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**REGIONAL GOVERNMENT CO-ADMINISTRATION  
PEAT RESTORATION: FINDINGS FROM 2018  
IMPLEMENTATION**

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## OVERVIEW

In 2018, peat restoration program in seven priority provinces (South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and Papua) was conducted through a co-administration scheme. In this scheme, local government institutions play greater role in implementing restoration activities, especially related to the construction of peat rewetting infrastructure.

In the implementation of the co-administration, Pantau Gambut identified a number of challenges that need to be addressed and require solutions so that the implementation of the next co-administration may run effectively. These challenges are:

**a. Monitoring and quality control of the work performed**

In a number of regions, restoration activities including rewetting, revegetation, and revitalization (3R) have caused previously unforeseen impacts. For example, the construction of canal blocks through a self-management scheme by Community Groups ended up disrupting water circulation at the community plantation. Another example was a revitalization program that may potentially cause economic conflict within the community.

**b. Mid-year budget distribution for co-administration**

Delays in budget distribution have forced restoration activities within the co-administration scheme to compete with other regional priority activities that have been planned and implemented since the beginning of the year.

**c. Lack of alignment between the plan of the regional team, the Regional Peat Restoration Team (TRGD), and the plan of central government agencies**

Pantau Gambut Network Nodes discovered differences between the 2018 activity plan to be carried out by TRGD of Central Kalimantan and the Annual Action Plan (RTT) previously made at the central level.

**d. Coordination between central and regional authorities as well as between institutions in the region**

Improved coordination is needed not only

through formal meetings, but also in terms of providing information that can facilitate the implementation of restoration, such as information regarding land use permits by private parties. Coordination between regional institutions is also necessary since the co-administration involves a number of institutions, each with their own expertise and duties. From observations by Pantau Gambut, each province has different TRGD structures with different responsibilities. In addition, good coordination also needs to be built between the implementing agencies and Budget User Proxies (KPA) in this co-administration.

The challenges above require strategic solutions from all stakeholders, so that the restoration activity can be carried out effectively and peat restoration program can be carried forward by the existing regional government instruments. The continuity of this restoration program is vital considering the short duration of the central government's commitment to restore 2 million hectares of peatland within the 2016-2020 period.

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## BACKGROUND

Regional governments have an important role in the implementation of the restoration of 2 million hectares of peatland in the 2016-2020 period, especially because the activities will not only affect the natural environment but also the socio-economic aspects of local communities. Through Gubernurial Decrees, each of the seven priority provinces for peat restoration already has a Regional Peat Restoration Team (TRGD) which will be the leading agency in carrying out restoration activities, which includes rewetting, replanting, and restoring economic power of the community. However, the peat restoration policy initiated by the central government following the land and forest fires (karhutla) along with the smoke crisis of 2017 has not become a true priority at the regional level, whether at the provincial, district or city levels. The lack of prioritization of the policy to support peat restoration is also evident from the small number of prospective regional leaders who specifically include this issue in their programs, vision and mission if elected through the regional elections in 2018.<sup>1</sup>

One of the main reasons for the lack of peat restoration prioritization, pertaining to both implementation and planning under the Regional Government Budget (APBD), at the regional level is that peat restoration is not considered a government affair that falls under the shared jurisdiction of both central and regional governments.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the government has issued a regulation concerning the co-administration of peat restoration to local governments in seven priority provinces for restoring 2 million hectares of peatland. The seven provinces are South Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and Papua. The regulation on these co-administration tasks was published in 2017, or a year after the restoration policy of 2 million hectares of peatland was officially issued in early 2016, and is valid for the fiscal year of 2018.

The regulation of peat restoration co-administration strengthens the division of roles and clarifies what restoration activities must be carried out at the regional level. With the addition of regional roles, the restoration activities are expected to become more effective in terms of the implementation and budget allocation. Pantau Gambut conducts a research project to observe the implementation of peat restoration co-administration in 2018 and its impact on the efforts to achieve 2 million hectares of peat restoration by 2020.

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1. Pantau Gambut. 2018. Restorasi Gambut dalam Pusaran Pilkada.

2. Pursuant to the explanation of the Regulation of the Director General of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage No. P.4/PPKL/PKG/PKL.0/3/2018 on the Implementation and Technical Guidelines of Co-administration for Peat Restoration in 2018.

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## METHOD

The findings in this report are based on studies conducted through desktop study and field observation. Desktop study covers regulations related to peat restoration and co-administration, both at national and regional levels. Pantau Gambut Network Nodes at the national level and in the 7 provinces also conducted hearings with TRGDs and related agencies in each region and made direct observations at locations where the restoration activities took place.

## IMPLEMENTATION BASIS FOR CO-ADMINISTRATION

### **Scope of Co-administration**

Co-administration is the delegation of some government affairs that fall under the authority of the central government from the central government to regional governments or from provincial governments to district/city governments. The provisions for co-administration are stipulated in Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 61/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2017 on Partial Assignment of Environment and Forestry Affairs for Peat Restoration in the 2018 Budget Year to the Governor of Riau, Governor of Jambi, Governor of South Sumatra, Governor of West Kalimantan, Governor of Central Kalimantan, Governor of South Kalimantan, and Governor of Papua.

According to this regulation, the delegation of peat restoration activities is carried out through co-administration covering:

1. Implementation of TRGD Activities
  - a. Regular meeting of TRGD
  - b. Peat restoration coordination and consolidation
  - c. Peat restoration monitoring and evaluation
  - d. Program and supporting activities management
2. Peat Rewetting Infrastructure Construction
  - a. Survey Investigation Design (SID) and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) preparation
  - b. Artesian Wells construction
  - c. Canal Blocks construction
  - d. Canal Backfilling
  - e. Burnt peat revegetation
3. Socio-economic Revitalization in the Community

- a. Feasibility study on the livelihoods of peat village communities
- b. Technical capacity development of village communities
- c. Productive economic assistance for peat village communities
- d. Peat restoration supervision in licensed areas

Within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, peat restoration is a sub activity of the ministry's pollution and environmental damage control. The technical regulations for the implementation of the co-administration for peat restoration activities in 2018 are stipulated in the Regulation of the Director General of Pollution and Environmental Damage Control (PPKL) No.P.4/PPKL/PKG/PKL.0/3/2018 on the Implementation and Technical Guidelines of Co-administration for Peat Restoration in 2018.

Based on the abovementioned directorate general regulation, the target of peat restoration activities through co-administrations in 2018 in seven priority provinces for peat restoration includes:

1. Peat rewetting infrastructure on 29 Peat Hydrological Units (KHG)
2. Demonstration plot (*demplot*) of revegetation on 500 ha of burnt lands
3. Socio-economic revitalization in 85 community groups

### Implementer of Co-administration

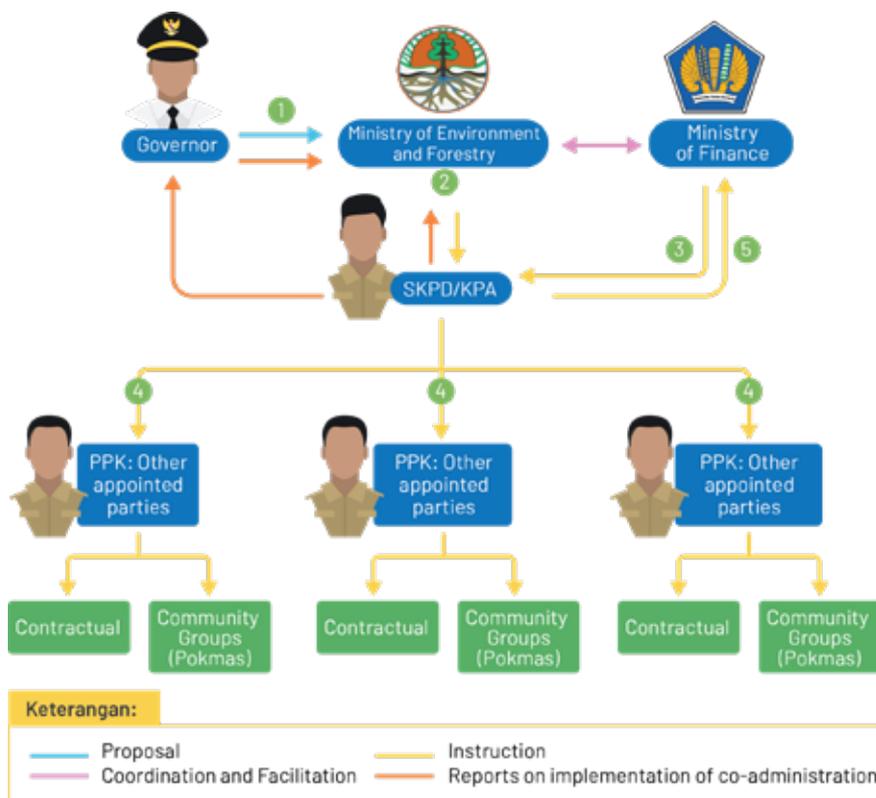
In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry P.61, the co-administration is carried out by the Heads of Provincial Work Units. The Head of a Provincial Work Unit is the leader of the regional apparatus responsible for the implementation of co-administration within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and has the authority and responsibility of a budget user<sup>3</sup> or Budget User Proxies (KPA).

The co-administration work units in the seven priority provinces for peat restoration<sup>4</sup> are:

1. Environment and Forestry Office of Riau Province
2. Forestry Office of Jambi Province
3. Environment and Land Office of South Sumatra Province

4. Public Housing, Settlement Area, and Environment Office of West Kalimantan Province
5. Environment Office of Central Kalimantan Province
6. Environment Office of South Kalimantan Province
7. Environmental Management Office of Papua Province

The offices above already have their respective budget execution lists (DIPA) for co-administration. Therefore, the budget can be directly disbursed at the relevant provincial State Treasury Service Offices (KPPN). The description of the flow of funds from the State budget (APBN) for the co-administration of peat restoration activities in 2018 is as follows:



- 1 Governor proposes the KPA for peat restoration co-administration to the Minister of Environment and Forestry.
- 2 The Minister of Environment and Forestry establishes Regional Work Units within the Ministry as KPA based on the Governor's proposal.
- 3 The Ministry of Finance ratifies SKPD as KPA.
- 4 KPA establishes one or several (PPK) within the work unit or across work units. PPK is tasked with preparing activity implementation plans and fund withdrawal plans based on the DIPA prepared by the KPA.
- 5 KPA disburses its budget at the respective provincial State Treasury Service Office (KPPN). This budget will be distributed through the KPA treasurer to the PPKs. From the PPK, the restoration funds will be distributed to the implementers, such as contractors or self-managed implementers (Pokmas). The disbursement of funds is conducted in three stages, at 40%-40%-30%.

3. According to the definition in the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.61.

4. According to the statement from the Director General of Budget, Ministry of Finance

## FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEAT RESTORATION CO-ADMINISTRATION

From the result of data collection through research, interviews and hearings with a number of parties, Pantau Gambut discovered several points that need to be addressed in the implementation of peat restoration co-administration.

### A. Delay in Budget Distribution

Funding for the program to restore 2 million hectares of peatland is sourced from the State Budget. However, this program can also implement cooperation schemes with other parties in funding the restoration activities. Regarding funds from the State budget, Pantau Gambut uses information obtained from the Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance. From the data obtained, it is evident that there is a problem with how the budget distribution varies between each fiscal year, including administrative and institutional preparation, program priority and implementation readiness in individual regions, as well as the implementation of co-administration and activity auctions. These three issues are further elaborated as follows:

1. Administrative and institutional preparation for peat restoration in 2016

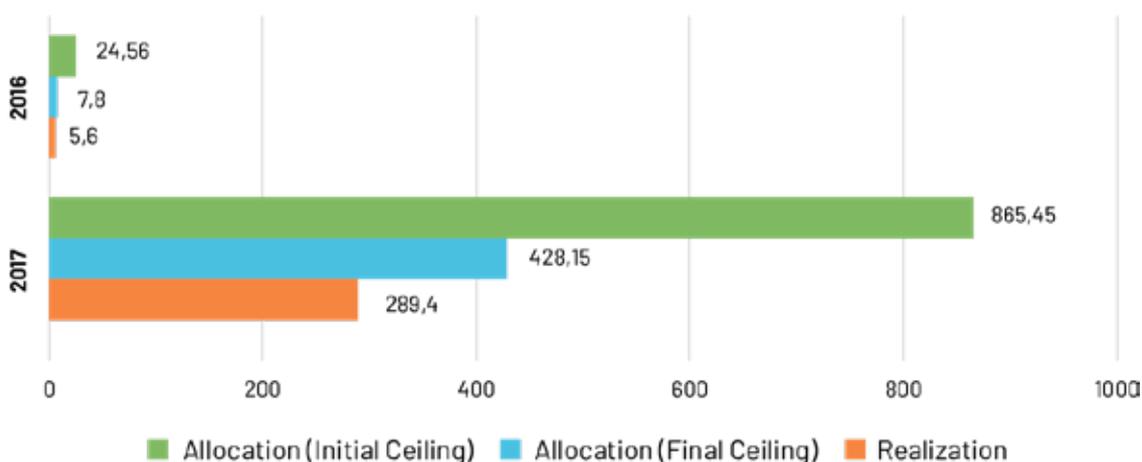
In 2016, peat restoration activities were not optimal due to ongoing administrative and institutional preparations. The disbursed budget only covered administrative expenses and was only available in the last

quarter of 2016. Meanwhile, a budget of around Rp24.56 billion was allocated for peat restoration in 2016. However, the self-blocking<sup>5</sup> scheme was implemented for the peat restoration program in compliance with Presidential Instruction No. 4 of 2016 on Measures for Savings and Withholdings of Ministerial/Institutional Expenditures in the implementation of the State Budget. The realization of the State Budget allocation for restoration in 2016 was 72%.

2. Level of program priority and readiness in the target restoration areas in 2017

In 2017, the budget allocated for peat restoration has been directed to support its main activities, especially related to the implementation of the 3R approach, namely rewetting, revegetation and revitalization of the livelihood of the communities. Allocation in 2017 was larger than the previous year, but the distribution of funds for peat restoration had to compete with other priority programs within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The initial ceiling of Rp865.4 billion for restoration in 2017 was then reduced to

**Allocation and Realization of Budget for the Restoration of 2 Million Hectares of Peatland**



5. Through this regulation, the President instructed ministries and institutions to identify savings independently on activities in the 2016 work plan and budget, and to ensure that the planned budget is not disbursed through self-blocking. Savings were made mainly on official travel and meeting packages, services subscription, team/activity honorariums, meeting fees, advertisements, office operations, building construction, procurement of official/operational vehicles, remaining auction funds, budget from activities not bound by contracts, and activities that were not urgent or possible to be continued in the next fiscal year.

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Rp428.15 billion. The realization of funds for peat restoration from the 2017 State Budget is 67.6%.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the priority program policies from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the implementation of restoration activities in 2017 was also hampered by limited resources, especially related to efforts to coordinate activity plans with local communities.

3. Delays in co-administration budget and issues with tender

For restoration activities in 2018, the budget ceiling is set in the State Budget at Rp515.28 billion. In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.61/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2017, peat restoration activities in 2018 are implemented under a co-administration scheme.

Pantau Gambut network Nodes discovered a low rate of funds absorption due to the delay in budget disbursement in Central Kalimantan. The budget for co-administration in the implementation of peat restoration by Central Kalimantan TRGD in 2018 is set at Rp86.2 billion. Of that total, the largest allocation is for the construction of canal blocks (Rp44.9 billion) and artesian wells (Rp17 billion). The funds for restoration activities in Central Kalimantan were distributed in mid-May 2018. This means that the Central Kalimantan TRGD must prepare a one-year work program within seven months after the funds are withdrawn from the central government.

South Sumatra also experienced similar issues. The decision for peat restoration co-administration was obtained by TRGD in July and distribution of funds started in August. As a result, implementing institutions in the region were unable to optimally allocate human resources as it had prepared its own work plans based on the regional budget without taking restoration into consideration.

The ongoing tender process for restoration activities contributed to the low budget absorption. Under this co-administration, the tender for activities related to peat restoration that require third party services is carried out through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. For instance, in the case of restoration activities in Central Kalimantan, Pantau Gambut discovered through KLHK's website that there are two electronic tenders (e-tendering) related to the preparation of the SID and DED for peat rewetting infrastructure in the province. The two tender packages are intended for KHG Kahayan River - Kapuas River and KHG Kapuas River - Barito River. The tender process was completed in August and September 2017. Pantau Gambut did not find any information on the auction of SID (Survey Identification Design) and DED (Detail Engineering Design) preparation for the three KHGs focused on in TRGD activities in 2018, namely KHG Kahayan River - Sebangau River, KHG Katingan River - Sebangau River and KHG Lamandau River - Jelai River.

6. According to data from the Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.

## B. Inconsistency in restoration plan

Pantau Gambut Network Nodes in Central Kalimantan compared the TRGD restoration plan with the Annual Action Plan (RTT). Different plans are found concerning location and the number of Peat Hydrological Units (KHG) to be intervened. Central Kalimantan TRGD plans to restore 5 KHGs in 2018, while the RTT only covers 4 KHGs.

TRGD Plan	RTT
Annual Action Plan	
KHG Kahayan River - Kapuas River	KHG Katingan River -Mentaya River
KHG Kahayan River - Sebangau River	KHG Lamandau River - Jelai River
KHG Kapuas River - Barito River	KHG Mentaya River -Seranau Kiri River
KHG Katingan River - Sebangau River	KHG Terusan Raya River -Kapuas Murung River
KHG Lamandau River - Jelai River	-

## C. Coordination between central and regional authorities and between institutions in the region

Pantau Gambut is of the opinion that the coordination between the central and regional government, as well as related institutions needs to be improved. Such coordination is also required in the provision of information, including concerning land use permits issued by the central government or regional governments.

Such need for improved coordination is showcased in the findings related to the implementation of peat rewetting in South Sumatra. According to data from South Sumatra TRGD, rewetting activities in this region include the construction of 300 artesian wells. However, of the 300 wells that need to be constructed, only 100 are completed. Another 100 cannot be constructed because they are located in a Land-Cultivation Permit (HGU) area issued by the provincial government. This HGU status was not discovered until TRGD conducted an assessment. In addition, other 100 spots targeted turned out to have a depth of more than 40 meters.

Another example is the construction of canal blocks in Jambi, which was initially planned to cover a total of 505 units. However, following a field assessment, it was discovered that a number of canal block points were within a

concession area. As such, the canal blocks constructed for restoration in Jambi in 2018 were reduced to 407 blocks.

On the other hand, coordination between institutions in the regions is important because the co-administration involves a number of institutions with different fields of expertise and duties. From the organizational structure chart shown above, it is evident that the organizational structure of TRGDs differs between provinces, compounded by differing job responsibilities. Through gubernatorial decrees, some provinces also chose to place a number of capable individuals into their TRGD team to drive the implementation of restoration so as not to be disturbed by rotating positions in the government.

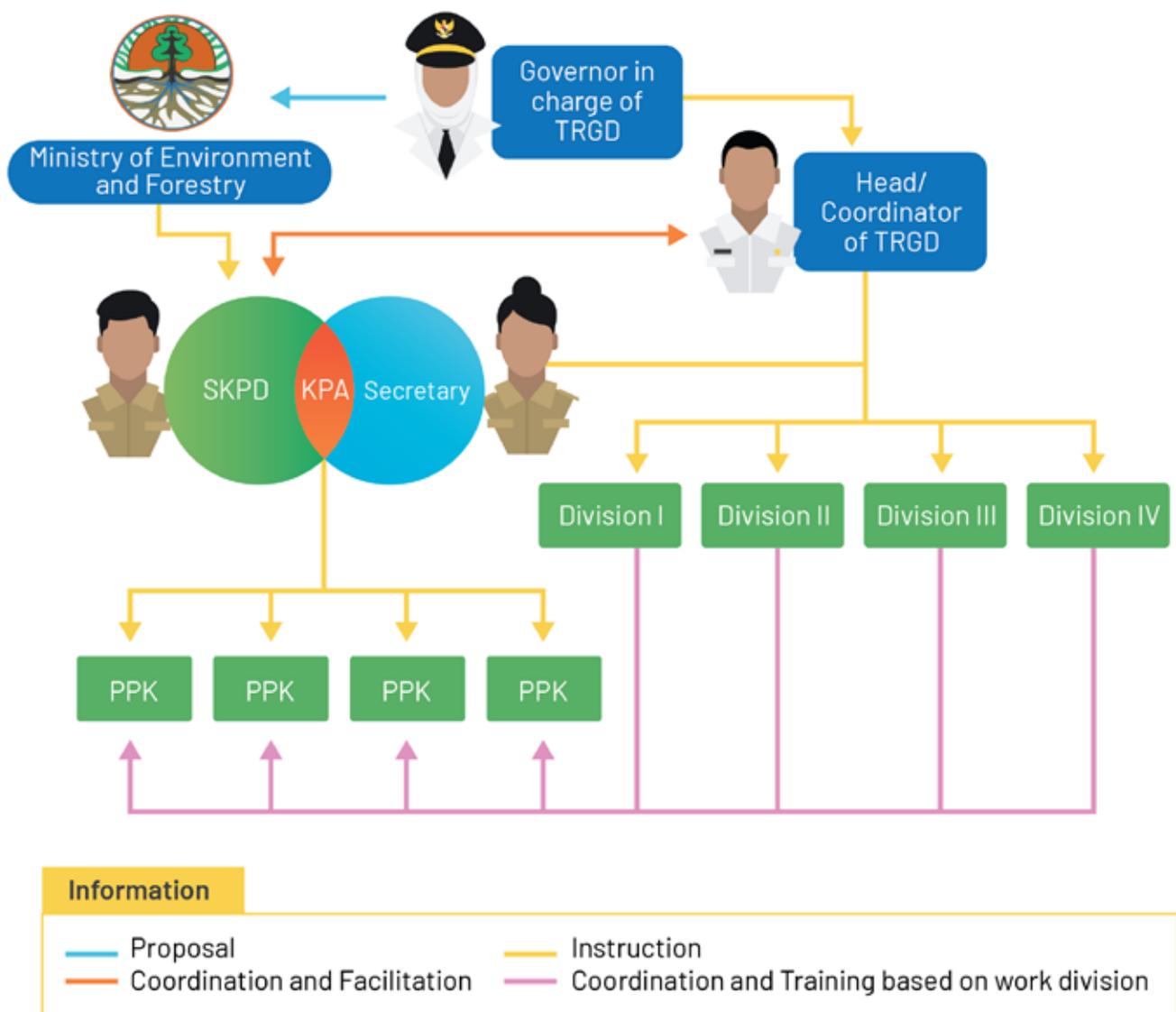
There are at least two important issues that need to be addressed in the coordination of this co-administration. First of all, the position of Budget User Proxies (KPA) and technical implementers on-site. As described in Chart 1, KPAs have an important role in budget management and in the determination of the Commitment Making Official (PPK) as the restoration budget executor. In most of the provinces except West Kalimantan, the work unit designated as KPA is also part of TRGD. The existence of KPA within TRGD is expected to facilitate matters when the TRGD conducts restoration activities, as

long as sectoral egos among institutions in the priority provinces for peat restoration have been addressed.

Pantau Gambut attempts to describe the position and relation between KPA and TRGD using two patterns, the KPA as part of TRGD and KPA outside the structure of TRGD. A more detailed description of the organizational structure of TRGD is presented separately in

the appendix section.

1. SKPD/KPA as part of the TRGD  
Co-administration Work Units with KPA authority and serving as the Secretary of TRGD are located in Riau province (Environment and Forestry Service), South Sumatra (Environment and Land Service) and Central Kalimantan (Environment Service).



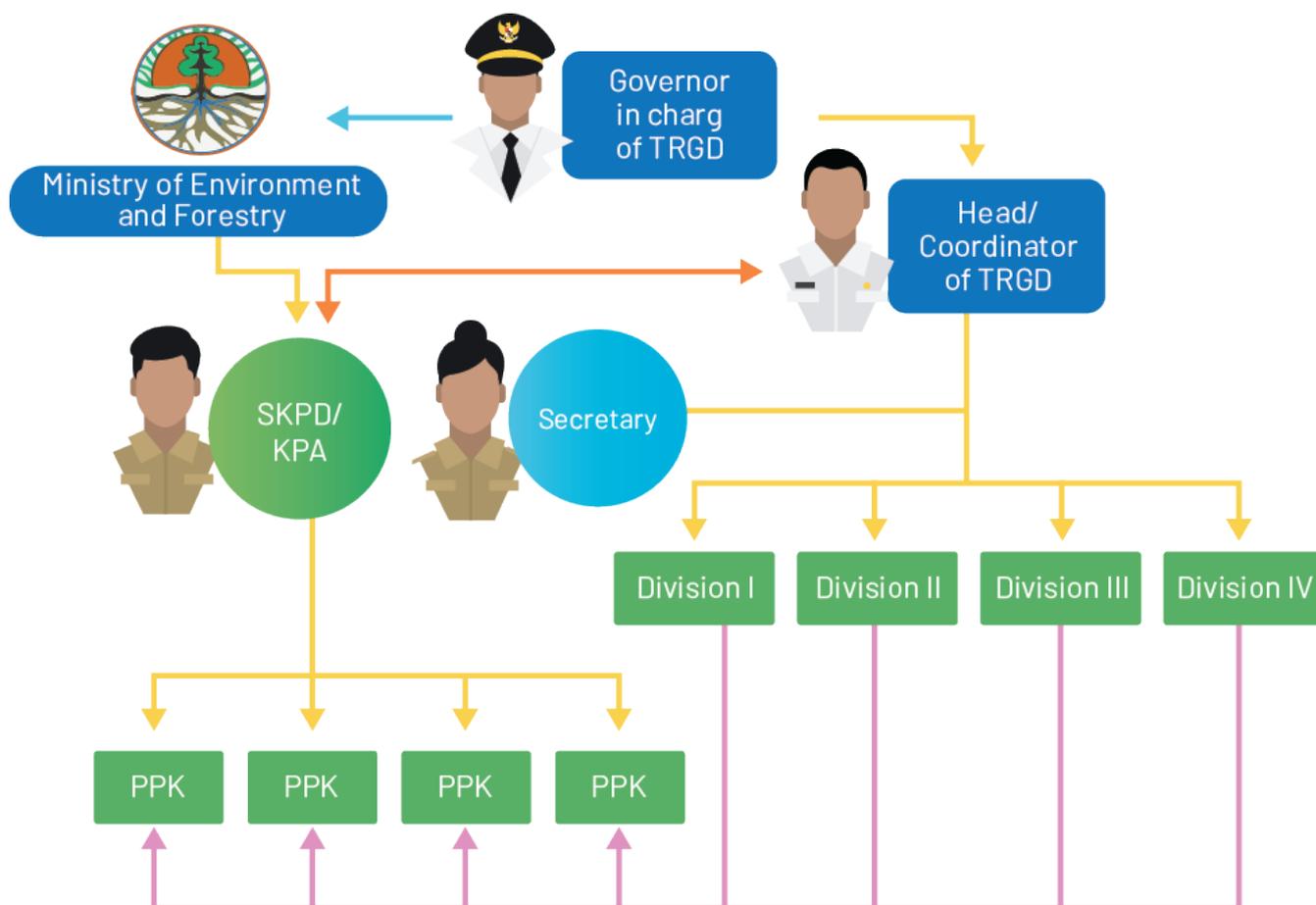
2. SKPD/KPA outside the structure of TRGD  
Based on reviews of the Gubernatorial Decree, among the Regional Work Units within the organization of West Kalimantan TRGD, namely the Public Housing, Settlement Area and

Environment Offices, none has the authority to act as a KPA. Meanwhile in South Kalimantan, the Pantau Gambut Network Node is currently unable to ascertain whether the individual names mentioned in the Gubernatorial Decree are

affiliated with the office that has been appointed as the Regional Work Unit with the authority as KPA in the region, namely the Environmental Office of South Kalimantan. Details of the TRGD structure of West Kalimantan and South

Kalimantan can be seen in the appendix.

Thus, the relation between the Regional Work Unit and TRGD can be described as follows:



**Keterangan:**

- Proposal
- Instruction
- Coordination and Facilitation
- Coordination and Training based on work division

In accordance with the Regulation of Director General of PPKL No.4, the Chairman of TRGD established a plan of activities that has been submitted to the KPA of Co-administration. The distribution of funds for the coordination and facilitation of regional peat restoration to the TRGD is carried out in accordance with the plan that has been approved and in gradual manner after the submission of activity and financial reports on the utilization of previous funds.

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#### **D. Monitoring and Quality Control**

According to the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry P.61, the implementation of restoration activities can be conducted contractually involving third parties or through a self-management scheme involving Community Groups (Pokmas). The implementation of restoration activities through Community Groups experienced a number of challenges related to the capacity of the community itself and the impact assessment at the location of the activity.

In South Sumatra, the construction of 604 canal blocks has been discussed. Of the total, 359 will be constructed under contractual schemes and the other 245 under Community Groups schemes. Based on the information from TRGD, as of early December, the canal blocks construction had not reached 40% completion. In addition, 6 activities proposed in the areas of Ogan Komering Ilir and Banyuasin Regencies cannot be processed due to delays in the Community Group.

In Jambi, construction of canal blocks have caused unrest and rejection from the community. In Sungai Terap Village, Betara Sub-district, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency, the residents complained that canal blocks constructed around the village disrupted water circulation, causing their areca plants to turn yellow. There are seven canal blocks in this village, which were constructed around September and have impacted about 70 hectares of community land. In addition, the residents also mentioned that the construction of canal blocks did not go through a proper approval process. Residents were only asked to sign an agreement to contribute to the work, but they did not agree to the construction of canal blocks in their area. The comprehensive report on the findings by Pantau Gambut Network Nodes in Jambi on the impact of constructing canal blocks on community plantations can be seen in the appendix

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## APPENDIX

### Field Report

#### Self-Managed Canal Block Construction in Jambi

Pantau Gambut Network Node in Jambi, coordinated by Perkumpulan Hijau, conducted field observations on 8 December 2017 to the construction site of peat rewetting infrastructure in a number of areas located in Betara Sub-district, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency, Jambi. The observation discovered that a number of canal blocks that were constructed disrupted the areca nut plantation owned by local communities. In addition to the observation of existing infrastructure, Pantau Gambut also spoke to the plantation owners.

The villages observed are:

- a. Sungai Terap Village
- b. Muntialo Village
- c. Makmur Jaya Village
- d. Serdang Jaya Village

In addition to direct observation, the Pantau Gambut team also spoke with local communities. Pantau Gambut has obtained several findings that need to be followed-up, namely:

**a. Canal blocks disrupting water circulation**

Observation was carried out on the canal blocks around the community plantation of RT 07, Sungai Terap Village, Betara Sub-district, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency, Jambi. This area did not experience land fires back in August 2018 or in 2015. Sungai Terap has 7 canal blocks spread across an area of approximately 1.5 km. The rewetting is estimated to affect around 70 hectares of community plantations.

The canal blocks at Sungai Terap were constructed around October 2018. The community stated that about one month after the construction of the canal blocks that held back the water, the leaves of their areca nuts turned yellow (see images in the appendix). This finding suggests that during planning, a comprehensive review of the pre-constructed restoration infrastructure is necessary, including on the suitability of the types of interventions that need to be carried out according to the needs of the community.

**b. The Process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was not implemented properly**

According to community members, they were not actively involved in planning activities. They claimed that before construction of the canal blocks was carried out, the Community Group (Pokmas) that would carry out the construction already met with the local community.

In the Sungai Terap area, the Community Group held a meeting with the community. However, according to information from community members, they did consent to participate in constructing village infrastructure, but they felt that they did not give approval for the construction of canal blocks in RT 07 Sungai Terap.

**c. Lack of Community Group (Pokmas) Capacity in the Implementation of Restoration Activities**

In 2018, peat restoration in Jambi was not only conducted through programs under the Peat Restoration Agency (BRG) but also under co-administration schemes based on the Regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry No.61/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2017 on Partial Assignment of Environment and Forestry Affairs for Peat Restoration in 2018 to the Governor of Riau, Governor of Jambi, Governor of South Sumatra, Governor of West Kalimantan, Governor of Central Kalimantan, Governor of South Kalimantan and Governor of Papua. In this co-administration scheme, restoration activities, including the construction of rewetting infrastructure and economic revitalization, can be carried out under self-management schemes

by Community Groups (Pokmas). According to data from the Jambi forestry Service, restoration activities through co-administration in 2018 involved 30 Community Groups.

Currently, the involvement and selection of Community Groups in the implementation of restoration are based on administrative requirements, such as resident identity cards, Tax ID number and bank account. This Community Group was formed by a number of residents but it does not mean that all members of the village are members of the group. One Community Group can work on 6 to 15 canal blocks, based on their respective capacities.

This Community Group will then carry out restoration infrastructure construction at predetermined points and in predetermined quantities. Prior to construction, rapid assessment of the location will be carried out. This assessment becomes the determining factor in deciding whether the Community

Group is able to work on the associated canal blocks from the technical point of view and in terms of community approval. However, during the implementation in Sungai Terap, the community of RT 07 claimed that several of the canal blocks should not have been constructed in their area. The Community Group built the canal blocks in their area because they have not received construction approval in other points.

The community of RT 07 Sungai Terap also stated that they were not fully involved in the economic revitalization program on peatlands. The economic revitalization in Sungai Terap took the form of a cattle-breeding program. However, this program was only enjoyed by some residents who do not even live in the locations affected by construction of the canal blocks.



*Images: Canal blocks around the areca nut plantation of the community of RT 07, Sungai Terap Village, Tanjung Jabung Barat, Jambi.*



*Images: Leaves of areca plants turn yellow due to disruption in water circulation. This areca nut plant is around 3 years old.*

## Recommendation

From the findings above, Pantau Gambut recommends the following measures:

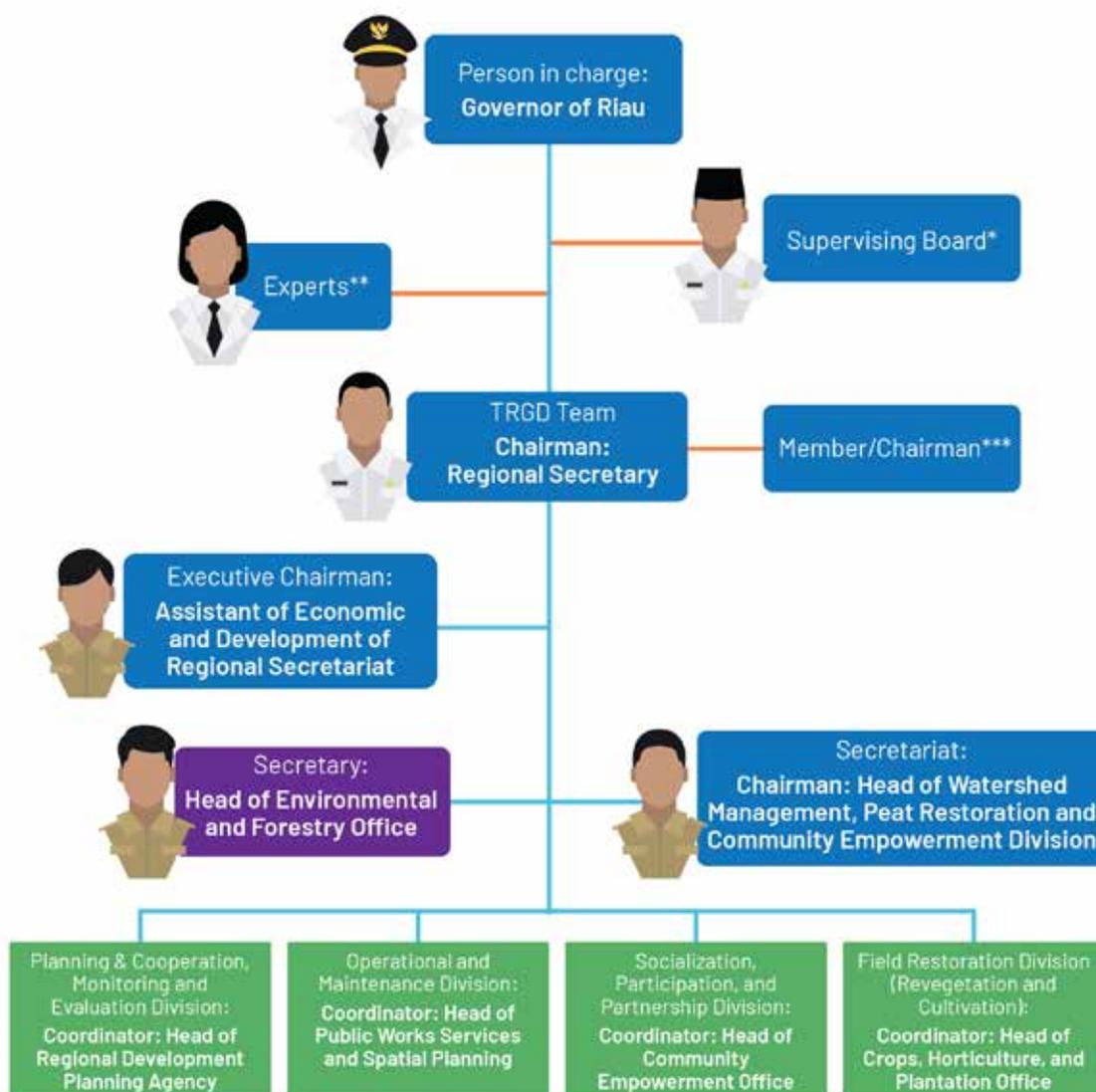
1. Incorporate a review on the socio-economic impacts of the restoration infrastructure development into the planning of intervention activities, including on the types of intervention and how they fit with the needs of the community
2. Conduct further research on the impact of water circulation disruption on plants in the neighboring plantations, such as areca nuts or coffee.
3. Involve communities in a more active manner in restoration activities under self-management schemes
4. Evaluate the selection process of Community Groups

## APPENDIX: STRUCTURE OF TRGD IN RESTORATION PRIORITY PROVINCES

### 1. Riau

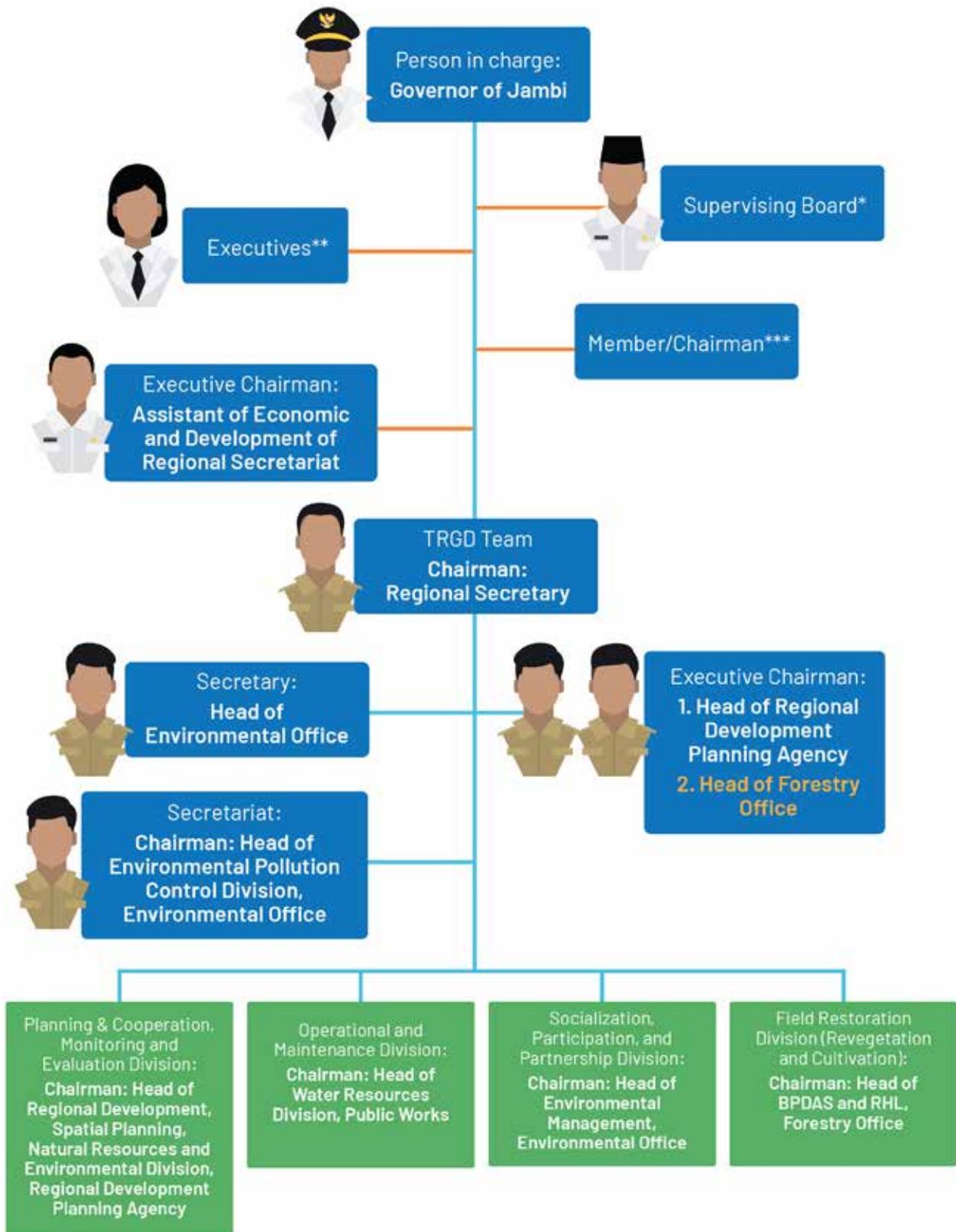
The establishment of the Riau TRGD was first stipulated in the Gubernatorial Decree of Riau No. Kpts. 350/III/2016 on the Establishment

of Peat Restoration Team in Riau Province, which was later amended by the Gubernatorial Decree of Riau No. Kpts. 539/V/2016. This regulation was then revoked and replaced with the Gubernatorial Decree of Riau No. Kpts. 931/XII/2017. The purple box indicates the KPA.



2. Jambi

For Jambi province, the TRGD was established under Gubernatorial Decree of Jambi No. 838/KEP. GUB/BAPPEDA-4.3/2017. The KPA for co-administration in Jambi is the Forestry Office.



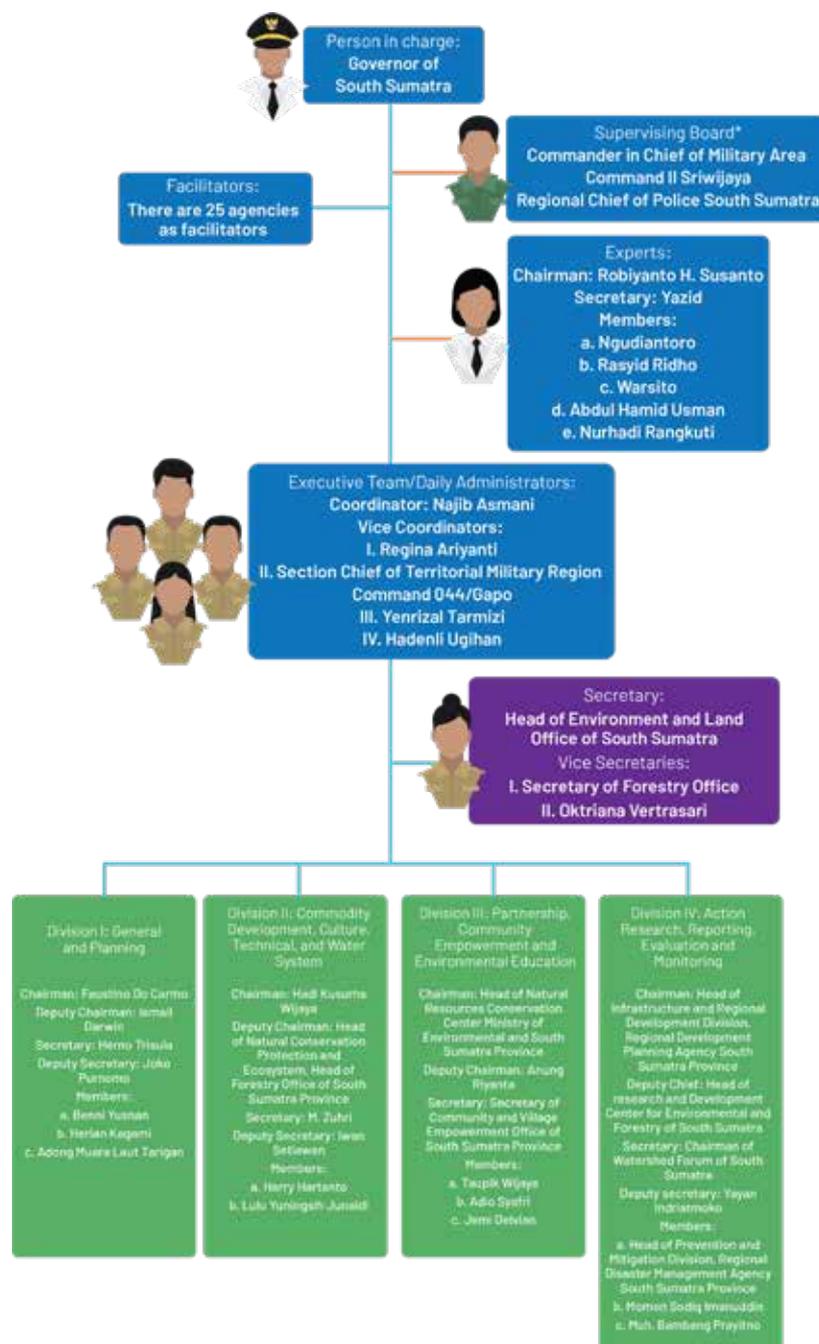
### 3. South Sumatra

The South Sumatra TRGD was established in 2016 in accordance with the Gubernatorial Decree of South Sumatra No. 261/KPTS/BAN-LH/2016 on the Establishment of the Peat Restoration Team of South Sumatra Province as later amended by the Gubernatorial Decree of South Sumatra No. 451/KPTS/TRGD/2017. The fundamental differences in Decree No. 451 are:

not bound to a particular agency but to individuals to ensure that the TRGD will not be affected by rotations or transfers of positions that might occur in the bureaucratic structure of agencies in the region.

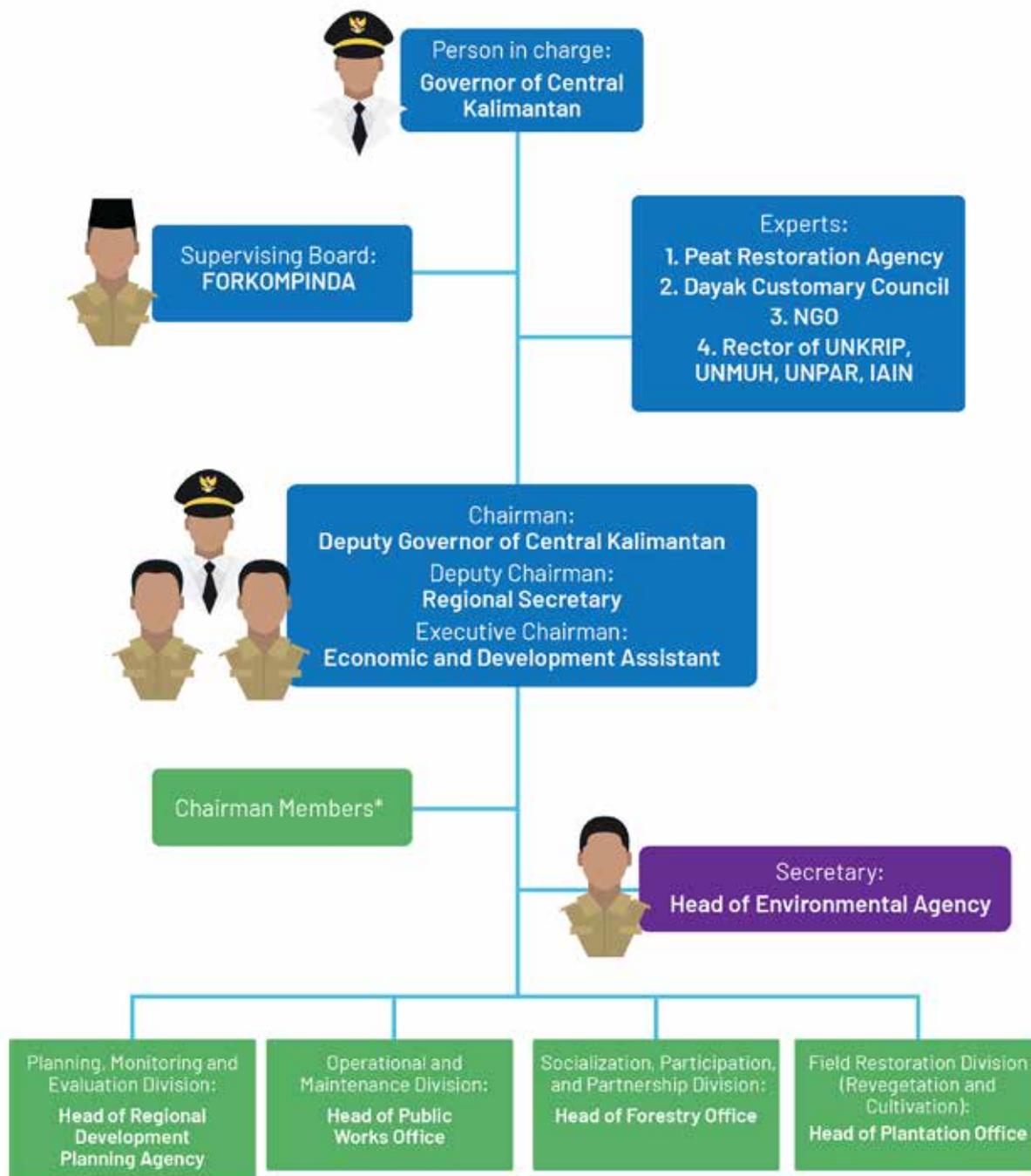
The KPA for co-administration in South Sumatra is the Environment and Land Office.

- a. Nomenclature of work divisions
- b. A number of positions within the team are



4. Central Kalimantan

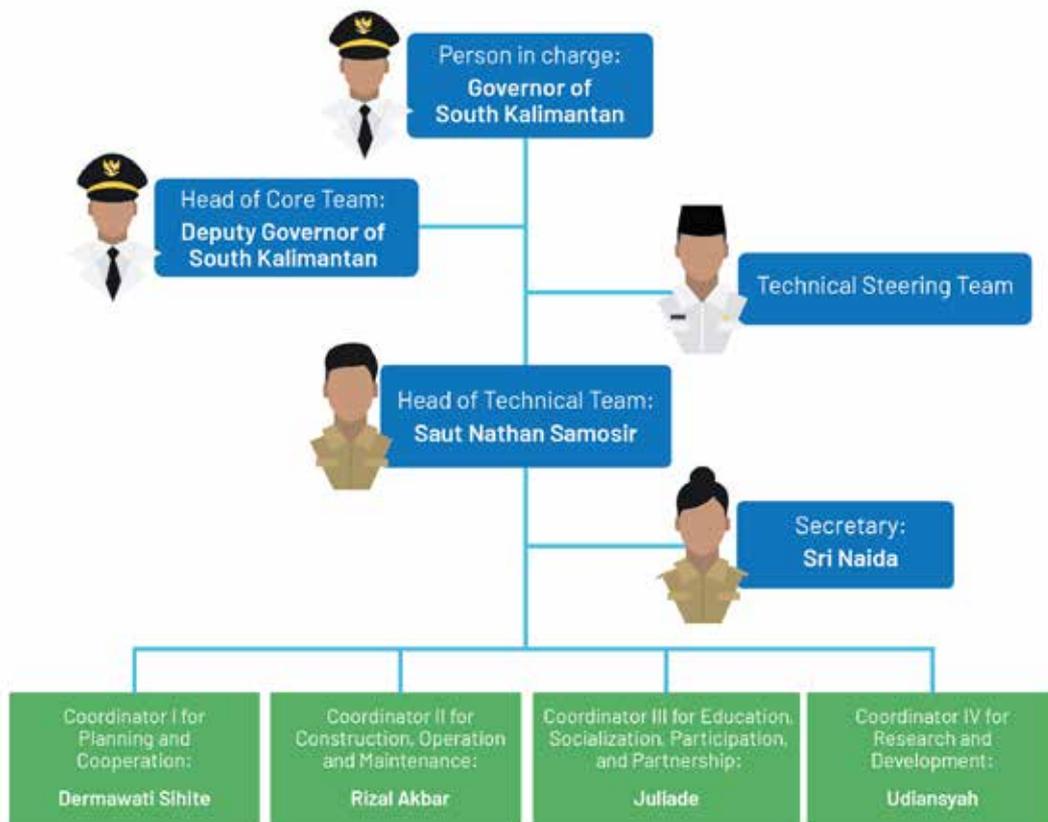
The Central Kalimantan TRGD was established under the Gubernatorial Decree of Central Kalimantan No.188.44/322/2016. The purple box indicates the KPA.



5. South Kalimantan

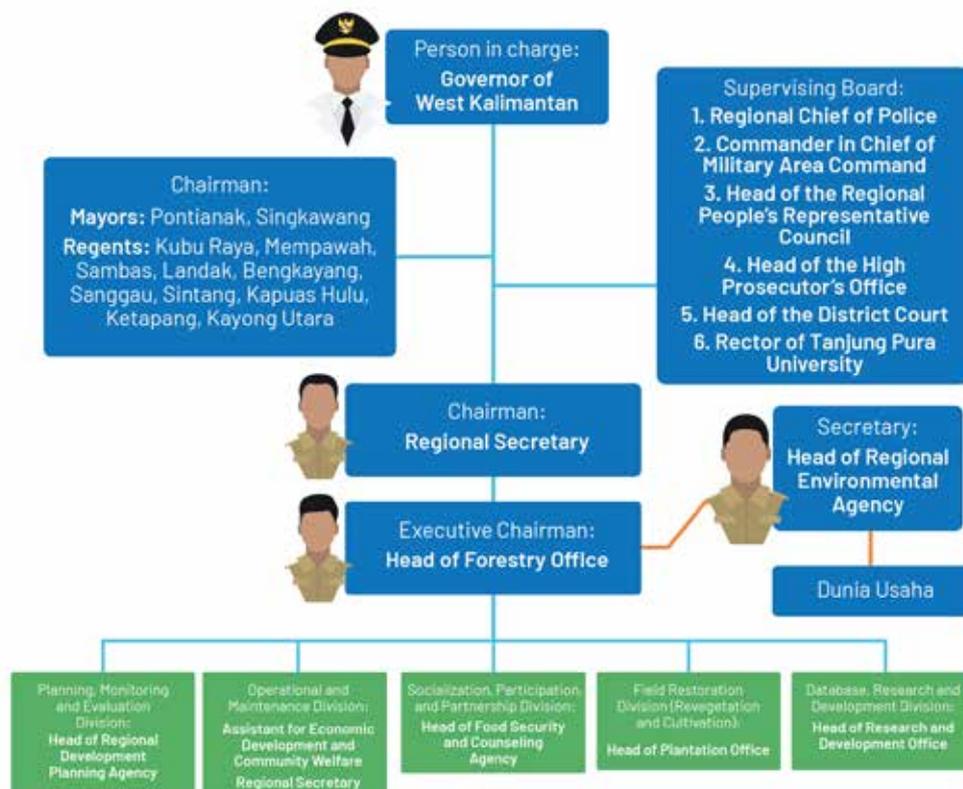
In accordance with the Gubernatorial Decree of South Kalimantan No.188.44/0301/KUM/2016, the South Kalimantan TRGD consists of two teams, namely the Core Team and the Technical Team. In the decree, the TRGD Core Team consists of government institutions

and is bound to certain positions, while the Technical Team consists of individuals.



6. West Kalimantan

The West Kalimantan TRGD was established in accordance with the Gubernurial Decree of West Kalimantan No. 236/BLHD/2016 regarding the Establishment of the Peat Restoration Team.





# **pantau gambut**

Komplek Pertanian, Jl. Sirsak No.8, RT.11/RW.10, Ps. Minggu  
Kota Administrasi Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta

P : (021)22001987