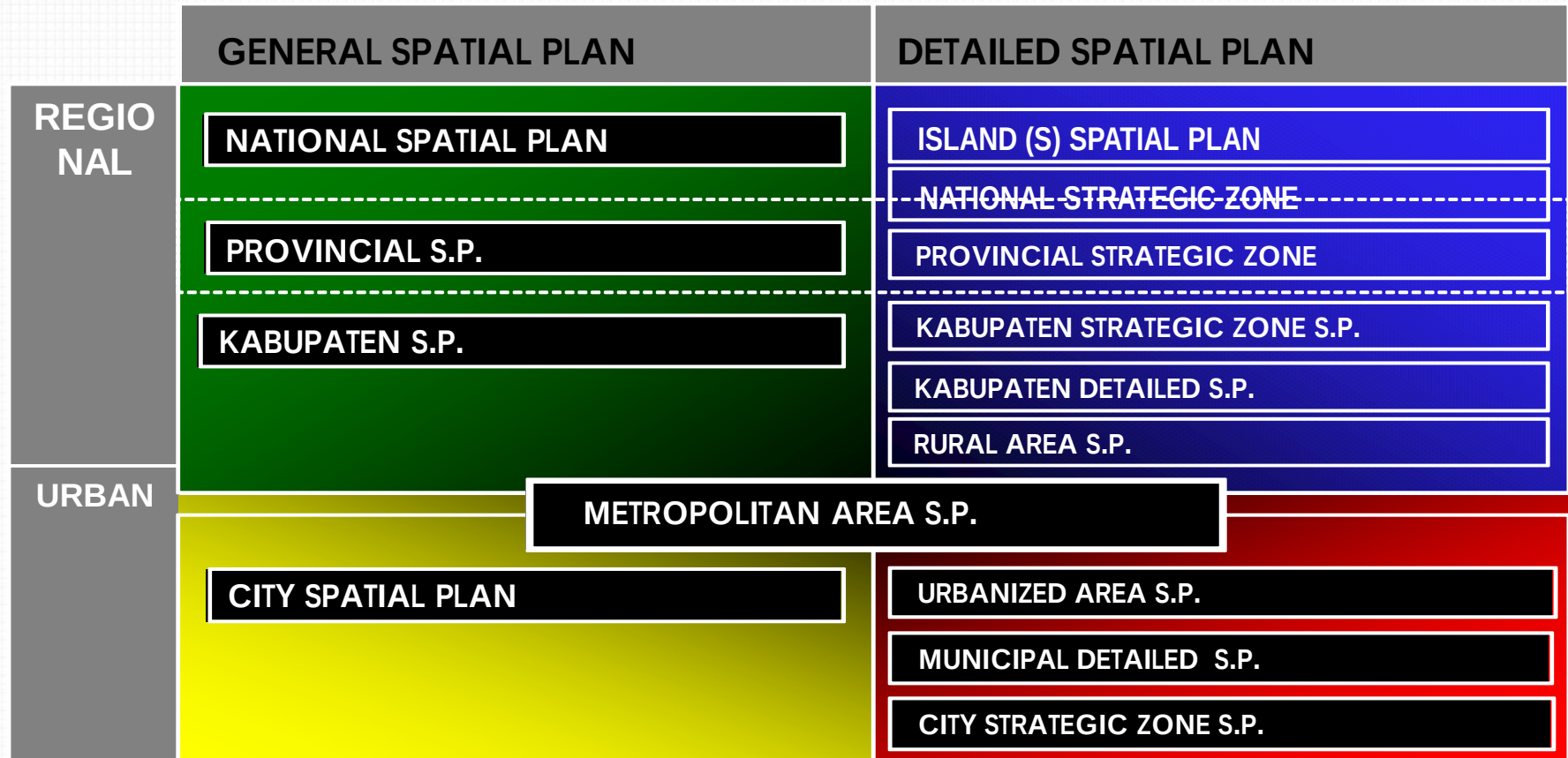


EXECUTING:

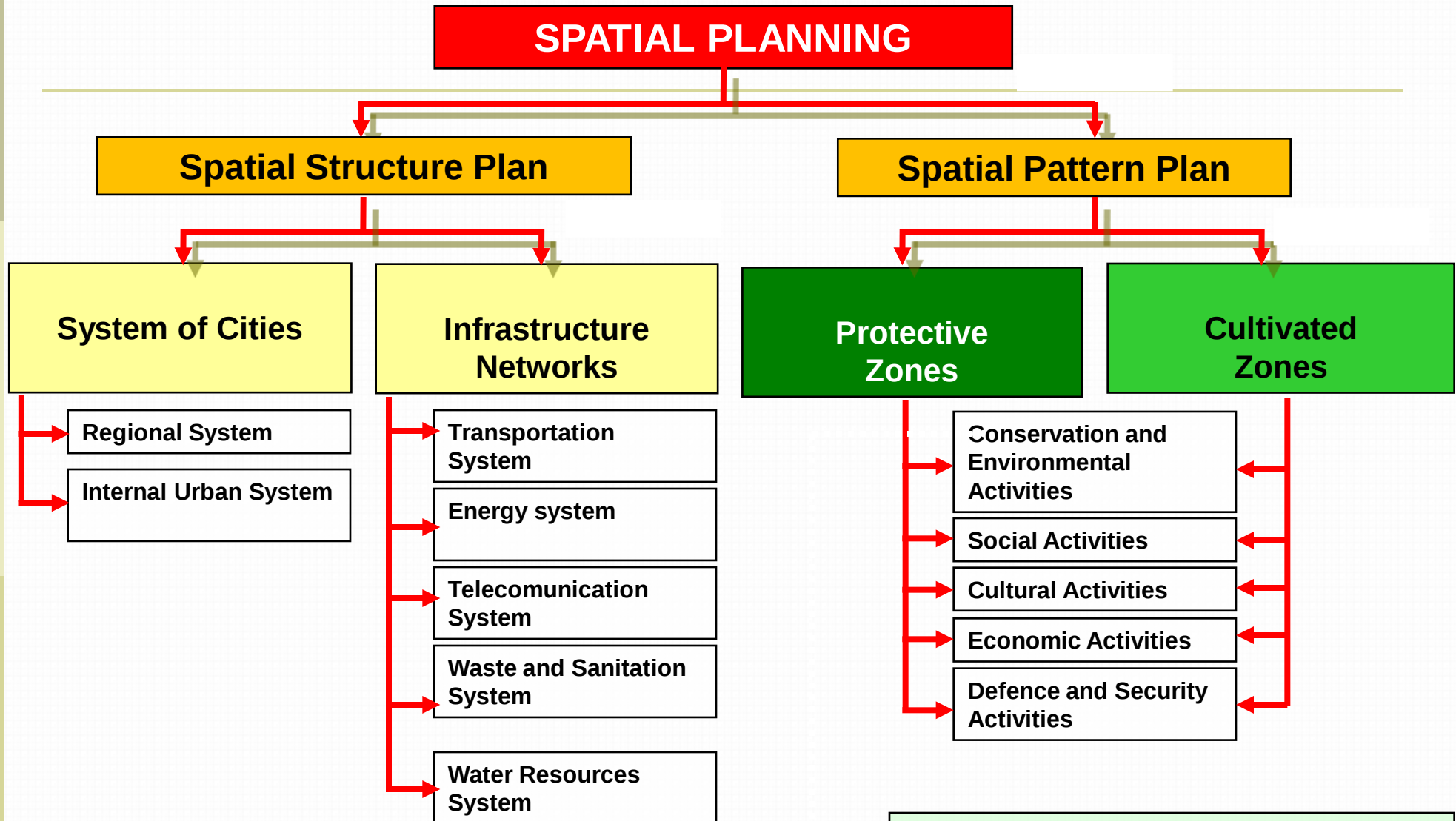


III. SPATIAL PLANNING

CONSISTS OF GENERAL SPATIAL PLANNING AND DETAILED SPATIAL PLAN



SPATIAL PLANNING CONSISTS OF 4 LEVELS OF SPATIAL PLANNING: NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, KABUPATEN, AND CITY LEVELS. NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SPATIAL PLANNING, FOLLOWED BY PROVINCIAL SPATIAL PLAN, KABUPATEN SPATIAL PLAN, AND CITY SPATIAL PLAN. EACH LEVEL OF SPATIAL PLANNING HAS ITS OWN DETAILED SPATIAL PLAN AND STRATEGIC ZONE S.P.



dalam RTRW ditetapkan kawasan hutan paling sedikit 30 %dari luas DAS

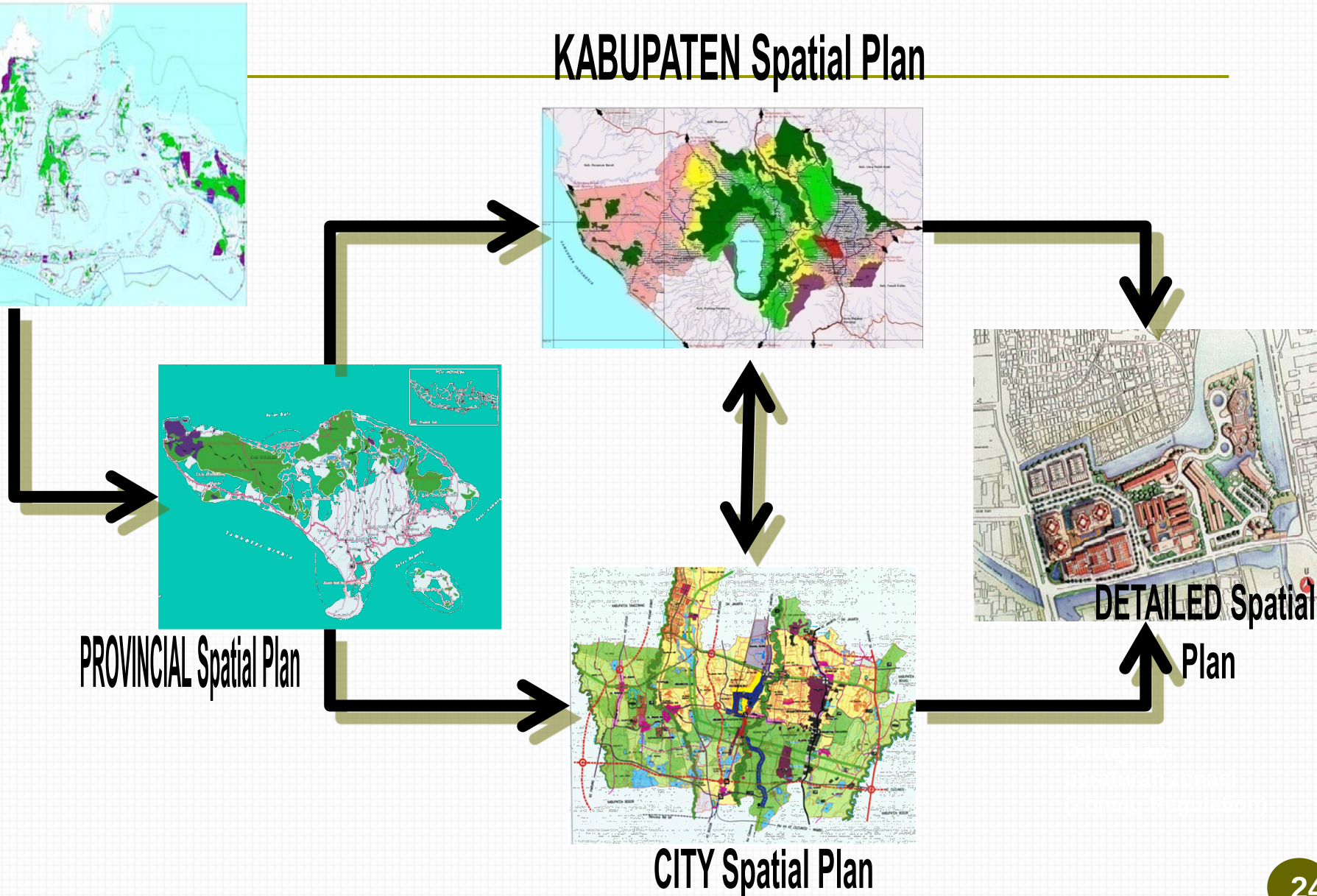
SPATIAL PLANNING

SPATIAL PLANNING	SYSTEM	MAIN FUNCTION	ADM. REGION	ACTIVITY	STRATEGIC VALUE
	Regional	Protective zones	NATIONAL	Urban • Small city • Medium city • Big city • Metropolitan • Megapolitam	National Security
			Provincial		Economy
	City	Cultivated zones	Kabupaten	Rural Agropolitan	Socio-Cultural
			Municipal		Natural resources
					Environment

NATIONAL Spatial Plan (RTRWN)

COMPLEMENTARITY (RELATIONSHIP) BETWEEN EACH LEVEL OF SPATIAL PLANS

KABUPATEN Spatial Plan



Spatial Planning Formulationan Progress

SPATIAL PLANNING

Status in February 20, 2013

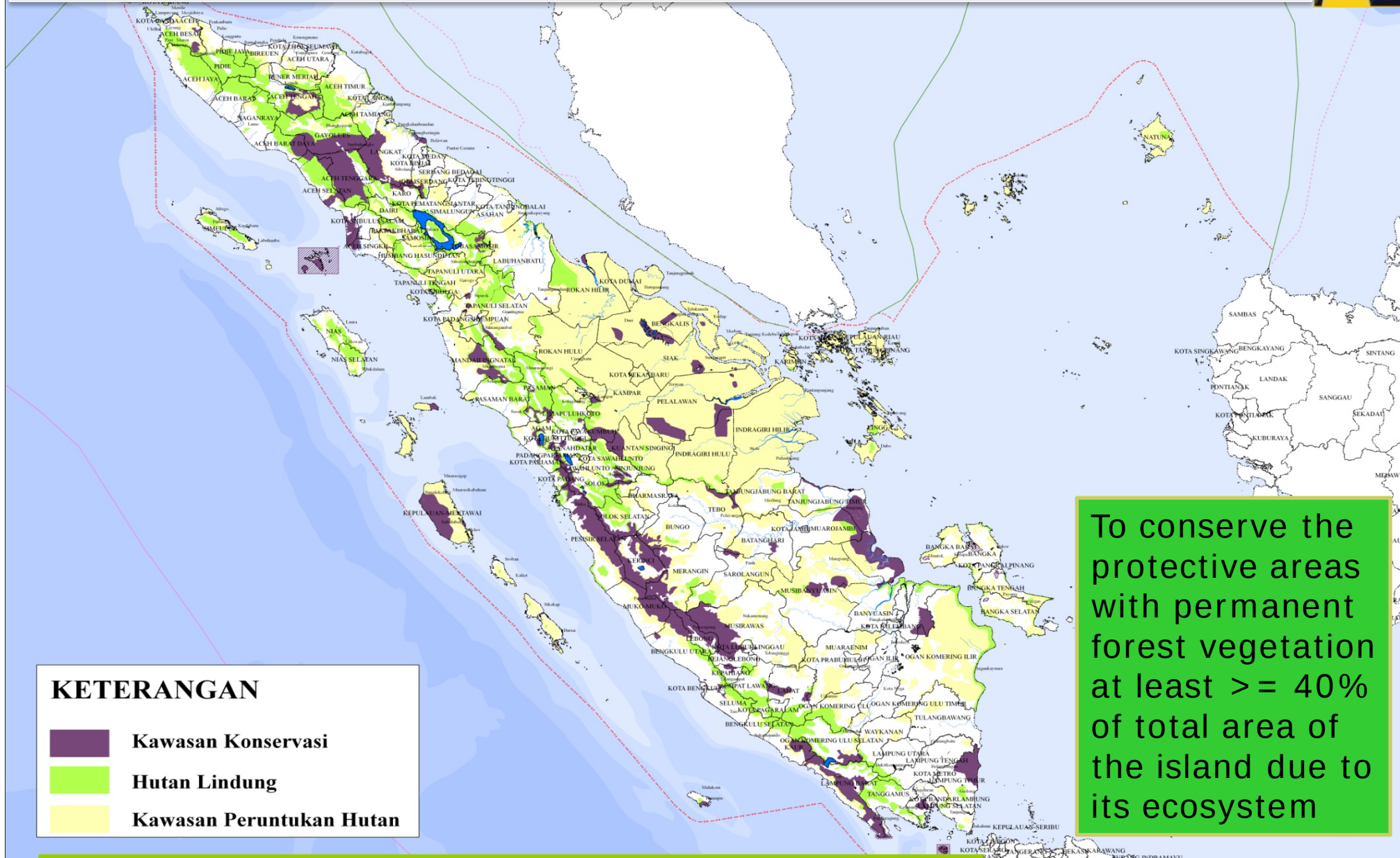
National Spatial Plan	Government Decree (PP) No. 26/2008
Island Spatial Plan	<u>Has been regulated :</u> a. Sulawesi Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No. 88/2011 b. Kalimantan Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.3/2012 c. Sumatera Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.13/2012 d. Java-Bali Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.28/2012 <u>In progress, would be regulated in May or June 2013</u> a. Nusa Tenggara Spatial Plan b. Maluku Spatial Plan c. Papua Spatial Plan
National Strategic Area Spatial Plan (Amanat PP: 76)	<u>Has been regulated:</u> a. Jabodetabekpunjur Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.54/2008) b. Sarbagita Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No. 45/2011 c. Mamminasata Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.55/2011 d. Mebidangro Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No.62/2011 e. Batam-Bintan-Karimun Spatial Plan in Presidential Regulation No. 87/2011 <u>In progress, would be regulated in June 2013</u> Borobudur, Merapi dan Danau Toba Spatial Plan <u>In technical progress : 65 Plans</u> 3 (tiga) RTR KSN Perkotaan 62 (enam puluh dua) RTR KSN Non Perkotaan

Regional Spatial Planning Formulation Progress (status in April 8, 2013)

No	Process of Local Regulation (PERDA) of Spatial Plan	PROVINCIAL	KABUPATEN	KOTA
1	Proses Revisi	0	1	2
2	Proses Rekomendasi Gubernur	0	0	1
3	Sudah Pembahasan BKPRN	0	2	1
4	Sudah Mendapatkan persetujuan Menteri PU	19	170	32
5	PERDA	14	225	57
	Total	33	398	93
	Progress Persetujuan Substansi	100 %	99,2 %	95,7 %
	Progres Perda RTRW	42,4 %	56,5 %	61,3 %

Sumber : www.penataan ruang.net

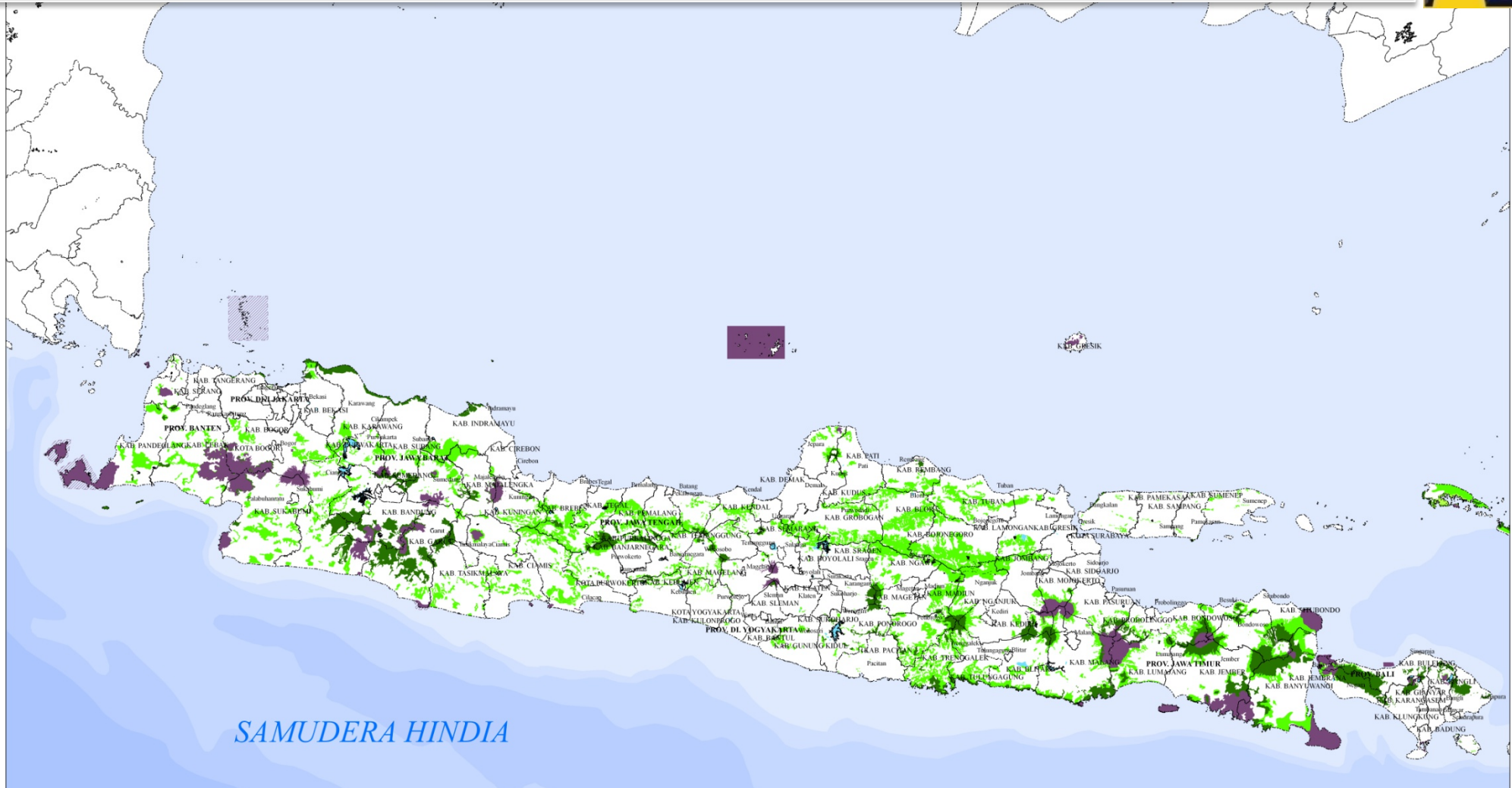
SUMATERA SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS



To conserve the protective areas with permanent forest vegetation at least $\geq 40\%$ of total area of the island due to its ecosystem

Source: Perpres No. 13/2012 tentang RTR Pulau Sumatera

JAVA-BALI SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS



KETERANGAN

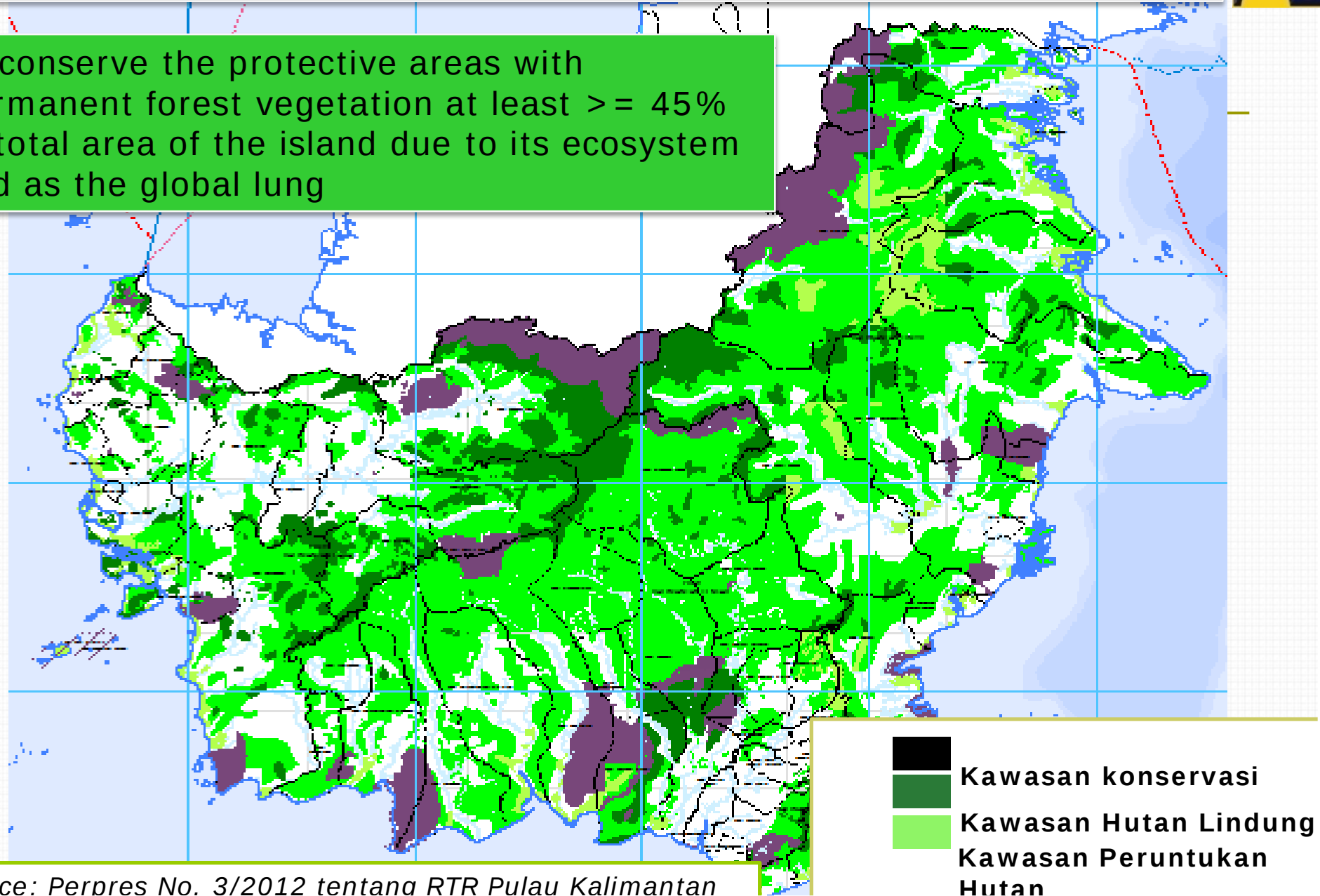
- Kawasan Konservasi
- Hutan Lindung
- Kawasan Peruntukan Hutan

To conserve the protective areas with permanent forest vegetation at least $\geq 30\%$ of total area of the island due to its ecosystem

SOURCE: Perpres No. 28/2012 tentang RTR Pulau Jawa-Bali

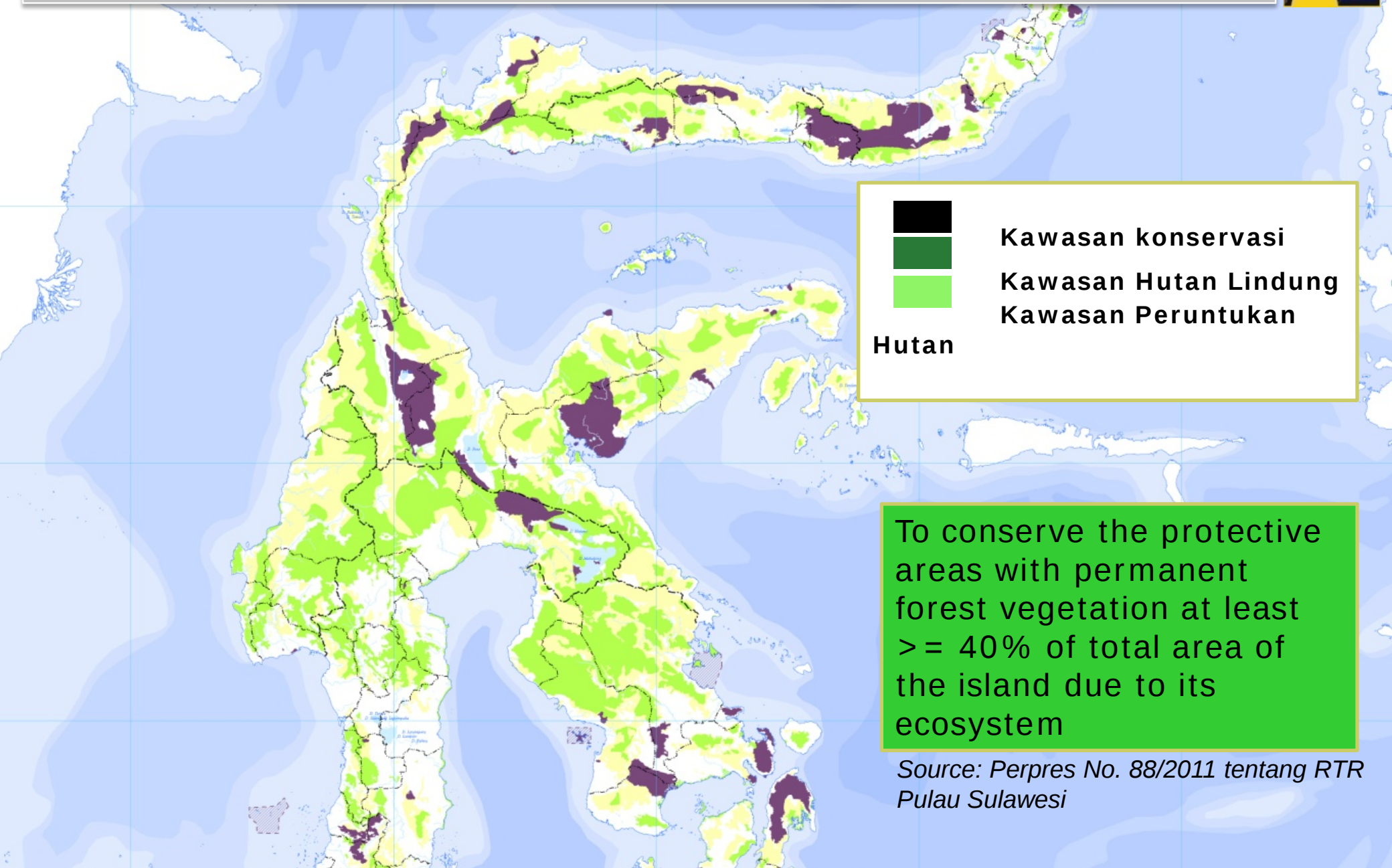
KALIMANTAN SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS

To conserve the protective areas with permanent forest vegetation at least $\geq 45\%$ of total area of the island due to its ecosystem and as the global lung



Source: Perpres No. 3/2012 tentang RTR Pulau Kalimantan

SULAWESI SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS



Kawasan konservasi



Kawasan Hutan Lindung



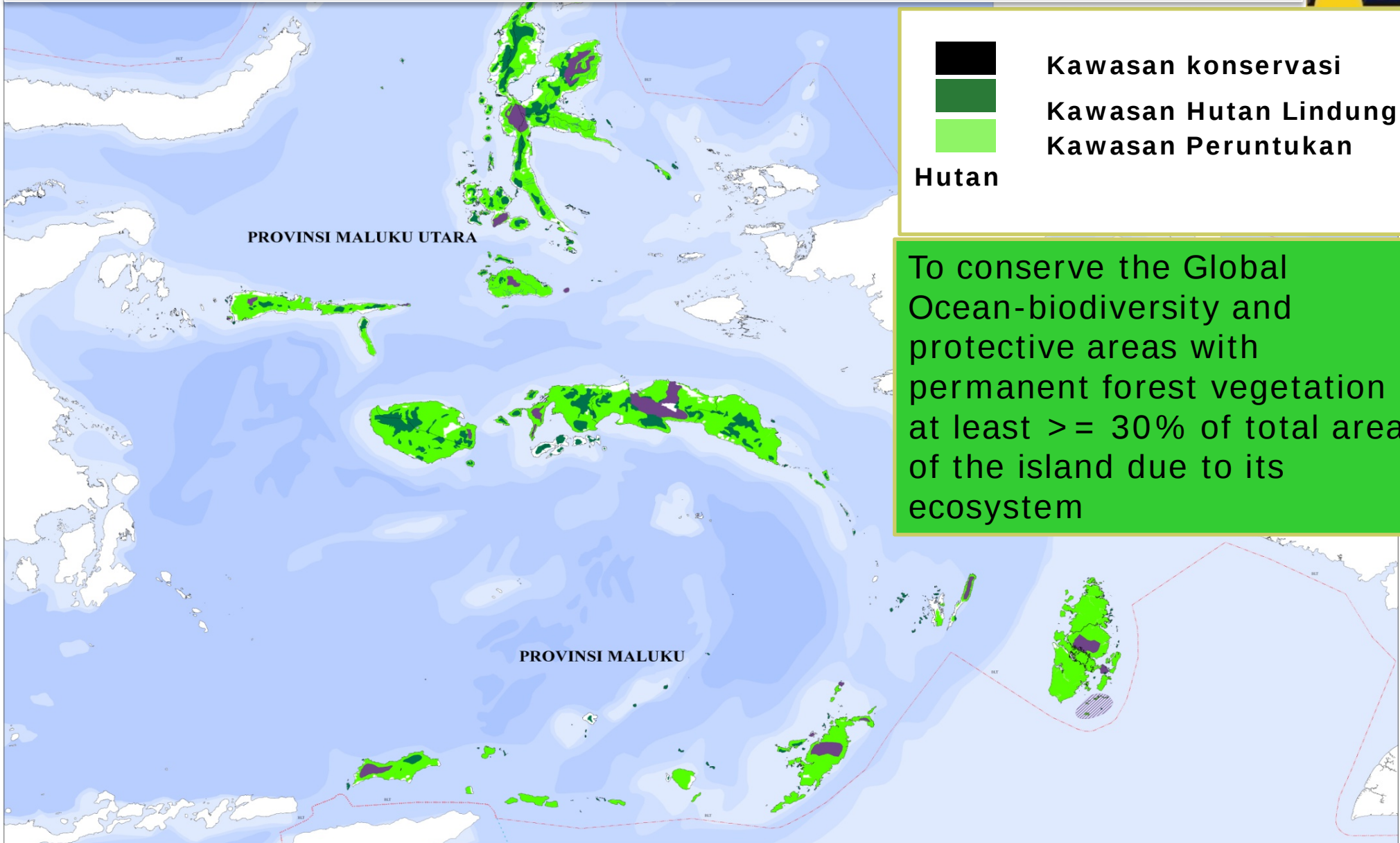
Kawasan Peruntukan

Hutan

To conserve the protective areas with permanent forest vegetation at least $\geq 40\%$ of total area of the island due to its ecosystem

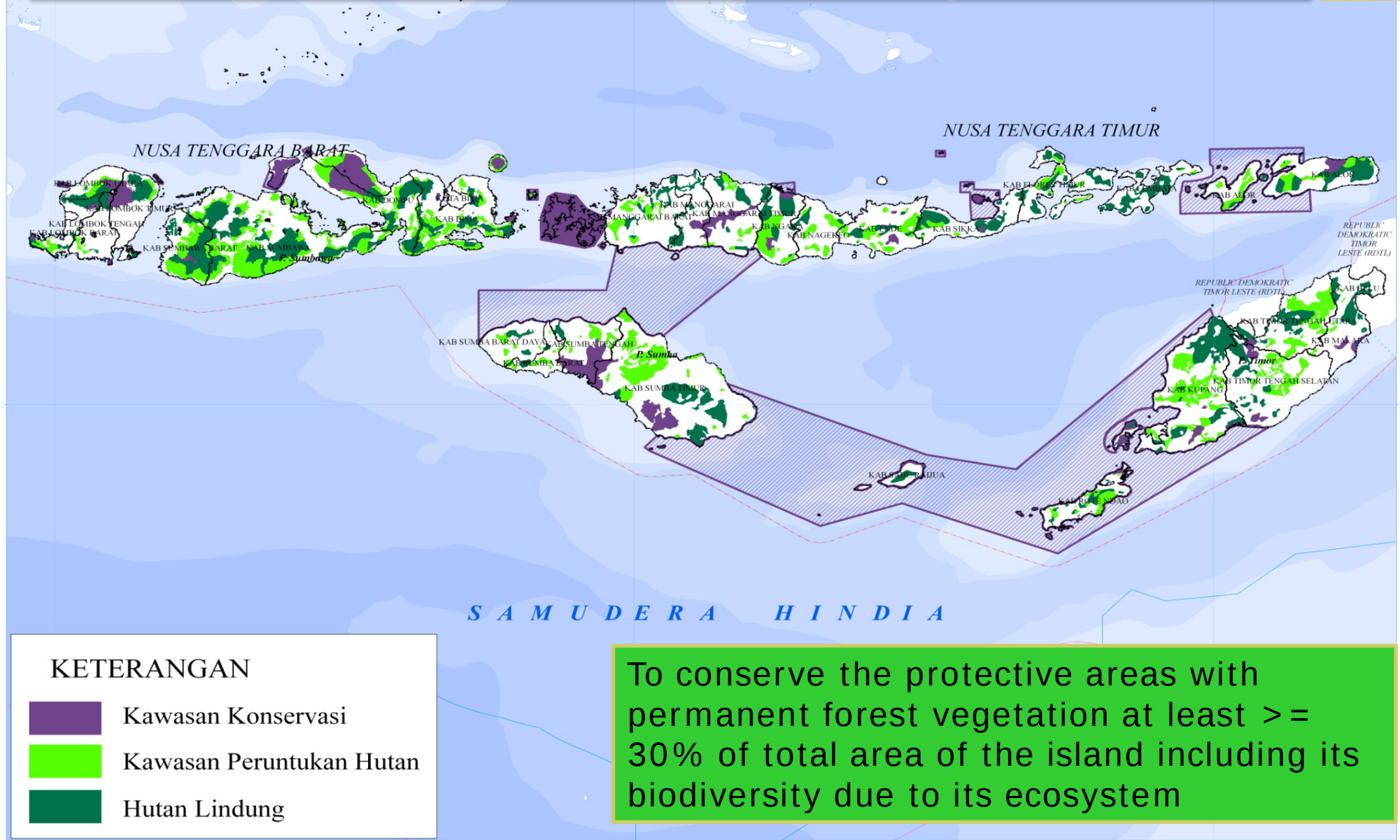
Source: *Perpres No. 88/2011 tentang RTR Pulau Sulawesi*

MALUKU SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS

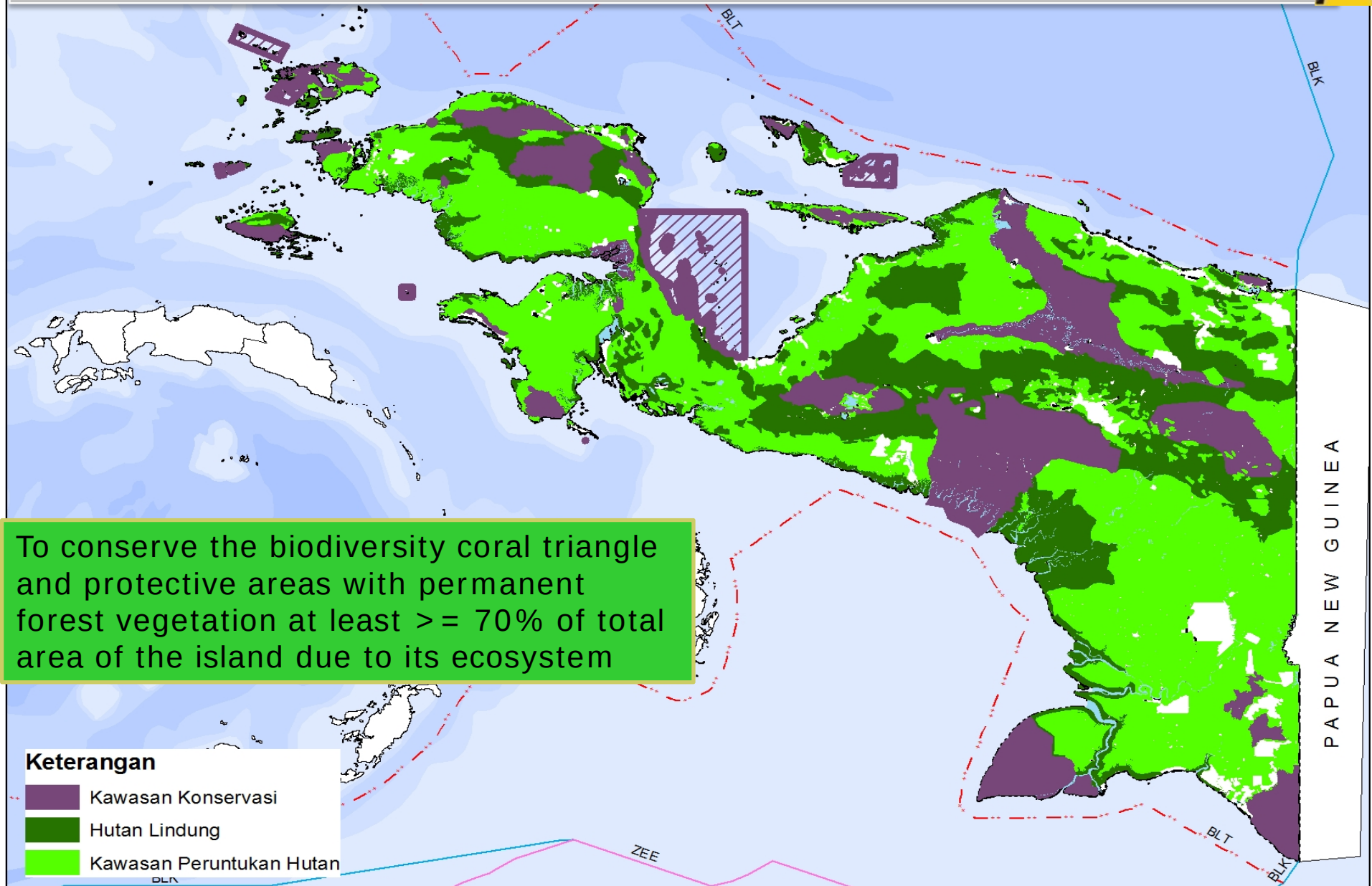


Source: Rperpres RTR Kepulauan Maluku

NUSA TENGGARA SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS



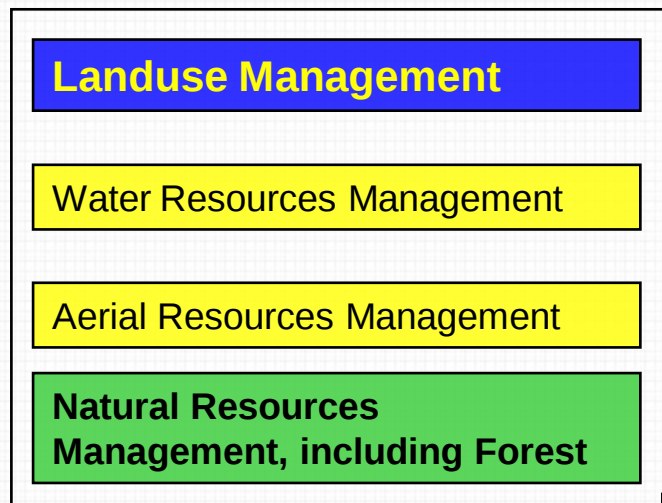
PAPUA SPATIAL PLAN : FOREST AREAS



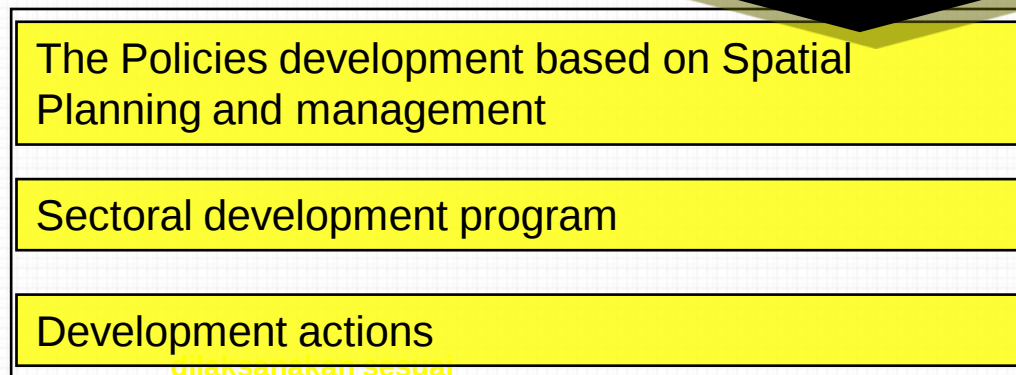
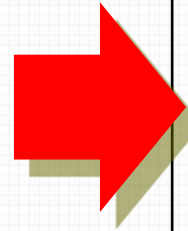
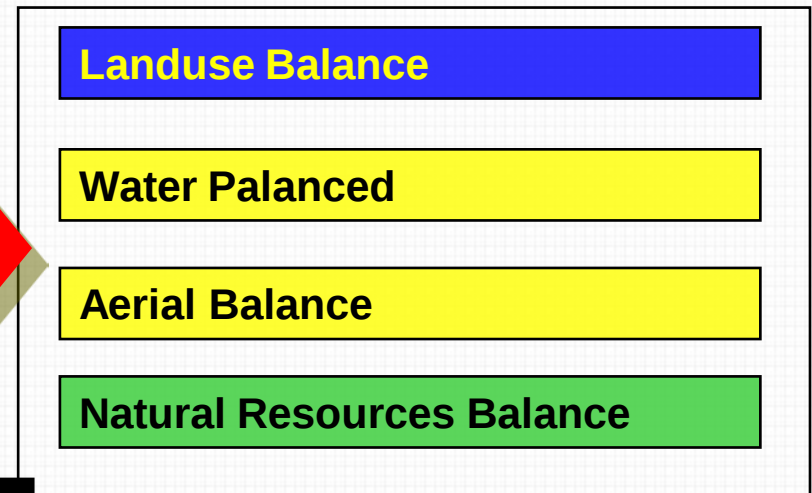
IV. IMPLEMENTATION : Landuse and Forest Management

Implementation consists of development programming, source of fund, time, and executor

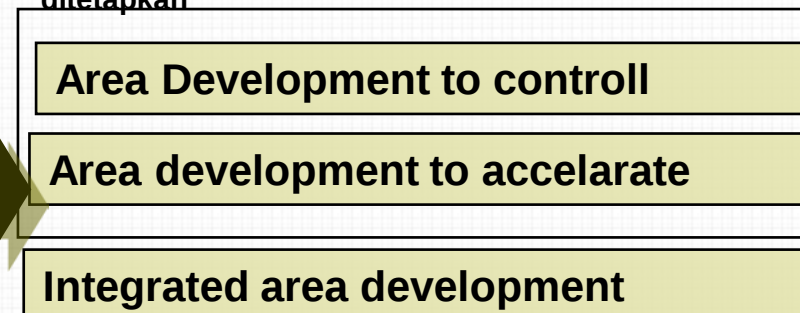
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diselenggarakan kegiatan penyusunan dan penetapan

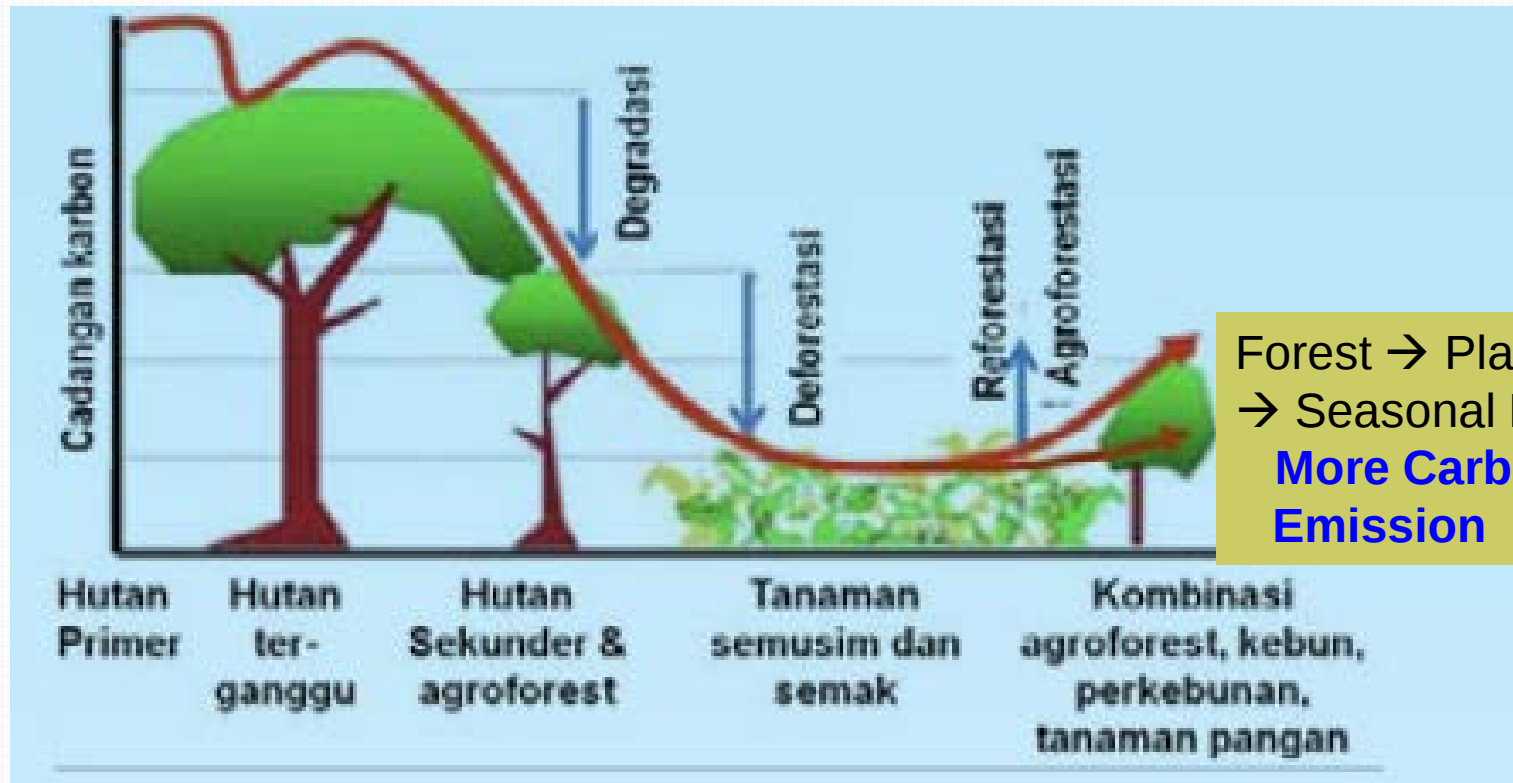


ditetapkan



melalui

Landuse dan Forest management on GHG Emission



Forest Management (antropogenic) and Landuse Management (say, Green Open Space initiatives in urban areas and agriculture initiatives in rural area) partly or integrated are very significant contribution to controll the GHG emission.

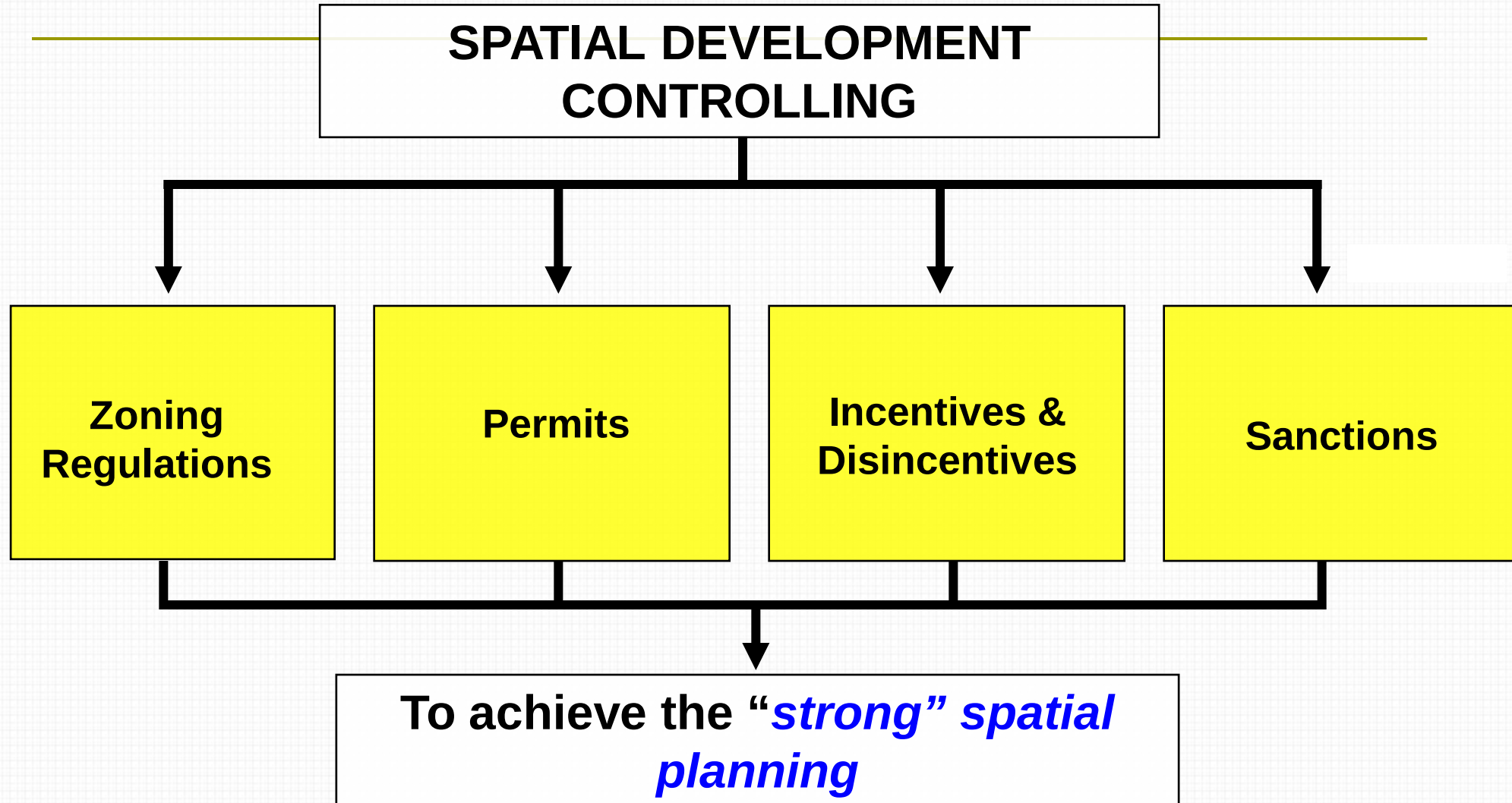
Several Initiatives is doing:

- ❑ To internalize the spatial direction and indicative programme into National Development Planning (RPJMN) Documents
- ❑ To stimulate the local government and people through Green Cities National Development Program (P2KH) for 112 urban areas, and Sustainable Development Rural Development (P2KPB) in 14 rural areas.



- As the incentives on the local government performance in finishing their spatial planning
- Implemented in collaboration programme schemes
- Focus on the institutionalization process

V. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROLLING



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROLLING

- ❑ The purpose is to ensure the implementation (development programme) in line with the spatial planning, therefore, carbon emission would be controlled, as well.
- ❑ Initiatives in 2013 - 2014:
 - a. Technical empowering the locals in preparing and formulating Detailed Spatial Plan and Zoning Regulation;
 - b. Intensive training for PPNS- spatial plan auditor;
 - c. Formulating public complaints mechanism or procedures;
 - d. Piloting in response and applying the public complaints
 - e. Setting up the database and high resolution maps

□ Number of Spatial Plan Auditor -PPNS :

TAHUN	JAKARTA		LOCALS		Jml
	200 JP	Pola 400 JP	Pola 200 JP	Pola 400 JP	
2009	10	15	18	10	53
2010	9	10	54	51	124
2011	-	4	59	39	102
2012	-	-	69	101	170
Jumlah	19	29	200	201	449

Catatan:

- PPNS Penataan Ruang tersebar di **33 provinsi**, **128 kabupaten**, dan **36 kota**.
- Masih terdapat **270 Kabupaten** dan **57 Kota** yang **belum** memiliki PPNS Penataan Ruang
→ agenda 2013-2014



THANK
YOU...