NGADA REGENCY GOVERNMENT
EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

MEDIUM-TERM REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NGADA REGENCY

FOR THE PERIOD 2021 - 2026



MEDIUM-TERM REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMD)

NGADA REGENCY

YEAR 2021 - 2026



BUPATI NGADA

PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2021

TENTANG

RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH DAERAH
KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 – 2026

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
BUPATI NGADA,

Menimbang : bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 264 ayat (1) Undang-Undang 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja, perlu menetapkan Peraturan Daerah tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2021 – 2026;

4. Peraturan…

Mengingat : 1. Pasal 18 ayat (6) Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 69 Tahun 1958 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-daerah Tingkat II dalam Wilayah Daerah-daerah Tingkat I Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, dan Nusa Tenggara Timur (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1958 Nomor 122, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 1655);

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 244, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5587) sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali, terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 245, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6573);

4. Peraturan...

4. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 86 Tahun 2017 tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan, Pengendalian dan Evaluasi Pembangunan Daerah, Tata Cara Evaluasi Rancangan Peraturan Daerah tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah dan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah, serta Tata Cara Perubahan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah, Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah dan Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2017 Nomor 1312).

Dengan Persetujuan Bersama

DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA

dan

BUPATI NGADA

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan : PERATURAN DAERAH TENTANG RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 – 2026.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1

Dalam Peraturan Daerah ini yang dimaksud dengan:

1. Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah yang selanjutnya disingkat RPJMD adalah dokumen perencanaan daerah untuk periode 5 (lima) tahun.
2. Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah yang selanjutnya disingkat RKPD adalah dokumen perencanaan daerah untuk periode 1 (satu) tahun.
3. Rencana Strategis Perangkat Daerah yang selanjutnya disingkat Renstra PD adalah dokumen perencanaan perangkat daerah periode 5 (lima) tahunan.
4. Rencana Kerja Perangkat Daerah yang selanjutnya disebut Renja PD adalah dokumen perencanaan perangkat daerah periode 1 (satu) tahunan.
5. Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah yang selanjutnya disingkat APBD adalah rencana keuangan tahunan daerah yang ditetapkan dengan Peraturan daerah.
6. Permasalahan pembangunan adalah kesenjangan antara kinerja pembangunan yang dicapai saat ini dengan yang direncanakan antara apa yang ingin dicapai dimasa yang akan datang dengan kondisi riil saat penyusunan perencanaan.

7. Isu Strategis...

7. Isu strategis daerah adalah kondisi atau hal yang akan diperhatikan atau dikedepankan dalam perencanaan pembangunan daerah.
8. Visi adalah rumusan umum mengenai keadaan yang diinginkan pada akhir periode perencanaan.
9. Misi adalah rumusan umum mengenai upaya-upaya yang akan dilaksanakan untuk mewujudkan visi.
10. Tujuan adalah suatu kondisi yang akan dicapai ataudihasilkan dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahunan.
11. Sasaran daerah adalah rumusan kondisi yang menggambarkan tercapainya tujuan pembangunan daerah atas pencapaian hasil program perangkat daerah.
12. Prioritas pembangunan daerah adalah fokus penyelenggaraan pemerintah daerah yang dilaksanakan secara bertahap untuk mencapai sasaran pembangunan.
13. Arah kebijakan adalah rumusan kerangka pikir atau kerangka kerja untuk penyelesaian masalah pembangunan daerah yang dilaksanakan secara bertahap sebagai pelaksanaan dari strategi.
14. Strategi adalah langkah-langkah berisikan program-program indikatif untuk mewujudkan visi dan misi.
15. Program adalah bentuk instrumen kebijakan yang berisi satu atau lebih kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh perangkat daerah atau masyarakat, yang dikoordinasikan oleh pemerintah daerah untuk mencapai sasaran dan tujuan pembangunan daerah.
16. Indikator kinerja adalah alat ukur spesifik secara kuantitatif dan/atau kualitatif untuk masukan, proses, keluaran, hasil, manfaat, dan/atau dampak yang menggambarkan tingkat capaian kinerja suatu program dan kegiatan.
17. Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan yang selanjutnya disingkat Musrenbang adalah forum antar pemangku kepentingan dalam rangka memadu serasikan aspirasi dan usulan dalam menyusun rencana pembangunan daerah.
18. Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah yang selanjutnya disingkat RTRW adalah hasil perencanaan tata ruang yang merupakan penjabaran strategi dan arahan pemanfaatan ruang wilayah kedalam struktur dan pola pemanfaatan ruang wilayah.
19. Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis yang selanjutnya disingkat KLHS adalah rangkaian analisis yang sistematis, menyeluruh dan partisipatif untuk tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan.
20. Pengendalian dan evaluasi pembangunan daerah adalah proses pemantauan dan supervisi dalam penyusunan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan pembangunan serta menilai hasil realisasi kinerja untuk kepastian capaian target secara ekonomis, efisien dan efektif.
21. Perencanaan Daerah berbasis e-planing adalah pendekatan perencanaan menggunakan aplikasi informasi dan teknologi.
22. Daerah adalah Kabupaten Ngada.
23. Bupati adalah Bupati Ngada.
24. Pemerintahan Daerah adalah penyelenggaraan urusan pemerintahan oleh Pemerintah Daerah dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah.

25. Pemerintah...

25. Pemerintah Daerah adalah Bupati dan Perangkat Daerah sebagai unsur Penyelenggara Pemerintahan Daerah yang memimpin pelaksanaan urusan pemerintahan yang menjadi kewenangan daerah otonom.

Pasal 2

(1) Maksud penyusunan RPJMD Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2021-2026 adalah memberikan arah dan pedoman perencanaan pembangunan daerah Kabupaten Ngada untuk periode 5 (lima) tahun ke depan yang memuat capaian pembangunan, permasalahan dan isu strategis, kemampuan keuangan daerah, visi, misi, tujuan, sasaran, strategi, arah kebijakan dan program pembangunan daerah.

(2) Tujuan RPJMD sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) meliputi:
   a. Sebagai acuan dalam menetapkan kebijakan strategis pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dalam kurun waktu 5 (lima) tahun ke depan sesuai arahan dalam RPJPD Kabupaten Ngada periode 2021-2026;
   b. Menjadi pedoman dalam penyusunan Rencana Strategis Perangkat Daerah (Renstra-PD), Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah (RKPD), Rencana Kerja Perangkat Daerah (Renja-PD), dan perencanaan penganggaran;
   c. Mewujudkan perencanaan pembangunan daerah yang selaras dan terpadu dengan perencanaan pembangunan Nasional dan Provinsi
      Nusa Tenggara Timur; dan
   d. Sebagai instrumen indikator untuk perencanaan, pelaksanaan,
      evaluasi dan pengendalian penyelenggaraan pembangunan daerah.

BAB II
ISI DAN SISTIMATIKA RPJMD

Pasal 3

(1) Sistematika RPJMD meliputi:
   a. Bab I Pendahuluan;
   b. Bab II Gambaran Umum Kondisi Daerah;
   c. Bab III Gambaran Keuangan Daerah;
   d. Bab IV Permasalahan dan Isu Strategis Daerah;
   e. Bab V Visi, Misi, Tujuan dan Sasaran;
   f. Bab VI Strategi, Arah Kebijakan dan Program Pembangunan Daerah;
   g. Bab VII Kerangka Pendanaan Pembangunan dan Program Perangkat Daetah;
   h. Bab VIII Kinerja Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Daerah; dan
   i. Bab IX Penutup.

(2) Ketentuan mengenai isi dan uraian RPJMD sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tercantum dalam lampiran dan

merupakan...

merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Peraturan Daerah ini.

BAB III
PENGENDALIAN DAN EVALUASI

Pasal 4

(1) Pengendalian pelaksanaan RPJMD mencakup program pembangunan daerah dan indikasi rencana program prioritas yang disertai kebutuhan pendanaan.
(2) Pengendalian pelaksanaan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dilakukan melalui pemantauan dan supervisi terhadap pelaksanaan RPJMD.
(3) Hasil pemantauan dan supervisi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) digunakan untuk mengevaluasi dan memastikan bahwa program pembangunan dan indikasi rencana program prioritas yang disertai kebutuhan pendanaan, pembangunan jangka menengah daerah telah dilaksanakan melalui RKPD.

Pasal 5

(1) Evaluasi terhadap hasil RPJMD mencakup indikasi rencana program prioritas yang disertai kebutuhan pendanaan untuk mencapai misi, tujuan dan sasaran, dalam upaya mewujudkan visi pembangunan jangka menengah daerah.
(2) Evaluasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1), dilakukan untuk memastikan bahwa visi, misi, tujuan dan sasaran pembangunan jangka menengah daerah dapat dicapai untuk mewujudkan visi pembangunan jangka panjang daerah.

BAB IV
KETENTUAN PERALIHAN

Pasal 6

(1) Dalam rangka kesinambungan pembangunan, Bupati menyusun RKPD tahun terakhir pemerintahannya.
(2) Penyusunan RKPD sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) merupakan dokumen perencanaan untuk tahun pertama periode pemerintahan berikutnya.

BAB V
KETENTUAN PENUTUP

Pasal 7

Pada saat Peraturan Daerah ini mulai berlaku, Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Ngada Nomor 8 Tahun 2016 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2016-2021 (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2016 Nomor

8, Tambahan Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Ngada Nomor 7), dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku.

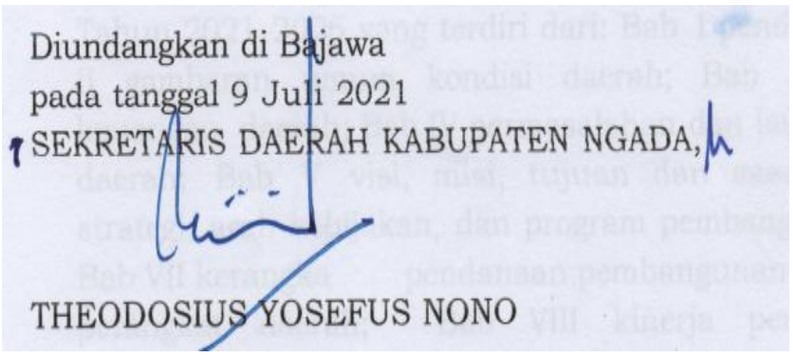
Pasal 8

Peraturan Daerah ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan.

Agar setiap orang mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Daerah ini dengan penempatannya dalam Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Ngada.

Ditetapkan di Bajawa
pada tanggal 9 Juli 2021





LEMBARAN DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 NOMOR 1
NO. REG: PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 NOMOR : 01/2021

PENJELASAN

PENJELASAN
ATAS
PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2021
TENTANG
RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH DAERAH
KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 – 2026

I. UMUM

Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2021-2026 merupakan penjabaran dari Visi, Misi, Program yang dipilih secara langsung oleh rakyat, dimana penyusunannya berpedoman pada Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah (RPJPD) Kabupaten Ngada serta memperhatikan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur. Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) memuat arahan kebijakan Keuangan Daerah, Strategi Pembangunan Daerah, Kebijakan Umum, Program Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah, Lintas Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah dan Kewilayahan disertai dengan rencana kerja dalam Kerangka Regulasi dan Kerangka Pendanaan yang bersifat indikatif.

Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) sebagaimana tersebut di atas dijabarkan ke dalam Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah (RKPD) yang merupakan Rencana Pembangunan Tahunan Daerah yang memuat Prioritas Pembangunan Daerah, Rancangan Kerangka Ekonomi Makro yang mencakup gambaran perekonomian secara menyeluruh termasuk arah Kebijakan Fiskal Daerah serta Program Lintas Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah dalam bentuk Kerangka Regulasi dan Pendanaan yang bersifat Indikatif.

Peraturan Daerah tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (RPJMD) Kabupaten Ngada Tahun 2021–2026 mengatur mengenai pengertian-pengertian, muatan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Tahun 2021–2026 yang terdiri dari: Bab I pendahuluan; Bab II gambaran umum kondisi daerah; Bab III pengelolaan keuangan daerah dan kerangka pendanaan; Bab IV permasalahan dan isu-isu strategis; Bab V visi, misi, tujuan dan sasaran; Bab VI strategi arah kebijakan dan program pembangunan daerah; Bab VII kebijakan umum dan program pembangunan daerah; Bab VIII kerangka pendanaan pembangunan dan program perangkat daerah; Bab IX kinerja penyelenggaraan pemerintah daerah; Bab X pedoman transisi dan kaidah pelaksanaan; dan Bab XI penutup.

II. PASAL DEMI PASAL

Pasal 1
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 2
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 3
Cukup jelas.
Pasal 4
Cukup jelas
Pasal 5
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Pasal 6
Cukup jelas.
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Pasal 8
Cukup jelas.

TAMBAHAN LEMBARAN DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021 NOMOR 1

LAMPIRAN
PERATURAN DAERAH
KABUPATEN NGADA
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2021
TENTANG
RENCANA
PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA
MENENGAH DAERAH
KABUPATEN NGADA
TAHUN 2021 – 2026

ISI DAN URAIAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH KABUPATEN NGADA TAHUN 2021-2026



FOREWORD

The Ngada Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026 is an elaboration of the vision, mission, and programs of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Ngada. The Ngada Regency RPJMD document was prepared using various planning approaches, including technocratic, political, participatory, top-down, bottom-up, thematic-holistic, integrative, and spatial approaches. The RPJMD of Ngada District serves as the operationalization of the vision and mission, outlining objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, development programs, and regional institutions, as well as the framework for regional development funding. The formulation of objectives, targets, and development programs is accompanied by performance indicators as measures of the success of regional development.

The Ngada District RPJMD document was prepared based on various laws and regulations and taking into account policy formulation principles. This document is primarily based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Additionally, the principles for preparing the RPJMD are guided by the technical guidelines for RPJMD preparation outlined in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 86 of 2017 on Procedures for Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluating Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluating Draft Regional Regulations on Long-Term Regional Development Plans and Medium-Term Regional Development Plans, As well as the Procedures for Amending the Regional Long-Term Development Plan, the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, and the Regional Work Plan.

The RPJMD of Ngada Regency should be aligned with various planning documents, taking into account the Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD) of Ngada Regency 2006-2026, the Revised RPJMD of East Nusa Tenggara Province 2018-2023, and the Long-Term Development Plan.

National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Synergistic efforts between planning documents were also carried out by reviewing the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) documents of the RPJMD, which contain efforts to achieve sustainable development goals.

We would like to express our gratitude to the DPRD, BP-Litbang, and all regional apparatus, as well as all parties involved in the preparation of the 2021-2026 Ngada District RPJMD document. The RPJMD document is expected to serve as a guideline and be implemented by stakeholders in the planning, implementation, control, evaluation, and reporting of performance, particularly in achieving the development vision for 2021-2026, namely **"The Realization of an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Cultural Agriculture-Based Agriculture and Tourism Environmentally Environment**".



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CHAPTER

INTRO

1.1. Background

Ngada Regency was established in 1958 through Law No. 69 of 1958 on the Formation of Second-Level Regions within the First-Level Regions of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. Ngada Regency is a merger of three autonomous regions: Ngadha, Nagekeo, and Riung, resulting in a rich cultural diversity and social variations that also give unique characteristics and traits to the behavior

society.

The development of Ngada Regency up to the present has brought benefits to the community's welfare. However, in line with the dynamics of development, community needs, and future challenges, sustainability and positive change are necessary. The development process is expected to

realize the Long-Term Development Vision of Ngada Regency 2006-2026 to achieve "**An Excellent and Self-Reliant Community**."

The medium-term development period of Ngada Regency 2021-2026

is the leadership period of **Regent Paru Andreas, S.H., M.H., and Vice Regent Raymundus Bena, S.S., M.Hum.** The Regent and Vice Regent are committed to realizing the vision, mission, and development programs through

the support of all available resources in Ngada Regency, as well as collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders. Efforts to realize the vision, mission, and development programs begin with the medium-term planning process through the formulation of the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD). The RPJMD, as regulated in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 86 of 2017, is a detailed elaboration of the vision, mission, and programs of the Regional Head, encompassing objectives, targets, strategies, and directions

policies, regional development and finance, as well as programs of regional agencies and cross-regional agencies accompanied by an indicative funding framework for a period of 5 years, prepared in accordance with the RPJPD, RTRW, and RPJMN.

The preparation and implementation of the RPJMD must be guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs, along with their implementation scenarios, provide the foundational concepts for formulating the vision, mission, objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, programs, and selection of medium-term development indicators to be implemented by Ngada Regency. The SDGs, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, aim to ensure the continuous improvement of economic well-being, maintain the sustainability of social life, preserve the quality of the environment, and promote inclusive development and governance that can ensure the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next.

1.2. Legal Basis for the Preparation

The legal basis for the formulation of the Ngada Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the period 2021-2026 is as follows:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 18;
2. Law No. 69 of 1958 on the Formation of Second-Level Regions within the First-Level Regions of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1958 No. 122, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1655);
3. Law No. 28 of 1999 on the Implementation of a Clean and Corruption-Free Government (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 No. 75, Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3851);

4. Law No. 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 No. 204, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4421);
5. Law No. 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance Between the Central Government and Regional Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 No. 126, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4438);
6. Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4700);
7. Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 No. 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4725);
8. Law No. 28 of 2009 on Public Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 No. 112, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5049);
9. Law No. 41 of 2009 on the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 No. 149, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5068);
10. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
11. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495);
12. Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 No. 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5587) as amended by as amended by as amended by several times last amended by last amended by with

Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 No. 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6573);

13. Law No. 10 of 2016 amending Law No. 1 of 2015 on the Establishment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors (Additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5898);
14. Law No. 2 of 2020 on the Establishment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law-Law Number 1 of 2020 on State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Addressing Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 No. 87, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6485);
15. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
16. Government Regulation No. 26 of 2008 on the National Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 No. 48, Supplement to the State Gazette No. 4833);
17. Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus Organization (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2016 Number 114, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5887) as amended by Government Regulation Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 No. 187, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6402);
18. Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year

2018 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6178)

19. Government Regulation No. 12 of 2019 on Regional Financial Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 No. 2, Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6178)
20. Government Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on Reports and Evaluations of Regional Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 No. 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6323);
21. Presidential Regulation No. 29 of 2014 on the Performance Accountability System for Government Agencies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 No. 80);
22. Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2017 No. 136);
23. Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 on the National Medium-Term Development Plan for the Years 2020-2024 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 No. 10);
24. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 86 of 2017 on Procedures for Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluating Regional Development, Procedures for the Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations on Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as Procedures for the Amendment of Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, and Regional Work Plans (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2017 Number 1312);
25. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 7 of 2018 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments for Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 459);

26. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 100 of 2018 on the Implementation of Minimum Service Standards (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 No. 1540);
27. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 70 of 2019 on the Local Government Information System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 No. 1114);
28. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 44 of 2019 on the Boundary of Ngada Regency with Nagekeo Regency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 No. 1098);
29. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 90 of 2019 on the Classification, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development and Financial Planning (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 No. 1447);
30. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 55 of 2020 on the Boundary of Ngada Regency with Manggarai Timur Regency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 No. 796);
31. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 77 of 2020 on Technical Guidelines for Local Financial Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 No. 1781);
32. Decision of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 050-3708 of 2020 on the Results of Verification and Validation of the Update of Classification, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development and Financial Planning;
33. Regional Regulation of the Province of East Nusa Tenggara No. 1 of 2008 concerning the Long-Term Regional Development Plan of the Province of East Nusa Tenggara for the Years 2005-2025 (Provincial Gazette of East Nusa Tenggara No. 001 of 2008, Supplement to the Provincial Gazette of East Nusa Tenggara No. 0011);
34. East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2011 concerning the Spatial Plan for the Province of East Nusa Tenggara for the Years 2010-2030 (East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Gazette Number 02 of 2011, Supplement to the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Gazette Number 0045);

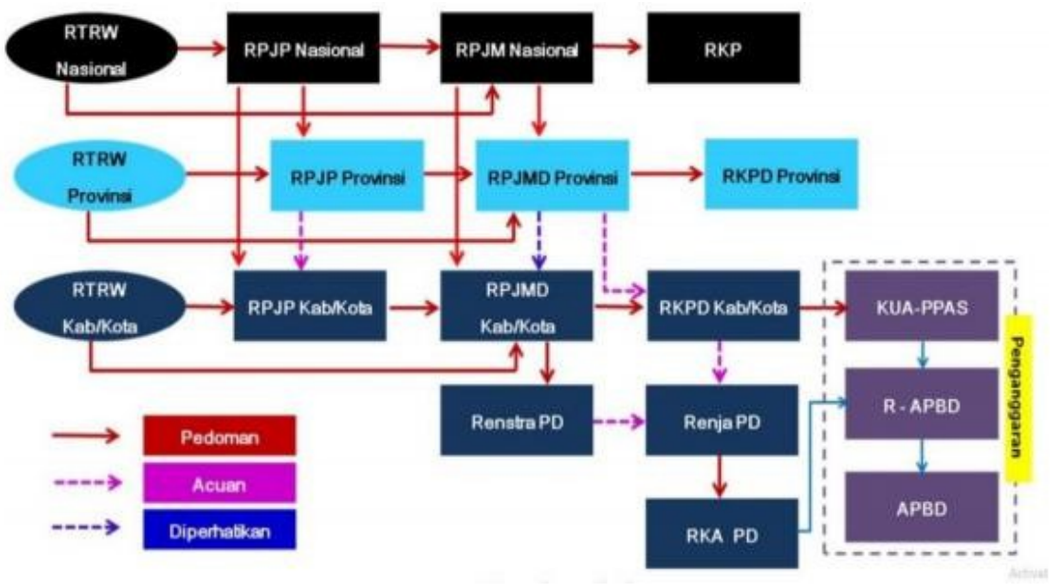
35. East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2021 on Amendments to East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Regulation No. 4 of 2019 on the Medium-Term Development Plan of East Nusa Tenggara Province for the Years 2018 – 2023 (East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Gazette 2021 No. 001, Supplement to East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Gazette No. 0116);
36. Ngada Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Ngada Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2006 concerning the Long-Term Development Plan of Ngada Regency for the Years 2006-2026 (Ngada Regency Gazette of 2011 Number 4);
37. Ngada Regency Regulation Number 3 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan for the Ngada Regency for the Years 2012-2032 (Ngada Regency Gazette Number 3 of 2012, Supplement to the Ngada Regency Gazette Number 3);
38. Ngada Regency Regulation No. 6 of 2018 on Amendments to Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2016 on the Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Ngada Regency Gazette 2018 No. 6, Supplement to Ngada Regency Gazette No. 4).

1.3. Relationship between Documents

The relationship between planning documents is regulated in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Controlling, and Evaluating Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluating Draft Regional Regulations on Long-Term Regional Development Plans and Medium-Term Regional Development Plans, as well as Procedures for Amending Long-Term Regional Development Plans, Medium-Term Regional Development Plans, and Work Plans

of the Regional Government as shown in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1. Relationship between Planning Documents



Gov. 86 of 2017

1.3.1. Alignment of the RPJMD with the RPJMN 2020-2024

The Ngada Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026 takes into account and aligns with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 because regional development is an integral part of national development. National development objectives will be achieved if supported by regional development that aligns with national objectives.

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 is an important phase of the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 as it will influence the achievement of development targets in the RPJPN. Indonesia's per capita income is estimated to have entered the group of *(Middle)* , which has infrastructure, human resources, public services, and better people's welfare.

In line with the RPJPN 2005-2025 guidelines, the medium-term development objectives for 2020-2024 are to achieve an independent, advanced, fair, and prosperous Indonesian society through accelerated development in various fields, with an emphasis on building a robust economic structure

based on competitive advantages in various regions supported by quality and competitive human resources. To achieve these development goals, the President has established five main development guidelines that must be considered by all stakeholders as a strategy in implementing the Nawacita mission and achieving the goals of the Indonesia 2045 Vision. The five priorities include Human Resource Development, Infrastructure Development, Regulatory Simplification, Bureaucratic Reform, and Economic Transformation.

In the RPJMN for the Nusa Tenggara region, development issues can be explained as follows: Development in the Nusa Tenggara region still faces the following issues: (a) suboptimal basic services; (b) suboptimal development of leading potential based on natural resources; (c) inadequate connectivity, particularly intra-island and inter-island connectivity in the Nusa Tenggara Islands; (d) inadequate infrastructure development and basic urban services; (e) weak local government administration; and (e) vulnerability to physical and social resilience to climate change, disasters, pollution, and coastal erosion, as well as vulnerability to social inequality and poverty in rural and urban areas. In line with these development challenges, the RPJMN has set the following development targets for the Nusa Tenggara region:

Table 1.1. Development Targets for the Nusa Tenggara Region in the RPJMN 2020-2024

Development Indicators	NTT Target in the RPJMN 2020-2024 202120 20			
Economic Growth Rate (%)	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.5
Poverty Rate (%)	17.35	16.15	14.56	12.35
Open Unemployment Rate (%)	2.7	2.60	2.20	2.0
Estimated investment requirement (Rp trillion)	63.91	71.47	80.94	91.78

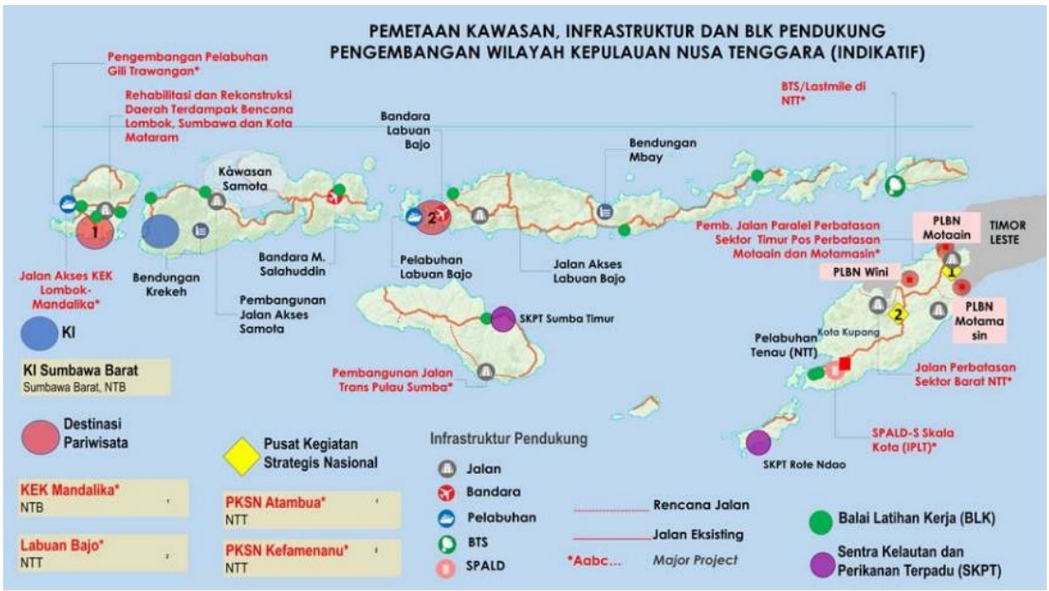


Figure 1.2. Map of the Development of the Nusa Tenggara Islands Region

To achieve the targets of the Nusa Tenggara Regional Development Policy for the period 2020-2024, efforts are focused on optimizing the region's strengths in fisheries, plantations, livestock, mining, and tourism, with a particular emphasis on a cluster-based approach. The Nusa Tenggara Regional Development Policy is aimed at driving economic transformation by strengthening the region's role as a gateway to tourism

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ion (MICE); culture-based creative industries, acceleration of maritime-based economic development through the development of fisheries, salt, and seaweed industries; development of cattle farming and corn plantation industries; and development of manganese and copper industries. Meanwhile, the development strategy for the Nusa Tenggara region will prioritize equity, growth, the implementation of regional autonomy, strengthening connectivity, as well as disaster risk mitigation and reduction. Ngada Regency is specifically part of the NTT regional growth corridor, with several development priorities including the development of National Priority Rural Areas (KPPN) through strengthening synergies between villages based on integrated commodity-based Village-Owned Enterprises, the development of coffee as a leading commodity, and the development of leading commodities such as pepper, nutmeg, and cloves.

1.3.2. Alignment of the RPJMD with the RPJMD-P of East Nusa Tenggara Province 2018-2023

The Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Ngada Regency for 2021-2026 must take into account and align with the Revised Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD-P) of Nusa Tenggara Timur Province for 2018-2023, as district development is an integral part of provincial development. The provincial development objectives can only be achieved if supported by district development that aligns with the provincial development objectives.

The vision of the Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) for 2018-2023 is a statement of the desired conditions in 2023, namely:

"NTT RISING TO ACHIEVE A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA".

This vision is achieved through the implementation of the province's five missions, as follows:

1. Achieving a prosperous, independent, and just society;
2. Building NTT as one one gateways and national tourism development center;
3. Improving availability and quality infrastructure to accelerate development;
4. Improving the quality of human resources;
5. Implementing bureaucratic reform to improve the quality of public services.

In implementing the RPJMD mission, various objectives, targets, strategies, and policy directions have been outlined. The formulation of objectives, targets, and indicators is used to achieve the macro indicators of the RPJMD-P, which must be supported by the regency as follows:

Table 1. 2. Macro Indicators for NTT Province 2019-2023 in the RPJMD-P

Indicator	*Baseline*	Target		
		20	2022	2023
Economic growth (%)	5.2	5.87–6.50	6.33–6.90	6.7–7.3
GDP per capita (Rp million)	19.5	20–23	23-25	25-27
Indicator	***Baseline***	**Target**		
		2021	**2022**	**2023**
Human Development Index Development Index (points)	65.23	65.54–67	67.35–69	70
Population below the poverty line poverty line (%)	20.62	21-19.63	19.35-16.15	15
Inflation (%)	0.67	3-3.34	3-3.32	3-3.32
Prevalence of stunting (%)	27.9	21.8	16.7	10–12
Gini index (points)	0.355	0.35-0.34	0.34–0.33	0.34-0.32

Development Index (points)	92.72	94	95	95
Unemployment rate Open unemployment rate (%)	3.35	3.2–2.6	2.5-1.9	1.9–1.5
Local Revenue Ratio (%)	23.90	25.31	30.12	39.74
Greenhouse gas emissions ($tCO2^{eq}$)	17,248,829	17,248,829	17,248,829	17,248,829
Investment requirement (Rp trillion)	44.93	63.91	71.47	80.94
Bureaucratic Reform Index (points)	60.37	65	69	71

1.3.3. Alignment of the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) with the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD) of Ngada District

The Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) of Ngada District is a planning document derived from the Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJPD). Therefore, in the formulation of the RPJMD, it must be guided by the RPJPD. The RPJPD of Ngada District for the years 2006-2026 has the following vision and mission:

Table 1.3. Vision and Mission of the Ngada District RPJPD 2006-2026

Vision of the RPJPD 2006-2026	Mission of the RPJPD 2021-2026
Achieving progress and welfare for the people of Ngada based on excellence and self-reliance	1. Empowering the community as a driving force to accelerate growth and equitable distribution of development outcomes development
	2. Empowering social institutions as a vehicle for fostering a strong work ethic and productive capacity of the community
	3. Promoting the establishment of clean, accountable, efficient, effective, and character-driven government institutions service-oriented
	4. Conducting government activities, sustainable development, environmentally friendly and efficient public services that are efficient and in line with community needs
Vision of the RPJPD 2006-2026	**Mission of the RPJPD 2021-2026**
	5. Promoting the creation of synergy among various strategic elements of society as social capital to create and ensure the implementation of development in an optimal and sustainable manner

The Long-Term Development Policy Direction of Ngada Regency 2006–2026 serves as a framework to guide the course of development over the next 20 years based on the established Vision and Mission of Ngada's development. In line with the national development agenda and the development agenda of NTT Province, nine key priorities have been identified as the main

objectives of the region's long-term development, as follows:

1. Enhancing community competitiveness.
2. Economic development
3. Strengthening government administration
4. Enforcement of law and human rights
5. Empowerment of women, youth, and child protection
6. Strengthening social institutions
7. Regional development
8. Development of land ownership institutions
9. Rural capitalization improvement

1.3.4. Alignment of the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Spatial Master Plan (RTRW) of Ngada District

The formulation of the Medium-Term Development Plan for Ngada District must refer to the Spatial Plan for Ngada District. The spatial plan contains spatial patterns and structures that can be utilized to implement a number of development programs. The objective of spatial planning in Ngada District is to create a competitive tourism-based spatial area supported by an environmentally friendly and sustainable agropolitan area. The spatial planning policies of Ngada District that must be considered in the implementation of development are as follows:

1. Strengthening the agropolitan, agro-industrial, and minapolitan systems to enhance the production of key agricultural commodities, accompanied by proper management of agricultural products and increased participation in ecotourism;
2. Distributing the population in accordance with the policy of service centers;
3. Developing service centers in a hierarchical and synergistic manner between the main development centers in the regional capital and other urban areas, as well as developing rural settlement systems based on agropolitan, agro-industrial, and minapolitan principles;
4. Development of an intermodal transportation system to agricultural production centers and tourism services;
5. Utilization of water resources and maintenance of networks to meet raw water needs, irrigation facilities, and infrastructure for agricultural areas;
6. Improving energy networks and services evenly to remote areas;
7. Increasing the quantity, quality, and coverage of telecommunications services and improving accessibility, with priority given to supporting the development of agriculture, tourism, and marine fisheries;
8. Optimizing waste and waste management and utilization to create a healthy and clean environment
9. Strengthening the conservation and protection of protected areas to improve the quality of the environment, natural/artificial resources and ecosystems, minimize risks and reduce vulnerability to disasters, reduce the effects of global warming based on the principles of participation, respect for local wisdom, and support research and education;
10. Development of cultivation areas to support the consolidation of agropolitan, agro-industrial, minapolitan, and eco-tourism systems, while continuing to develop other sectors as supporting sectors for regional economic growth;

11. Development of strategic economic areas, strategic cultural areas, and strategic environmental conservation areas for both regional development and protection of areas in accordance with their primary functions; and
12. Strengthening the conservation and protection of coastal areas to improve the quality of coastal and small island environments as a supporting sector for tourism.

Table 1. 4. Alignment of the RPJMD with the RTRW of Ngada District

No	Indicative Program Guidelines of the Ngada District Spatial Plan (RTRW) 2012-2032 in the PJM-3	Local Government Programs in the Ngada District RPJMD
	Implementation of the Marine Transportation Network System (Enhancement of the function and status of Aimere Port as feeder port)	Spatial Planning Implementation Program
2	**Energy Infrastructure Network System** (Preparation of the Ngada District Electricity Master Plan and Development of Solar Power Plants Solar Power)	Program for the Improvement of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Public Utilities (PSU)
3	**Telecommunications Infrastructure Network System**	- Program for the Improvement of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Public Utilities (PSU) - Public Information and Communication Program - Information Technology Applications Program
4	**Water Resources Network System** (Improving the performance of drinking water management, Strengthening Water Catchment Areas, Optimizing clean water services through capacity building and network development, Expanding service coverage to areas not yet served by piped water networks)	- Water Resources Management Program (SDA) - Program for the Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems
5	**Protected Forests** (Maintaining the function of protected forest areas of Protected Forests and Rehabilitation of Protected Forest Areas)	- Spatial Planning Implementation Program - Biodiversity Management Program
No	**Indicative Guidelines for the Ngada District Spatial Planning Program 2012-2032 in PJM-3**	**Local Government Agency Program in the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)**

		(KEHATI) - Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program
6	**Areas Providing Protection for Subordinate Areas** (Protection of water catchment areas by avoiding agricultural development in these areas)	- Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program - Program for the Development and Supervision of Environmental Permits and Environmental Protection and Management Permits (PPLH)
7	**Geological Conservation Area** (Restricting activities in geologically hazardous areas, protecting the Soa Hot Spring Geopark Soa Hot Springs, maintaining groundwater sustainability)	- Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program - Community Empowerment Program for Community Institutions, Customary Institutions, and Customary Law Communities
8	**Other Protected Areas (Coral Reefs)**	- Spatial Planning Implementation Program - Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program
9	**Production Forest** (Enhancing forest productivity Production and Reforestation)	Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program
10	**Development of Agricultural Land Use Areas**	- Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program - Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program - Agricultural Business Licensing Program - Agricultural Extension Program - Agricultural Disaster Control and Mitigation Program
11	**Area Development**	- Fisheries Management Program
No	**Indicative Guidelines for the Ngada District Spatial Planning Program (RTRW) 2012-2032 in PJM-3**	**Local Government Programs in the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)**

	Fisheries Allocation	Capture - Aquaculture Management Program - Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program - Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing Program
12	**Designated Areas** **Mining**	Program for the Implementation of Spatial Planning Space
13	**Industrial Land Use Area** (Maintenance/rehabilitation of industrial areas and improvement of the investment climate Investment and Investment Realization)	Industrial Planning and Development Program
14	**Residential Land Use Area** (Urban Settlement Development and Rural Settlement Development Rural Settlement Development)	Residential Area Program

1.3.5. Alignment of the RPJMD with the KLHS

KLHS is a series of systematic, comprehensive, and participatory analyses aimed at ensuring that sustainable development principles are the basis for and integrated into the development of a region and/or policies, plans, and/or programs. Sustainable development itself is defined as an effort to ensure the integrity of the environment and the safety, capacity, welfare, and quality of life of humans. This effort is carried out by utilizing natural resources without exceeding the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment, thereby not compromising the needs of future generations. The implementation of the KLHS for the RPJMD is based on Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2018, with the following mechanisms:

1. Preparation stage: formation of the KLHS RPJMD working group;
2. Sustainable development assessment stage;

3. Stage formulation of and recommendations sustainable development;
4. Reporting stage; and
5. Quality assurance, documentation, and validation stage.

In the fifth stage, documentation and validation, there are guidelines for integrating the contents of the KLHS RPJMD report into the RPJMD document. In general, the process of integrating the contents of the KLHS RPJMD into the RPJMD document is shown in the following figure.



Figure 1. 3. Integration of KLHS RPJMD Content into the RPJMD Document

Based on these considerations, the integration of the implementation of the KLHS RPJMD into the RPJMD document of Ngada Regency 2021-2026 is intended to ensure that the principles of sustainable development objectives contained in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 have become the foundation and are integrated into the formulation of the RPJMD of Ngada Regency 2021-2026. The integration of the principles of sustainable development objectives ( ) is expected to enhance the quality of environmental protection and management planning ( ) in the Ngada District ( ) in the Ngada District ( ) in the Ngada District ( ) in the Ngada District ( ) in the Ngada District (

of Ngada Regency as an effort to protect and manage the environment. The principles of sustainable development that form the basis for the implementation of the KLHS are applied from the planning, implementation, and monitoring stages of development into four pillars: social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance.

Objectives Sustainable Sustainable (*Sustainable*
) are 17 goals with 169 measurable targets and deadlines set by the United Nations as a global development agenda for the well-being of humanity and the planet. These goals were jointly adopted by governments worldwide in a United Nations resolution published on October 21, 2015, as a shared development ambition to be achieved by 2030. These goals are a continuation or replacement of the Millennium Millennium , which were signed by leaders from 189 countries as the Millennium Declaration at the United Nations headquarters in 2000 and no longer in effect since the end of 2015.

The Ngadaturut Regency Government actively supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals ( ) and the Sustainable Development Goals ( ) of the Sustainable Development Goals ( ) and the Sustainable Development Goals ( ) (TPB) or . In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 Regarding the Implementation Achievement of Sustainable Development, there are 319 target indicators, and in accordance with the authority of Ngada Regency, there are 220 indicators as illustrated in the following flowchart:

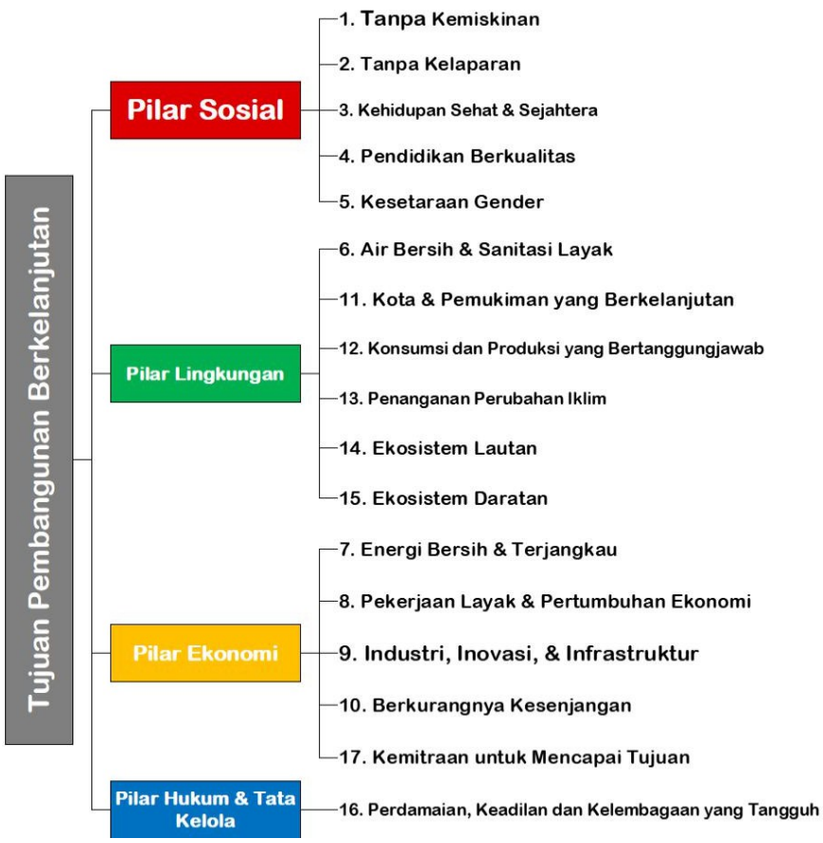
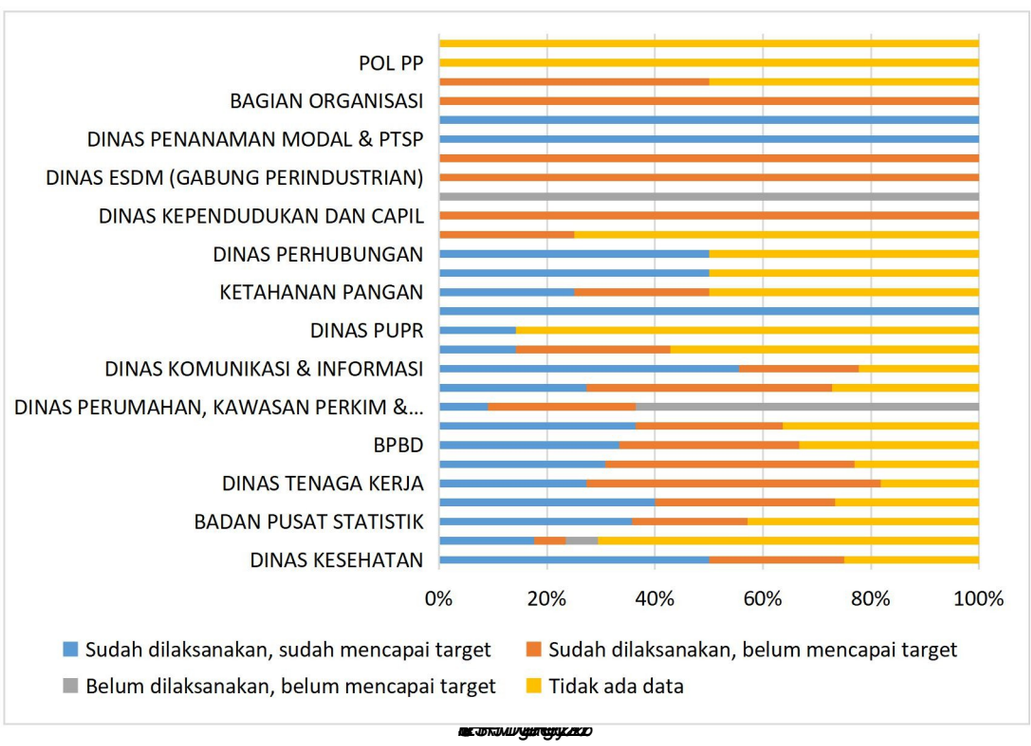


Figure 1.4. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Results of the Assessment of TPB/SDGs Achievement in the previous year's KLHS RPJMD are as follows:

Graph 1.1. Achievement of SDGs in the KLHS RPJMD 2016-2021



Of the 220 SDG indicators, 79 have been implemented and achieved their targets, 61 have been implemented but have not yet achieved their targets, 11 have not been implemented and have not yet achieved their targets, and 69 have no data available.

Table 1.5. Achievement of the TPB in the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan

NO TPB	Implemented, achieved target	Implemented, not yet reached target	Not yet implemented, not yet achieved target	No data
TPB 1. No Poverty	9	1	0	4
SDG 2. Zero Hunger	7	1	0	3
SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	14	10	0	10
SDG 4. Quality Education	6	5	0	2
TPB 5. Gender Equality	7	4	0	3
SDG 6 Clean Water	2	2	7	7
TPB 7. Access to Energy	0	0	0	2
SDG 8. Economic Growth	7	9	0	3
TPB 9. Industrial Innovation and Infrastructure	5	1	0	7
TPB 10. Reducing Inequality	2	3	0	6
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5	3	0	5
TPB 12. Sustainable Production	0	0	0	5
TPB 13. Climate Change	1	1	0	0
SDG 15. Land Ecosystems	1	1	1	1
TPB 16. Peace and Justice	5	5	0	11
SDG 17. Partnerships for sustainable development	8	5	3	0
Total	**79**	**61**	**11**	**69**

Article 16 of Permendagri 07 of 2018 states that the KLHS RPJMD report used in the preparation of the RPJMD document is used for: a. an overview of regional conditions; b. regional strategic issues and problems; c. objectives; and d. strategic targets. Strategic Regional Issues are formulated during the first public hearing. In the preparation of the KLHS RPJMD for Ngada District, the first public hearing was held on August 11, 2020, at the BP-Litbang Ngada District Hall. The public hearing was attended by the KLHS drafters, relevant government agencies, academics, NGOs, philanthropists, community organizations, and private companies. The main issues were identified by collecting sustainable development issues from social, economic, and environmental aspects. Based on inputs from stakeholders, the long list of sustainable development issues consists of 65 sustainable development issues. The results of the analysis of sustainable development issues are explained in Chapter 4 regarding the determination of strategic regional issues. The KLHS RPJMD has also formulated development scenarios to be implemented in the RPJMD, namely:

1. **Indicators that have been implemented and have achieved national targets, but the carrying capacity and environmental support capacity have been exceeded**, so the indicators can still be implemented in the 2021-2026 RPJMD, but caution is needed in implementing programs to ensure that the environmental carrying capacity and support capacity do not further decline in their ability;
2. **Indicators that have been implemented but have not yet achieved national targets**, these indicators may still be implemented in the 2021-2026 RPJMD with additional efforts. Additional efforts are required to achieve the national target by the end of the period, but must still consider the conditions of environmental carrying capacity and sustainability;
3. **Indicators that are key issues for sustainable development**

   Based on **input from stakeholders in public consultation 1**, the indicator can be implemented in the RPJMD with additional efforts and must remain

consider the environmental carrying capacity and resilience;

4. **Environmental carrying capacity and resilience conditions (DDDTLH) ecosystem services, as well as the six components of the KLHS study related to TPB**. Indicators related to DDDTLH conditions are focused on DDDTLH criteria that have exceeded their capacity and are related to the 6 KLHS components. The objective is to improve DDDTLH capacity by the end of the planning period.

1.3.6. Alignment Strategic Strategic Instruments Regional with RPJMD

The RPJMD serves as a guideline for regional agencies in developing their Strategic Plans (Renstra). Various sectoral issues and problems originating from each local government agency also serve as input for the formulation of the RPJMD. Synergy between the RPJMD and the Local Government Agency Strategic Plan will support the effectiveness of achieving the performance indicators of the local government head, which are supported by the performance achievements of the Head of the Local Government Agency together with the units under its jurisdiction.

1.3.7. Alignment of the Regional Government Work Plan with the RPJMD

The medium-term regional development plan for each year is outlined in the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) document. The RKPD is prepared, particularly in the form of annual development priorities, based on the direction of policy or the annual development theme. The RKPD also plays a strategic role in synchronizing the RPJMD with budgeting, as the RKPD serves as a guideline for the preparation of the General Budget Policy (KUA) and the Priority and Interim Budget Ceiling (PPAS), the Draft Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (R-APBD), and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

1.3.8. Alignment of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) with the RPJMD

Villages are located within the territory of districts/cities, so village development planning must be synergistic with regional development planning. Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages mandates that village governments formulate village development planning in accordance with their authority, referencing district/city development planning. In this context, the RPJMD serves as an instrument to align the RPJM Desa with the objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, and development programs of the district/city.

1.4. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of preparing the Ngada District RPJMD for 2021-2026 is to elaborate on the vision, mission, and programs of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Ngada as guidelines for the administration and development of the district for all parties, including the government, community, business world, and other related parties, to realize the development vision of Ngada for 2021-2026. In accordance with the aforementioned purpose, the objectives of the preparation of the Ngada District RPJMD for the years 2021-2026 are as follows:

1. To provide guidelines for Regional Government Agencies (PD) in preparing Strategic Plans (Renstra);
2. To provide guidelines for the preparation of the Annual Regional Development Plan (RKPD) each year during the 2021-2026 period;
3. Serving as a benchmark for the success of local government administration under the leadership of the Regent and Vice Regent;
4. Serving as an instrument for the implementation of the supervisory function of the Ngada Regency DPRD in controlling regional development and channeling community aspirations in accordance with the policies stipulated in the Regional Regulation on the RPJMD; and

5. Building integration, synchronization, and synergy among regions, across time, among government functions, and between the central and local governments.

1.5. Writing System

The Ngada Regency RPJMD Document for the years 2021-2026 is structured in accordance with the system outlined in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 86 of 2017, which consists of:

Chapter I Introduction

This chapter contains the background, legal basis for preparation, relationships between planning documents, objectives and purposes, and the writing structure of the RPJMD.

Chapter II General Overview of the Regional Condition

This chapter provides an overview of the current conditions of Ngada District, including aspects of geography, demography, community welfare, public services, and competitiveness. The current overview of Ngada District will serve as the basis for identifying strategic issues and challenges, as well as formulating development plans for the next three years.

Chapter III Overview of Regional Finance

This chapter outlines the management of regional finances, including past financial performance, past financial management policies, and the funding framework for the 2021-2026 period.

Chapter IV Issues and Strategic Challenges

This chapter outlines regional development issues related to the implementation of regional government affairs, as well as various global, national, provincial, spatial planning

strategic environmental studies, and sustainable development goals, up to the identification of strategic issues for Ngada Regency.

Chapter V Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Targets

This chapter outlines the vision and mission of Ngada District, supported by regional development objectives and targets.

Chapter VI Strategies, Policy Directions, and Regional Development Programs This chapter outlines the strategic options for achieving the objectives and targets, as well as the policy directions for each strategy. Chapter VI also covers regional policy directions and regional development programs as priority programs based on the achievement of the vision and mission.

CHAPTER VII Funding Framework for Development and Local Government Programs

This chapter covers the funding framework and formulation of regional apparatus programs across all areas of local government.

CHAPTER VIII Performance of Local Government Administration

This chapter covers the performance of local government administration, consisting of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the region, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for local government agencies, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for local government units.

CHAPTER IX Closing

The closing section contains the implementation guidelines and transition period guidelines.

CHAPTER II
GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL CONDITIONS

2.1. Geographical and Demographic Aspects

The geographical aspects of an area relate to its geographical location. Geographical location refers to the actual position of an area on the Earth's surface. An analysis of the geographical aspects of a district is necessary to obtain an overview of the characteristics of its location and territory, its development potential, and its vulnerability to disasters. These geographical aspects focus more on the physical features of the earth, such as the location of an area, the shape of the earth's surface, and the elements on the earth's surface, which help define the boundaries of an area with specific characteristics. The physical features of the earth can be observed through elements on the earth's crust, soil, water, weather/climate, flora, and fauna. Meanwhile, the demographic aspects of an area are measured based on human. population dynamicsDemography includes the size, structure, and distribution of the population, as well as how the population changes over time due to births, deaths, migration, and aging. Population analysis can refer to the entire community or specific groups based on criteria such as education, citizenship, religion, or ethnicity. In regional development, the population is an important asset or resource for driving development. It is hoped that not only the quantity but also the quality of the population is improved.

2.1.1. Characteristics of Location and Territory

2.1.1.1. Area and Administrative Boundaries

The area of Ngada Regency can be described as follows: land area of 1,620.92 km² and water area of 708.64 km² with a coastline of 102.318 km. Ngada Regency consists of 12 districts with the largest land area in Riung District, reaching 327.94 km² or 20.23% of the total land area of Ngada Regency, and the smallest land area is in Riung District, reaching 327.94 km² or 20.23% of the total land area

the largest land area is in Riung District, covering 327.94 km^2 or 20.23% of the total land area of Ngada Regency, while the smallest land area is in Jerebuu District, spanning 64.90 km^2 or just 4%.

Table 2.1. Topography of Ngada Regency by District and Elevation

No	District	Elevation (meters)				
		< 250	251 – 500	501–750	751–1000	>1000
1	Aimere	41.76	45.79	32.56	18.40	16.67
2	Jerebuu	0.21	8.35	13.69	9.33	19.65
3	Inerie	27.53	23.98	13.95	6.51	7.86
4	Bajawa	-	0.13	3.76	15.62	73.54
5.	West Golewa	-	7.65	11.42	10.22	38.93
6	Golewa Selatan	23.23	24.23	25.80	15.66	4.02
7	Golewa	-	8.45	20.36	30.60	27.43
8.	North Bajawa		21.20	61.53	28.31	38.09
9	Soa	6.24	62.67	16.39	-	-
10	Riung	159.42	108.23	56.40	78.29	3.37
11	West Riung	3.57	31.66	83.99	128.53	30.23
12	Wolomeze	1.20	83.88	83.21	38.83	15.38

Meanwhile, the waters are divided into northern and southern waters with the following details: the northern coastal waters cover an area of 381.58 km2 with a coastline of 58.17 km, while the southern coastal waters cover an area of 327.06 km2 with a coastline of 44.15 km. Administratively, Ngada Regency is bordered by:

1. To the north, it borders the Flores Sea;
2. South: Sawu Sea;
3. To the east, it borders Nagekeo Regency; and
4. West: Manggarai Timur Regency.

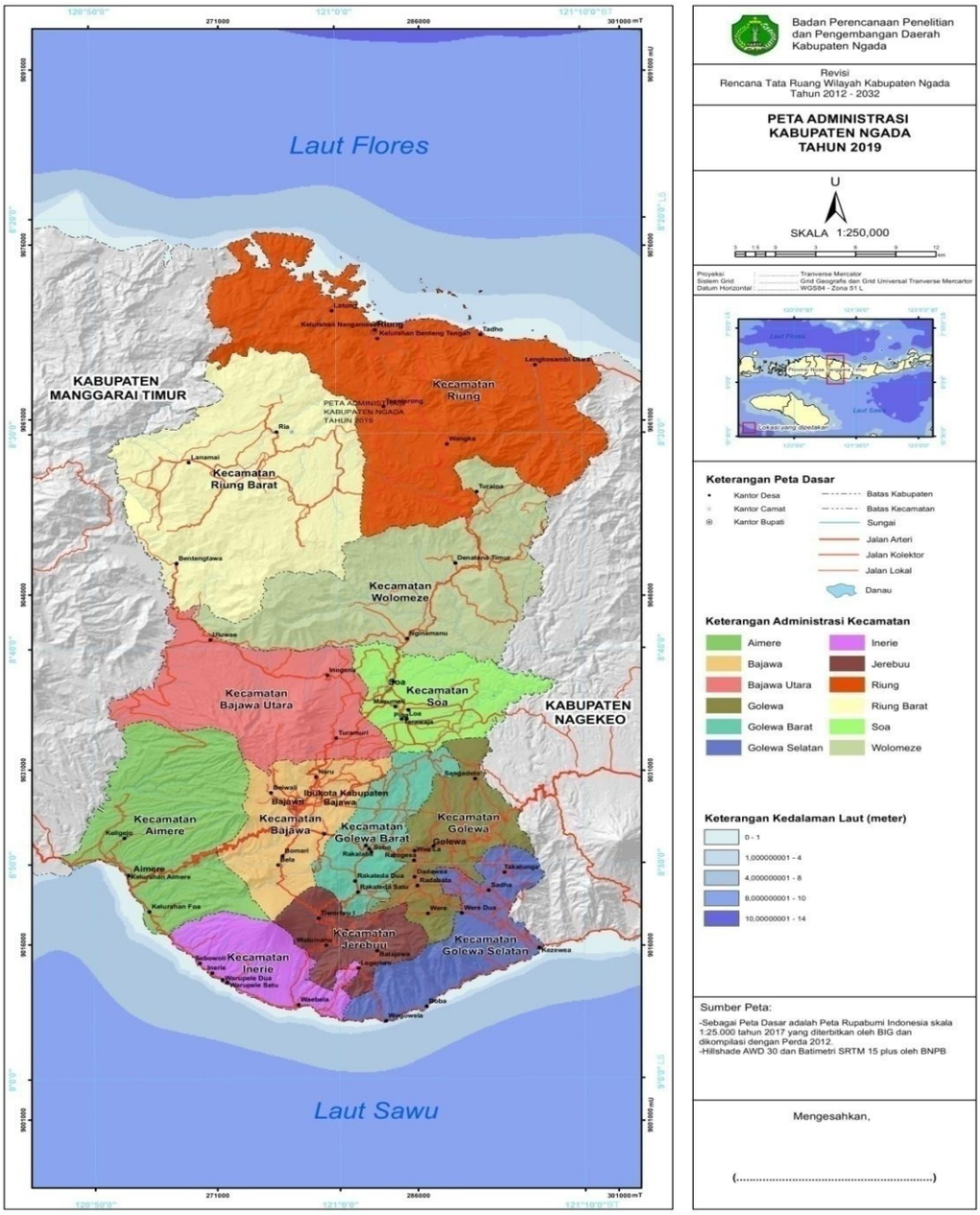


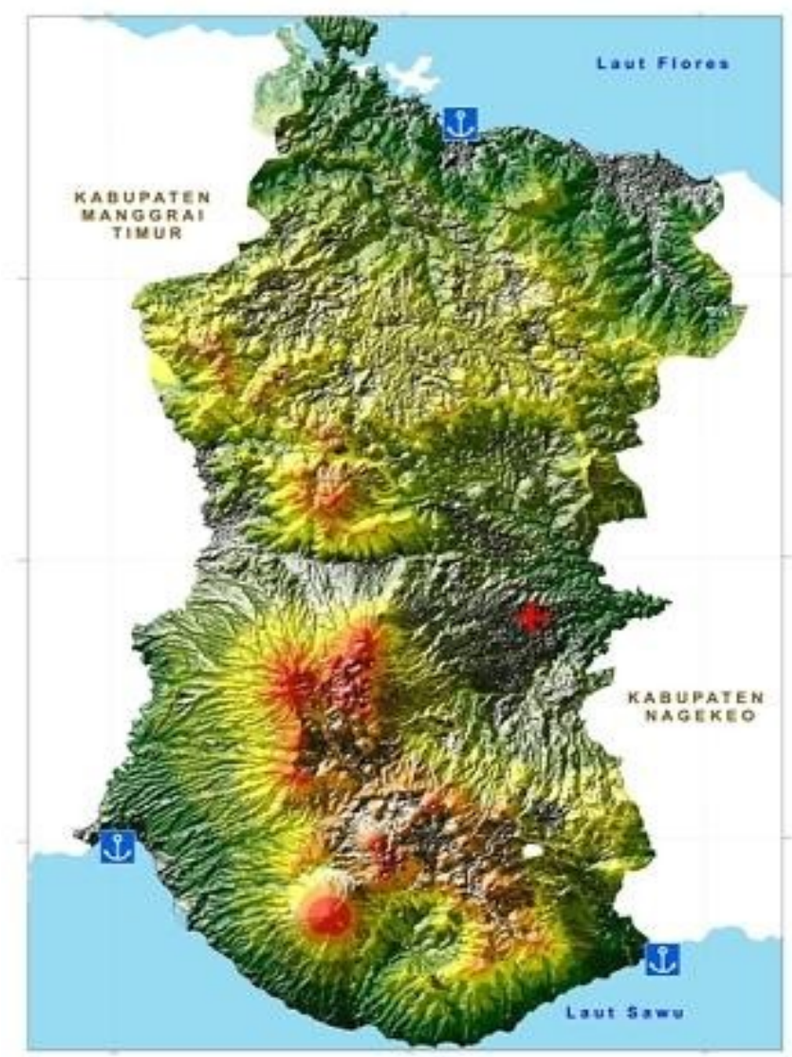
Figure 2.1. Administrative Map of Ngada Regency

2.1.1.2. Location and Geographical Conditions

Astronomically, Ngada Regency is located between 8° °20' 24.28" – 8° 57° 28.39' South Latitude and 120° 48' 29.26" – 121° 1' 8.57" East Longitude. Geostrategically, Ngada Regency is located in the center of Flores Island and between two seas, the Sawu Sea and the Flores Sea, which endows it with abundant marine potential for tourism and economic development. In terms of transportation, Ngada serves as a major transportation route connecting western Flores with eastern Flores, Timor Island, Sumba Island, and other regions in Indonesia.

2.1.1.3. Topographical Conditions

The topography of Ngada Regency is hilly with relatively high land slopes. The majority of slope compositions are between 26-40%, accounting for 21.5% of the total land area in Ngada Regency. This is because Ngada Regency is an area with active volcanoes and remnants of volcanoes that are still relatively young, resulting in mountainous and hilly contours or relief. This hilly and mountainous topography makes many areas prone to natural disasters such as landslides, particularly in the southern part of Ngada District. The district is predominantly located at elevations of 0-250 meters above sea level, but most residential areas are situated at elevations above 250 meters above sea level. Detailed



can be seen in the following table.

Figure 2.2. Topographic Map of Ngada Regency



In general, the topography of Ngada Regency can be classified into five classes based on Van Zuidam's slope classification, namely flat, gentle, sloping, steep, and very steep. The flat class is found on the northern side and faces directly onto the Flores Sea. The flat topography is more accurately found in the alluvial plains, which are the result of alluvial deposits carried by rivers. Flat topography is only found in a small part of Riung District. Gentle topography is found on the eastern side of Ngada Regency and is located between the hills and mountains on the western, northern, and southern sides. Most of the Soa District and part of the Wolomeze District have a gentle slope topography. The topography with steep slopes covers most of the Ngada Regency. There are many districts that fall under the steep slope category. These subdistricts include Bajawa Subdistrict, North Bajawa Subdistrict, Golewa Subdistrict, West Golewa Subdistrict, South Golewa Subdistrict, Jerebuu Subdistrict, Inerie Subdistrict, Aimere Subdistrict, Riung Subdistrict, and West Riung Subdistrict. Topography with very steep slopes is found in the central and southern parts of Ngada Regency, generally consisting of hills and mountains as well as volcanic cones.

Table 2.2. Topographic Condition Clusters in Ngada Regency

No.	Topographic Condition Cluster	Sub-district
	Lowland coastal area	Aimere District, Inerie District, Golewa Selatan District, and Riung District
2	Low hills	Wolomeze District and Soa District
3	Mountains	Bajawa District, North Bajawa District, Golewa District, West Golewa District, Jerebuu District, and Riung Barat Subdistrict.

2.1.1.4. Geological Conditions

The discussion on the geology of Ngada Regency covers geomorphology, stratigraphy, geological structure, geological resource potential, geological hazard potential, geological conservation area potential, and geothermal strategic area potential. The geological discussion is based on *the Geological Map Ruteng sheet at a scale of 1:200* (Koesoemadinata, Noya and Kadarisman, 1994), and research titled " *Palaeontology, and donesia* (Aziz, Morwood, and van den Bergh, 2008), Regional Development Agency of Ngada District, East Nusa Tenggara (2015).

The geomorphology of Ngada Regency is predominantly (two-thirds) volcanic mountainous terrain in the southern part, characterized by Quaternary volcanic mountains (Quaternary volcanoes), with a mountainous morphology featuring several craters, such as Mount Inerie (2,130 m), Mount Wolomeze (1,494 m), and several former craters, including those in Menge. This Quaternary volcanic mountainous landscape is significantly influenced by the location of volcanic craters as eruption centers, which produce stratovolcanic volcanic deposits with radial distribution patterns and radial river drainage patterns. Among these volcanic mountains lies a depression that forms the Bajawa groundwater basin. The northern section (1/3 of the area) consists of Tertiary sedimentary landscapes with a hilly morphology, including mountains such as Mount Kebedaring (1,070 m) and Mount Sawe (561 m). The hilly landscape

These Tertiary sediments are strongly controlled by the distribution of Tertiary rocks and geological structures in the form of folds and several strike-slip faults. The river drainage pattern in this Tertiary sedimentary hill landscape is trellis-like, where the river flow direction is parallel to the rock layer dip (nd parallel to the rock layer strike (Additionally, there are alluvial plains with slopes of 0–2% distributed around the coastline and river mouths.

Most of the Ngada region is occupied by volcanic rocks dating from the Lower Miocene to the Upper Miocene associated with the formation of the Banda Arc, consisting mainly of andesite lava and breccia from the Kiro Formation and a small amount of younger volcanic rocks.The rock units above are covered by a package of Middle Miocene sedimentary rocks formed in the back-arc basin, consisting of sandstone, limestone, volcanic rocks, and breccia or tuff from the-Nangapanda and Bari Formations. Signs of mineralization are also found in this unit, namely in the volcanic clastic parent rock (e.g., mineralization in the Rawangkalo and Wangka areas).

Table 2.3. Geological Characteristics of Ngada Regency by Subdistrict

No	Subdistrict	Geological Characteristics										
		Qal	Qct	Qhv	Qtv	Tmb	Tmd	Tmk	Tmn	Tmpl	Tmt	Total (km²)
1	Aimere	0	1054	1548	1265.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1525.0
2	Jerebuu	0	0	1963	6263	0	0	0	0	0	0	8226
3	Bajawa	0	0	1164	1557.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1673.8
4	Golewa	0	0	977	2409.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2507.2
5	North Bajawa	0	0	3039	1029.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1333.0
6	Soa	0	0	0	9114	0	0	0	0	0	0	9114
7	Riung	1302	0	0	0	7256	718	1134.2	5687	1239	5,249	3,279.3
8	West Riung	0	0	1,187.2	0	5643	0	0	19	1223	8833	3125.0
9	Wolomeze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1302**	**1054**	**3,454.0**	**7,798.7**	**1,289.9**	**718**	**1,134.2**	**5,706**	**2,462**	**1,408.2**	**1,620.92**

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Stratigraphically, Ngada Regency consists of several formations dating from the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. The Tertiary-aged formations (Lower Miocene) include the Kiro Formation (Tmk), while the Middle Miocene-aged formations include the Tanahau Formation (Tmt), the Nangapanda Formation (Tmn), and the Bari Formation (Tmb). while the Mio-Pliocene formations include the Laka Formation (Tmpl) and quartz diorite intrusions (Tmd). Quaternary formations include old volcanic deposits (Qtv), young volcanic deposits (Qhv), coral limestone (Ql), alluvium (Qal), and coastal terraces (Qct).

The Kiro Formation (Tmk) consists of breccia, lava, and tuff with intercalated tuffaceous sandstone. The breccia contains fragments of andesite and basalt with a coarse tuff matrix, weathered and mineralized as magnetite and manganese. The lava is composed of andesite, basalt, latite, and trachyte, ranging in color from grayish green to black. The andesite and basalt lava has a porphyritic texture, partially weathered and calcined. The latite is grayish brown, porphyritic, with a glassy matrix and abundant sericite. The trachyte is white-gray, compact, porous, porphyritic with sanidine as the phenocryte, and a matrix of weathered sericite and glass. Sand tuff and tuffaceous sandstone, in the form of brownish intercalations, weathered and well-bedded with a dip of 10-25 degrees, have a stratigraphic relationship with the Nangapanda Formation (Tmn) and Bari Formation (Tmb) and are not in concord with the Waihekang Formation (Tmpw) and its thickness reaches 1000-1500 m. The Tanahau Formation (Tmt) consists of breccia lava and tuff. Lava, grayish green in color, composed of dacite; locally pillow structures. Breccia, grayish black; dacite components; size 0.5-3 cm: angular to subangular; cemented by fractured sandy tuff. Tuff, grayish white, composed of dacite; fine to medium-grained, compact, weathered, mineralized. This unit interdigitates with the Bari Formation and conformably overlies the Kiro Formation.

The Nangapanda Formation (Tmn) consists of sandstone and limestone, with local lenses and intercalations of napal and breccia. Rock

The sand is fine to coarse in size, conglomerate, with fragments of andesite and basalt measuring 0.5–2 cm, subangular to rounded, with a sandstone matrix, compact, layered, locally interbedded with gampingan sandstone. The limestone is gray in color, hard, and compact, while the nappe is white with a dirty appearance. The bedding angle is 25–30 degrees. The thickness of this formation is estimated at 2,000 meters and was deposited in a neritic environment. The Bari Formation (Tmb) consists of limestone ([illegible]terbedded with sandstone ( ) and limestone ( ) sandstone ( ) sandstone ( ) [illegible] grayish white in color , less dense to dense, and contains numerous small planktonic and benthic foraminifera, indicating a Middle Miocene age and a littoral environment. The thickness of this formation reaches 1,200 m and is conformably overlain by the Waihekang Formation (Tmpw) and the Laka Formation (Tmpl). Grainstone is gray in color, dense, compact, and contains numerous small planktonic and benthic foraminifera, dominated by carbonate grain components. The sandstone is gray in color, fine to coarse-grained, layered, and compact, occurring as intercalations. Following the formation of these four formations, magmatic activity occurred in the form of an intrusion of Quartz Diorite (Tmd), which is grayish-green in color, holocrystalline, medium to coarse-grained, dense, fractured, with plagioclase in the form of andesine and oligoclase that have been altered to sericite and calcite, and alteration of pyroxene to chlorite. This Quartz Diorite intrudes into the basalt breccia of the Tanahau Formation (Tmt), which formed after the Middle Miocene.

Next are several formations dating from the Miocene-Pliocene, including the Laka Formation (Tmpl), composed of tuff with several intercalated tuffaceous sandstone or intercalated gampingan sandstone. The tuff is greenish-white in color, fine to coarse in size, angular to subangular in grain shape, and dense. The sandstone is light brown in color, hard, and contains numerous small planktonic and benthic foraminifera, indicating a Late Miocene-Pliocene age and a sublittoral depositional environment, with a thickness reaching 750–1,000 m. This formation has a finger-like relationship with the Waihekang Formation (Tmpw) and is unconformably overlain by the Old Volcanic Deposits (Qtv).

Subsequently, several deposits formed during the Quaternary period, including the Old Volcanic Deposits (Qtv), consisting of andesitic lava *ngand* *dmp* int), breccia or agglomerate with fragments of andesite and basalt, open and easily detached, with intercalations of tuff, lapilli tuff, pumice tuff, black ash, and coral limestone, and in some places, cross-bedding structures, fossil remains of ancient elephants deposited in a riverine environment. Old volcanic deposits (Qtv) can be further classified based on the geographical origin of their eruption centers, including (d, k, t, s, l, w, g, b, a, h, o, p), which means (d: Poco Dedeng, k: Poco Kuwus, t: Gunung Todo, s: Poco Manda Sewu, l: Poco Laka, w: Gunung Watuweri, g: Kelli Nggedo, b: Gunung Manggumua, a: Keli Lambo, h: Keli Kato, o: Wolo Beo, p: Wolo Pago). The Wolo Beo (o) type was found in three hot springs, which are manifestations of geothermal activity in the old volcanic deposit area. Next is the young volcanic deposit (Qhv), which consists of lava, breccia, and agglomerate. The lava is andesite-basalt in composition, with a sheet-like structure, coarse tuff, and loose sand, originating from the activity of young stratovolcanoes such as Mount Waisano (w), Mount Inerie (i), Mount Ebulobo (a), and Mount Poco Ranaka (r).

Another Quaternary deposit is the Coral Limestone Deposit (Ql), which consists of coral limestone containing algae, dense with a height reaching 200 m above sea level, Alluvial Deposits (Qal) consisting of andesite, basalt, andesite gravel and pebbles, sand, mud, and silt deposited in riverine and coastal environments, Coastal Terrace Deposits (Qct) which are interbedded conglomerates and sandstone, slightly limy, easily disintegrated, almost flat, with a cross-bedded structure, reaching heights of 10–50 meters above sea level.

Geologically, Ngada Regency has a geological structure consisting of anticline folds, strike-slip faults, normal faults, *g* tructural linearities (*rea* *ed*), and joints. The anticline folds with their axes extending in a West-East direction, involves the Nangapanda Formation (Tmn) and the Bari Formation (Tmb), which happen to be finger-like in shape. These anticline folds were caused by compressional forces directed North-South that occurred during the Middle Miocene period.

The impact of compressional forces will also cause strike-slip faults in a southwest-northeast and northwest-southeast direction. After that, extensional forces or tensional forces will cause

n thegeological structure deformation and the

and downthrown faults will create opportunities for magma to become active during the Tertiary (Middle Miocene) and Quaternary periods, as well as quartz diorite intrusions that occurred post-Middle Miocene. This is related to the convergent system between the Australian and Asian plates, which will result in magmatic activity in the form of intrusions and volcanism.

Thus, the geological history of Ngada Regency can be described as follows: during the Lower Miocene, the study area was a volcanic island connected to the sea, resulting in the formation of volcanic rocks of the Kiro Formation (Tmk). During the Middle Miocene, three formations were formed, namely the Nangapanda Formation (Tmn), the Bari Formation (Tmb), and the Tanahau Formation (Tmt) simultaneously, forming an interlocking relationship. In the subsequent period, tectonic extension occurred, leading to crustal opening and magmatic intrusion activity, which is believed to have taken place during the post-Middle Miocene period.

During the subsequent Miocene-Pliocene period, volcanic activity decreased in the study area, and volcanic carbonate and siliciclastic deposits formed in the basin, forming the Waihekang Formation (Tmpw) and the Laka Formation (Tmpl). The post-Miocene-Pliocene period saw compressional tectonics, resulting in the formation of geological structures such as anticline folds, thrust faults, strike-slip faults,

and fractures opened pathways for magma to reach the surface, resulting in volcanic activity during the Quaternary period and producing stratovolcanoes as deposits of old volcanoes and young volcanoes. The activity of these young volcanoes continues to this day, so areas with potential, vulnerability, and risk of volcanic disasters must be monitored. The thrust faults formed during the post-Miocene-Pliocene period

continues to the present day is the **Flores thrust fault** located at the base
The Flores Sea (Hamilton, 1979) is recorded in seismic cross sections. The activity of the Flores thrust fault could cause the epicenter of a tectonic earthquake to occur north of Flores. A possible consequence of a tectonic earthquake is the occurrence of a tsunami.

The presence of several hot springs in this area indicates the existence of geothermal energy, which has been used for geothermal power generation. The high level of magmatic activity that occurred from the Early Miocene to the Quaternary period caused the older rocks to undergo mineralization or alteration (weathering) due to the influence hydrothermal hydrothermal that can originate from condensate water and meteoric water. Therefore, the impact of mineralization is the formation of metallic minerals, and the impact of alteration is the formation of clay minerals, which are the primary components of soil, thereby posing a potential risk of landslides in the area. Additionally, in the Quaternary-Pleistocene deposits in the Soa basin, numerous macrofossils such as stone artifact rocks (stone tools), as well as hominid skulls, have been discovered.

fossils such as vertebrate fossils and

invertebrate fossils.

2.1.1.5. Hydrological Conditions

The hydrological conditions in Ngada Regency can be described as river water with rivers that flow into both the northern and southern coasts. Ngada Regency is also the headwaters of the Aesesa River Basin, which includes the Wulabhara and Wae Woki sub-basins. The presence of large rivers such as Wae Woki, Wulabhara, Waemokel, Waewaru, Waesoa, Waebela, Waekoe, and Alomemak has been utilized to meet the drinking water needs of the population, managed through pipelines, pumps, protected wells, unprotected wells, protected springs, unprotected springs, and bottled water.

Additionally, the surface water and groundwater potential in Ngada Regency is significant for meeting the daily water needs of the population.

daily needs. The urban center of Bajawa District is part of the Bajawa groundwater basin. This groundwater basin holds groundwater reserves that can be utilized for water needs above it. As an urban center, groundwater use is quite intensive, so efforts are needed to maintain the condition of groundwater reserves.

This also applies to the entire Ngada Regency, where conservation and protection efforts are needed, including designating groundwater recharge areas located at elevations above 2,000 meters above sea level as groundwater protection zones and ensuring their use is as efficient as possible while protecting them from environmental pollution. The urban center of Bajawa District is part of the Bajawa groundwater basin. This basin holds groundwater reserves that can be utilized for water needs above it. As an urban center, groundwater use is quite intensive, so efforts are needed to maintain the condition of groundwater reserves in good condition.

The hydrological conditions also indicate that, in general, watershed management is inadequate, resulting in ongoing erosion. The accumulation of erosion will have an impact on the environment and threaten agricultural land and settlements. Therefore, the management and planning of watersheds needs to be addressed by the government.

Table 2.4. Data on river names in Ngada District

No	River Name	Length (km	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Flow rate (m^3/s) Max	Min
1	Waewoki	246.1	2.75	0.3	0.25	0.22
2	Waewira	-	16.1	0.29	0.73	0.45
3	Wirase	-	1.3	1	0.55	0.41
4	Mataloko	-	1.6	0.19	0.63	0.29
5	Waeroa	-	2.7	0.11	0.60	0.28
6	Waebela	-	8.	0.15	2.26	1.32
7	Waemokel	-	38	2	2.90	2.60
8	Waebua	-	5	0.12	0.26	0.23
9	Tiwubala	-	6.9	0.49	1.99	1.87
10.	Waeroa Golbar	-	12.7	0.2	0.52	1.78
11.	Sangankongkong	-	5.5	0.04	0.40	0.52
12	Allocation	-	3.5	0.23	0.44	0.49
13.	Wulabhara	249.5	19.5	2.6	1.35	1.55

Ngada District Health Office 2016

2.1.1.6. Climatological Conditions

Ngada Regency, like most regencies in Indonesia, only has two seasons: dry season and rainy season. In general, Ngada Regency has a hot, moderate to cool climate, with 5 wet months from October to February and 7 dry months from March to September. According to Schmit Ferguson, the climate of Ngada Regency is divided as follows:

Table 2.5. Climate Distribution of Ngada Regency

Type	Area

Type C3	2,627.38 Ha
Type D3	56,732.20 ha
Type D4	58,353.12 ha
Type E4	30,781.27 ha

The following is a breakdown of rainfall and rainy days per month in Ngada Regency.

Table 2. 6. Rainfall in Ngada Regency

Month	Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
January	24	7
February	07	8
March	81	6
April	27	3
May	51	3
June	62	6
July	0	9
August	2	1
September	20	1
October	80	7
November	302	11
December	-	-

In general, rainfall in Ngada Regency is relatively high, with an annual rainfall interval of 1,500–2,000 mm. This is likely due to the fact that Ngada Regency is surrounded by the sea and most of its topography consists of mountains, resulting in significant differences in air pressure and temperature, which in turn leads to higher rainfall. The areas with high rainfall include Bajawa District, Inerie District, Jerebuu District, Golewa District, Golewa Barat District, and Golewa Selatan District.

Rainfall is very high according to interpolation results, covering only a small part of the western side of Bajawa Utara Subdistrict. Rainfall intensity is moderate to fairly low, with intervals between 1,500–1,000 mm/year, found in parts of Riung Barat Subdistrict and Riung Subdistrict. This is because the northern part of Ngada Regency has a lower elevation than the southern part of Ngada Regency. Based on this information, it can be concluded that the southern part of Ngada District, with its high to very high rainfall, is at risk of natural disasters such as extreme weather, landslides, and floods. On the other hand, the high rainfall provides sufficient water availability for agricultural and plantation lands.

2.1.1.7. Land Types and Capabilities

Land types and capabilities are the result of natural processes caused by differences in climate, weather, geology, and other factors. Land types and capabilities are divided into 1) soil type, 2) soil slope, 3) soil texture, 4) soil drainage, and 5) soil erosion level. The Ngada Regency area is generally composed of three soil types: Grumosol, Latosol, and Mediterranean. When calculated, Mediterranean soil covers the largest area, approximately 69,549 hectares, across the entire regency. This soil has a thick solum layer, generally high levels of base elements, moderate water-holding capacity, and physical and chemical properties that are suitable for agricultural activities.

The soil chemistry is good, resulting in high production values. If there is sufficient water supply for processing/cultivation, this type of soil can be used for rice fields.

Table 2.7. Soil Types in Ngada District, Detailed by Subdistrict

No	Subdistrict	Soil Type (ha)			
		Grumosol	Latosol	Mediterranean	Total
1	Aimere	4,842	0	10,408	15.25
2	Jerebuu	0	0	8,226	8,226
3	Bajawa	16,738	0	0	16,738
4	Golewa	5,935	0	19,137	25,072
5	North Bajawa	13.33	0	0	13.33
6	Soa	9.114	0	0	9,114
7	Riung	0	28,725	4,069	32,794
8	West Riung	2,228	11,634	27,706	41,568
9	Wolomeze	0	0	0	0
Total		**52,187**	**40,359**	**69,546**	**162,092**

Source: Geological Map of Flores, Nusa Tenggara, scale 1:100

In addition to soil type, another factor influencing soil capacity is soil texture. Soil texture refers to the fineness of soil, determined or evaluated based on the ratio of sand, silt, and clay fractions. Based on the content of these fractions, soil texture classifications can be made, which will influence soil management and plant growth, particularly in terms of regulating air content in soil pores and water availability and infiltration rates in the area. Soil texture also affects how easily the soil layer allows water to pass through. The final factor influencing soil capacity is effective soil depth. Effective soil depth is a measure of the soil medium that can be planted in or penetrated by plant roots. Effective soil depth is classified as shallow (< 30 cm), medium (30–60 cm), moderately deep (60–90 cm), and deep (> 90 cm).

The conditions described for each type and capability of land found in the Ngada Regency will serve as input for analyzing the potential of a piece of land for development, specifically land suitability analysis, particularly for agricultural land. These factors significantly influence the type of suitability

such as for wetland crops, dryland crops, plantation crops/perennial crops, forestry (permanent production forests, limited production/conversion forests, protected forests), and suitability for other types of cultivated land.

2.1.1.8. Land Use

Land use in Ngada Regency consists of Protected Areas and Cultivated Areas.

1. Protected Areas

Protected areas are areas designated with the primary function of protecting the sustainability of the environment, including natural resources and man-made resources, for the purposes of sustainable development. The management of protected areas involves the designation, conservation, and control of the use of protected areas. The protected areas included in the Spatial Plan of Ngada District include:

a. protected forest areas;

b. areas that provide protection against its subordinate areas;

c. local protection areas;

d. nature reserves, nature conservation areas, and cultural heritage sites;

e. natural disaster-prone areas;

f. geological conservation areas; and

g. other protected areas.

2. Cultivation Areas

Cultivation Areas are areas designated with the primary function of cultivation based on the conditions and potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources, including: forest areas, agricultural areas, mining areas, industrial areas, tourism areas, residential areas, and coastal areas. Cultivation areas in Ngada Regency consist of:

a. production forest areas;

b. agricultural areas;

c. fisheries zones;

d. mining areas;

e. industrial zones;

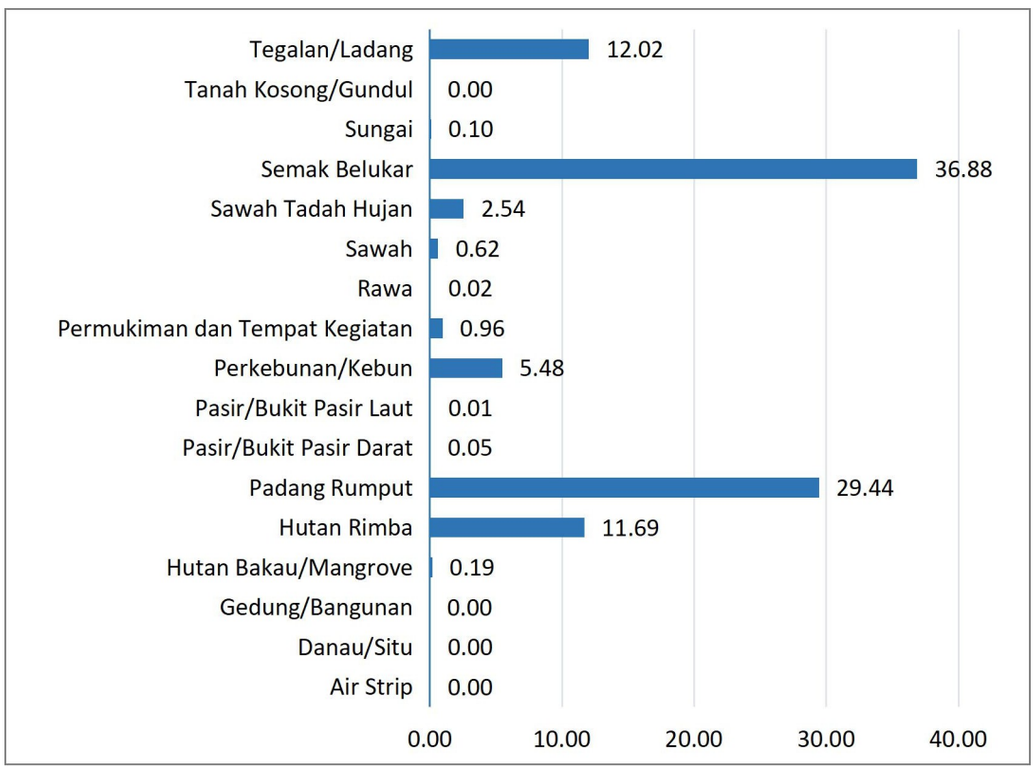
f. tourism zone;

g. residential areas;

h. coastal and small island areas;

i. other designated areas

In more detail, the percentage of land use in Ngada Regency is illustrated in the following graph.



Graph 2.1. Detailed Percentage of Land Use in Ngada Regency

Source: BPW

Most of the land use in Ngada Regency, based on land use data from the Geospatial Information Agency in 2017, consists of shrubland covering an area of 62,268.6 hectares or 36.88% of the total land area of Ngada Regency, and grassland covering an area of 49,699.20 hectares or 29.44%.

of the total area of Ngada Regency. The use of forest land in Ngada Regency covers an area of 19,733 hectares or 11.69% of the total area, while the use of dry fields/farmland covers an area of 20,293.6 hectares or 12.02% of the total area. Other land uses, such as plantations, cover an area of 9,243.62 hectares or 5.48% of the total area of Ngada Regency, and rain-fed rice fields cover an area of 2,383.26 hectares or 2.54% of the total area of Ngada Regency. Additionally, other land uses such as lakes, mangrove forests, rice fields, swamps, and sandy areas cover less than 1% of the total land area of Ngada District.

2.1.2. Environmental Carrying Capacity and Environmental Support Capacity

Environmental carrying capacity is the capacity or ability of an ecosystem to support the healthy existence of organisms while maintaining productivity, adaptability, and self-renewal. Environmental carrying capacity is defined as the ability of the environment to support human life. Conservation of environmental carrying capacity is a series of efforts to protect the environment's ability to withstand the pressures of change and/or negative impacts caused by an activity so that it remains capable of supporting human life and other living organisms.

Environmental carrying capacity is determined by identifying the capacity of the natural environment and resources to support human activities or populations that use space for their survival. The magnitude of this capacity in a particular place is influenced by the condition and characteristics of the resources available in the area concerned. Environmental capacity and resources will be limiting factors in determining appropriate land use. In determining the carrying capacity of Ngada District, several approaches were employed in this Strategic Environmental Study. These approaches relate to the availability of agricultural land, water availability, food availability, and land availability. A comprehensive analysis is detailed as follows.

2.1.2.1. Land Carrying Capacity

Land carrying capacity is divided into two approaches, namely settlements (buildings) for urban areas and agriculture for rural areas. The calculation of land carrying capacity using the building approach uses the following formula:

$$B = \frac{\times L}{T}$$

LTb= LB+ LTp

Notes:

DDLB: Land carrying capacity for buildings LW: Land area (Ha)

: Maximum built-up area coefficient:

For urban areas, use 70% in accordance with Law No. 26 of 2007, with 30% mandatory for open space. For rural areas, use an assumption of 50% (for agricultural land and protective functions)

LTb: Built-up Land Area (Ha) LB: Building Land Area (Ha)

LTp: Land area for infrastructure, such as roads, rivers, drainage, and others (Ha).

The results of the calculation are analyzed into the following categories:

DDLB < 1 = Land carrying capacity for residential areas is exceeded or deficient

DDLB > 1 = Land carrying capacity for residential areas is surplus

Based on the analysis results, the built-up land area in Ngada Regency is 3,092 hectares, assuming a maximum built-up land area coefficient of 50% in rural areas. The DDLB calculation result is 28.65. This value exceeds 1, indicating that the land carrying capacity for settlements in Ngada Regency is still good.

2.1.2.2. Agricultural Land Carrying Capacity

The agricultural land carrying capacity (DDLp) is calculated based on land availability, land requirements, and land carrying capacity. Agricultural land availability is calculated as follows:

$$l = \sum_{=} (i) \qquad \frac{1}{t}$$

Notes:

SI Land Availability (ha)

Pi Actual production of each commodity type (unit depends on commodity type) Commodity that included include agriculture, plantations, forestry, livestock, and fisheries

Hi Unit price for each type of commodity (Rp/unit) at the producer level

Hb Unit price of rice (Rp/kg) at the producer level Ptvb Rice productivity (kg/ha)

Note: Regions without rice productivity data

Local, can use national average rice productivity data of 2400 kg/ha/year.

To simplify the above calculations, a matrix is used for each type of regional commodity.

1. Agricultural and Plantation Commodities

The total production value of the agricultural and plantation sector is obtained by multiplying the production volume of commodities in one production year by the unit production price at the producer level, resulting in a production value of 4.5 trillion rupiah. This can be optimized if the government or the community is able to absorb the agricultural production output.

Note that the unit price is obtained from the standard unit price for producers issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2018. This is used because in Ngada Regency, there are no standard producer prices issued by the local government, which is a form of the local government's concern in ensuring the sustainability of producers.

Table 2.8. Total Production of Agricultural and Plantation Commodities

Agricultural and Plantation Commodities			
Commodity	**Production (tons)**	**Unit Price (kg)**	**Production Value (PiHi)**
Coconut	1,664.8	6,000	9,988,800,000
Agricultural Commodities			
Commodity	**Production (tons)**	**Unit Price (kg)**	**Production Value (PiHi)**
Coffee	1,406.5	22,000	30,943,000,000
Cocoa	199	25,000	4,975,000,000
Pepper	15	55,000	825,000,000
Corn	97,448	4,500	438,516,000,000
Soybeans	5,586	6,200	34,633,200,000
Peanuts			0
Green beans			0
Cassava	8,963	2,000	17,926,000,000
Sweet potato	610	3,500	2,135,000,000
Rice	121,606	5,500	668,833,000,000
Upland rice	4,800	5,500	26,400,000,000
Red onion	1	11,000	11,000
Radish	19	42,000	798,000,000

Cabbage	3	5,000	15,000,000
Chinese cabbage	1.5	5,000	7,500,000
Potato	30	10,000	300,000
Mango	174	15,000	2,610,000,000
Orange	68	8,000	544,000,000
Banana	1,310	5,000	6,550,000,000
Papaya	361	5,000	1,805,000,000
Pineapple	12	5,000	60,000
Cashew	6,232	100,000	623,200,000,000
Candlenut	2,512	22,000	55,264,000,000
Clove	627	70,000	43,890,000,000
Betel nut	54	13,000	702,000,000
Vanilla	427	6,000,000	2,562,000,000
Tobacco	34	40,000	1,360,000
Betel	22	10,000	220,000,000
Lontar	79	200,000	15,800,000,000
Total			**4,550,310,000,000**

Regency in Figures 2018

2. Forestry Commodity Production

The total value of forestry sector production in the form of timber commodities, consisting of roundwood and processed timber that has been sawn into lumber, is 1.5 billion rupiah. The production level of forestry commodities is relatively small compared to the total production of agricultural and plantation commodities.

Table 2.9. Total Forestry Commodity Production

Forestry Commodities

Commodity	Production (m^3)	Unit Price	Production Value
Roundwood	280.17	3,000,000	840,510,000
Sawn timber	221.2	3,000,000	663,600,000
		Total	**1,504,110,000**

Source: Ngada District in Figures 2018

3. Fisheries Commodities

The total value of the fishing sector's production in the form of marine fisheries commodities is 22.6 billion rupiah. The production level of marine fisheries commodities has not yet reached its optimal level due to the small number of residents in Ngada Regency who rely on the fishing sector for their livelihood. Despite this, Ngada Regency has significant marine potential, with both parts of the regency consisting of marine areas in the northern and southern regions.

Table 2. 10. Total Production of Fishery Commodities

Fishery Commodity			
Commodity	**Production (tons)**	**Unit Price (kg)**	**Production Value**
Marine Fisheries	1,511	15,000	22,665,000,000
Total			**22,665,000,000**

Source: Ngada District in Figures 2018

4. Livestock Products

The total production value of the livestock sector, comprising beef cattle, buffalo, horses, goats, sheep, and pigs, reached 1.2 trillion rupiah. This production value is obtained by valuing all commodities in rupiah.

Table 2.11. Total Livestock Commodity Production

Livestock Commodities			
Commodity	**Production (heads)**	**Unit Price**	**Production Value**
Beef cattle	42,998	10,500,000	451,479,000,000
Buffalo	15,611	11,500,000	179,527,000
Horse	12,245	7,000,000	85,715,000,000
Goat	28,628	1,800,000	51,530,400
Sheep	3,325	1,200,000	3,990,000,000
Pigs	173,300	3,000,000	519,900,000
Total			**1,292,140,000**

Furthermore, the total land availability in Ngada Regency is 16,410.1301 hectares, obtained by dividing the total commodity production by the unit price of rice at the producer level and the productivity rate in the region.

the region. The rice productivity rate in Ngada Regency reaches 6.5 tons per hectare.

Second, the calculation of land in Ngada Regency

for a specific period. This calculation uses the method of the minimum living standard per capita, based on the Ministerial Regulation that the minimum living standard per capita is assumed to be 1 ton of rice per capita per year. The land requirement in a regency is the total minimum living standard requirement for all residents in that regency. The following is the calculation of land requirement in Ngada Regency:

$$l = l$$

Notes:

Dl	Total land requirement equivalent to rice (ha)
N	Population (people) during a specific period
KHLl	Land area required for decent living per capita

Table 2. 12. Land Area Requirements for a Decent Life

No.	Population		Land Requirements	
	Year	Population Growth	KHL(l)	DL (ha)
1	2	15.9081	0.153846	24.474
2	2018	16.1176	0.153846	24,796.31
3	2019	16.358	0.153846	25,166.15

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Total requirements land for suitable in Ngada Ngada to support the activities of its residents in 2019 is 25,166.15 hectares.

Based on the calculations, the results are analyzed into the following categories:

DDLp <1 = Agricultural land carrying capacity exceeded or deficit DDLp > 1
= Land carrying capacity surplus

$$p = \frac{i}{i}$$

DDLp = Agricultural Land Carrying Capacity Si

= Land Availability

= Land Requirements

$$= \frac{111)}{21}$$

Based on the above calculations, it can be concluded that Ngada Regency has agricultural land carrying capacity >1 and is classified as surplus.

A. Food Security Status (Rice) in Ngada District

From an environmental perspective, a threshold is a condition that occurs when there is a sudden change in the quality of an ecosystem (Groffman, P., et al., 2006). This threshold can then be used as a basis for determining the environmental carrying capacity of an ecosystem. In the context of regional development, the concept of thresholds in DDLH is used to study the impacts of regional development and population growth on the environment. Furthermore, these thresholds can be used as a basis for limiting growth in a particular area (Muta'ali, L., 2012). In Soerjani et al. (1987), Cloud s describe DDPb through a comparison of the amount of manageable resources to the amount of population consumption. This comparison shows that DDPb is directly proportional to the amount of environmental resources and inversely proportional to consumption. This means that population growth without an increase in the amount of resources causes DDPb to approach its threshold.

Data processing in determining the status of environmental carrying capacity, particularly for food resources, employs a quantitative approach to map DDLH based on food ecosystem services. Additionally

a grid system with varying scales is also used as an approach capable of representing regional DDPb in spatial information without needing to standardize the available data scales. A grid system is a two-dimensional structure that divides an area into a series of unique and distinct adjacent cells. Each identifier

a phenomenon with patterns that remain unchanged or change monotonically across scales by utilizing information referencing a range of scales simultaneously (Riqqi, A. 2008 in Norvyani, D., and Taradini, J., 2016).

The steps taken to map DDPb based on food ecosystem services consist of three parts, including the distribution of the population within a grid system, the calculation and distribution of the difference in food energy availability, the determination of DDPb status based on thresholds, and the visualization of DDPb status distribution in Ngada District in the form of a map. The results were analyzed using descriptive quantitative methods to describe the distribution of DDPb (including distribution and extent)

using numbers and graphs. **Table 2.13** is a table presenting the data.
Results of the process of determining the environmental carrying capacity of food in Ngada Regency. In general, the environmental carrying capacity of food in Ngada Regency is 0.18. This value indicates that Ngada Regency is below the threshold, meaning that it has a food deficit (rice). The population of Ngada Regency in 2018 was 161,196 people, and the per capita rice consumption in Ngada Regency reached more than 8 million kg/year. With a large food-producing ecosystem (rice fields), Ngada Regency has a rice availability of more than 32 million kg/year.

Meanwhile, upon closer examination, although the food support capacity status of Ngada Regency is surplus, not every sub-district in Ngada Regency has the same status. The sub-district with a deficit status is Aimere Sub-district. Additionally, the

population is quite large, resulting in a low food security index (<1), categorizing it as a food deficit district. Districts with a food deficit status indicate that the availability of food in those districts is insufficient to meet the food needs of their residents. This means that the location represented by the grid obtains food from other areas to meet the food needs of its population. To observe the distribution of needs, availability, and food support status

in Ngada District, refer to **Figure 2.3** to **Figure 2.5.**

Table 2.13. Comparison of Population Size with Food Demand and Availability (Rice) in Ngada District

Subdistrict	Food Requirements Kg/Year	Food Supply Kg/Year	Support Capacity Status Food	Description
Aimere	2,027,568	64,000	-1,963,568	Deficit
Bajawa	8,042,863	685,000	-7,357,863	Deficit
Bajawa Utara	2,161,004	10,440,000	8,278,996	Surplus
Golewa	4,074,451	2,294,000	-1,780,451	Deficit
Golewa West	2,026,385	1,935,000	-91,385	Deficit
Golewa South	1,932,566	6,534,000	4,601,434	Surplus
Inerie	1,379,503	-	-1,379,503	Deficit
Jerebuu	1,378,714	48,000	-1,330,714	Deficit
Riung	2,796,455	6,090,000	3,293,545	Surplus
West Riung	1,765,819	10,900,000	9,134,181	Surplus
Soa	2,796,455	34,182,000	31,385,545	Surplus
Wolomeze	1,284,304	11,615,000	10,330,696	Surplus
Grand Total	31,666,086	84,787,000	53,120,914	Surplus

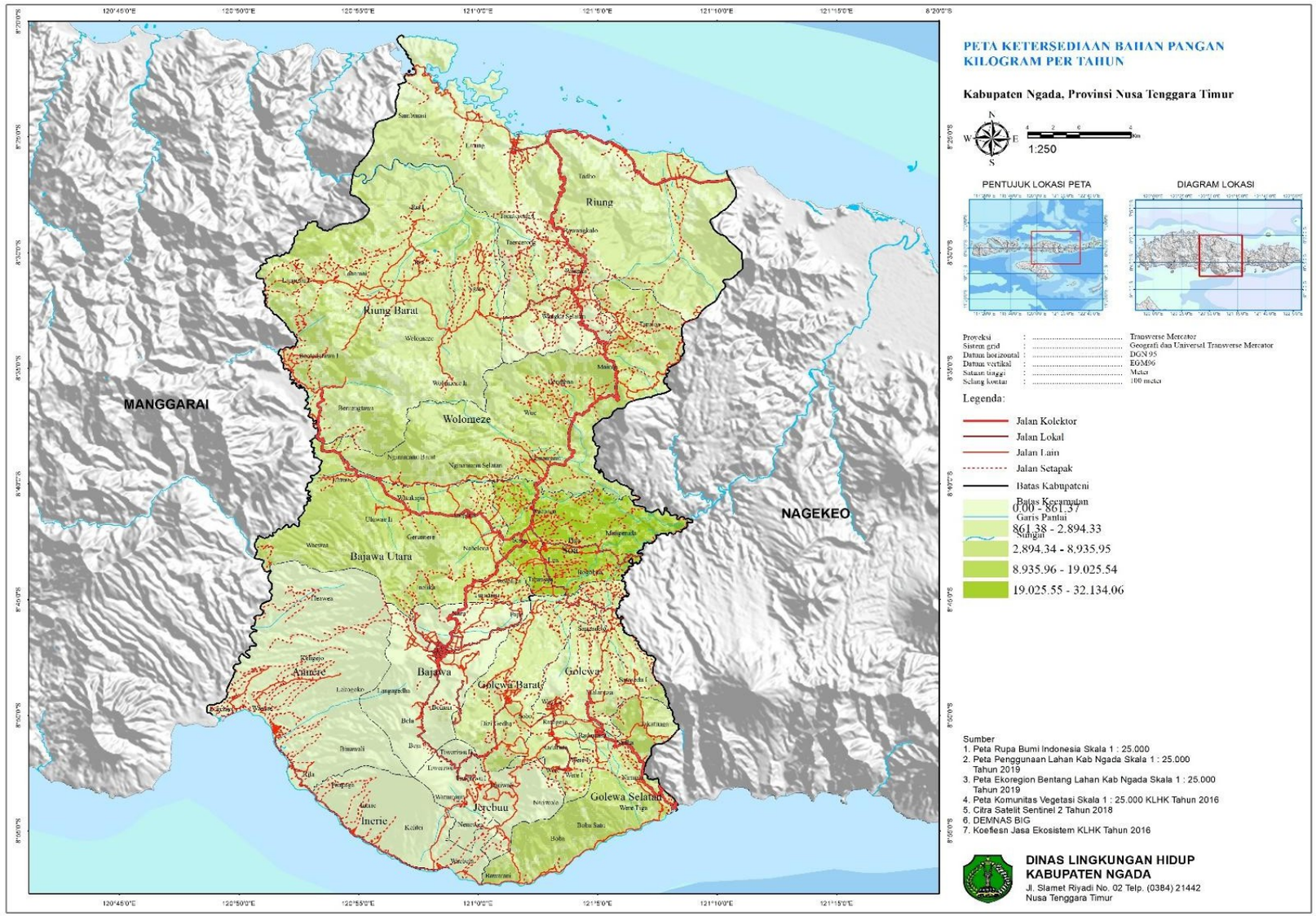


Figure 2. 3.

Food Availability Map (Rice) of Ngada District

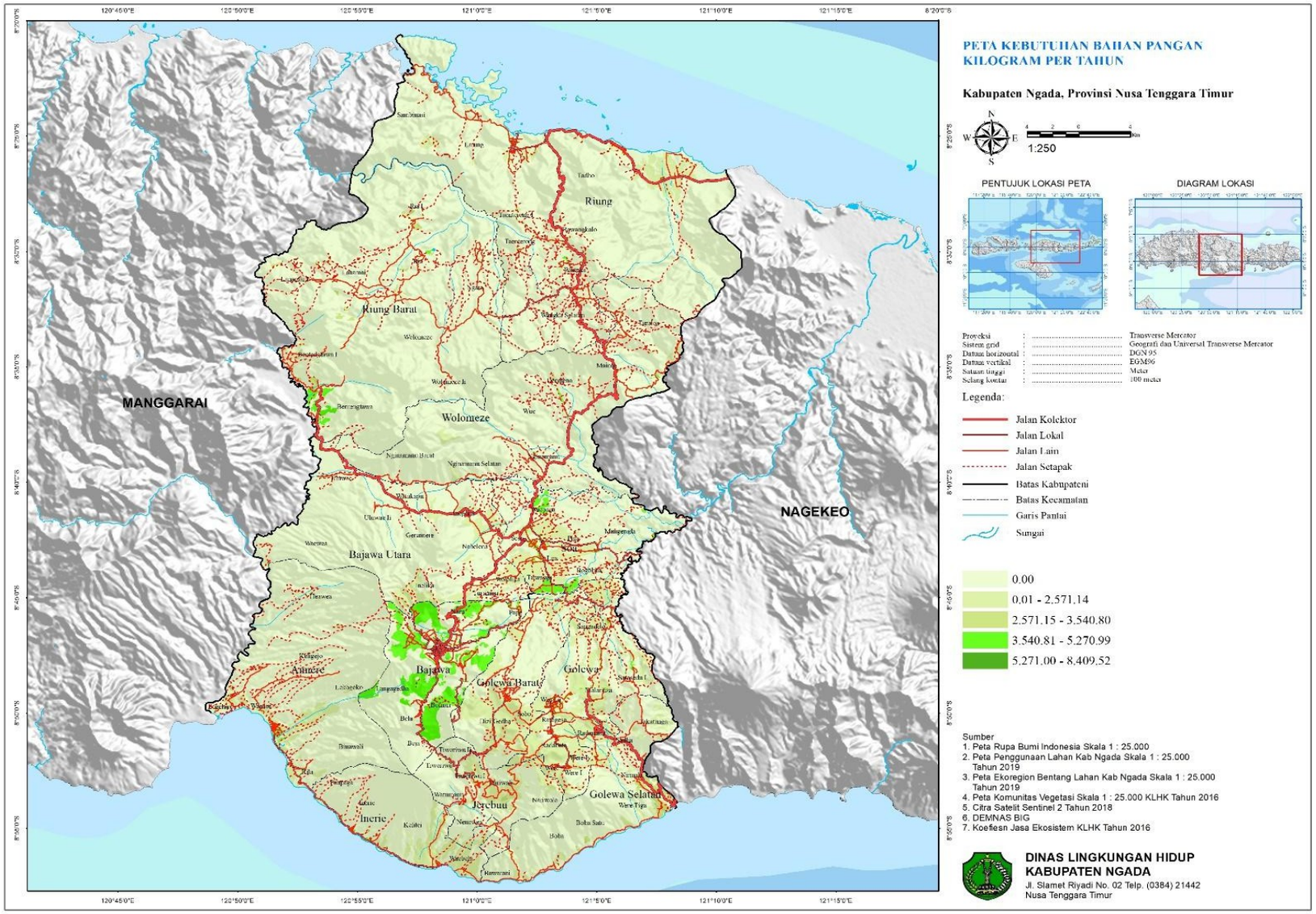


Figure 2.4. Food Demand Map (Rice) Ngada Regency

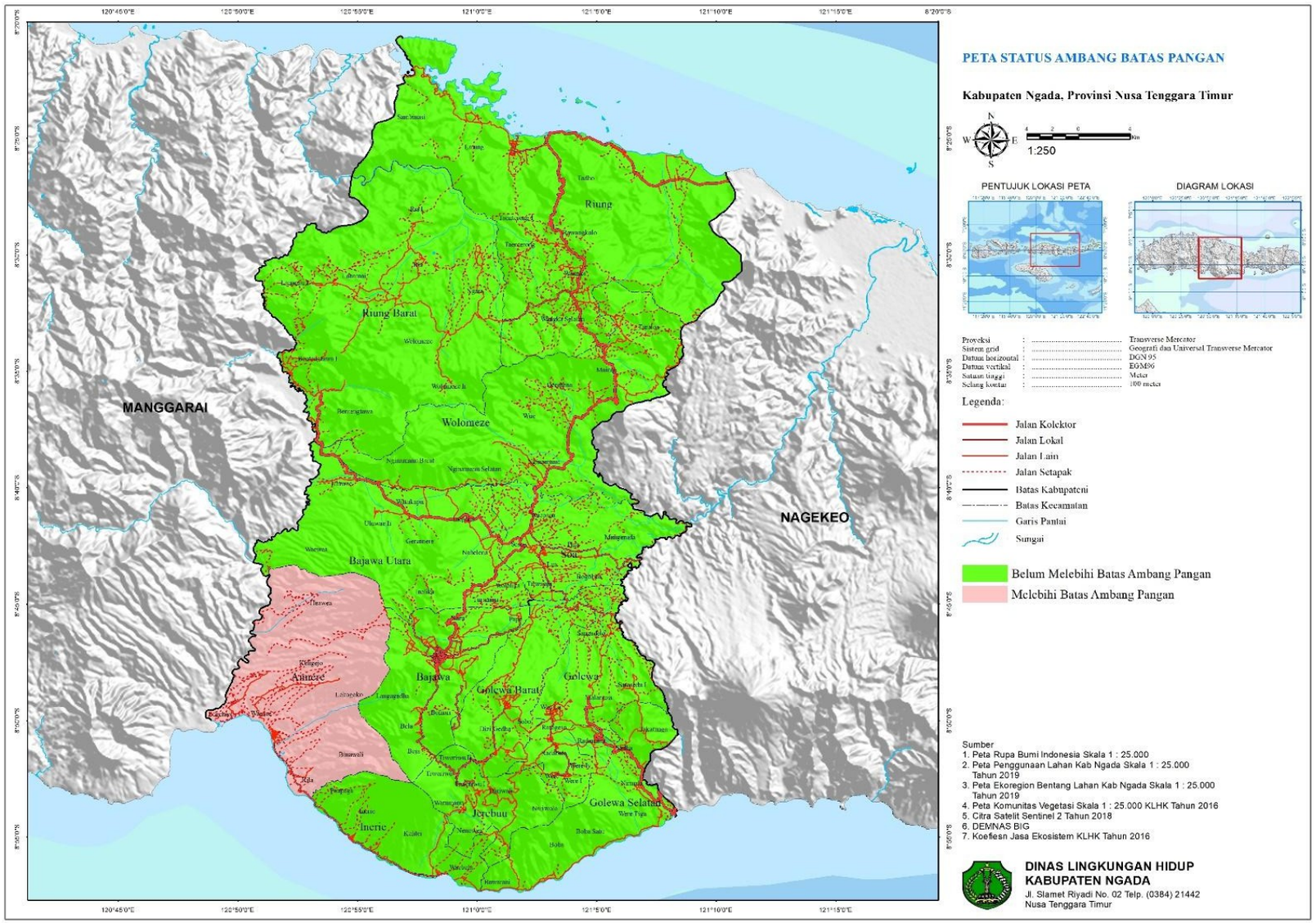


Figure 2. 5. Status Map Support Food (Rice) in Ngada Regency

B. Water Support Analysis

Water is classified as a renewable natural resource. However, its sustainability must be maintained because water is highly sensitive to environmental degradation. The decline in the quality and quantity of water available for use poses a significant challenge for many regions. Maintaining the sustainability of water resources can be achieved through water conservation, assessing water reserves, and ensuring water remains in its natural state. Water that loses its right to exist in nature can cause numerous problems and disasters, such as drought during the dry season or landslides and floods during the rainy season.

The rights of water in nature include the right to its recharge area. Rainwater that falls on an area is partially infiltrated and partially becomes runoff. Water that infiltrates replenishes groundwater reserves, which later emerge as springs to replenish surface water. Runoff, on the other hand, seeks areas where it can infiltrate or merges with surface water. The narrower the absorption area, assuming rainfall remains constant, the more runoff enters surface water bodies. However, currently, the quality of water in surface water bodies does not meet consumption standards. Groundwater is the only water that meets drinking water quality standards. However, the shrinking recharge area will, in the long term, reduce groundwater reserves. This right of water to the recharge area is often overlooked by humans for their own interests.

Generally, land use suitability in planning is categorized into three types:

cultivation area. Cultivation areas are used as places for human activities, which means that land cover is converted into built-up areas, resulting in a significant reduction in the ability of cultivation areas to absorb water. Therefore, the function of water catchment areas shifts to buffer zones and protected areas.

protected areas and cultivated areas. With relatively steep slopes and less stable soil structure, buffer zones have lower water absorption capacity compared to cultivated areas. This can be addressed with appropriate land cover. Appropriate land cover for buffer zones consists of deep-rooted trees that penetrate far into the soil. However, due to economic interests, annual crops with market value are still permitted to be cultivated in buffer zones.

Protected areas are areas with high rainfall, very steep slopes, and unstable soil structure. Therefore, such areas should not be cultivated. The land cover consists of tall trees with strong roots to maintain soil stability. Due to the steep slopes, protected areas actually have very low water absorption capacity. However, the land cover consisting of tall trees can enhance the optimal absorption of rainwater. The leaves of these tall trees act as a barrier to rainfall, causing water to remain longer in the protected area. This results in optimal water absorption.

In the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 17 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Determining Environmental Carrying Capacity in Spatial Planning, the calculation of water resources is carried out by considering the availability and demand for water resources for the population living in an area. Water availability is determined using the runoff coefficient method based on land use information and annual rainfall data. Meanwhile, water demand is calculated based on the conversion of basic living needs. The calculation of water availability (supply) using the runoff coefficient method is performed using the following formula:

$$= \sum_{=} (i\ i) \qquad \frac{1}{\sum_{=} i}$$

$$= \sum_{=} i/$$

$$a = 1$$

Explanation:

SA : Water availability (m³/year)

C : Weighted runoff coefficient

Ci : Land use runoff coefficient I

Ai : Land use area I (ha) from BPS or BPN data

R : Average annual rainfall in the region (mm/year) from BPS or BMKG data

Ri : Annual rainfall at station i

m : Number of rainfall observation stations A : Area (ha)

10 : Conversion factor from mm.ha to m^3

The following runoff coefficients are based on the regulations of the Minister of Environment:

Table 2.14. Soil Water Runoff Coefficients

No	Surface description	Ci
1	City, asphalt road, tile roof	0.7 – 0.9
2	Industrial area	0.5 – 0.9
3	Multi-unit residential, retail	0.6 – 0.7
4	Residential complex	0.4 – 0.6
5	Villa	0.3 – 0.5
6	Park, cemetery	0.1 – 0.3
7	Heavy soil	0.4
8	Grassland	0.35
9	Agricultural land	0.3
1	Production forest	0.1

Ministerial Regulation on the Environment No. 17 2009

Based on the above coefficient values, the land's capacity to hold water availability in Ngada Regency can be calculated. Land cover or land use in Ngada Regency in 2017 consisted of:

Table 2.15. Land Use Area in Ngada Regency in 2017

No	Land Use Function	Area (ha)
	Air Strip	6.01015
2	Lake/Pond	6.15617
3	Building/Structure	5.58337
4	Mangrove Forest	319,818
5	Primary Forest	19,733.6
6	Grassland	49699.2
7	Sand/Sand Dunes	80.446
8	Sand/Coastal Sand Dunes	17,179
9	Plantation/Garden	9,243.62
1	Residential and Commercial Areas	1,623.15
11	Swamp	34.4077
1	Rice field	1046.59
13	Rainfed rice field	4,283.26
14	Scrubland	62268.6
15	River	160,892
16	Vacant land/Bare land	7,898.33
17	Farmland/Field	20293.6

Table 2. 16. Water Runoff Area in Ngada Regency

No	Land Use Function	Area (ha)	Coefficient (Ci)	Ci × A
1	Air Strip	6.01015	0.3	2.103553
2	Lake/pond	6.15617	-	
3	Building/Structure	5.58337	0.5	2.791685
4	Mangrove Forest	319.818	-	
5	Jungle	19,733.6	0.18	3552.048
6	Grassland	49699.2	0.35	17,394.72
7	Sand/Sand Dunes	80.446	0.25	20.1115
8	Sand/Sand Dunes	17.1791	0.15	2.576865
9	Plantation/Garden	9,243.62	0.3	2,773.086
10	Residential and Commercial Areas	1,623.15	0.4	649.26
11	Swamp	34.4077	-	
12	Rice field	1046.59	0.3	313.977
13	Rainfed rice fields	4,283.26	0.3	1,284.978
14	Scrub	62,268.6	0.35	21,794.01
15	River	160,892	-	
16	Vacant land/Bare land	7,898.33	0	0.789833
17	Field/Farmland	20293.6	0	6,088.08

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Thus, the potential water availability in Ngada Regency is: SA = 10 x C x R x A

= 10 x 0.32 x 1,575.20 x 168,830

= 851,011,251.2 m³/year

The above potential calculation is based on the use of annual rainfall data in East Nusa Tenggara Province of 1,575.20 mm/year, resulting in a total potential water availability or reserve in Ngada Regency of 851,011,251.2 m³/year.

Second, the water demand for all types of activities in Ngada Regency was calculated. According to the WHO, the water requirement per person per year is[1,000–2,000] m³/person/year. The calculation was then performed using the following formula:

$$a = a$$

Notes:

Da : Total water demand (m³/year) N :
Number of residents
KLHa : Water requirements for a decent standard of living

The total water requirement in Ngada Regency to support its population activities in 2019 was 245.37 million m³/year. Based on this, the water carrying capacity of Ngada Regency can be calculated as follows:

Water Carrying Capacity = $\frac{etesediaai\ ()}{eutuha\ i\ ()} = \frac{211121}{2} = 3.4$

Based on the calculation results, the following categories were analyzed: DDA <1

= Water support capacity deficit

DDA > 1 = Water support capacity surplus or good

The water support capacity of Ngada Regency has a value of 3.4, placing it in the good/surplus category. Additionally, by using population growth projections, future water needs can be determined. Water needs for the coming year can be seen in

Table 2.17.

Table 2.17. Total Water Demand in 2037

Population			Land Requirements	
No.	Year	Population Projection	KHL(a)	Da (m³/year)
1	2017	159,081	1,500	238,621,500
2	2018	161,176	1,500	241,764,000
3	2019	163,580	1,500	245,370,000
4	2020	165,985	1,500	248,977,500
5	2021	168,390	1,500	252,585,000
6	2022	170,794	1,500	256,191,000
7	2023	173,199	1,500	259,798,500
8	2024	175,603	1,500	263,404,500
9	2025	178,008	1,500	267,012,000
10	2026	180,413	1,500	270,619,500
11	2027	182,817	1,500	274,225,500

12	2028	185,222	1,500	277,833,000
13	2029	187,626	1,500	281,439,000
14	2030	190,031	1,500	285,046,500
15	2031	192,436	1,500	288,654,000
16	2032	194,840	1,500	292,260,000
17	2033	197,245	1,500	295,867,500
18	2034	199,649	1,500	299,473,500
19	2035	202,054	1,500	303,081,000
20	2036	204,459	1,500	306,688,500
21	2037	206,863	1,500	310,294,500
22	2038	209,268	1,500	313,902,000
23	2039	211,672	1,500	317,508,000
24	2040	214,077	1,500	321,115,500

The total water requirement in Ngada Regency to support its population activities in 2040 is 321 million m³/year. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the water carrying capacity in Ngada Regency until 2040 is still capable of supporting its population activities because the water availability is greater than the water requirement. However, the use of water resources must be wise and sustainable. Therefore, based on the analysis of water supply capacity and demand, Ngada Regency is still capable of supporting its regional activities and population until 2040 and beyond. This is based on the fact that the demand for land and water in Ngada Regency can still be supported by the geographical area of Ngada Regency.

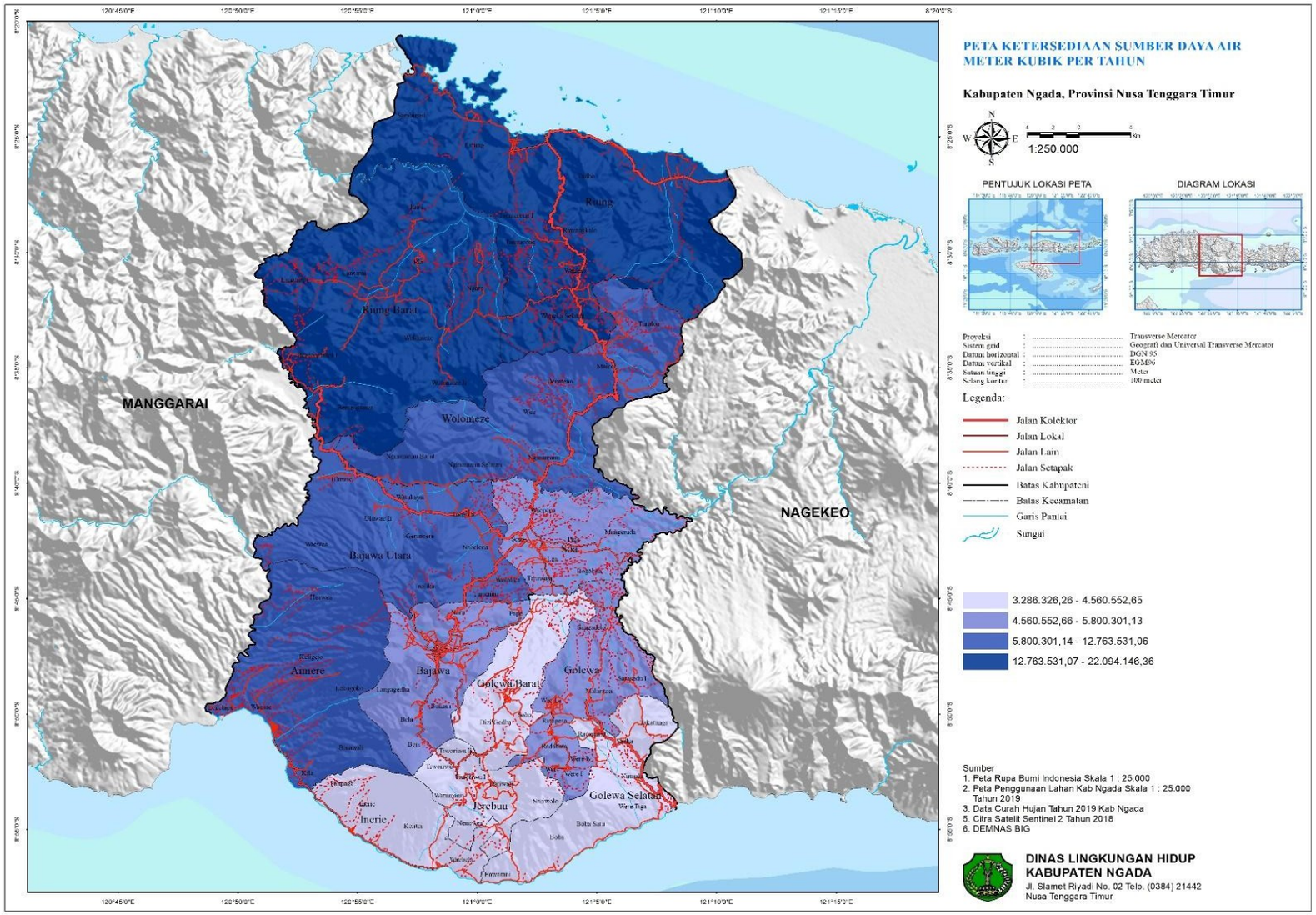


Figure 2. 6.

Water Availability Map of Ngada District

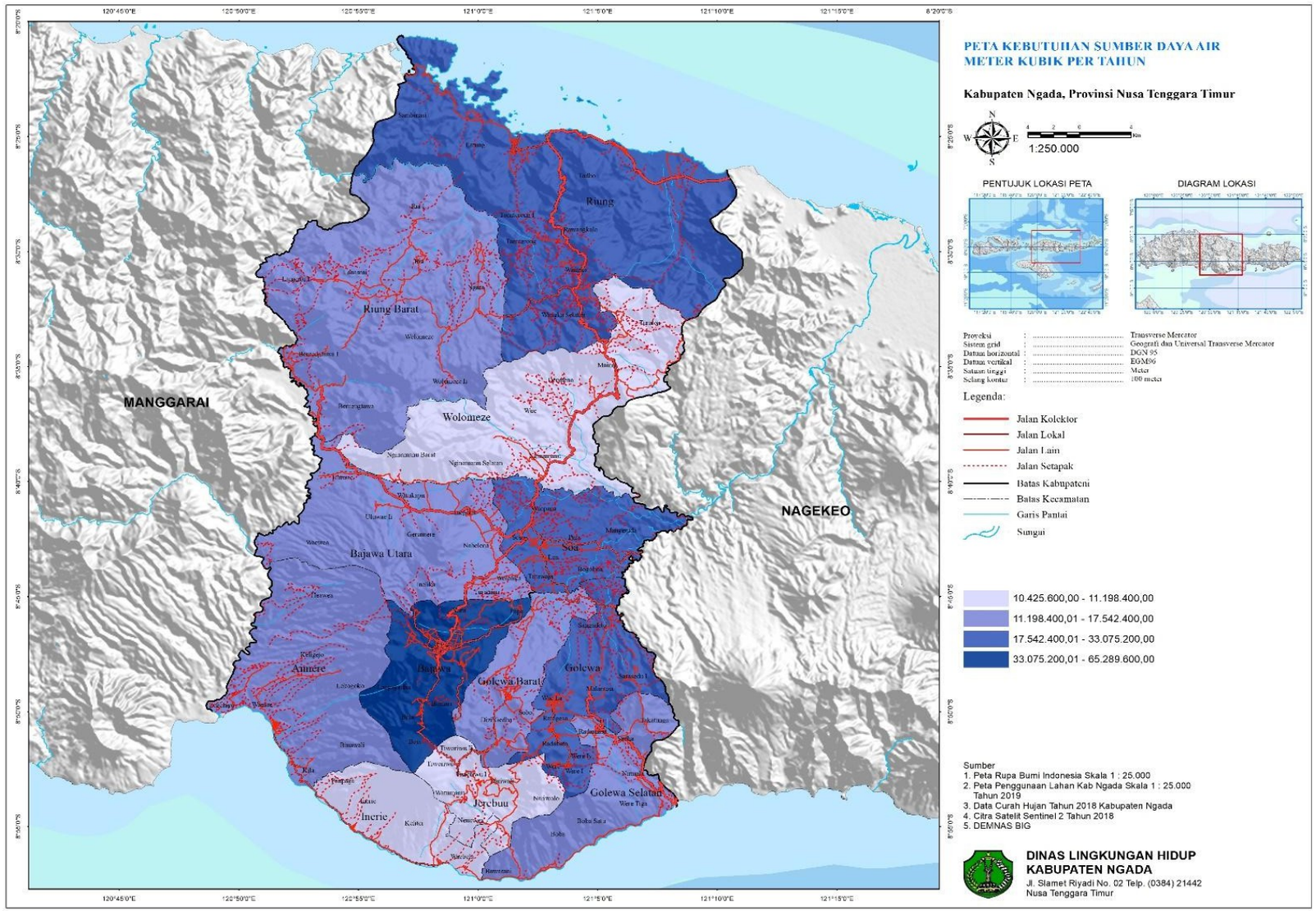


Figure 2. 7.

Water Demand Map of Ngada Regency

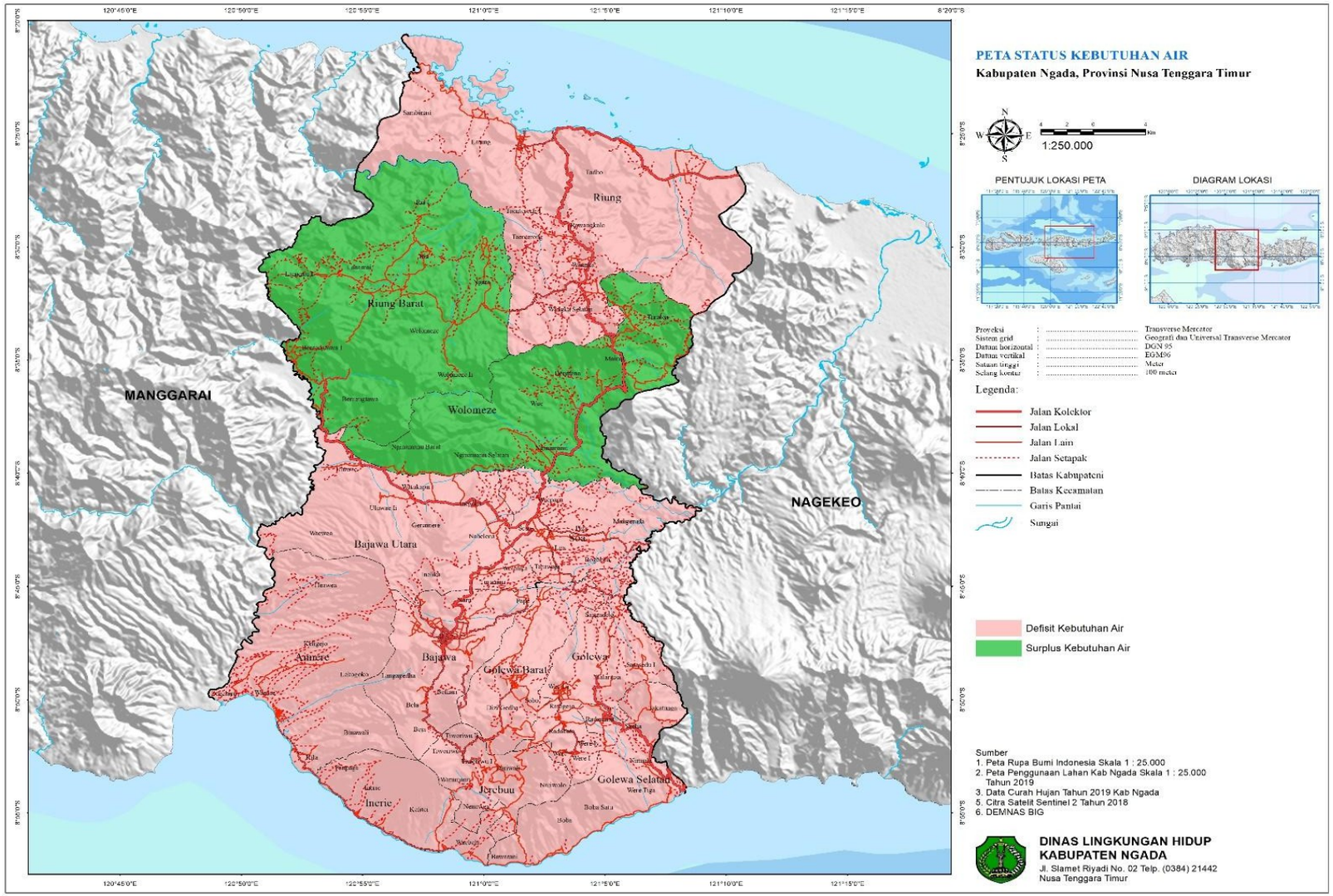


Figure 2. 8.

Water Support Capacity Status Map of Ngada Regency

2.1.3. Regional Development Potential

The spatial utilization structure provides an overview of the planned system of rural and urban settlement services and the regional system in Ngada District. The planned spatial utilization structure forms a hierarchical service system throughout Ngada District, ensuring equitable service distribution and promoting growth in both rural and urban areas. The spatial structure plan for the district is the spatial planning framework for the district, consisting of a hierarchical constellation of activity centers interconnected through the district's infrastructure network, particularly the transportation network.

Basically, the functions of an area can be divided into two, namely urban areas and rural areas. Urban and rural area plans aim to identify and determine the types of activities that are appropriate for the character of the functional areas that must be played. The development of urban and rural systems is based on the administrative determination of urban and rural areas. The administrative division of urban areas is established to facilitate the development of rural and urban systems within Ngada Regency.

Table 2.18. Urban Areas in Ngada Regency

No	District	Village / Neighborhood
	Bajawa	Bajawa
		Faobata
		Susu
		Beja
		Bomari
		Ubedolumolo
		Beiwali
		Wawowae
		Naru
		Borani
		Langagedha
		Tanalodu
		Kisanata
		Javanese
No	**Subdistrict**	**Village / Neighborhood**
		Trikora
		Lebijaga
		Pape
		Bowali
		Ngoranale
		Defend
		Ubedolumolo I
		Loa
		Masumeli
		Mageruda

2	**Soa**	Piga
		Seso
		Tarawaja
		Waepena
3.	**Riung**	Latung
		Lengkosambi
		West Lengkosambi
		Lengkosambi Timur
		Rawangkalo
		Sambinasi
		Tadho
		Taen Terong
		Wangka
		South Wangka
		Central Fort
		Nangamese
4	**Golewa**	Dadawea
		Ekoroka
		Malanuza
		Mataloko
		Radabata
		Ratogesa
		Sangadeto
		Sarasedu
		Sarasedu I
		Todabelu
		Ulu Belu
		Wae La
		Were
		Were I
		Were IV

Each urban area has a specific service coverage area in accordance with the functions of each urban area. The determination of Regional Promotion Activity Centers (PKWp), Local Promotion Activity Centers (PKLp), and Subdistrict Service Centers (PPK) is made in accordance with the level of urban services and the functions that must be carried out for each urban area in a hierarchical manner. Based on these considerations, the plan for activity centers in Ngada Regency includes the following:

1) There is 1 (one) PKWp (Regional Promotion Activity Center), namely Bajawa District, which is the capital of Ngada District;
2) There are 3 (three) PKLp (Local Promotion Activity Centers) located in Soa District, Riung District, and Golewa District;
3) There are 8 (eight) PPK (Regional Service Centers), as shown in the table below.

Table 2.19. Urban Center System in Ngada Regency

Urban Center System	Sub-district	Location
PKWp	Bajawa Urban Area	Bajawa Urban Area
PKLp	Riung	Riung Urban Area
	Soa	Soa Urban Area
	Golewa	Southern Golewa Urban Area
PPK	Aimere	Aimere
	Jerebuu	Watumanu
	Inerie	Waebela
	Bajawa	Surusina
	Golewa	Mataloko
	South Golewa	Waturoka
	West Golewa	Rakalaba
	North Bajawa	Watukapu
	Soa	Warpana
	Riung	Riung
	West Riung	Maranggela
	Wolomeze	Wangawelu

In general, the condition of road pavement in Ngada Regency can be considered fairly good, although the provincial roads are difficult to traverse. The road pavement leading to important locations and main destinations in Ngada Regency has a total length of

1,041.60 km, consisting of asphalt surfaces spanning 429.94 km, gravel surfaces spanning 218.70 km, and dirt surfaces spanning 392.87 km

The development of the road network in Ngada Regency consists of:

a) The primary arterial road network includes:
    1. the road section from the border of Manggarai Timur District to Bajawa Junction;
    2. the Bajawa–Malanuza road section;
    3. the Panglima Besar Sudirman road section;
    4. Achmad Yani road section;
    5. Soekarno-Hatta Road;
    6. S. Parman Road;
    7. Yos Soedarso Road; and
    8. Sugiopranoto Road.

b) The primary collector road network includes the following road sections:
    1. Malanuza – Maumbawa road section;
    2. Bajawa – Poma road section;
    3. Poma – Mbongras road section;
    4. Mbongras – Manggarai Timur Regency border;
    5. Mbongras – Danga road section; and
    6. Waepana – Mbazang road section.

c) The primary local road network includes all roads within the District except national and provincial roads, including:
    1. Bajawa – Ngoranale;
    2. Watujaji – Bena;
    3. Waebetu – Tarawaja;
    4. Bajawa – Ekoheto;
    5. Bajawa – Radawea;
    6. Bosiko – Surisina;
    7. Boua – Langa;
    8. Sagalaka – Waenai;
    9. Ogi – Dorarapu;
    10. Tanawau – Tarawaja;
    11. Nunuredobei – Tarawaja;
    12. Bejo – Maladhena;
    13. Bunganusa – Dizi;
    14. Within the city of Bajawa;
    15. Fui – Wolobaja;
    16. Watuneba – Pausiu;
    17. Pape – Watutoda;
    18. Waewako – Mamarea;
    19. Pape – Late;

20. Ikulewa – Tanawau;
21. Ikulewa – Ngoranale;
22. Waepana – Waebia;
23. Turetoro – Kisaraghe;
24. Piga – Kakasebulu;
25. Piga – Lowobia;
26. Mengeruda – Kakasebulu;
27. Loa – Mengeruda;
28. Masu – Loa;
29. Turetura – Boamuzi;
30. Buere'e – Turetoro;
31. Piga – Soa Airport;
32. Road within IKK. Soa;
33. Mataloko – Were;
34. Mataloko – Nikisie;
35. Malanuza – Zepe;
36. Wogo – Reko;
37. Doka – Wajamala;
38. Mataloko – Dorarapu;
39. Toda – Kuwujawa;
40. Wolorowa – Zepe;
41. Hobosara – Lelo;
42. Were – Waturoka;
43. Waelebo – Zaa;
44. Sarasedu – Laja;
45. Dadawea – Pomamana;
46. Waelengi – Dorarapu;
47. Woewali – Wajamala;
48. Road within the Golewa Integrated Community Development Area;
49. Waeluja – Wogowela;
50. Wogowela – Waebela;
51. Reko – Zaa;
52. Ngorabolo – Malamako;
53. Ngorabolo – Hedhapoma;
54. Pomajoe – Tiwutoda;
55. Nirmala – Hedhapoma;
56. Waturoka – Waesoa;
57. Road within the Golewa Selatan IKK;
58. Mangulewa – Dorarapu;
59. Rakalaba – Were;
60. Rakalaba – Moromoto;
61. Turekisa – Late;
62. Mangulewa – Jerebuu;

63. Para – Zeu;
64. Bhetopadhi – Nage;
65. Nuamuzi – Wajamala;
66. Bea – Nage;
67. Road within the Golewa Barat IKK;
68. Riung – Marolidhong;
69. Nangarembo – Mboras;
70. Riung City Ring Road;
71. Rawangkalo – Miris;
72. Riung – Rawuk;
73. Alopering – Kuwuk;
74. Road within the Riung IKK;
75. Aimere – Paukate;
76. Bojawa – Maghiana;
77. Aimere – Waebela;
78. Welujara – Waepara;
79. Waemokel – Teni;
80. Road within the Aimere IKK;
81. Sebowuli – Ruto;
82. Burusi – Liasewa;
83. Road within the Inerie Administrative District;
84. Tadha – Waebela;
85. Jerebuu – Nikisie;
86. Nikisie – Wogowela;
87. Rutojawa – Waebela;
88. Mengi – Rateawe;
89. Gurusina – Tololela;
90. Bena – Tololela;
91. Road within the Jerebuu IKK;
92. Mulu – Tanalain;
93. Kurubhoko – Mawu;
94. Kurubhoko – Tajo;
95. Wolokuku – Sekojawa;
96. Ndekundenu – Ramba;
97. Welas – Namut;
98. Poma – Sekojawa;
99. Road within the Wolomeze Integrated Community Development Area;
100. Ranamoe – Teni;
101. Watudoy – Malafai;
102. Reke – Malafai;
103. Lokangeo – Kisaraghe;
104. Gou – Wolomeli;
105. Road within the Bajawa Utara IKK;

106. Maroterong – Ria;
107. Ngoton – Kurubhoko;
108. Maronggela – Rio;
109. Ria – Lanamai;
110. Maronggela – Ria;
111. Nampe – Mbazang;
112. Nanggozat – Kazukerok;
113. Sangankonkon – Ria;
114. Ria – Mbarungkeli;
115. Road within the Riung Barat IKK.

d) The secondary local road network and further surroundings will be detailed in the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR).

The port layout for the Aimere feeder port in Aimere District and the Maumbawa feeder port in South Golewa District is as follows:

a) Gemo Fish Wharf in Legelapu Village, Aimere District, covering an area of 2,500 m²;
b) Wharf unloading loading Fuel/Refinery Oil at Waesae Waesae, Aimere Subdistrict, covering an area of 5,000 m²;
c) Waebua Fish Wharf in Foa Village, Aimere Subdistrict, covering an area of 400 m²;
d) Paupaga Fish Wharf in Paupaga Village, Aimere Subdistrict, covering an area of 750 square meters;
e) Malapedho Fish Wharf in Inerie Village, Aimere Subdistrict, covering an area of 750 m²;
f) Wae Gongo fish pier in Waru Pele II Village, Inerie District, covering an area of 750 m^2 ;
g) Lekoena Fish Pier in Ruto I Village, Inerie Subdistrict, covering an area of 3,000 square meters;
h) Waebela Seaport in Waebela Village, Inerie Subdistrict, covering an area of 1.5 hectares;
i) Nangarodo Fish Harbor in Waebela Village, Inerie Subdistrict, covering an area of 750 square meters;
j) Enabhara Fish Wharf in Were III Village, Golewa Selatan Sub-district, covering an area of 750 m²;
k) Lengkosambi Utara - Riung cargo handling port in Lengkosambi Utara Village, Riung District, covering an area of 3 hectares;
l) Nangaular Fish Wharf in Latung Village, Riung District, covering an area of 2,800 square meters;
m) Damu Fish Pier in Sambinasi Village, Riung District, covering an area of 5000 m^2 ;

n) Nangalok Fish Pier in Sambinasi Barat Village, Riung Subdistrict, covering an area of 1,500 square meters.

The shipping lane referred to is the development plan for the Ngada–Kupang and Ngada–Waingapu routes.

The River Basin Area (RBA) is an area that needs to be managed as a water resource for specific purposes. Therefore, planning for the infrastructure network of the River Basin Area is required, including:

a) The Flores river basin that crosses the districts of West Manggarai, Manggarai, East Manggarai, Ngada, Nagekeo, Ende, Sikka, and East Flores.
b) River basins within districts, including Waewaru, Waepua, Aesemi, Bozoa, Leko Boba, Waebela, Lekoena, Waebua, Waemokel, Mbuntal River, Alolonggo, Alolasi, Toring, Mulabhara, Kolopenu, Waewoki, Dorarapu, Waebia, Padhagala, Waesao, Lekolanga, Waemeze, Bari, Sangankonkon, and Kekonzuan.

Groundwater Basins (CAT) are areas with significant groundwater resources in the Ngada Regency. One of the CATs in this region is the Ruteng CAT. The Ruteng CAT is an inter-district CAT representing a groundwater resource that must be utilized efficiently and managed with a focus on surface water and monitored through a groundwater level monitoring network.

Given that Ngada Regency is hilly with moderate to high rainfall, this area has abundant water resources. Some of the land is quite potential for agricultural development, which needs to be supported by irrigation infrastructure development. Irrigation areas (DI) in Ngada Regency need to be managed properly so that water sources for agricultural activities can run optimally. The following are some of the irrigation areas (DI) located in Ngada Regency:

a) Irrigation Areas (DI) within the jurisdiction of the local government with an area of less than 1,000 hectares, including:
    1. DI. Rio Benteng Tawa/Riung Barat Village;

2. DI. Kamarero Village, Benteng Tawa/Riung Barat;
3. DI. Bakit Village, Benteng Tawa/Riung Barat;
4. DI. Blaswanging, Lanamai Village/Riung Barat;
5. DI. Pakupapan Village, Ria/Riung Barat;
6. DI. Watupirong Village Ria/Riung Barat;
7. DI. Warukia Village, Wolomeze/Riung Barat;
8. DI. Waesaok Village, Benteng Tawa/Riung Barat;
9. DI. Marobhatong, Lanamai/Riung Barat Village;
10. DI. Lewurkue, Ngara Village/West Riung;
11. DI. Ije/Wae Beo, Nginamanu Barat Village/Wolomeze;
12. DI. Ije/Belale Village, Nginamanu Barat/Wolomeze;
13. DI. Waerama Village, Nginamanu Barat/Wolomeze;
14. DI. Tiwubele Village Nginamanu/Wolomeze;
15. DI. Tiwukoe Village Nginamanu/Wolomeze;
16. DI. Riwu Lena Village Nginamanu South/Wolomeze;
17. DI. Dhake Rua Village Nginamanu South/Wolomeze;
18. DI. Waerama Village Nginamanu South/Wolomeze;
19. DI. Malanaru Village Denatana/Wolomeze;
20. DI. Welas Village, Denatana/Wolomeze;
21. DI. Wuju Village, Denatana/Wolomeze;
22. DI. Lewur Flu Village Denatana/Wolomeze;
23. DI. Lewor Mendar Village, Denatana/Wolomeze;
24. DI. Maladaro Village Denatana/Wolomeze;
25. DI. Nua Kua Village Denatana/Wolomeze;
26. DI. Malanda Village Denatana/Wolomeze;
27. DI. Maladanga Mainai/Wolomeze Village;
28. DI. Maladhoro Village Mainai/Wolomeze;
29. DI. Ramba Village Turaloa/Wolomeze;
30. DI. Kojadhedhe Village Turaloa/Wolomeze;
31. DI. Lewungusa Village, Waewea/North Bajawa;
32. DI. Ranolasa Village, Waewea/North Bajawa;
33. DI. Malateme/Puumbo Village, Uluwae/North Bajawa;
34. DI. Bhetomela Village, Uluwae I/North Bajawa;
35. DI. Tiwumolo Village Watukapu/North Bajawa;
36. DI. Umalelu Village, Watukapu/North Bajawa;
37. DI. Wae Rea Village, Watukapu/North Bajawa;
38. DI. Watulewa Village, Watukapu/North Bajawa;
39. DI. Umalonga Village Genamere/North Bajawa;
40. DI. Malapau Village, Genamere/North Bajawa;
41. DI. Waeneta Village, Genamere/North Bajawa;
42. DI. Riwu Lena Village Genamere/North Bajawa;
43. DI. Wae Molu Village, Inegena/North Bajawa;
44. DI. Malabeso, Inegena Village/North Bajawa;

45. DI. Wawonaru/Dalughara Village, Nabelena/North Bajawa;
46. DI. Malanaru Village, Nabelena/North Bajawa;
47. DI. Wae Hoo Village, Nabelena/North Bajawa;
48. DI. Waebana Village, Wololika/North Bajawa;
49. DI. Waemanu Village, Uluwae I/North Bajawa;
50. DI. Waewelu Village, Inegena/North Bajawa;
51. DI. Wae Rea Village, Watukapu/North Bajawa;
52. DI. Soafuti Village Pape/Bajawa;
53. DI. Hobomaro Village, Pape/Bajawa;
54. DI. Sudok Village Wangka Selatan/Riung;
55. DI. Dupa Village, Sambinasi/Riung
56. DI. Alopering Village, South Wangka/Riung;
57. DI. Rawangkalo Village, Wangka/Riung;
58. DI. Alokolang Village, Benteng Tengah/Riung;
59. DI. Tasik Village, Sambinasi/Riung;
60. DI. Liro Village, South Wangka/Riung;
61. DI. Alolonggo, Benteng Tengah/Riung Village;
62. DI. Kasa, Wangka Selatan Village/Riung;
63. DI. Katolo Village, Wangka/Riung;
64. DI. Genggong Village, Wangka/Riung;
65. DI. Boti, Mataloko/Golewa;
66. DI. Loba Village, Takatunga/Golewa Selatan;
67. DI. Tiwukela Village, Wogowela/Golewa Selatan;
68. DI. Waku Village, Malanuza/Golewa;
69. DI. Waia Village, Todabelu/Golewa;
70. DI. Maerera Village Were III/Golewa South;
71. DI. Malaki Village, Boba/South Golewa;
72. DI. Waekusi Village, Sadha/South Golewa;
73. DI. Tabasigho Village Sarasedu/Golewa;
74. DI. Tiwuleke Village Sarasedu/Golewa;
75. DI. Waelowe Village Ratogesa/Golewa;
76. DI. Waebeli Village Ratogesa/Golewa;
77. DI. Aesemi Village, Kezewea/South Golewa;
78. DI. Soahea Village Were III/Golewa South;
79. DI. Gudu Village, Takatunga/South Golewa;
80. DI. Lekosere, Nirmala Village/South Golewa;
81. DI. Paurowa, Nirmala Village/South Golewa;
82. DI. Kurusoka Village Boba I/South Golewa;
83. DI. Lekorajo Village Boba I/Golewa South;
84. DI. Hadonara Village Boba I/Golewa South;
85. DI. Tiwukela Village Wogowela/South Golewa;
86. DI. Waeroa Village Dariwali/Jerebuu;
87. DI. Waekedhi Village Dariwali/Jerebuu;

88. DI. Waenanga Village Naruwolo/Jerebuu;
89. DI. Matameo Village Naruwolo/Jerebuu;
90. DI. Ngorakego A, B, C, Aimere Timur/Aimere Village;
91. DI. Waebua Village Foa/Aimere;
92. DI. Kinde Village Keligejo/Aimere;
93. DI. Tutekupe Village Masu/Soa; and
94. DI. Lobara Village Waepana/Soa.

b. Irrigation Areas (DI) within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government with an area ranging from 1,000 Ha to 3,000 Ha, including:
   1. DI. Malatawa Village Uluwae/Bajawa Utara;
   2. DI. Panondiwal Village, Uluwae/Bajawa North;
   3. II. Zaa Village Were III/Golewa South;
   4. II. Zeu Village Sobo I/Golewa West; and
   5. DI. Kurubhoko Village Nginamanu/Wolomeze.

c. Irrigation Areas (DI) within the region under the authority of the Central Government with an area of more than 3,000 hectares, including:
   1. DI. Soa I in Soa Sub-district;
   2. DI. Soa II in Soa District;
   3. Irrigation District (DI) Soa III in Soa Sub-district;
   4. Irrigation District (DI) Soa IV in Soa Sub-district;
   5. DI. Soa V in Soa District; and
   6. DI. Hobotopo in Soa District.

The demand for clean water in urban areas/district capitals and sub-district capitals is not yet fully met by the Public Water Supply Company (PDAM). Dug wells, boreholes, and springs serve as alternatives for daily water needs, resulting in limited access to drinking water services at present. The abundance of water resources and springs in this area needs to be managed optimally, considering the increasing demand for drinking water. This will undoubtedly have a significant impact on the availability of drinking water. Therefore, the provision of drinking water in the future requires optimal management of new water sources and the efficient use of existing drinking water sources, as well as plans for the provision of infrastructure/raw water networks, including the construction of reservoirs and ponds. The potential of raw water for drinking, agriculture, and electricity in Ngada District is as follows:

1) Construction of the Mukufoka Reservoir in Bajawa District, the Waemeze Reservoir in Golewa District, the Waekoe Reservoir in Aimere District, the Warukia Reservoir, and the Nampe Reservoir in Riung Barat District;
2) Construction of the Waetale Reservoir, Waekeo Reservoir, Mbundai Reservoir, Waepare Reservoir, Uluwae I Reservoir, and Uluwae II Reservoir in North Bajawa District; Waekabe Reservoir, Alodube Reservoir, Waekobe II Reservoir, Pore Reservoir, Malawatulang Reservoir, Wongkomunthe Reservoir, and Podang Kao Reservoir in West Riung District; Wulabhara Reservoir, Mulu Reservoir, Keja Reservoir, Poma Reservoir, Nginamanu Reservoir, and Nggurun Dala Reservoir in Wolomeze District; Tasik Terong Reservoir, Natar Tuak Reservoir, Lekoleru Reservoir, and Tanalain Reservoir in Riung District; Nunumeo Reservoir and Umalelu Reservoir in Aimere District; and Waeloga Reservoir in Bajawa District.

The electricity potential in Ngada Regency still relies on the Faobata Diesel Power Plant, the Mataloko Geothermal Power Plant, the Waeroa Micro-Hydro Power Plant, and the Nage Geothermal Power Plant. In order to ensure equitable development, electricity supply to isolated areas or areas not yet reached by the electricity grid must be achieved through the development of new power plants and infrastructure networks. To optimize electricity services in the future, improvements are needed, particularly in areas that are centers of regional growth and target development areas. The development of power plants and electricity infrastructure in Ngada Regency includes:

1) Power plant development plans:
   - Geothermal Power Plant (PLTPb) Mataloko with a capacity of 1 x 1.8 MW located in Golewa District; and currently in the second phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and RKL-RPL documents for the Mataloko II Geothermal Power Plant Development Plan with a capacity of 2x10 MW or equivalent to 20 MW.
   - Waeroa Micro-Hydro Power Plant (PLTMH) with a capacity of 60 kW, located in Jerebuu District.
   - The Nage Geothermal Power Plant (PLTPb) covers an area of 10,410 hectares and has an estimated capacity of approximately 35 megawatts in the reserve category.
2) Energy infrastructure network plan:
   - Bajawa Substation with a capacity of 20 MW and a voltage of 70/20 kV in Bajawa District;

- Ultra-High Voltage Overhead Transmission Line (SUT) with a voltage of 150 kV connecting Bajawa – Ruteng – Labuan Bajo; and
- High-Voltage Overhead Transmission Line (HVOTL) with a voltage of 70 kV connecting the Ulumbu Ruteng Power Plant to Bajawa, and Bajawa to Ende.

3) Development of renewable energy power grid infrastructure, including Solar Power Plants (SPP) and Microhydro Power Plants in remote locations with significant development potential.

The increasing population each year has a significant impact on the need for drinking water. Ngada Regency has abundant water resources, ranging from groundwater to surface water. One of the most promising sources for drinking water for the people of Ngada Regency is springs.

Spring water sources in Ngada Regency are distributed across all districts. These sources can be utilized directly or through the construction of piped networks that are then distributed to the community. With proper planning for drinking water distribution, the drinking water needs of communities in various areas can be met. However, the provision of piped and non-piped drinking water must also be planned in collaboration with stakeholders involved in management. Local government, private sector, and community members must all be actively involved in the management of drinking water.

2.1.4. Disaster-Prone Areas

There are 10 types of disasters in Ngada Regency, which has 3 active volcanoes, resulting in a total of 12 potential disaster threats. This is in accordance with the Disaster Prone Index Map released by BNPB, which states that East Nusa Tenggara is classified as a high-risk area.

Table 2. 20. Potential Disasters in Ngada Regency

Potential Disasters in Ngada Regency	
1. Flood	6. Forest and land fires
2. flash floods	7. Extreme weather
3. Earthquakes	8. volcanic eruptions (there are 3 active volcanoes)
4. drought	9. Tsunami
5. landslides	10. extreme waves and erosion

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The disaster conditions in Ngada Regency can be reviewed through a general overview of the Ngada Regency area. The location of Ngada Regency, which faces two seas and is close to active tectonic plates, makes Ngada Regency prone to natural disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, and sea abrasion due to tidal fluctuations. In general, the topography of Ngada Regency consists of mountains and hills, and the highly varied elevations can influence the characteristics of disasters in Ngada Regency, particularly in terms of land conditions and weather conditions.

There are three active volcanoes that contribute to soil fertility but also pose a potential threat of volcanic eruptions. The climate in Ngada Regency tends to be dry in relatively flat areas, increasing the risk of drought and land fires, while higher elevations receive significant rainfall, posing a flood risk. As an overview, the population of Ngada Regency is approximately 163,217 people, with the most populous district being [district name].

2.1.4.1. History of Disaster Occurrences in Ngada Regency

Information about past disasters is important for analyzing potential disaster threats. Records of previous disasters can provide an idea of the magnitude of threats and impacts of disasters. Historical disaster data can be accessed through the Indonesian Disaster Information Database (DIBI) published by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). According to the 2018–2022 Ngada District Risk Assessment Document by the Ngada District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the DIBI data obtained serves as the 2016 work reference framework from BNPB. Based on DIBI, there were four types of disasters in the period 2000–2016, namely floods, landslides, tidal waves/erosion, and tornadoes. These disasters caused property damage and environmental/land degradation, as well as psychological impacts on the community. Some disaster events in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020, compiled by the Ngada Regency Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), can be viewed in the following table:

Table 2. 21. History of Disaster Incidents in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

Type of Disaster	Number of Incidents
Flood	34
Landslide	6
Tidal Waves / Erosion	3
Tornado	1
Fire	18
Coastal erosion	1
Struck by Lightning	1
Drought	4
Total Incidents	391

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The table shows that there were 8 disaster events that occurred between 2016 and 2020, resulting in 362 casualties, including deaths, injuries, and those who had to evacuate. This figure does not include actual physical and economic losses incurred during the disasters.

In contrast, historical disaster data obtained from the Ngada District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) for the period January–September 2020 indicates 7

disasters that occurred in Ngada Regency. These disasters include house fires, tornadoes, landslides, floods, wildfires, lightning strikes, and tidal waves. The disasters that occurred between January and September 2020 can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. 22. History of Disasters in Ngada Regency from January to September 2020

Type of Disaster	Number of Incidents	Casualties (Lives)	Severely Damaged Houses	Minorly Damaged Houses	Location
House Fire Residents	4	-	2	3	Riung District, Golewa District, and Wolomeze District
Landslide	1	-	3	5	Bajawa Subdistrict, Jerebuu Subdistrict, Golewa Barat Subdistrict, Golewa, Wolomeze District, Golewa Selatan District, and Inerie District.
Strong Wind	11	-	5	4	Bajawa District, West Golewa, Riung, Golewa, Soa, South Golewa, and Riung West.
Flood	4	-	-	3	Bajawa District, Riung District and Bajawa Utara District
Fire	5	-	1	4	Riung District
Wave Tide	2	-	-	-	South Golewa District and Aimere District
Struck by Lightning	1	1	-	-	Wolomeze District
Total Incidents	**41**	**1**	**11**	**19**	

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Based on the table, it is known that there were 41 disaster events that occurred between January and September 2020. The most common type of disaster was landslides, which occurred in several districts. Upon further examination, the districts affected by landslides are those with hilly and mountainous topography, resulting in one fatality from all incidents. This data can serve as a reference for determining disaster response priorities

to prepare disaster mitigation measures aimed at reducing the impact of disasters in the future.

2.1.4.2. Hazard Assessment for Disasters in Ngada District

Based on the history of disasters, both from DIBI and data from the Ngada District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the highest-impact hazard is landslides. The following table shows the hazard classes for each type of hazard and their respective areas.

Table 2.23. Hazard Potential in Ngada District

No	Type of Disaster	Hazard	
		Area (Ha)	Class
1	flood	16,887	Height
2	flash flood	1,503	High
3	extreme weather	47.182	High
4	extreme waves and erosion	2,323	High
5	Earthquake	166,517	High
6	drought	166,517	High
7	Forest and land fires	105,813	High
8	Ebulobo volcanic eruption	794	low
9	Inelika volcanic eruption	5,424	moderate
10	Volcanic eruption in Inerie	14,137	Height
11	landslide	11,189	High
12	Tsunami	2,363	Height

The table above shows that almost all types of hazards in Ngada Regency are classified as high, with varying hazard areas, indicating that Ngada Regency has a very high potential for disasters. The results of the hazard assessment for each type of hazard are as follows.

1. Flood

Flood hazards are determined based on parameters such as flood-prone areas, slope gradient, distance from rivers, and rainfall. The results of processing these parameters yield the hazard area extent and hazard class, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. 24. Flood Hazard Potential by Sub-district in Ngada Regency

Sub-district	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	1,057	Low
Bajawa	2,576	High
North Bajawa	5,624	High
Golewa	311	Medium
Golewa West	1,199	High
Inerie	173	Height
Jerebuu	30	Low
Riung	7,311	High
Riung West	3,689	Low
Soa	5,828	Low
Wolomeze	1,005	Low
Ngada Regency	**28,801**	**High**

The table above shows that there are 5 districts classified as high, 1 district as moderate, and 5 districts as low. Based on their area, the high-risk class dominates compared to the other classes, making the majority of flood hazards in Ngada Regency classified as high, with a total hazard area of 28,801 hectares.

2. Flash Flood

The parameters used to assess flash flood hazards include major rivers, topography, and landslide potential in the upstream areas (landslides classified as high and medium risk). The analysis of these parameters resulted in the determination of hazard areas and hazard classes for each district, as shown in the following table.

Table 2.25. Flash Flood Hazard Potential by Sub-district in Ngada Regency

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	392	Height
Bajawa	512	Height
North Bajawa	2,529	Elevation
Golewa	55	High
Subdistrict	**Hazard**	
	Area (Ha)	**Class**
Golewa Barat	36	Height
Inerie	123	Height
Jerebu'u	226	Height
Riung	627	Height
Riung West	830	Elevation
Soa	139	Height

Wolomeze	324	Height
Ngada Regency	**6,125**	**Elevation**

The table above shows that all sub-districts in Ngada Regency except Golewa Selatan Sub-district have a high hazard class for flash floods. Bajawa Utara Sub-district is the sub-district with the largest hazard area, covering 2,529 hectares. Based on the majority hazard class, the flash flood hazard in Ngada Regency is classified as High, with a hazard area of 6,125 hectares.

3. Earthquakes

Earthquake hazards are determined by several physical parameters that influence the impact of earthquakes. The parameters used are topographic class, ground motion intensity at the bedrock, and ground motion intensity at the surface. These parameters are then processed to generate information on the extent of hazard areas and hazard classes for each sub-district, as shown in the following table:

Table 2. 26. Earthquake Hazard Potential by Subdistrict in Ngada Regency

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	9,240	Height
Bajawa	13,736	High
North Bajawa	16,738	High
Golewa	7,407	High
Golewa West	9,421	Elevation
South Golewa	10,206	Medium
Inerie	8,080	Moderate
Jerebu'u	8,213	Moderate
Riung	32,794	Moderate
Riung Barat	31,249	High
Soa	9,114	Elevation
Wolomeze	10,319	Tinggi
Subdistrict	**Hazard**	
	Area (Ha)	**Class**
Ngada Regency	**166.517**	**Height**

The analysis results show that there are 8 subdistricts classified as high risk and 4 subdistricts classified as moderate risk. The subdistricts with the largest hazard areas are Riung and Riung Barat. The majority of earthquake hazards in Ngada Regency are classified as high risk, covering an area of 166,517 hectares.

4. Drought

Drought hazard assessment was conducted using climate parameters with

from 1981 to 2016. The analysis of these parameters resulted in hazard area and hazard class, which can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.27. Drought Hazard Potential by Subdistrict in Ngada District

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	9,240	Height
Bajawa	13,736	High
North Bajawa	16,738	High
Golewa	7,407	High
Golewa West	9,421	Elevation
South Golewa	10,206	High
Inerie	8,080	Elevation
Jerebuu	8,213	High
Riung	32,794	High
Riung Barat	31,249	Elevation
Soa	9,114	Moderate
Wolomeze	10,319	Moderate
Ngada Regency	**166,517**	**High**

Based on the table above, there are 10 subdistricts classified as high and only 2 subdistricts classified as medium. Similar to earthquake hazards, Riung Subdistrict and Riung Barat Subdistrict have the largest hazard areas classified as high. Results

This indicates that the majority of drought hazards are classified as High, covering an area of 166,517 hectares.

5. Extreme Weather

Extreme weather hazards are determined by several parameters that influence the impact of such hazards. The parameters used include land openness, slope gradient, and annual rainfall. These parameters are then processed and analyzed to determine the hazard area and hazard class. The results of this analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.28. Potential Extreme Weather Hazards by Sub-district in Ngada District

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	1,834	Height
Bajawa	3,904	High
North Bajawa	10,011	High
Golewa	2,359	High
Golewa West	2,453	High
South Golewa	481	Elevation
Inerie	262	Height
Jerebu'u	119	Height
Riung	9,270	Elevation
West Riung	7,232	High
Soa	7,772	Height
Wolomeze	1,585	High
Ngada Regency	**47,182**	**Height**

The analysis results indicate that all sub-districts in Ngada Regency are classified as having a high risk of extreme weather hazards. Bajawa Utara Sub-district has a hazard area of 10,011 hectares, making it the largest sub-district, followed by Riung Sub-district with a high potential. The majority of extreme weather hazards are classified as High risk, covering a hazard area of 47,182 hectares.

6. Landslides

Landslide hazards are determined by several physical parameters related to topography and soil characteristics. These parameters

include slope gradient and landslide susceptibility zones, which are further broken down into physical data such as slope direction, slope length/shape, topographic class, soil type, soil depth, and rainfall data. These parameters are then processed to produce analysis results in the form of hazard area extent and hazard classes, which can be viewed in the following table:

Table 2. 29. Potential for landslides by subdistrict in Ngada Regency

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	7,069	Moderate
Bajawa	9,224	High
Bajawa North	6,461	Medium
Golewa	4,439	High
Golewa West	6,287	Elevation
South Golewa	8,453	Elevation
Inerie	7,389	High
Jerebu'u	7,689	High
Riung	22,983	Medium
Riung Barat	22,456	Moderate
Soa	1,247	Moderate
Wolomeze	8,196	Medium
Ngada Regency	**111,894**	**High**

The analysis results show that there are 6 subdistricts classified as high risk and 6 subdistricts classified as moderate risk. Riung and Riung Barat subdistricts have the largest hazard areas classified as moderate risk, while the largest hazard area classified as high risk is in Golewa Selatan subdistrict. The majority of landslide hazards are classified as high risk, covering an area of 111,894 hectares.

7. Volcanic Eruptions

The active volcanoes in Ngada Regency include Mount Inerie, Inielika, and Ebulobo, each with varying hazard potentials depending on the characteristics of their parameters. The parameters used to assess volcanic eruption hazards include flow zones

and fallout zones. The results of the analysis of these parameters, in the form of hazard area and hazard class, can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.30. Volcanic Eruption Hazard Potential of Mount Ebulobo

District	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Golewa	101	Low
South Golewa	691	Low
Soa	2	Low
Ngada Regency	794	Low

Table 2. 31. Volcanic Eruption Hazard Potential of Mount Inelika

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Bajawa	2,704	Low
North Bajawa	2,133	Moderate
West Golewa	21	Low
Soa	562	Moderate
Wolomeze	5	Low
Ngada Regency	5,425	Moderate

Table 2. 32. Volcanic Eruption Hazard Potential of Mount Inerie

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	787	Low
Bajawa	3,355	High
Golewa West	1,613	Low
Inerie	5,597	Low
Jerebu'u	2,785	High
Ngada Regency	14,137	Height

Based on the table above, the extent of the hazard area from the eruptions of Mount Inerie, Inelika, and Ebulobo is shown per affected sub-district. The extent of the hazard area is influenced by the vulnerability of the region, as assessed by the study parameters. For

the Bajawa and Jerebu'u subdistricts, the hazard potential caused by these three volcanoes is classified as High due to the dynamic nature of the population and the high level of activity in the vicinity of these subdistricts, particularly Bajawa, which is the capital of Ngada Regency and has a very busy economy and a relatively dense population compared to other subdistricts. The summary of hazard assessments by sub-district determines the total hazard area for Ngada Regency. Overall, the volcanic eruption of Mount Ebulobo has a potential hazard area of 794 hectares, classified as Low. Mount Inelika has a potential hazard area of 5,425 hectares, classified as Moderate. Mount Inerie has a potential hazard area in Ngada Regency of 14,137 hectares, classified as High.

8. Forest and Land Fires

The danger of forest and land fires is identified by utilizing influential parameters. These parameters include forest and land types, climate, and soil types. The results of the analysis obtained from processing the parameter data produce the area of danger and hazard classes, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. 33. Forest and Land Fire Hazards

Subdistrict	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	4,982	Moderate
Bajawa	2,873	Moderate
Bajawa North	7,442	Moderate
Golewa	1,908	Moderate
Golewa West	4,020	Moderate
South Golewa	5,204	Moderate
Inerie	4,534	Moderate
Jerebu'u	5,036	Moderate
Riung	28,985	Moderate
Riung Barat	30,370	High
Soa	650	Moderate
Wolomeze	9,810	Medium
Ngada Regency	105,814	High

Based on the analysis of the table above, it is known that almost all subdistricts are classified as moderate risk, except for the subdistrict of

Riung Barat is classified as a high-risk area. The Riung Barat subdistrict, which is classified as high-risk, has a hazard area of 30,370 hectares. Although nearly the entire subdistrict is classified as moderate risk, the majority of the hazard area remains in the high-risk category with a hazard area of 105,814 hectares.

9. Tsunami

Tsunami hazards are assessed through several physical parameters that influence the impact of hazards. These parameters include land use, slope gradient, and coastline. The analysis results obtained from the processing provide information on the hazard area and hazard class, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.34. Tsunami Hazard by Sub-district in Ngada District

Sub-district	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	36	Height
Golewa South	168	Height
Inerie	117	Height
Riung	1,714	Height
Ngada Regency	2,363	Height

The analysis results in the table above show that only 4 districts are classified as high risk, while the other districts are not included in the analysis because only those 4 districts are located along the coast. All four districts are classified as high risk, so the majority of the risk class is high with a total hazardous area of 2,363 Ha.

10. Extreme Waves and Erosion

Analysis of extreme wave hazards and abrasion using several parameters related to physical information on coastal and marine areas. These parameters include land use, wave height, currents, and coastline. The results of the analysis obtained from processing the parameter data show the hazard area and hazard class, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. 35. Potential Hazard of Extreme Waves and Erosion

District	Hazard	
	Area (Ha)	Class
Aimere	383	Moderate
Golewa South	429	Medium
Inerie	426	Moderate
Riung	1,085	High
Ngada Regency	2,323	Height

The results of the analysis in the table above show that three subdistricts are classified as moderate risk, and one subdistrict is classified as high risk, while the other subdistricts do not appear in the analysis because only these four subdistricts are located on the coast. The three districts are classified as moderate, but Riung District is classified as high due to its extensive hazard area, resulting in the majority of the hazard class being high with a total hazard area of 2,323 hectares.

2.1.5. Demography

Demographic changes are one of the main challenges in regional development today. The population or human resources (HR) is one of the key assets for development, alongside natural resources, knowledge, and technology. In other words, the population is a crucial foundational asset in achieving development goals. To realize " " ( ) and " berkelanjutan" (century), a high-quality population is essential. Only with a quality population can the diverse potential of natural resources be utilized appropriately, efficiently, and sustainably. The presence of healthy, intelligent, and morally upright human resources is the guarantee of a region's future.

The population or community is the central focus of development ( ) The page becomes important because the role of the population is essentially as both the subject and object of development. The size, composition, quality, and distribution of the population will influence

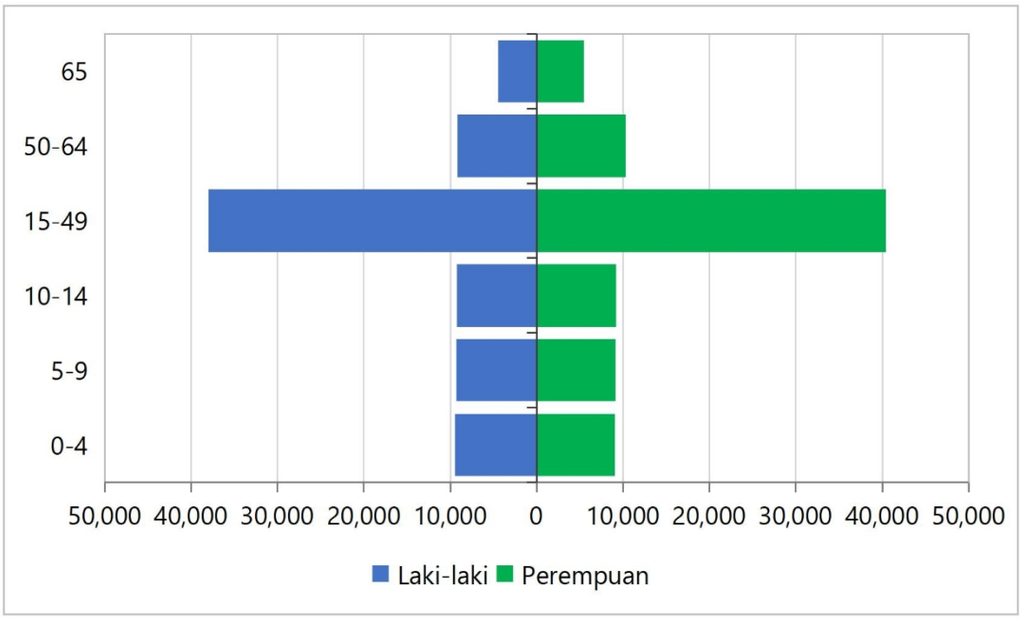
spatial structure, social activities, and development policies. A large population with rapid growth but low quality will slow down the achievement of an ideal balance between population quantity and quality with the increasingly limited natural carrying capacity and environmental capacity. All aspects of development are correlated and interact with existing population conditions, making demographic information strategically important in policy-making. Therefore, population analysis is essential to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of development planning as expected.

No	Kecamatan	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
		Laki-laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Total	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Total
1	Aimere	4.647	4.937	9.584	4.764	5.128	9.892	4.900	5.217	10.117	4.979	5.308	10.287	5.055	5.397	10.452
2	Jerebuu	3.127	3.656	6.783	3.119	3.691	6.810	3.178	3.722	6.900	3.202	3.753	6.955	3.221	3.782	7.003
3	Inerie	3.583	4.054	7.637	3.243	3.716	6.959	3.280	3.718	6.998	3.277	3.722	6.999	3.273	3.721	6.994
4	Bajawa	19.328	19.870	39.198	19.365	20.171	39.536	19.840	20.443	40.283	20.084	20.722	40.806	20.316	20.989	41.305
5	Golewa	8.948	9.403	18.351	9.570	10.203	19.773	9.867	10.408	20.275	10.053	10.619	20.672	10.234	10.824	21.058
6	Golewa Selatan	5.171	5.526	10.697	4.658	5.031	9.689	4.725	5.049	9.774	4.737	5.068	9.805	4.745	5.083	9.828
7	Golewa Barat	4.900	5.174	10.074	4.836	5.175	10.011	4.943	5.232	10.175	4.991	5.290	10.281	5.036	5.344	10.380
8	Bajawa Utara	4.532	4.690	9.222	5.018	5.261	10.279	5.226	5.421	10.647	5.378	5.586	10.964	5.530	5.751	11.281
9	Soa	6.748	7.098	13.846	6.682	7.120	13.802	6.832	7.202	14.034	6.902	7.286	14.188	6.968	7.365	14.333
10	Riung	7.450	7.623	15.073	7.130	7.391	14.521	7.250	7.435	14.685	7.285	7.479	14.764	7.313	7.519	14.832
11	Riung Barat	4.292	4.137	8.429	4.368	4.265	8.633	4.487	4.334	8.821	4.554	4.405	8.959	4.618	4.474	9.092
12	Wolomeze	2.891	2.908	5.799	3.070	3.126	6.196	3.173	3.199	6.372	3.243	3.273	6.516	3.313	3.346	6.659
Total		75.617	79.076	154.693	75.823	80.278	156.101	77.701	81.380	159.081	78.685	82.511	161.196	79.622	83.595	163.217

Table 2.36. Population by Subdistrict

The population of Ngada District in 2019, according to the 2020 BPS publication, was 163,217 people, with a population density of 101 people per square kilometer. The highest population was in Bajawa Sub-district, accounting for 25.31%, followed by Golewa at 12.90%. The subdistrict with the smallest population proportion is Wolomeze Subdistrict, accounting for 4.08% of the total population of Ngada. In general, the population of Ngada Regency in 2019 was predominantly female, with a percentage of 51.22% female and 48.78% male.

Figure 2.2. Population Pyramid of Ngada District in 2019



Furthermore, when analyzed according to population composition based on age structure, in 2019, the population was dominated by the 15-65 age group or the productive age group. The dependency ratio of the non-productive age group on the productive age group over the past five years ranged from 69.30% in 2015, 68.59% in 2016, 67.92% in 2017, and in 2018.

In 2018, the figure was 67.34%, and in 2019, it was 66.79%, meaning that on average, every 100 productive residents must support 67 non-productive residents. Considering this development, this condition represents a significant potential related to human resources in Ngada District; provided that the increasing number of productive residents possesses good quality, thereby ensuring high productivity.

2.2. Community Welfare Aspects

The success of development implementation from the community welfare aspect can be seen from the achievement of indicators in three aspects: Focus on Welfare and Economic Equality, Focus on Social Welfare, and Focus on Arts, Culture, and Sports.

2.2.1. Focus on Welfare and Economic Equity

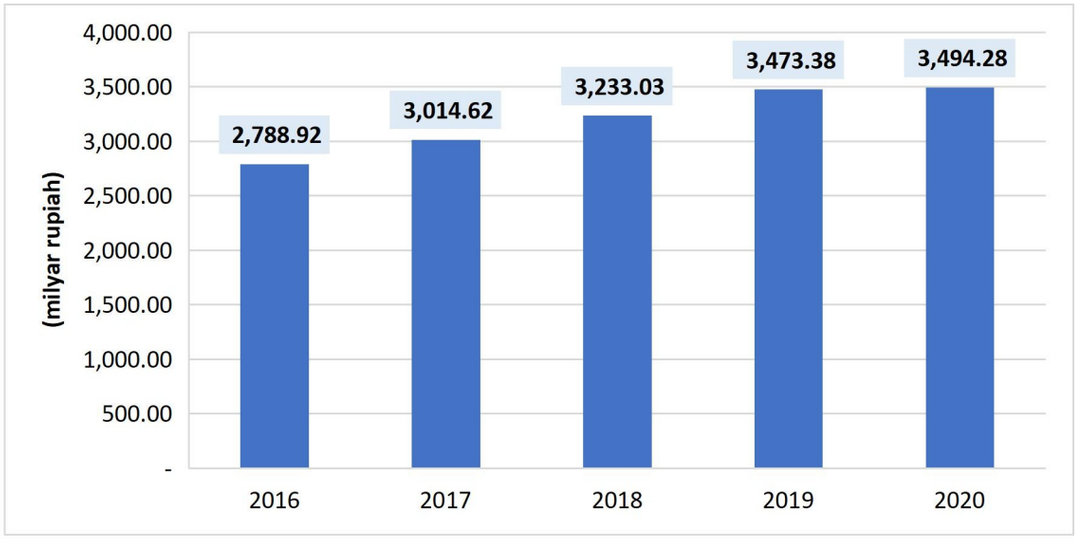
Performance analysis of the Focus on Welfare and Economic Equity was conducted on indicators influencing economic growth, inflation rate, per capita regional domestic product (PDRB), and poverty.

2.2.1.1. Growth of Regional Domestic Product

Regional Domestic Product (RDP) is one of the indicators used to assess the economic condition of a region during a specific period, calculated based on 17 strategic sectors and published annually. RDP is still considered an important indicator in determining the direction and success of development, both at the national and regional levels. GRDP is calculated using current prices (prices in the year of calculation) and constant prices (prices in the base year of calculation) to see the income generated from business fields (sectoral) and from the use side.

The development of GRDP at current prices (ADHB) in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019 shows positive growth. In 2016, the ADHB of Ngada Regency was Rp 2,788.92 billion and continued to increase until 2020 to Rp 3,494.28 billion, although the increase tended to slow down compared to previous years. The details can be seen in the graph below.

Graph 2.3. Development of the GDP at Current Prices of Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020



Source: 2021

The economic structure formed by the value added created by each economic sector reflects the extent to which a region depends on the productive capacity of that sector. During the 2016-2020 period, the economic structure of Ngada Regency was dominated by five categories of economic sectors, namely agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; public administration, defense, and mandatory social security; construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and financial and insurance services, with an average contribution of over 6 percent. This can be seen from the role of each economic sector in the formation of Ngada Regency's GRDP.

The largest contribution to the formation of Ngada Regency's GRDP in 2020 came from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, reaching 34.28 percent, an increase of 0.13 percent compared to 2019. Next, the contribution of the Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security sector was 20.69 percent, an increase of 0.81 percent, followed by the Construction sector at 12.15 percent, a decrease of 1.12 percent compared to 2019. The decline in the contribution of the Construction sector in 2020 was due to budget reallocation and refocusing policies to address the impacts of

the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a decline in production activities in the construction sector.

Table 2. 37. GRDP at Current Prices by Industry in Ngada Regency (Billion Rupiah), 2016-2020

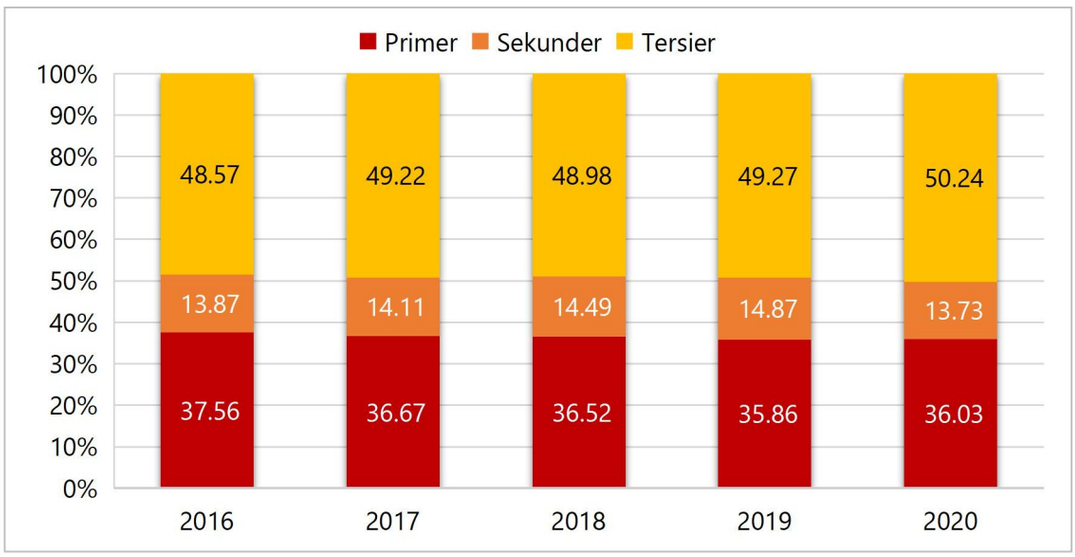
Economic Sector	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	R	%	R	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
A - Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	996.52	35.73	1,052.07	34.9	1,124.26	34.77	1,186.30	34.15	1,197.85	34.28
B- Mining and Quarrying	50.98	1.83	53.52	1.78	56.47	1.75	59.19	1.70	61.17	1.75
C - Manufacturing	40.11	1.44	43.81	1.45	47.15	1.46	50.92	1.47	50.05	1.43
D - Electricity and Gas Supply	1.05	0.04	1.17	0.04	1.36	0.04	1.37	0.04	1.61	0.05
E - Water Supply, Waste Management, Wastewater and Recycling	2.91	0.10	3.05	0.1	3.18	0.10	3.30	0.09	3.41	0.10
F – Construction	342.89	12.29	377.24	12.51	416.93	12.90	460.99	13.27	424.70	12.15
G- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycle	217.74	7.81	232.08	7	248.83	7.70	274.94	7.92	265.32	7.59
H - Transportation and Warehousing	128.29	4.60	140.07	4.65	149.49	4.62	160.46	4.62	152.11	4.35
I - Accommodation and Meal Provision Drinks	13	0	15.54	0	17.02	0.53	18.35	0.53	14.69	0.42
J - Information and Communication	121.61	4.36	128.89	4.28	136.39	4.22	145.73	4.20	162.01	4.64
K - Financial Services and Insurance	173.06	6.21	193.90	6.43	206.74	6.39	219.26	6.31	233.47	6.68
L - Real Estate	55.47	1.99	59.96	1.99	63.53	1.97	63.80	1.84	62.93	1.80
M,N - Business Services	1.29	0.05	1.35	0.04	1.48	0.05	1.60	0.05	1.16	0.03
O - Government Administration, Defense, and Security Mandatory Social	53	19	597.66	19.83	634.28	19.62	690.65	19.88	723.14	20.69
P - Education Services	46.98	1.68	52.50	1.74	58.52	1.81	63.73	1.83	66.68	1.91
Q - Health Services and	36.62	1.31	38.94	1.29	42.28	1.31	45.40	1.31	50.00	1.43
Business Sector	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**	
	Rp	**%**	**R**	**%**	**Rp**	**%**	**Rp**	**%**	**Rp**	**%**
Social Activities										

R,S,T,U - Other Services Other	20.85	0.75	22.85	0.76	25.12	0.78	27.39	0.79	23.99	0.69
Ngada GRDP	2,788.92	100	3,014.62	100.00	3,233.03	100.00	3,473.38	100.00	3,494.28	100.00

Source: 2021

Table 2.37 shows that the average contribution of these three business fields was relatively high compared to other business fields during the 2016-2020 period. However, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries business field experienced a downward trend in contribution each year. This condition was caused by a decrease in land area in the agriculture business field and slow growth in production value compared to other business fields.

Figure 2.4. Development of the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sectors in Relation to ADHB GDP Ngada Regency, 2016–2019



Source: Ngada Regency BPS 2021

The primary sector, particularly agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, still provides significant support to the economy of Ngada Regency despite its growth slowing down and beginning to be overtaken by the tertiary sector. The average contribution of the primary sector to Ngada Regency's Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) was 36.53 percent, the secondary sector contributed 14.22 percent, and the tertiary sector accounted for 49.26 percent during the 2016-2020 period. The role of the secondary sector is driven by the construction sector, with an average contribution of 12.63 percent, while the tertiary sector is driven by the construction sector ( ), the transportation and storage sector ( ), the accommodation and food services sector ( ), the wholesale and retail trade sector ( ), the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector ( ), and the construction sector ( ). The average contribution of the secondary sector is 14.22 percent, while the tertiary sector contributes 49.26 percent during the 2

defense and mandatory social security, as well as the wholesale and retail trade sector; vehicle and motorcycle repairs, with average contributions of 19.87 percent and 7.74 percent, respectively. This situation reflects that the economy of Ngada Regency currently remains heavily reliant on the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors.

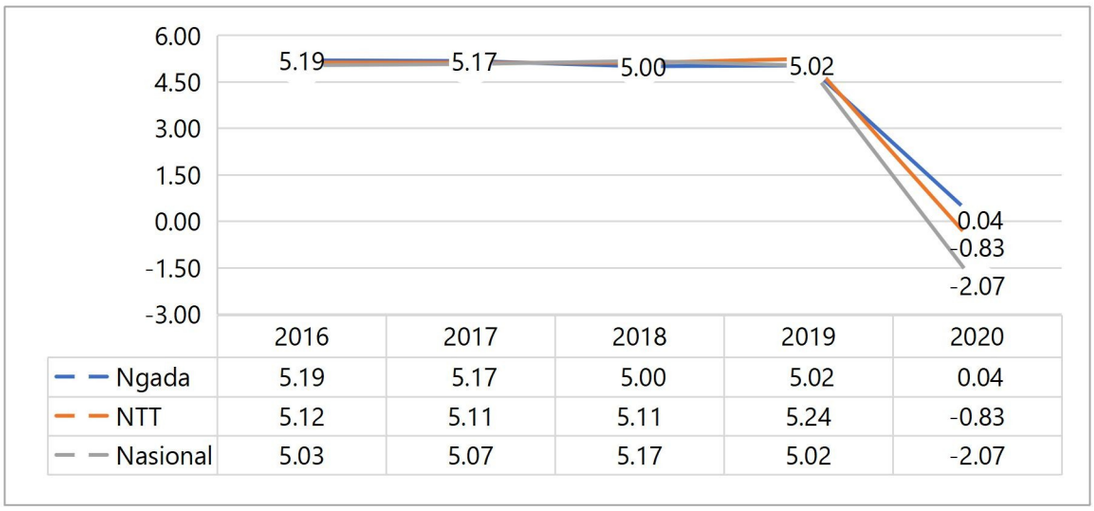
2.2.1.2. Economic Growth

Economic growth is one of the macro indicators used to assess the real performance of an economy in a particular region. The rate of economic growth is calculated based on the change in GDP at constant prices of the relevant year compared to the previous year. Economic growth can be viewed as an increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by all economic activities in a region over a one-year period. Economic growth is obtained by calculating the weighted average of 17 economic sector categories in the GRDP based on constant prices. If an economic sector plays an important role but has low growth, it can hinder overall economic growth. Conversely, if an economic sector plays an important role and has high growth, it can become a driving force in the economic growth of a region.

Economic growth is one of the macro indicators used to assess the real performance of an economy in a particular region. The rate of economic growth is calculated based on the change in GRDP at constant prices for the year in question compared to the previous year. Economic growth can be viewed as an increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by all economic activities in a region over a period of one year. Economic growth is obtained by calculating the weighted average of 17 economic sectors in the GDP at constant prices. If an economic sector plays an important role but has low growth, it can hinder overall economic growth. Conversely, if an economic sector plays an important role and

high growth, it can become a driving force in the economic growth of a region.

Figure 2.5. Economic Growth Development of Ngada District, NTT Province, and National Levels from 2016 to 2020 (%)

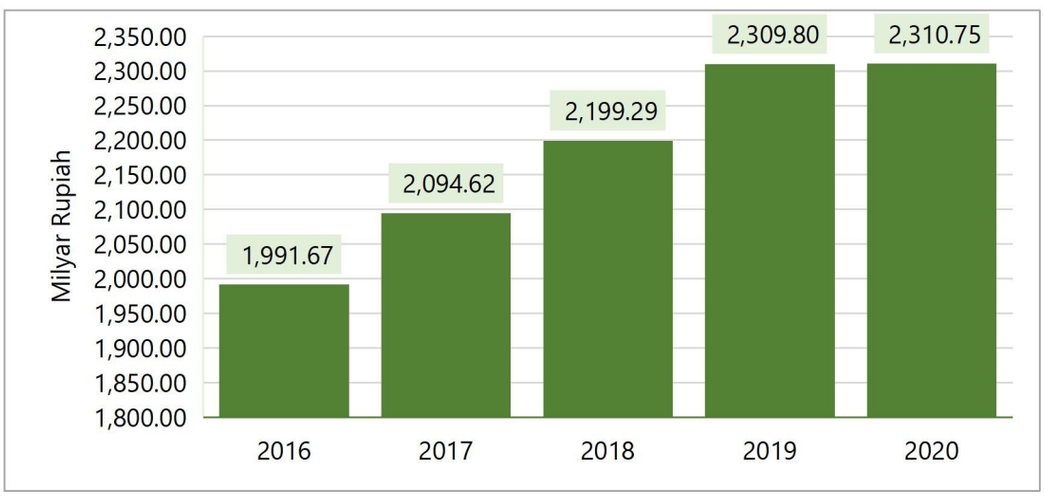


	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ngada	5.19	5.17	5.00	5.02	0.04
NTT	5.12	5.11	5.11	5.24	-0.83
Nasional	5.03	5.07	5.17	5.02	-2.07

Source: [illegible] 2021

The economic growth of Ngada Regency was in line with the growth rates of NTT Province and the national average from 2016 to 2019. In 2020, Ngada Regency's economic growth was even higher and remained positive compared to NTT Province and the national average. This was due to the continued positive growth of several economic sectors, such as the information and communication sector and the health and social services sector.

Graph 2.6. Development of Regional Domestic Product (RDP) at Constant Prices in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019



Source: [illegible] 2021

The development of the Ngada Regency Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on constant prices (ADHK) from 2016 to 2020 increased from year to year, namely in 2016 by Rp 1,991.67 billion, continuing to increase until 2020 to Rp 2,310.75 billion. However, the growth of ADHK GRDP, which also reflects the pace of economic growth in Ngada Regency, has tended to slow down, particularly in the primary sector. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further worsened the economic conditions of the community, especially in the accommodation, food and beverage, business services, and several other sectors that had previously driven economic growth in Ngada Regency.

Table 2.38. GRDP at Constant Prices by Economic Sector in Ngada Regency, 2016-2020 (in Billion Rupiah)

Economic Sector	2016		20		20		20		2020	
	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
A - Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	699.20	3.3	720.39	3.0	746.73	3.66	769.43	3.04	769.64	0.03
B - Mining and Quarrying	31.80	4.56	33.36	4.92	34.81	4.35	36.27	4.20	37.27	2.76
C - Manufacturing	27.38	4.1	28.63	4.56	29.84	4.22	31.46	5.44	30.26	(3.81)
D - Electricity and Gas Supply	0.83	13.4	0.84	0.85	0.94	12.67	0.95	0.44	1.11	17.06
E - Water Supply, Waste Management, Wastewater, and Recycling	2.41	0.73	2.48	2.92	2.54	2.57	2.61	2.73	2.68	2.71
F – Construction	259.06	5.37	283.29	9.35	308.73	8.98	328.77	6.49	303.27	(7.76)
G- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	169.54	6.27	174.71	3.05	183.98	5.30	197.18	7.17	185.48	(5.93)
H - Transportation and Warehousing	90.25	4.61	95.70	6.03	100.14	4.64	105.23	5.09	99.90	(5.07)
I - Accommodation and Food Services	9.04	6.39	9.73	7.67	10.56	8.52	11.31	7.15	9.01	(20.33)
J - Information and Communication	111.24	6.54	116.68	4.89	123.15	5.54	130.19	5.72	145.19	11.52
K - Financial Services and Insurance	116.23	10.07	125.16	7.68	130.07	3.92	134.39	3.32	143.59	6.85
L - Real Estate	38.94	5.07	41.13	5.63	42.95	4.40	43.05	0.25	42.75	(0.70)
M,N - Business Services	1.00	3.98	1.05	4.5	1.12	6.45	1.19	6.48	0.84	(29.46)
Business Sector	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**	
	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%	Rp	%
O - Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Mandatory	363.95	6.74	386.99	6.3	405.03	4.66	434.24	7.21	456.24	5.07

P - Education Services	29.81	5.54	31.68	6.26	33.52	5.82	35.69	6.46	36.59	2.52
Q - Health Services and Social Activities	26.55	3.22	27.42	3.26	28.67	4.56	30.16	5.20	31.66	4.97
R,S,T,U - Services Other	14.43	5.95	15.40	6.69	16.53	7.36	17.68	6.95	15.28	(13.57)
Ngada GRDP	1,991.67	5.19	2,094.62	5.17	2,199.29	5.00	2,309.80	5.02	2,310.75	0.04

Source: BPS, 2021

Based on constant prices of 2010, the GRDP of Ngada Regency in 2020 increased by Rp 956.3 million. This indicates that during 2020, economic growth in Ngada Regency experienced a significant slowdown compared to the previous year, reaching 4.98 percent. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the economy of Ngada Regency because eight sectors that previously contributed to economic growth with relatively high growth rates experienced a contraction.

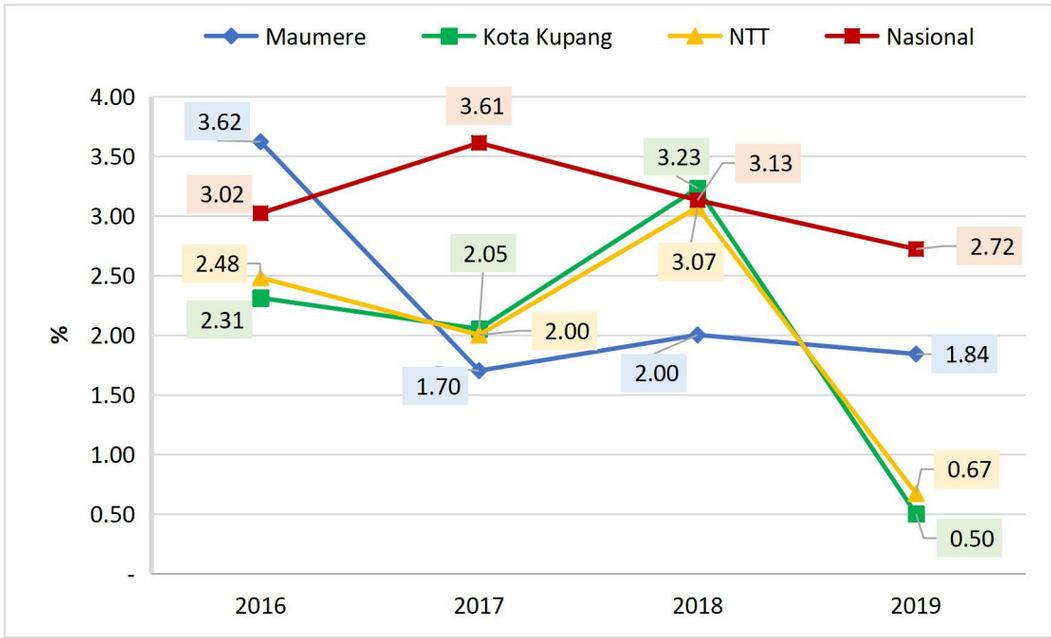
The sectors that experienced the most significant contraction include the business services sector, which decreased by 35.94 percent, accommodation and food services by 27.48 percent, other services by 20.53 percent, construction by 14.25 percent, wholesale and retail trade by 13.11 percent, transportation and warehousing by 10.16 percent, and manufacturing by 9.25 percent. These sectors were the main drivers of economic growth in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019 and were also the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This situation caused economic growth in Ngada Regency to decline to 0.04 percent in 2020.

2.2.1.3. Inflation Rate

Inflation is an indicator that shows the tendency of prices of goods and services to rise. Thus, high inflation has an

an impact on people's purchasing power for goods and services, particularly essential goods, which ultimately has a direct impact on the well-being of society. Inflation can be caused by demand-side factors ([illegible], such as an increase in the total aggregate demand or by [illegible] factors ([illegible], which are typically caused by shortages of goods or increases in production costs.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index that calculates the average change in prices of a basket of goods and services that can be consumed within a certain period of time. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the CPI is an indicator used to measure the rate of inflation. The CPI is most commonly associated with inflation, where a higher CPI value indicates a faster rate of inflation. The inflation rate for Ngada Regency is represented by Maumere City, which serves as the center of goods and services trade.



Graph 2. 7. Inflation in Maumere, Kupang City, NTT, and Nationally from 2016 to 2019

Source: [illegible] NTT

The inflation rate in Maumere showed a fluctuating trend but tended to decline during the 2016–2019 period. The inflation rate in Maumere, which served as a reference for Bajawa City in 2019, was higher than the inflation rate in Kupang City, NTT, and below the national inflation rate.

Kupang City and NTT, and below the national inflation rate. A different situation was observed in 2017–2018, where Maumere's inflation rate was lower compared to Kupang City, NTT, and the national rate.

Table 2.39. Consumer Price Index and Inflation in Maumere City from 2016 to 2019 by Expenditure Group

Kelompok Pengeluaran	IHK Desember 2016	IHK Desember 2017	IHK Desember 2018	IHK Desember 2019	Inflasi 2016 (%)	Inflasi 2017 (%)	Inflasi 2018 (%)	Inflasi 2019 (%)
Bahan Makanan	113,72	111,6	112,96	115,74	3,7	-1,86	1,22	2,46
Makanan Jadi,dll	146	149,96	154,75	158,83	7,14	2,71	3,19	2,64
Perumahan,dll	120,1	124,47	127,37	127,50	5,55	3,64	2,33	0,10
Sandang	113,04	119,32	121,83	125,23	3,7	5,56	2,1	2,79
Kesehatan	114,96	120,37	124,95	128,16	3,34	4,71	3,8	2,57
Pendidikan,dll	142,65	144,24	146,74	149,12	1,57	1,11	1,73	1,62
Traspor,dll	113,8	118	119,18	121,72	-3,44	3,69	1	2,13
Maumere	**121,86**	**123,93**	**126,41**	**128,73**	**3,62**	**1,7**	**2**	**1,84**
Kota Kupang	**129,07**	**129,96**	**135,96**	**136,64**	**2,31**	**2,05**	**3,23**	**0,50**
NTT	**128,12**	**130,68**	**134,7**	**135,59**	**2,48**	**2**	**3,07**	**0,67**
Nasional	**126,71**	**131,28**	**135,39**	**139,07**	**3,02**	**3,61**	**3,13**	**2,72**

Source: BPS NTT

In 2019, Maumere City experienced inflation of 1.8 percent, lower than in 2018 at 2.0 percent. This was triggered by rising prices in all commodity expenditure groups. According to expenditure categories, the highest inflation in 2019 was recorded in the clothing expenditure category at 2.79 percent, followed by the processed food, beverages, tobacco, and tobacco products category, which increased by 2.64 percent, and the health category at 2.57 percent.

2.2.1.4. Per Capita GRDP

Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita is the Gross Regional Domestic Product divided by the mid-year population. GRDP per capita at current prices reflects the nominal value of GRDP per capita. GRDP per capita at constant prices can reflect the real growth of per capita income in the region concerned.

The general level of community welfare can be indicated by an increase in the per capita income of a region. The higher the per capita income, the higher the level of welfare.

level of welfare. Conversely, a decrease in per capita income indicates a declining level of welfare. With the assumption that factor income and transfers flowing out (*fer*

can be demonstrated through the per capita GRDP. However, per capita GRDP cannot indicate the economic capacity of a region because the result is highly dependent on the population size as the divisor in the calculation. Per capita GRDP also cannot reflect the disparities among residents because the GRDP generated by each resident is assumed to be equal.

Table 2.40. Development of Per Capita GRDP in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

Description	20	2017	20	20	2020
GRDP Value [illegible]					
ADHB	2,788,919.74	3,014,618.68	3,233,025.30	3,473,377.16	3,494,275.32
ADHK 2010	1,991,670.73	2,094,624.40	2,199,287.59	2,309,797.58	2,310,753.88
GRDP per capita [illegible]					
ADHB	17,866.12	18,864.83	20,056.49	21,280.73	21,144.88
ADHK 2010	12,758.86	13,107.71	13,643.56	14,151.70	13,983.04
Total Population (people)	156,101	159,801	161,196	163,217	165,254
Population Growth Rate (%)	0.91	1.91	1.33	1.25	1.25

[illegible]2021

The per capita GDP of Ngada Regency based on current prices has consistently increased from 2016 to 2019, but experienced a decline in 2020. The per capita GDP was recorded to have increased to Rp 3.27 million during the 2016-2020 period. This significant increase in per capita GRDP is still influenced by inflation. Therefore, to measure real GRDP growth, per capita GRDP based on constant prices is used.

The average growth rate of Ngada Regency's per capita GRDP was 2.34 percent from 2016 to 2020. The real per capita GRDP of Ngada Regency

in 2020 decreased by Rp 168,650 from the previous year. The higher population growth in 2020 compared to PDRB growth caused a decrease in per capita PDRB, both in nominal and real terms. This condition was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected PDRB growth in the leading and potential sectors in Ngada Regency. The decline in per capita PDRB reflects a slight decline in the general welfare of the people of Ngada in 2020.

2.2.1.5. Poverty

One of the indicators used to measure the extent of poverty in Ngada Regency is the Poverty Line. The poverty line represents the minimum monthly per capita expenditure required to meet basic food and non-food needs, which distinguishes individuals as poor or not. The poverty line in Ngada Regency during the period 2017–2020 increased, accompanied by an increase in the number of poor people.

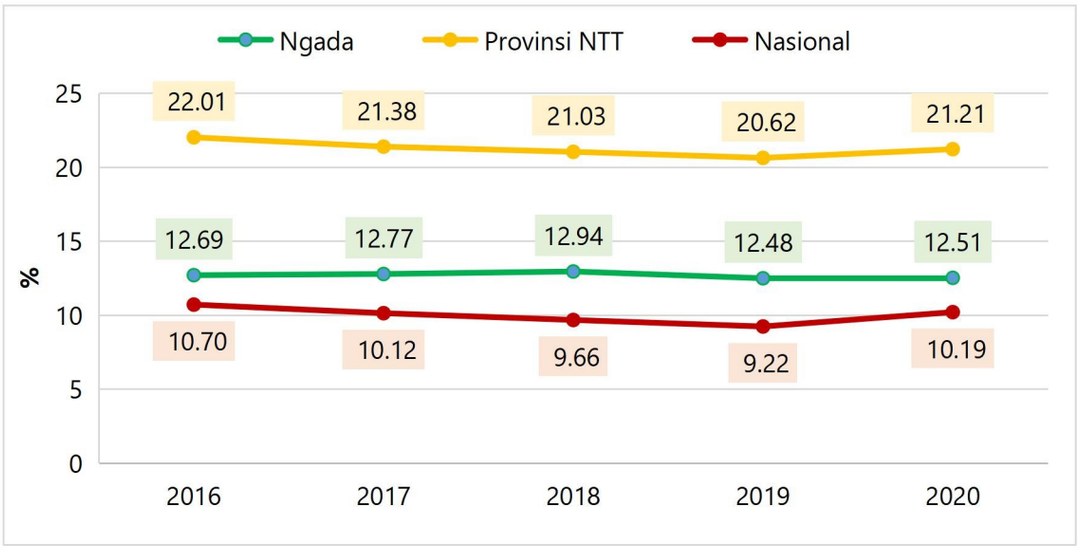
The poverty line in 2017 was Rp 315,778.00 per capita per month, and the number of poor people increased by 450 from 2016. The poverty line in 2018 was Rp 331,266.00 per capita per month, and the number of poor people increased by 580. The poverty line in 2019 was Rp 336,600.00 per capita per month, and the number of poor people decreased by 480. The poverty line in 2020 was Rp 363,531.00 per capita per month, and the number of poor people increased by 310 people. If a person's monthly expenditure per capita is below the poverty line, then that person is considered poor.

Table 2.41. Poverty Line, Number of Poor People, and Percentage of Poor People in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

Year	Poverty Line (Rp/Capita/month)	Number of Poor People (in thousands)	Percentage of Poor Population
2016	291,602	19.7	12.69
2017	315,778	20.21	12.77
2018	331,266	20.79	12.94
2019	336,600	20.31	12.48
2020	363,531	20.62	12.51

Source: BPS, 2021

There are two methods for calculating the poverty line: the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line. The Food Poverty Line is the value of minimum food expenditure equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day. The Non-Food Poverty Line, on the other hand, covers housing, clothing, education, and health needs. Poverty data from Ngada indicate that the poverty line tends to increase, one of the factors being inflation, which affects the value of money needed to meet food needs equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories.



Graph 2.8. Percentage of Poor Population in Ngada Regency, 2016-2020

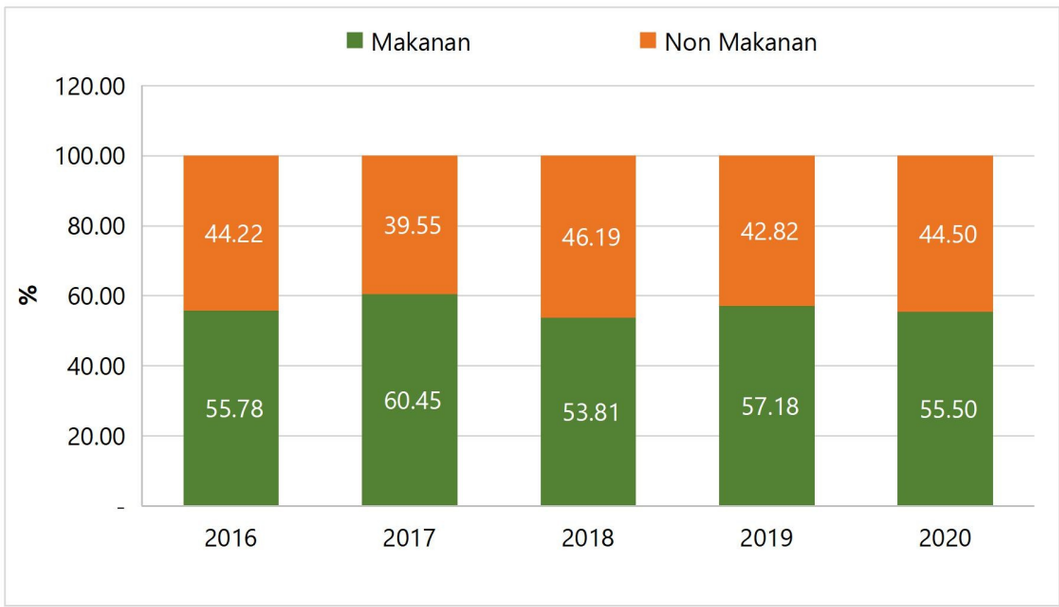
Source: BPS, 2021

The percentage of poor population in Ngada Regency shows a fairly fluctuating trend and tends to decrease. The percentage of poor population in Ngada Regency is below the percentage of poor population in NTT Province but remains higher compared to the national figure. The average decrease in the percentage of poor population in Ngada Regency reached 0.34 percent during the 2016-2020 period. The poverty rate in 2019 was the lowest compared to other years

during the 2016-2020 period, which decreased by 3.55 percent compared to 2018. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused the percentage of the poor population to increase again by 0.24 percent. The slowdown in production across various sectors led to an increase in unemployment rates, thereby driving up the number of poor people.

This decline in poverty rates can also be seen from the pattern of monthly per capita expenditure on food and non-food items. The higher the percentage of expenditure on food, the lower the level of welfare or the poorer the household. Conversely, if expenditure on non-food items such as clothing, housing, education, and health is higher, then the household is more prosperous.

Figure 2.9. Percentage of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Patterns in Ngada District



for Food and Non-Food 2016-2020

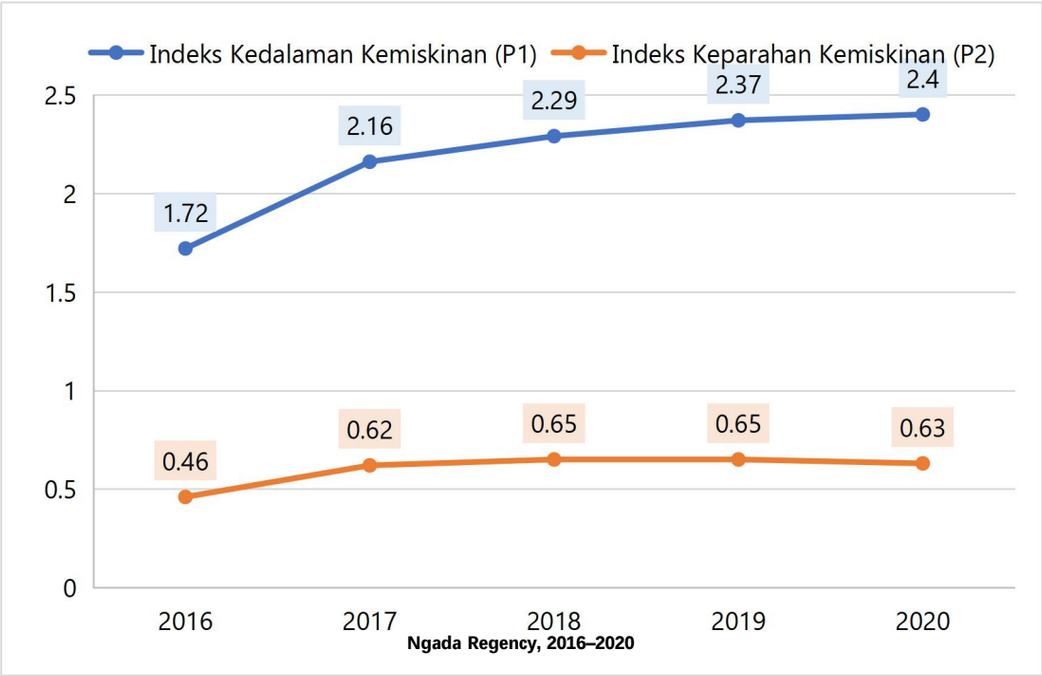
Source: 2021

The monthly per capita expenditure pattern of the population in Ngada Regency is still dominated by expenditures on food, averaging 56.54 percent from 2016 to 2020. The shift in the monthly per capita expenditure pattern tends to be fluctuating. The dominance of expenditures on food indicates that the standard of living of the population in Ngada Regency is not yet prosperous. The threshold for achieving prosperity

for this community is if per capita expenditure on food consumption is below 50 percent.

In addition to the poverty line, there are other indicators that need to be considered, namely the Poverty Depth Index and the Poverty Severity Index. The Poverty Depth Index shows the average expenditure gap between the poor and the poverty line. The higher the index value, the further the average expenditure of the poor is from the poverty line, reflecting the severity of poverty in the area. Meanwhile, the Poverty Severity Index provides an overview of the distribution of expenditure among the poor. The higher the index value, the greater the inequality in expenditure among the poor.

Figure 2.10. Poverty Depth Index and Poverty Severity Index



Ngada Regency, 2016–2020

Source: 2021

The poverty depth index and poverty severity index in Ngada Regency showed an increasing trend during the 2016-2020 period. The poverty depth index in Ngada increased significantly from 1.72 in 2016 to 2.4 in 2020. Poverty Severity Index

in Ngada Regency, which was initially 0.46 in 2016, increased to 0.63 in 2020.

Table 2.42. Poverty Depth Index and
Poverty Severity Index in Ngada and NTT from 2016 to 2020

Description	Poverty Depth Index					Poverty Severity Index				
	20	20	20	2019	20	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ngada	1.72	2.16	2.29	2.37	2.4	0.46	0.62	0.65	0.65	0.63
NTT	4.62	3.83	4.16	4.13	4.02	1.44	0.96	1.17	1.12	1.05

NTT in Figures 2020

The poverty depth and severity index of Ngada Regency generally shows lower figures compared to NTT Province. The average poverty depth of Ngada Regency is 2.19, which is 1.96 points lower than the average of NTT Province. The average poverty severity index for Ngada Regency is 0.60, which is 0.55 points lower than the NTT Province average. This indicates that the welfare of Ngada residents is better than that of NTT residents in general. This situation shows that the disparity among poor residents in Ngada Regency is smaller compared to NTT Province during the 2016-2020 period.

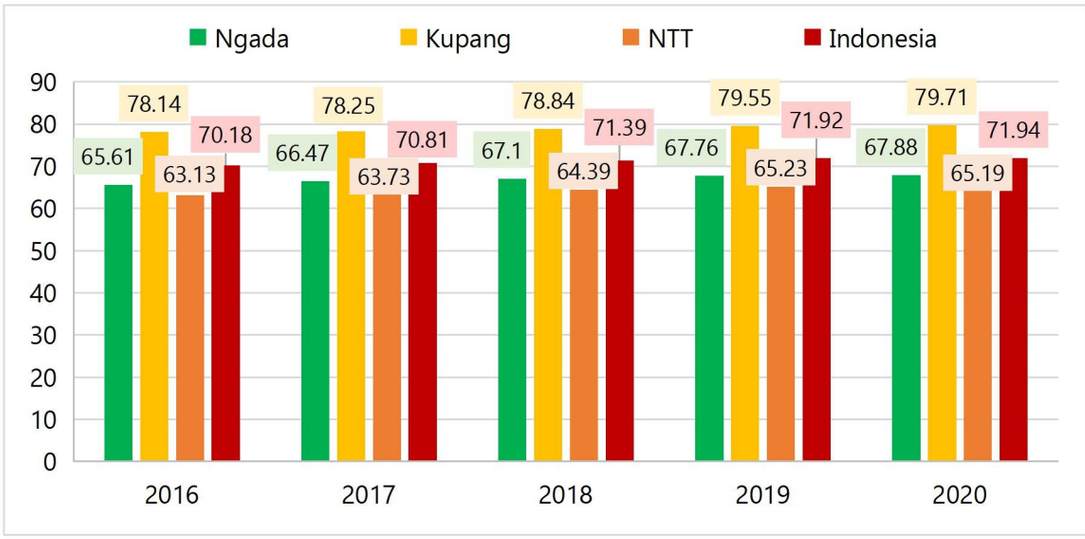
2.2.2. Social Welfare Focus

2.2.2.1. Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator for measuring the success of efforts to improve the quality of life of the population. The HDI explains how the population can access the results of development in terms of income, health, education, and so on. The HDI is composed of three (3) basic dimensions: (1) Long and healthy life; (2) [illegible] (3) Standard

life expectancy, average years of schooling, average years of schooling, and per capita expenditure.

Figure 2.11. Development of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Ngada District, Kupang City, NTT Province, and Nationally from 2016 to 2020



Source: BPS NTT Province 2020

The HDI of Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020 has increased, with the HDI of Ngada Regency in 2016 at 65.61, rising to 67.88 in 2020. This trend aligns with the provincial and national trends, which also showed annual increases. Since 2017, Ngada Regency has ranked second in NTT Province, following Kupang City, and its HDI is higher than the provincial average, as shown in Figure 2.11.

With a score of 67.85 based on this concept, the human development status in Ngada Regency is classified as moderate, meaning that development performance is relatively good. The increase in HDI can be interpreted simply as an increase in one or more HDI components, namely life expectancy, average years of schooling, and average years of schooling, as well as per capita expenditure.

Table 2.43. Components of the Human Development Index (HDI) for the Years 2016-2020

Year	2016	20	20	20	2020
AHH (Years)	67.34	67.36	67.59	67.96	68.04
AHLS (Years)	12.66	12.67	12.68	12.69	12.70
RLS (Years)	7.61	7.85	8.07	8.37	8.52
Purchasing Power (000)	8,195	8,649	8,857	8,961	8,865

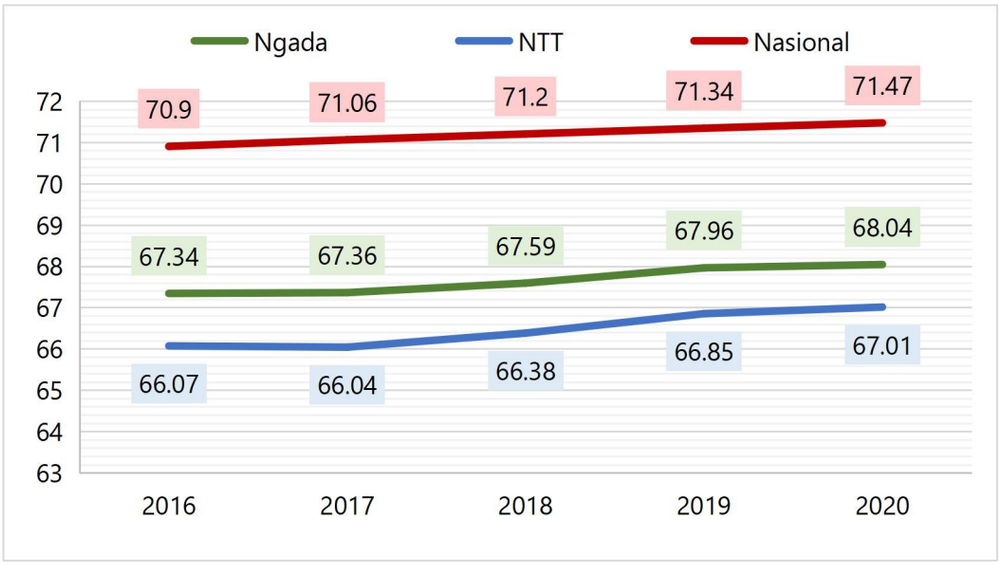
Source: BPS Province of NTT

The development of the components of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Ngada Regency is described as follows:

1. Life Expectancy (LE)

Life Expectancy, abbreviated as LE, is a figure indicating the estimated age of an individual calculated from birth. The development of LE in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020 showed an increase, rising from 67.34 years in 2016 to 68.04 years in 2020. This development is consistent with the trends in NTT Province and nationally. For more details, please refer to the following chart:

Graph 2. 12. Development of Life Expectancy in Ngada, NTT, and Indonesia from 2016 to 2020



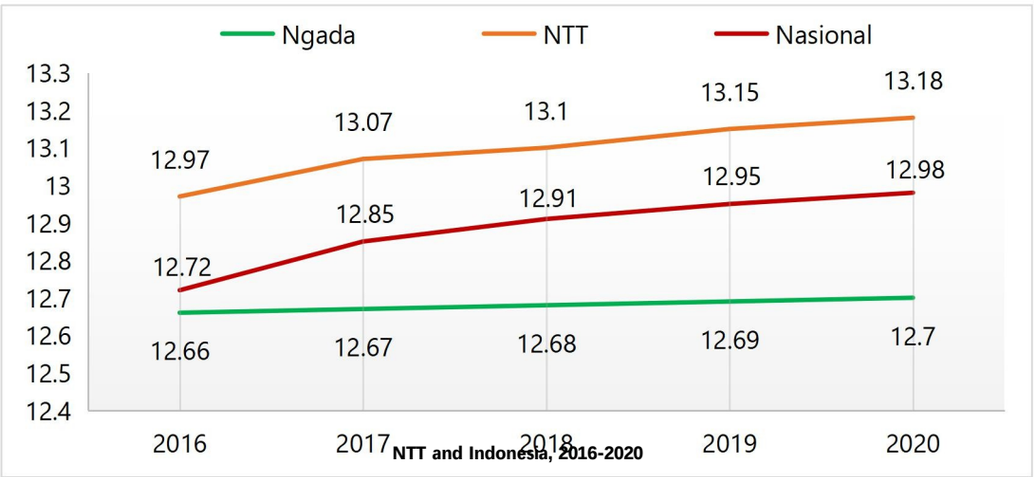
Source: BPS Province of NTT 2020

From the graph above, it can be seen that the life expectancy (LE) of the population of Ngada Regency in 2016 was 67.34. This figure indicates that children born in 2016 are expected to live an average of 67.34 years, an increase in 2020 to 68.04 years. This means that children born in 2020 are expected to live an average of 68.04 years, higher than the NTT average of 67.01 years in 2020 and lower than the national life expectancy of 71.47 years in 2020.

2. Schooling Expectancy (HLS)

The Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) is defined as the length of schooling (in years) that a child is expected to receive by a certain age in the future. EYS can be used to determine the condition of education system development at various levels. EYS is calculated for children aged 7 years and above in accordance with government policy, namely the compulsory education program. The development of EYS in Ngada Regency up to 2020 is illustrated in the following graph.

Graph 2.13. Development of the Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) in Ngada District, NTT and Indonesia, 2016-2020



Source: BPS Province of NTT 2020

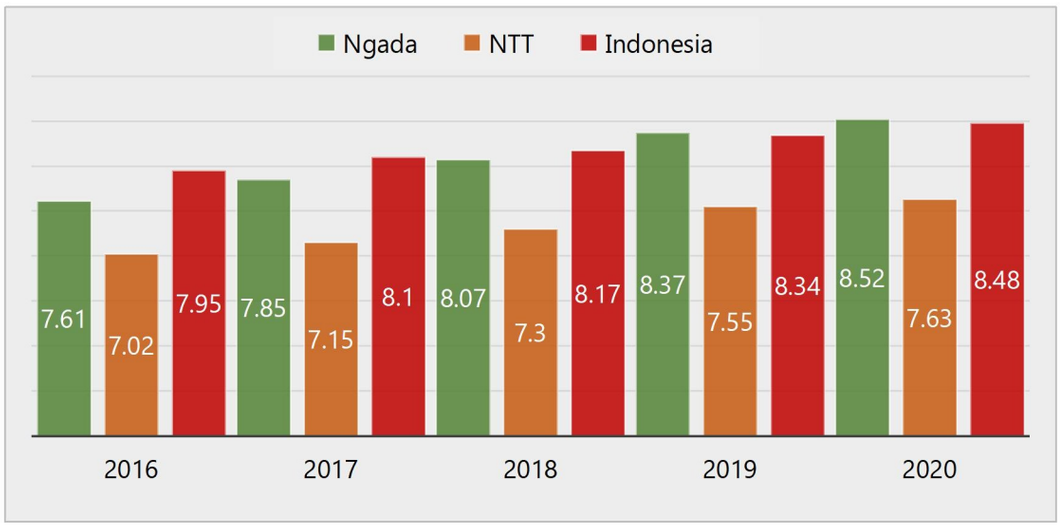
The School Life Expectancy (SLE) rate for the population aged 7 years and above in Ngada District during the period 2016 to 2020 shows a continuous increase. Over a five-year period, the ESL increased by 0.04 points, from 12.66 years in 2016 to 12.70 years in 2020. An ESL of 12.70 years means that every child aged 7 years in Ngada District has an expected length of schooling of approximately 12.70 years or until completion of senior high school.

3. Average Length of Schooling

Average Length of Schooling (ALS) is defined as the number of years spent by the population in formal education. It is assumed that under normal conditions, the average length of schooling in a region will not

decrease. The population covered by the ALE is those aged 25 years and above. ALE is calculated for those aged 25 years and above, assuming that the education process has been completed by the age of 25. The calculation of ALE for those aged 25 years and above also follows the international standards used by the UNDP. The development of the Average Length of Schooling in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020 (in years) is illustrated in the following graph:

Graph 2. 14. Development of Average Length of Schooling in Ngada Regency, NTT and Nationally, 2016-2020



Source: BPS Province of NTT 2020

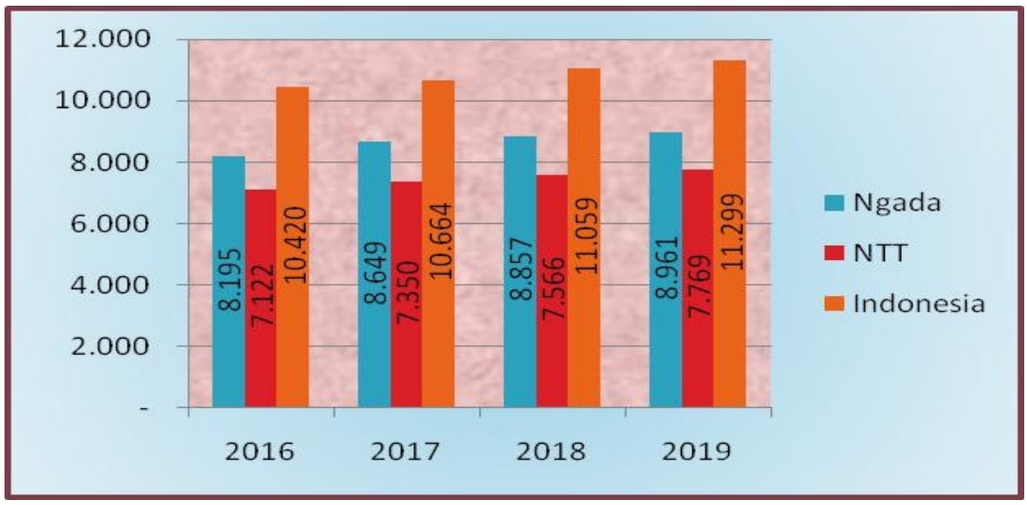
During the period from 2016 to 2020, the average length of schooling (ALS) in Ngada District increased by 0.91 points, from 7.61 years in 2016 to 8.52 years in 2020. This average length of schooling has not yet reached the target of nine years of education, which aims for all Indonesians to complete at least junior high school. With an average of 8.52 years, this means that the population of Ngada District, on average, only completes education up to the second grade of junior high school. This presents a challenge for the Ngada District Government to further improve the educational attainment of its population, at least up to the third grade of junior high school.

4. Per Capita Expenditure

Per capita expenditure is determined by the value of per capita expenditure and purchasing power parity. The average annual per capita expenditure is obtained from

Susenas Module, calculated from the provincial level to the district/city level. Per capita expenditure is made constant/real with the base year 2012=100. Purchasing power parity calculations using the new method use 96 commodities, of which 66 are food commodities and the rest are non-food commodities. The trend in purchasing power levels in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020 is illustrated in the following graph:

Figure 2.15. Development of Purchasing Power in Ngada District, NTT



and National Levels for the Years 2016-2019

Source: BPS Province of NTT 2020

From the perspective of purchasing power components, the average real consumption expenditure per capita of Ngada Regency residents also increased year by year. This indicator is used to measure the purchasing power of the population, approximated by the minimum standard needs required to achieve

The minimum amount required to live a decent life in Ngada Regency in 2016 was Rp 8.195 million per capita, increasing to Rp 8.961 million per capita in 2019, or an increase of 766 points over a period of four years.

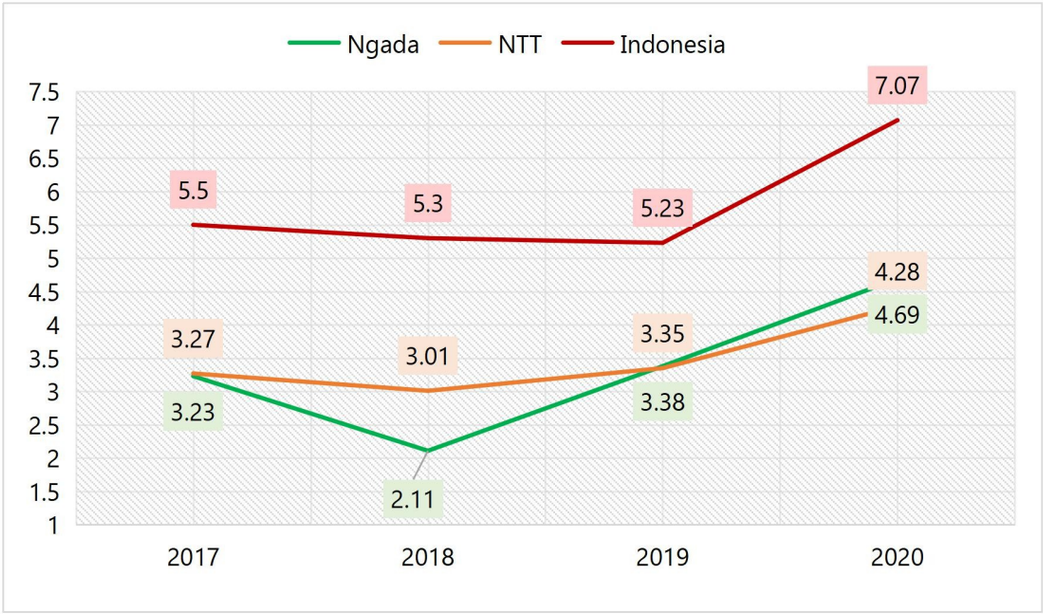
2.2.2.2. Employment

1. Open Unemployment Rate (OUR)

The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) is the percentage of the number of unemployed people relative to the labor force. The following are the data on the

Open Unemployment Rate in Ngada District compared to the provincial and national averages.

Graph 2.16. Open Unemployment Rate in Ngada Regency,



NTT Province, and National Levels from 2017 to 2020

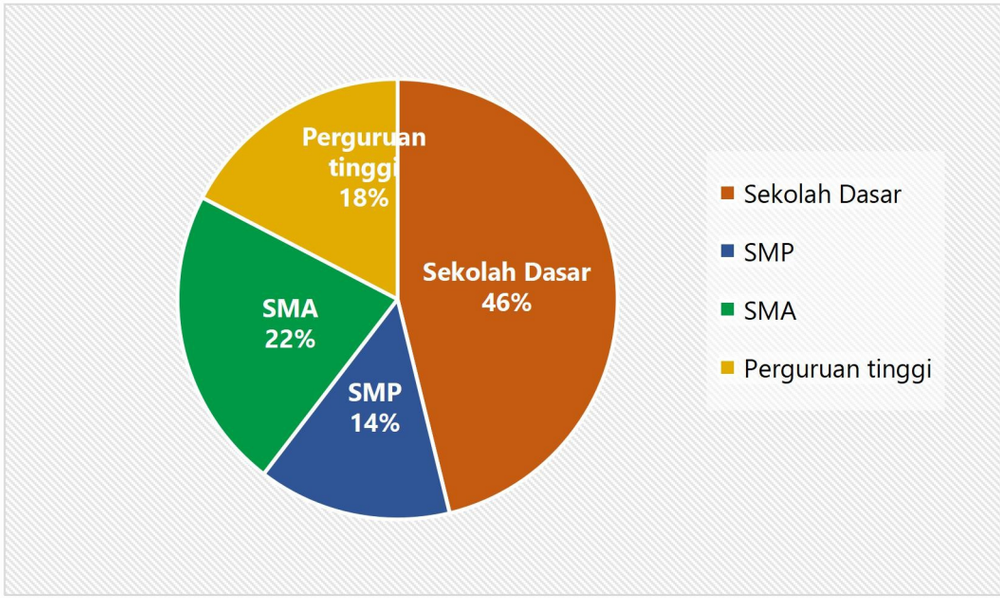
The Open Unemployment Rate in Ngada Regency experienced a decline in 2018 and then tended to increase until 2020. The Open Unemployment Rate in 2020 was 4.69%, an increase of 2.58% since 2018.

In 2020, the Open Unemployment Rate in Ngada Regency was above the NTT Province average by 0.41%, but still far below the national average. One of the factors influencing the decrease in unemployment is the increase in the number of people employed due to the expansion of job opportunities or the creation of new jobs, while the increase in unemployment may be attributed to an imbalance between the number of job opportunities and the labor force.

Of the total workforce, the majority of the population of Ngada Regency ( ) still works in the primary sector, followed by the tertiary and secondary sectors.

Although it absorbs the largest share of the labor force, economic growth in the agricultural sector has not significantly impacted labor force growth.

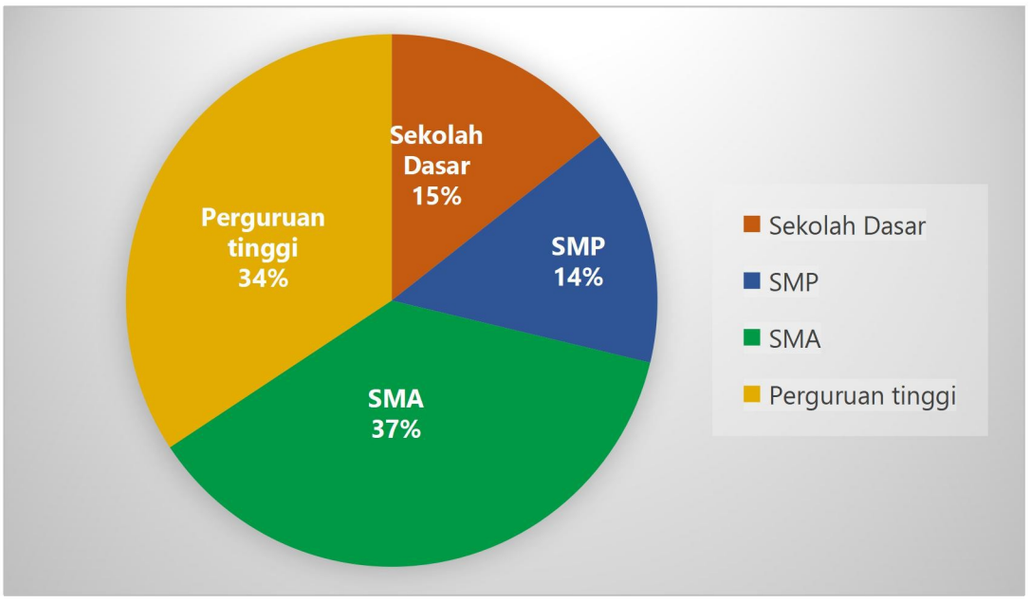
Graph 2.17. Population aged 15 and above who are employed according to the highest level of education completed in 2020



Source:Ngada in Figures 2021

The proportion of the highest level of education completed by the workforce in 2020, as shown in Figure 2.18, is still dominated by workers with an elementary school education (46%). This condition is one of the factors contributing to the low productivity of the primary sector in Ngada Regency's GDP, as well as the underdevelopment of the agriculture-based secondary sector.

Figure 2.18. Unemployed population aged 15 and above by highest level of education completed in 2020



Source:Ngada in Figures 2021

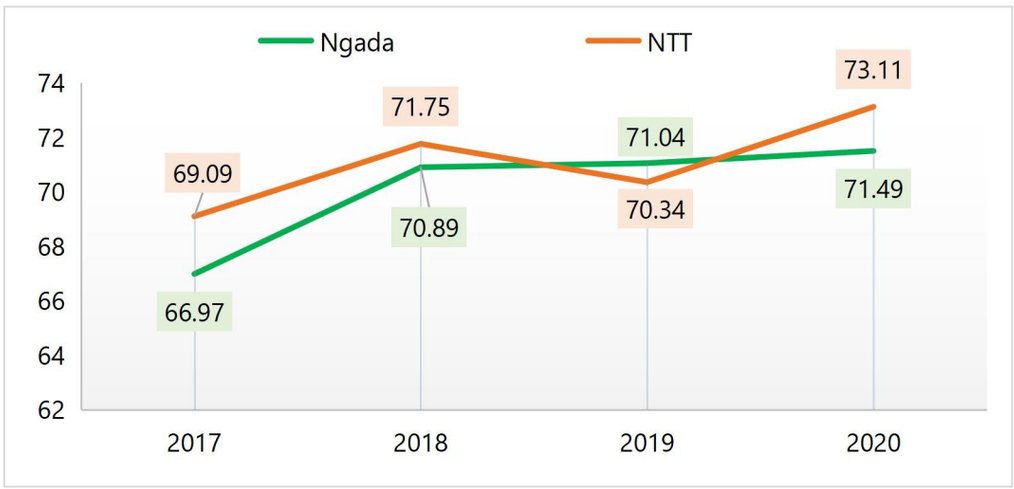
Of the total population aged 15 years and above who are unemployed according to their highest level of education in Ngada District, the majority are high school graduates (37%) and university graduates (34%), compared to junior high school graduates (14%) and elementary school graduates (15%). This indicates that there is a significant number of potential workers with qualifications and competencies that have not yet been absorbed by the labor market. Meanwhile, the proportion of unemployed elementary school graduates is lower because many of them work as farmers, which keeps them from being unemployed.

2. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the percentage of the labor force relative to the working-age population. The purpose of the LFPR is to identify the percentage of the working-age population actively engaged in economic activities in a given area. The LFPR serves as an indicator to measure the level of active labor force participation in economic activities.

For more details, please refer to the graph below:

Graph 2. 19. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Ngada District and NTT Province, 2017-2020



Source: BPS, 2021

The LPR in Ngada Regency continued to increase from 2017 to 2020, with a total increase of 4.52. This trend differs from that of NTT Province, which experienced fluctuating development. However, in 2020, the LPR of NTT Province was higher than that of Ngada Regency, with a difference of 1.62.

3. Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is the ratio of the number of people aged 15 and above who are employed to the labor force. Detailed data is presented in the following table

Table 2.44. Number of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Main Activity

Main activity in the past week				
Labor force	70,081	75,407	76,849	83,865
Employed	67,819	73,815	74,252	79,931
Unemployed	2,262	1,592	2,597	3,934
Not in the labor force	34,565	30,959	31,321	33,451
School	13,220	12,315	9,929	8,385
Managing the neighborhood association	14,923	11,895	15,157	18,566
Others	6,422	6,749	6,235	6,500
Total	209,292	212,732	216,340	234,632

The employment rate in Ngada District in 2020 was 95.30%. In other words, in 2020, 95.30% of

the labor force had employment opportunities, while the remaining 4.7% were still seeking employment or unemployed.

2.2.3. Focus on Arts, Culture, and Sports



The development of art in Ngada Regency has seen significant progress and is now able to compete with other regions in NTT and Indonesia. The development of art in Ngada is closely tied to the cultural influences of the community. Art
Traditional art forms such as dance, crafts, and
Currently, there are several traditional and mo
music groups, bamboo and coconut sh
accessories/trinkets made from woven fabric, as well as crafts woven from palm and pandanus leaves. In terms of marketing, there is still a significant need for attention and cross-sectoral collaboration, particularly in promotion and sales venues. Enhancing the capacity of group members and providing ongoing support for the groups remains a priority.

The Bajawa or Bhajawa ethnic group is one of two ethnic groups inhabiting Ngada Regency in Central Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The other ethnic group is the Riung ethnic group. These two ethnic groups have different socio-cultural backgrounds. Their customs, traditions, and languages are very different. Among the Bajawa ethnic group, various traditional ceremonies related to the human life cycle, from birth to death, are still practiced to this day. The Ngada community is a society that highly values the culture and customs that have been passed down and inherited through generations.

2.2.3.1. Funeral Ceremony

The Bajawa people view death as "dewa da enga or Nitu da niu." Dewa is the good power above (Dewa Zeta) that

gives life and death. Nitu is an evil force below (nitu zale) that can forcibly take a person's life. Therefore, among the Bajawa people, there are two types of death: a) Mata Ade: Death due to natural causes or illness. The funeral ceremony consists of the following stages: Roko (washing and dressing the body), Basa Peti (making the coffin), Koe Gemo (digging the grave), Gai Boko (carrying the body to the grave), Pa'i (comforting the family for three nights), and Ngeku (a feast) marked by the slaughter of pigs, horses, or buffaloes. b) Mata Golo: Unnatural death caused by accidents, suicide, or homicide. The burial ceremony involves the following processes: Pa'i Api (guarding the body), Tau Tibo (ceremony to determine the cause of death), Keo Rado (cleansing ceremony), Tane (burial of the body), and Se Lau Kora (disposal of all used items toward the setting sun).

2.2.3.2. Coming-of-Age Ceremony

For the Bajawa community, adulthood is marked by marriage. To reach the stage of marriage, several stages must be passed.

a) Beti tei tewe and moni neni, the introductory stage between men and women usually takes place during the Reba (thanksgiving) traditional ceremony.
b) Beku mebhu tana tigi, the male side adapts to the girl's family.
c) Beret ere oka pale: the male party comes to propose to the girl.
d) Idi nio manu: the groom's family accompanies the bride to her home, bringing gifts.
e) Zeza or Sui tutu maki Rene: Zeza is the culmination of the process of sanctioning the union of a woman and a man to live together as husband and wife. In the traditional language, this is called Lani seli'e, Te'e setoko (sleeping on one pillow and one mat).

2.2.3.3. Ceremony of building and entering the traditional house

For the Bajawa community, the traditional house symbolizes the strength between men and women. Men are symbolized by "Lasu Wisu" and

Women are symbolized by "Lia Loki." The meeting between Lasu Wisu and Lia Loki makes the traditional house strong.

There are three types of traditional houses (Sa'o Meze): saka pu'u (main house), Sa'o Saka Lobo (house accompanying the main house), and several sa'o pibe or dai (other traditional houses belonging to the tribe). There are many stages or processes involved in building and maintaining traditional houses, which must always be carried out by each tribe, contributing significantly to the economic life of the community.



2.2.3.4. Reba

Reba is a traditional New Year celebration held by each village around the capital of Ngada District, Bajawa. This festival is held annually as a form of gratitude for the agricultural harvest that can be reaped each year.

Additionally, in Ngada Regency, there are 14 historical cultural sites, namely:

1) Old Langagedha Village, 2) Old Wogo Village, 3) Old Gizi Village, 4) Old Belu Village, 5) Maghilewa Traditional Village, 6) Riung Old Mosque Site, 7) Riung Old Church Site, 8) Tadjo Old Church Site, 9) Gurusina Traditional Village Site, and this village was burned down on August 13, 2018, and has since been restored, with the process proceeding very quickly. 10) Traditional Village Site of Bena, 11) Traditional Village of Wogo Baru,

12) Traditional Village of Tololela, 13) Historical Site of Matamenge, 14) Traditional Village of Belaraghi.

In relation to the preservation of Ngada culture, there is significant potential in art and culture that supports development, namely:

1. The Ja'i dance, an original dance of the Ngada people from the Bajawa ethnic group, has become popular among all segments of Ngada society and throughout NTT Province.
2. Traditional wind instrument Bomberdom
3. The Matamenge site in Mengeruda village has attracted the interest of archaeologists and anthropologists from around the world for research. The National Archaeology Research Center (Puslit Arkenas) team, along with a geological team from Bandung and researchers from Australia, discovered several elephant fossils at the Matamenge site in Mengeruda village, Soa District, Ngada Regency. The ancient fossils include scapula (shoulder blade) fossils, RIB (rib) fossils, tusk fossils, pelvis (hip bone) fossils, vertebrae (backbone) fossils, and several other significant findings pointing to evidence of human life. These discoveries are crucial for advancing scientific knowledge about the prehistoric era in Flores.

The development of youth and sports, which are of interest to the younger generation, must be accompanied by strong personalities and character. The mindset and spirit to continuously improve oneself through healthy competition must be continuously encouraged. In developing young people



must be equipped with knowledge and experience to stand as visionary youth (capable of generating intelligent ideas) to elevate the dignity, honor, and sovereignty of the nation at the international level.

Youth development is carried out by providing facilities to meet the needs for developing entrepreneurial spirit and independence through youth empowerment centers. Youth development is also conducted in rural areas to inspire young people to become drivers of development. In efforts to provide entrepreneurial skills, training programs and initiatives to foster innovation in business are implemented. It is hoped that in the future, young people will not only rely on formal employment as workers or employees but will also be able to develop independent businesses that can withstand shocks and competition.

In the field of sports, there are talents in football, athletics, and Pencak Silat that have achieved regional recognition, such as being the runner-up in the Eltari Memorial Cup in 2017 and bringing honor to Ngada in the Nusantara League in 2016, where they also finished as runners-up and participated in the National League 3 Competition in 2019.

2.3. Public Services

The general condition of development in the public service sector reflects the implementation of development efforts over a specific period, encompassing both mandatory and optional services.

2.3.1. Focus on Mandatory Services Related to Basic Services

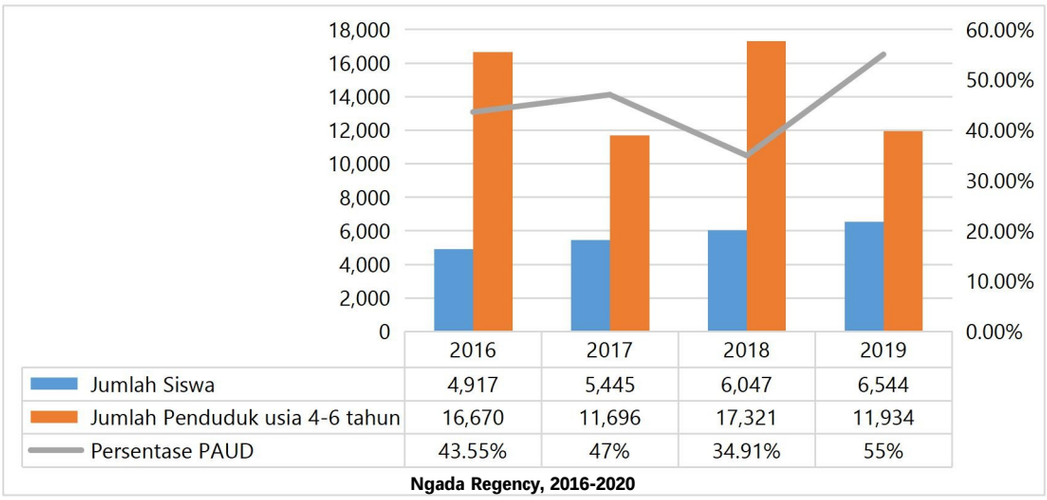
2.3.1.1. Education

The performance of education services in Ngada Regency includes early childhood education, nine-year basic education, aspects of teaching and non-teaching staff, and infrastructure facilities as described below:

1. Early Childhood Education

Early Childhood Education (PAUD) is a place for nurturing children up to six years of age. The purpose of PAUD is to provide educational stimulation to support physical and mental growth and development, enabling children to be prepared for the next level of education. The performance achievements of PAUD student participation in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 have been fluctuating. However, overall there has been an increase, as shown in the following table:

Graph 2. 20. Achievement of Early Childhood Education Indicators / Kindergarten



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Siswa	4,917	5,445	6,047	6,544
Jumlah Penduduk usia 4-6 tahun	16,670	11,696	17,321	11,934
Persentase PAUD	43.55%	47%	34.91%	55%

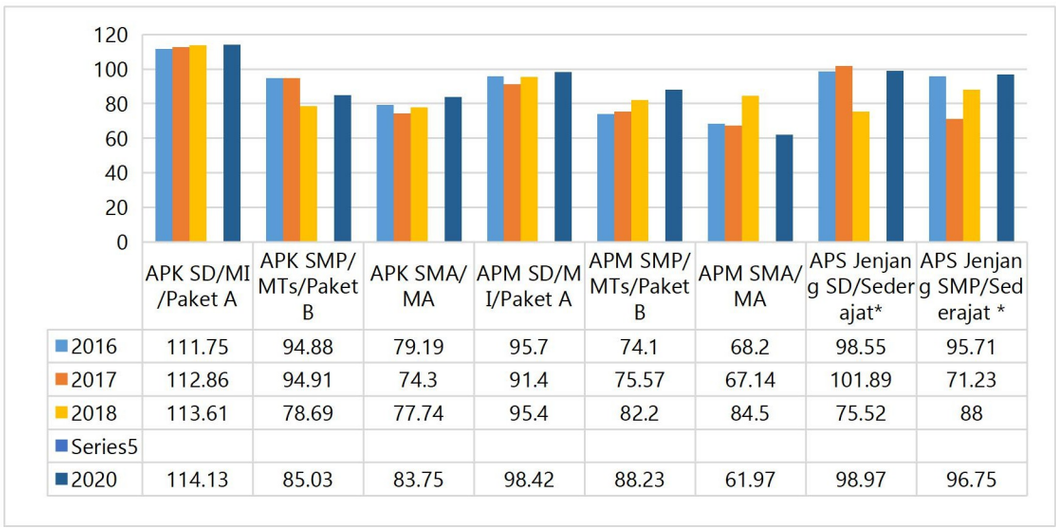
Ngada Regency, 2016-2020

The data above shows that although the number of people aged 4-6 years fluctuates, the number of PAUD students continues to increase. Similarly, the percentage of PAUD continues to increase to 55% in 2019. This indicates that population participation and accessibility to PAUD services are improving.

2. Nine-Year Basic Education

At the nine-year basic education level, several indicators such as APK, APM, and APS can be used to assess educational performance, particularly from the accessibility dimension. The achievement of these indicators is shown in the table below:

Graph 2. 21. Achievement of APK, APM, and APS Indicators in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020



	APK SD/MI /Paket A	APK SMP/ MTs/Paket B	APK SMA/ MA	APM SD/MI/Paket A	APM SMP/ MTs/Paket B	APM SMA/ MA	APS Jenjang SD/Sederajat*	APS Jenjang SMP/Sederajat *
2016	111.75	94.88	79.19	95.7	74.1	68.2	98.55	95.71
2017	112.86	94.91	74.3	91.4	75.57	67.14	101.89	71.23
2018	113.61	78.69	77.74	95.4	82.2	84.5	75.52	88
Series5								
2020	114.13	85.03	83.75	98.42	88.23	61.97	98.97	96.75

Source:

The performance of basic education from 2016 to 2019 has continued to improve, with the APK for elementary schools (SD/MI) increasing from 103.2% in 2016 to 105.1% in 2019. This increase was driven by the large number of children outside the age range for elementary schools (SD/MI) who were enrolled in SD/MI. For example, children over 12 years old who are still enrolled in SD/MI or those under 7 years old who have already enrolled in SD/MI. Similarly, the APK for junior high schools (SMP/MTs/Paket B) also showed a steady increase, rising from 79.74% in 2016 to 106.4% (over 100%) in 2019. These data indicate that there are still many students enrolled in each level of education that do not align with the age requirements for that level, primarily due to not meeting the age criteria for enrollment or delays in completing their studies at a particular level, such as repeating a grade or dropping out of school.

During the same period, the achievement of the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) generally fluctuated for elementary/MI and junior high/MTS education levels.In 2019, the APM for elementary schools reached 92.37%, a decrease compared to 2016, which was 95.7%, meaning that 4.3% of the population aged 7-12 years were still not enrolled in elementary schools (SD/MI). Meanwhile, for the junior high school (SMP/MTs/Paket B) level, the APM has continued to increase from 2016 to 2019. However, both SD/MI and SMP/MTs have not yet achieved a 100% APM. This situation is still a " " issue that requires

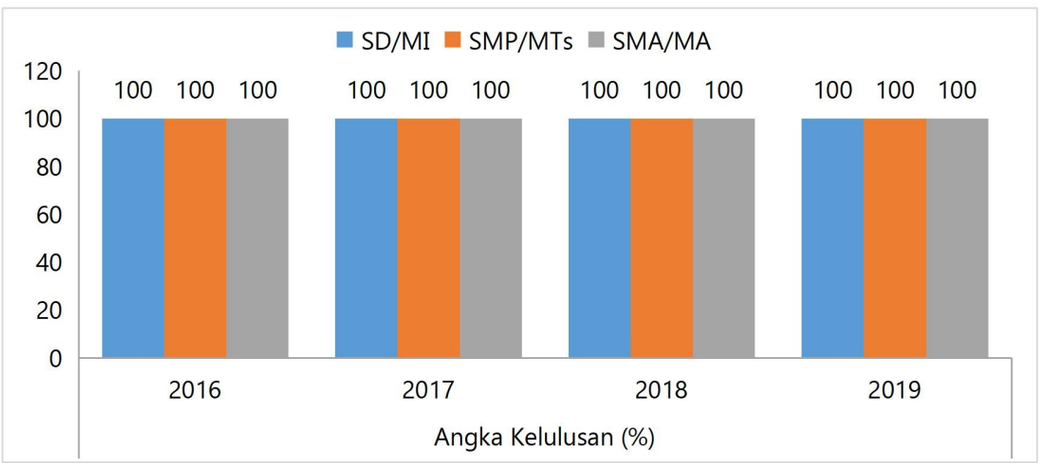
government attention through programs that can promote the completion of compulsory basic education.

Furthermore, the School Participation Rate (APS) for the 2016-2019 period at the SD/MI level showed an upward trend, increasing from 98.55% to 102.9%. Conversely, the APS for the SMP/MTs level showed a downward trend, decreasing from 95.71% to 86.8% during the same period. The decline in the APS rate at the secondary education level for students aged 13-15 years is attributed to several factors, including population migration, and students continuing their education outside the Ngada Regency but still registered in the population records and listed as residents of Ngada Regency.

- **Graduation Rate**

One of the educational indicators reflecting the quality of the teaching and learning process is the Graduation Rate. The Graduation Rate for elementary schools (SD/MI), junior high schools (SMP/MTs), and senior high schools (SMA/MA/SMK/MA) in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 shows optimal achievement. This means, as illustrated in the graph below, the graduation rate reached 100%. Data on graduation rates for all levels of education during the period 2016 to 2019 are presented in the following table:

Graph 2.22. Percentage Achievement of Graduation Rate Indicators



in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019

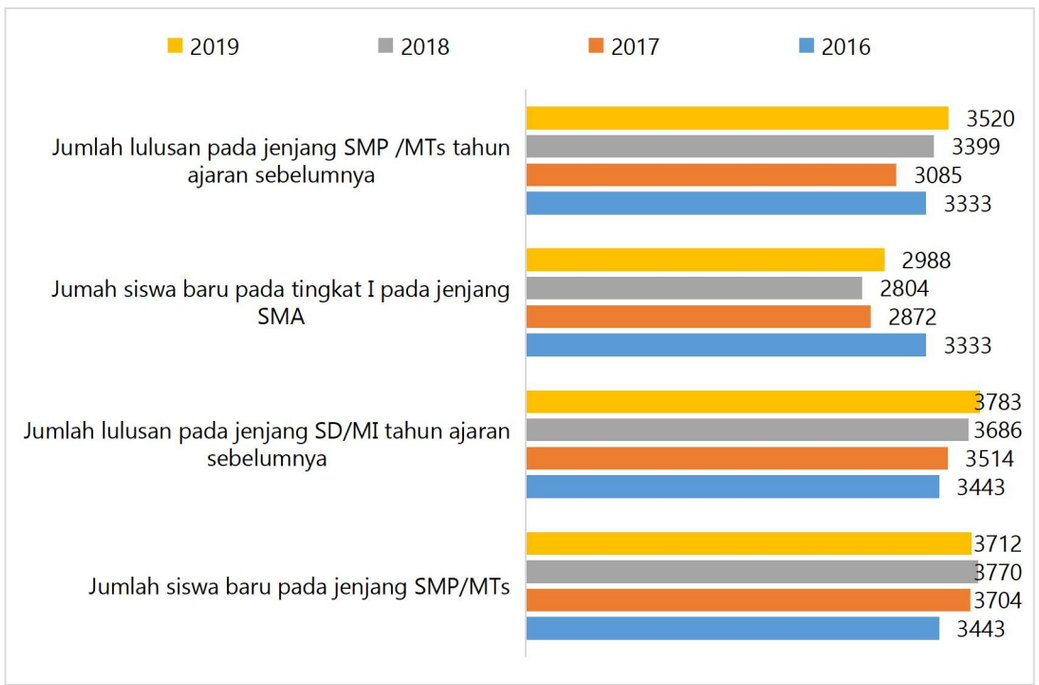
The high graduation rate of students at all levels of education is used as a basis for policy decisions to maintain these achievements in the coming period.

However, this high graduation rate must also be compared with the average graduation score as an indicator of student achievement.

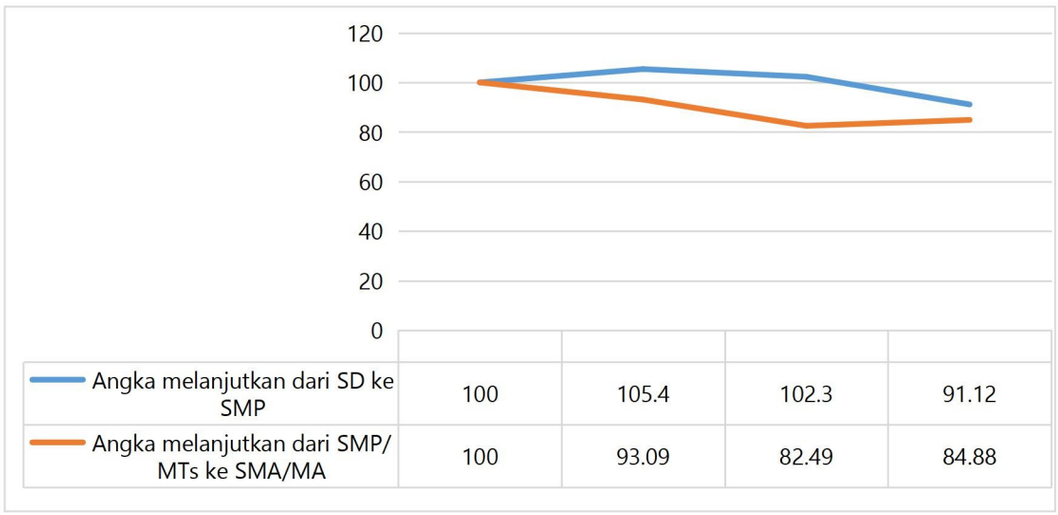
- **Continuation Rate**

The number of students continuing their education from elementary school (SD/MI) to junior high school (SMP/MTs) from 2016 to 2019 has continued to increase. Conversely, the number of students continuing from junior high school (SMP/MTs) to senior high school (SMA/MA) has continued to decline, reaching 100% in 2016 based on the number of new junior high school (SMP/MTs) students and the number of students who graduated from elementary school (SD/MI), which was 3,333 students. Meanwhile, the enrollment rate at the same level in 2019 was only 91.12%, based on 3,712 new students at the junior high school/MTs level and the number of students who graduated from the senior high school/MA/vocational school level in 2019, which was 84.88%. When compared to the school continuation rate from the elementary school (SD/MI) level to the junior high school (SMP/MTs) level in 2019, it was lower than in 2016.

Graph 2.23. Achievement of the Indicator for the Number of Students Continuing Their Education in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019



Graph 2. 24. School Continuation Rates in Ngada District, 2016-2019



The decline in the continuation rate is attributed to several factors, including low interest in schooling, inadequate family economic conditions, and insufficient efforts by schools to encourage students' interest in learning. Additionally, the high number of students from Ngada District continuing their education in other districts or even other provinces also contributes to the decline in the continuation rate. The decline in the continuation rate has become a concern for the government to improve the quality of education by assigning teachers with appropriate qualifications and continuing to provide assistance to underprivileged families in the form of educational scholarships.

3. Educators and Educational Staff

Educational achievements in terms of teaching and education personnel can be seen from the dimensions of quantity and qualifications based on the highest level of education attained. In terms of quantity, these achievements can be seen from the teacher-student ratio, which is the number of teachers based on their level of education per 10,000 students. This ratio indicates the availability of teaching staff and measures the ideal number of students per teacher to ensure quality instruction. The teacher-student ratio in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 is presented in the following table:

Table 2.45. Teacher-Student Ratio, Average Students per Teacher, and Average Students per School in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019

No	Year	Elementary/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah			Junior High School/MTs			Teacher-to-Student Ratio		Average Teacher/Student		Average students/school	
		School	Teacher	Student	School	Teacher	Student	Elementary School/MI	Junior High School/MTs	Elementary School/MI	Junior High School/MTs	Elementary/MI	Junior High School/MTs
1	2016	179	1,702	22,718	58	938	10,816	749	867	13	12	127	186
2	2017	173	1,631	21,941	58	779	8,516	743	915	13	11	127	147
3	2018	172	1,427	20,867	60	741	8,677	684	854	15	12	121	145
4	2019	164	1,452	19,463	63	794	8,403	746	945	13	11	119	133

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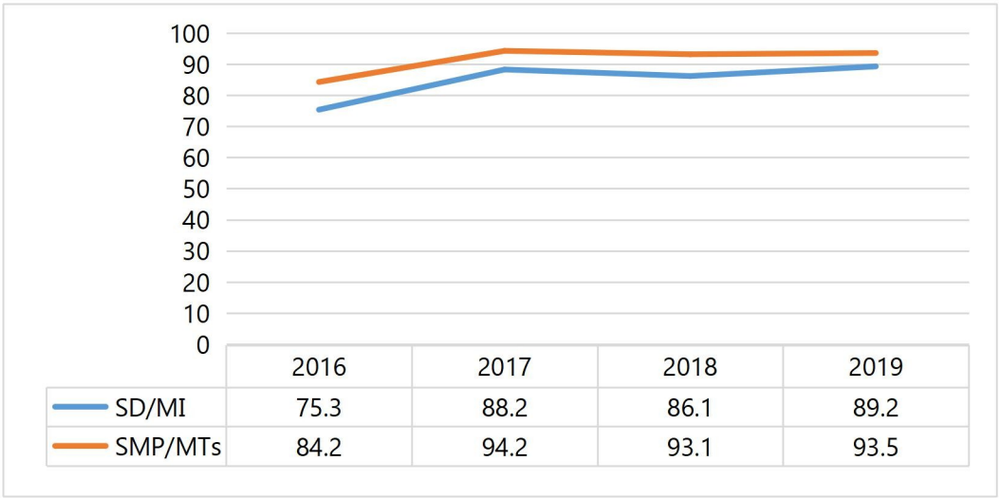
The table above shows that the teacher-student ratio for elementary schools (SD/MI) was 749, with an average of 13 students per teacher for elementary schools and 11 students per teacher for junior high schools in 2019. In the same year, the average number of students per school was 119 for elementary schools and 133 for junior high schools. In calculating this ratio, the number of teachers and the number of school-age students (ages 7–12 and 13–15) were considered. In 2016, at the elementary school level, every 10,000 students were taught by 749 teachers, in 2017 by 743 teachers, in 2018 by 684 teachers, and in 2019 by 746 teachers. Meanwhile, at the junior high school level, in 2016, there were 867 teachers for every 10,000 students, in 2017 there were
915 teachers, in 2018 there were 854 teachers, and in 2019 there were 945 teachers.

The difference in the number of teachers between the elementary school and junior high school levels is influenced by the fact that there are more elementary schools and elementary school students than junior high schools. Based on Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 17 of 2017, Article
(24) that the ideal number of students in a class for elementary schools is at least 20 and at most 28, while the ideal number of students for junior high schools is at least 20 and at most 32. Considering the teacher-to-student ratio in both elementary and junior high schools in Ngada District, which is still below the standard of 1:13 for elementary schools and 1:12 for junior high schools, the recruitment of teachers should be limited in the future. Instead, efforts should be focused on improving the academic quality of teachers through relevant education programs tailored to their specific duties. In accordance with Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation No. 51 of 2018, schools operated by the government are prohibited from increasing the number of class groups or adding new classrooms.

In addition to the above indicators, teacher competence has become one of the main priorities in improving the quality of educational services. As shown in the table below, the percentage of teachers meeting the S1/D-IV qualification requirement is as follows:

Both elementary school/MI teachers and junior high school/MTs teachers have continued to improve year after year. During the 2016-2019 period, there was a decline in 2018, even though the previous year had seen a twofold increase. This decline could be due to several factors, such as teachers with bachelor's degrees/DIV qualifications retiring or transferring to other positions.

Graph 2.25. Percentage of Teachers Meeting SI/D-IV Qualifications in Ngada District, 2016-2019



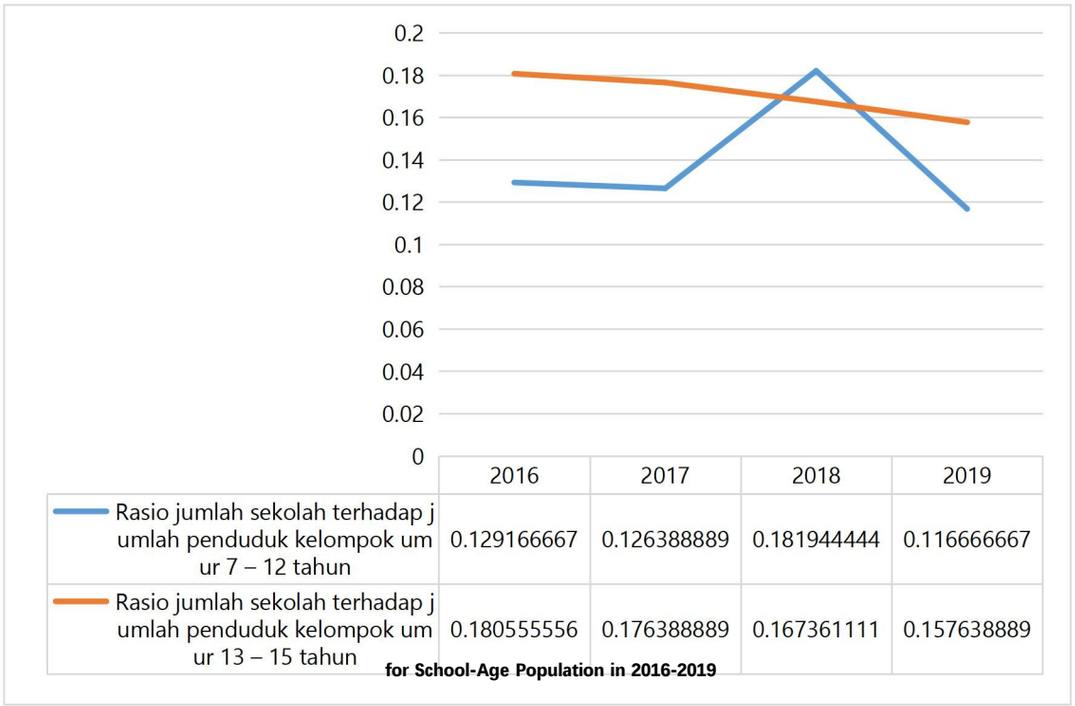
	2016	2017	2018	2019
SD/MI	75.3	88.2	86.1	89.2
SMP/MTs	84.2	94.2	93.1	93.5

Source:

Despite the increase, teacher qualifications at the elementary and junior high school levels remain below 95%, necessitating serious attention to raise them. This is crucial as a prerequisite for improving the quality of education.

The school availability ratio is the number of schools at the primary education level per 10,000 school-age population. This ratio indicates the extent to which schools can accommodate the entire school-age population. The school availability ratio relative to the school-age population for the years 2016-2019 is presented in the following table:

Graph 2. 26. Achievement of School Availability Ratio Indicators



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rasio jumlah sekolah terhadap jumlah penduduk kelompok umur 7 – 12 tahun	0.129166667	0.126388889	0.181944444	0.116666667
Rasio jumlah sekolah terhadap jumlah penduduk kelompok umur 13 – 15 tahun	0.180555556	0.176388889	0.167361111	0.157638889

for School-Age Population in 2016-2019

During the period 2016-2019, the number of elementary schools continued to increase, but the number of school-age children aged 7-12 years in 2019 decreased to 19,855, while the number of schools increased to 183. Meanwhile, the number of junior high schools/MTs in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 continued to increase, both in terms of the number of schools and the number of students aged 13-15 years.

2.3.1.2. Health

The performance of health services can be measured by several process-oriented indicators, such as the availability of health facilities and infrastructure, human resources in the health sector, and achievements in [illegible] indicators.

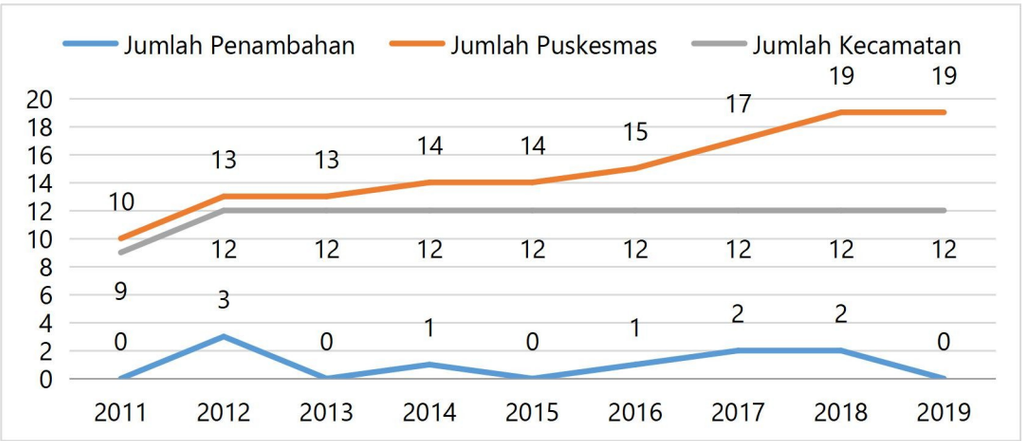
1. Health Facilities and Infrastructure

Some indicators that can be observed from the facilities and infrastructure aspect include the ratio of community health centers (Puskesmas) and other health facilities.

- **Ratio of Community Health Centers (Puskesmas), Health Posts (Pustu), and village health facilities per capita**

Puskesmas (Community Health Centers) are health care facilities that provide community health services and individual health care at the primary level, with a focus on preventive and promotive health efforts in their service areas. The number of Puskesmas in Ngada District has continued to increase from 10 units to 19 units by 2019. This number includes 5 inpatient Puskesmas and 14 outpatient Puskesmas spread across 12 sub-districts, with a Puskesmas coverage rate of 158% compared to the number of sub-districts. This coverage indicates that 6 sub-districts have 1 Puskesmas, 1 sub-district (the district capital) has 3 Puskesmas, and 5 sub-districts each have 2 Puskesmas.

Graph 2.27. Number of Additional Health Center Facilities in Ngada District from 2011 to 2019



The increase in the number of community health centers (puskesmas) is carried out in accordance with an analysis of health service needs, such as the topography of residential areas, population size, and the size of the subdistrict. For example, Riung District currently has t w o Puskesmas: Riung Puskesmas and Rawangkalo Puskesmas. The work areas of the Puskesmas are determined based on the topography of Riung District. Rawangkalo Puskesmas serves residents living in mountainous areas, while Riung Puskesmas serves residents in coastal areas. The coastal and beach areas are separated by a protected forest. In the subsequent development of the Integrated Health Service ( ), the Integrated Health Service ( ) at in 2020 includes the development of the Integrated Health Service ( ) 1

The health center is also serving the coastal population of Riung Bagian Timur.

Table 2. 46. Ratio of Health Centers and Village Health Facilities (Pustu, Polindes, Poskesdes) per Population in Each Sub-District in 2019

No	District	Number of Health Centers (Units)	Number of Residents in 2019 (People)	Ratio of Health Centers per Population	Number of Villages /Subdistricts	Number of Health Facilities in Villages (Health Posts, Community Health Centers, Village Health Posts)	Ratio of Health Facilities in Villages per Population
1	Aimere	1	1	1: 10,452	1	8	1: 1307
2	Jerebuu	2	7,003	1: 3,502	12	10	1: 700
3	Inerie	1	6,994	1: 6,994	10	9	1: 777
4	Bajawa	3	41,305	1: 13,768	22	17	1: 2430
5	Golewa	2	21,058	1: 10,529	16	10	1: 2106
6	South Golewa	2	9,828	1: 4,914	12	11	1: 891
7	West Golewa	1	10,380	1: 10,380	1	8	1: 1229
8	North Bajawa	1	11,281	1: 11,281	11	12	1: 940
9	Soa	1	14,333	1: 14,333	14	6	1: 2389
1	Riung	2	14,832	1: 7,416	16	15	1: 989
11	West Riung	2	9,092	1: 4,546	10	10	1: 909
12	Wolomeze	1	6,659	1: 6,659	8	5	1: 1,332
	Regency	19	163,217	1: 8,590	151	121	1: 1,349

In 2019, there were 19 community health centers (Puskesmas) in Ngada District serving 163,217 residents, with a ratio of 1:8,590 residents. The ratio of health centers per sub-district varies by sub-district, with an average of 1 health center serving 4,000 to 10,000 residents. However, some sub-districts require health center development, such as Soa Sub-district, where 1 health center serves 14,333 residents.

From the table above, it can also be seen that the ratio of health facilities in villages ranges from 1 facility serving 700 residents in Inerie Subdistrict to the highest ratio of 1 village health facility serving 2,400 residents in Bajawa Subdistrict. The provision of health facilities in villages takes into account the topography of the village, so that villages located near the subdistrict center/Puskesmas do not have village health facilities.

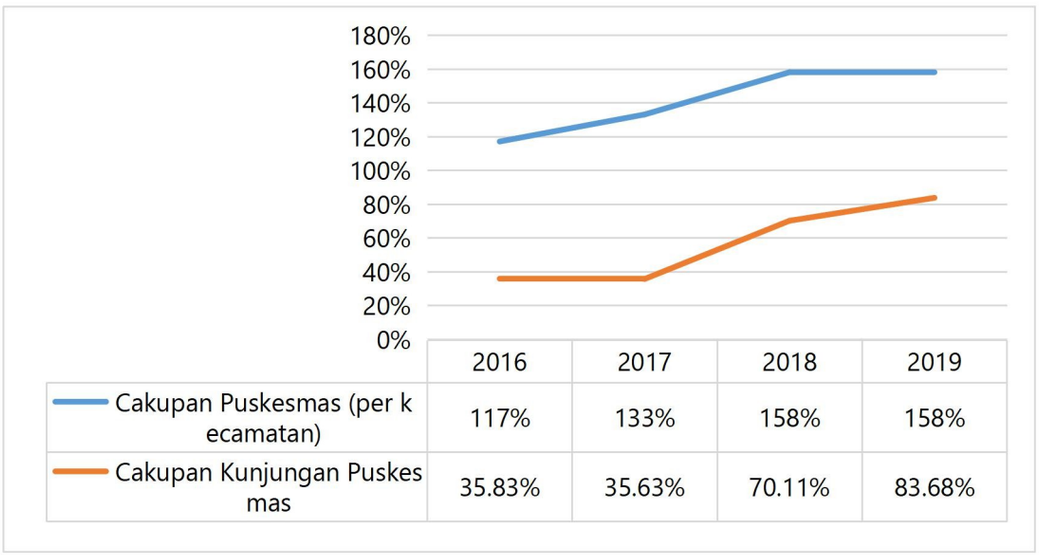
- **Coverage of Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) and Auxiliary Community Health Centers (Puskesmas Pembantu)**

According to Ministry of Health Regulation No. 43 of 2019 on Community Health Centers, Puskesmas are health facilities that provide Community Health Services (UKM) and Individual Health Services (UKP) at the primary level. Therefore, the implementation of UKM and UKP services is supported by the existing Puskesmas network in villages, namely Pustu (Puskesmas Sub-Unit), Polindes, and Poskesdes. In 2019, there were 121 village health facilities consisting of 30 Pustu units, 47 Polindes units, and 44 Poskesdes units located in villages, while the total number of villages/sub-districts was 151 villages/sub-districts.

Table 2. 47. Number of Health Center and Health Center Assistant Services 2016-2019

No	Description	Year			
		20	2017	2018	2019
1	Number of Community Health Centers	14	16	19	19
2	Number of Subdistricts	12	12	12	12
3	Number of visits to community health centers	55,938	56,676	113,040	136,582
4	Number of auxiliary health centers	33	33	27	30
5	Number of Villages/Neighborhoods	151	151	151	151

Figure 2. 28. Percentage of Coverage of Health Center Services and Auxiliary Health Centers in Ngada District, 2016–2019



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cakupan Puskesmas (per kecamatan)	117%	133%	158%	158%
Cakupan Kunjungan Puskesmas	35.83%	35.63%	70.11%	83.68%

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In accordance with its designation as a primary health care facility under the Ministry of Health ( ), the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) provides basic/primary health care services to residents in its service area, as well as residents from other areas who come for treatment. The scope of Puskesmas visits includes all patient visits to the Puskesmas, including those from the general outpatient clinic, health clinic, maternal and child health clinic, laboratory, emergency room, and inpatient ward, as well as visits to Pustu/Polindes/Poskesdes. The coverage of Puskesmas visits from 2016 to 2019 has continued to increase, with a significant improvement in health outcomes over the past two years (2018 and 2019, as shown in Table 2.46). The number of auxiliary health centers varied in 2017 and 2018 because some health posts were upgraded to health centers or became temporary health center locations.

In addition to centralized health facilities, the government also provides mobile health centers (Puskesmas Keliling) in the form of 21 units across 19 Puskesmas. These mobile health centers aim to bring medical services and other health personnel, such as nutritionists, sanitation workers, and health promotion officers ( ), closer to rural areas.

- **Posyandu (Integrated Health Service Posts)**

Posyandu is a community-based platform for participating in health services to meet basic needs. In Ngada District, Posyandu is utilized as a service facility

for pregnant women, infants/toddlers, and the elderly. Activities such as early detection of child growth and development, infant vaccination, and health education are primarily conducted at Posyandu. Posyandu cadres are volunteers from the village/neighborhood community.

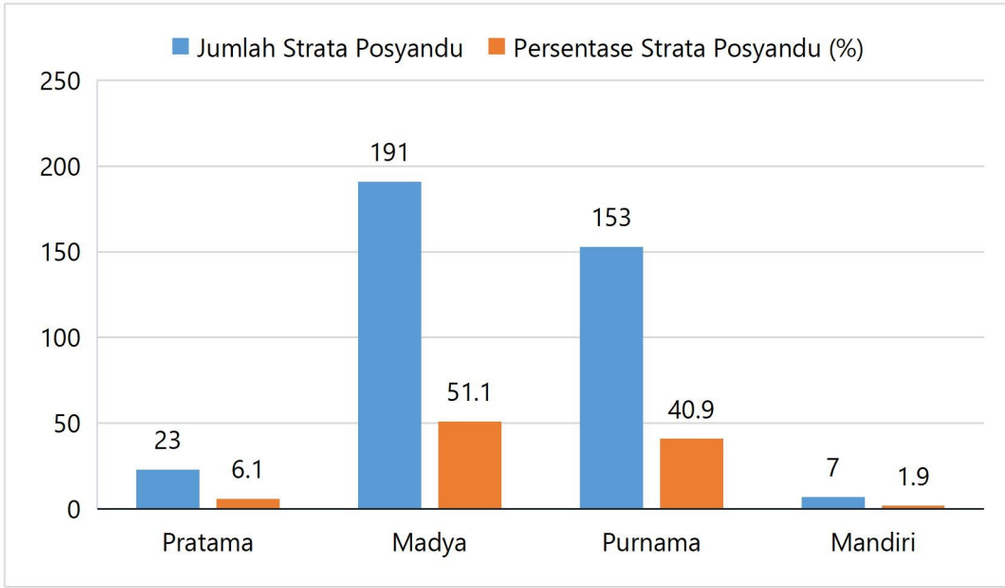


Figure 2.29. Posyandu strata in Ngada District in 2019

In 2019, there were 374 Posyandu in Ngada District. In terms of Posyandu strata, there were 161 active Posyandu, accounting for 42.8%. Active Posyandu are those classified under the full moon and independent strata, meaning they can conduct activities regularly and independently, have five trained volunteers, and have access to health funds.

- **Secondary Health Facilities/Bajawa District General Hospital**

To improve access to health services for the community, in addition to providing primary health facilities (Puskesmas and their networks) for first-level health services, the Ngada District Government also provides 1 District General Hospital (RSUD) in Bajawa. RSUD Bajawa is the only secondary health facility providing second-level health services in Ngada District and receives referrals from 19 primary health facilities.

Secondary healthcare services are specialized healthcare services provided by specialist doctors or specialist dentists using specialized medical knowledge and technology.

There are three types of services at Bajawa Regional General Hospital: Inpatient Services, Outpatient Services, and Support Services.

Outpatient Services

Outpatient services at Bajawa General Hospital can generally be categorized into four types:

1) Emergency services, which are for patients who need immediate and sudden assistance.
2) Comprehensive Outpatient Services, which provide comprehensive healthcare services tailored to the patient's needs. Bajawa General Hospital offers the following clinics:
   - Specialist Surgery Clinic
   - Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic
   - Pediatric Specialty Clinic
   - Surgical Diseases Specialty Clinic
   - General Clinic
   - Dental Clinic
   - VCT Clinic
3) Referral services only serve patients referred by other health facilities. These services are usually for diagnosis or therapy, while further treatment is handled by the referring health facility.
4) Ambulatory surgery services provide surgical care that is discharged on the same day.

Inpatient Care Services

The number of hospital beds in inpatient facilities as of December 2019 was 101 beds. The distribution of beds based on care classes

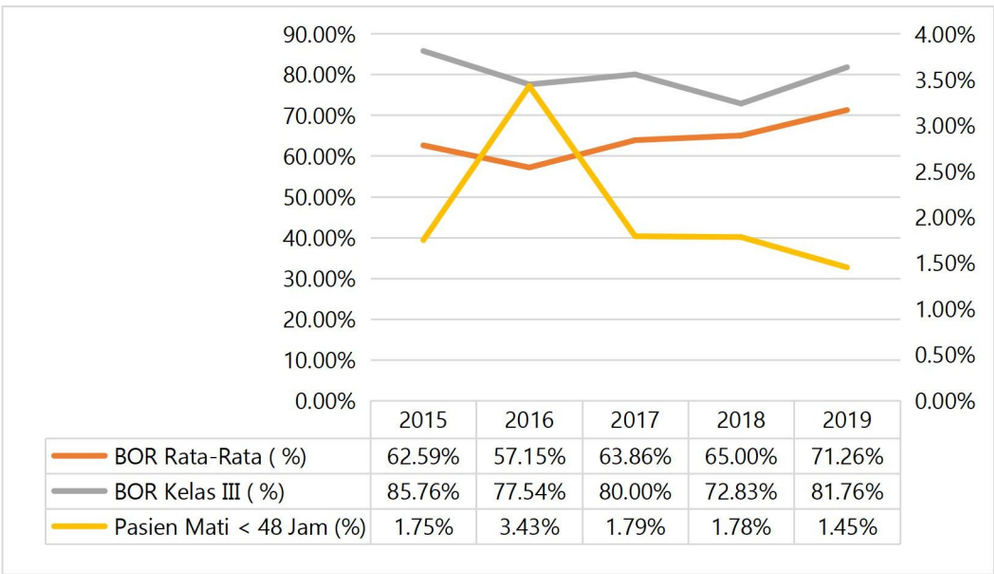
used to calculate the Bajawa General Hospital service indicators, totaling 101 beds, can be detailed in the following table:

Table 2.48. Bed Data as of December 2019

NO	Room	CLASS			TOTAL VIP			
		III	II	I	ISOLATION	Class Special		
1	Inpatient Room (4 Rooms)	61	10	5	3	8	0	87
2	NICU/Perinatal Room	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
3	ICU	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
TOTAL		**61**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**8**	**14**	**101**

From the data above, it can be seen that the utilization of beds at Bajawa General Hospital has increased every year. Currently, the number of beds is higher in Class 3, necessitating the addition of inpatient wards and beds to serve the residents of Ngada District and patients referred from surrounding districts.

Graph 2. 30. Five-Year Utilization Rate of Bajawa General Hospital from 2015-2019



The utilization of hospitals can be seen from the BOR indicator. BOR is the percentage of bed occupancy at a certain point in time. This percentage shows the extent of bed occupancy in a hospital within a certain period of time. From the table, it can be seen that the percentage of bed occupancy has increased every year, with an average of 22 inpatients per day. The percentage of bed occupancy

is very high in the third-class ward, making the addition of more rooms and beds essential.

Medical Support Services

Medical Support Services at Bajawa General Hospital are services provided by medical and paramedical staff to support diagnosis and therapy. Medical Support Services at Bajawa General Hospital include several services, such as:

- ✓ Emergency Department
- ✓ Radiology
- ✓ Laboratory
- ✓ Transfusion Unit
- ✓ Nutrition Unit
- ✓ Central Surgical Unit (CSU)
- ✓ Mortuary Services Unit (MSU)
- ✓ Hospital Facilities and Infrastructure Maintenance Unit (HFMIU)
- ✓ Central Sterile Supply Department (CSSD)
- ✓ Laundry
- ✓ Environmental Health Installation / Kesling, Incinerator
- ✓ Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- ✓ Ambulance Services

2. Human Resources for Health

According to Law Number 36 of 2014 on Health Personnel, health personnel are individuals who dedicate themselves to the field of health and possess knowledge and/or skills obtained through education in the health field, with certain types requiring authorization to perform health-related activities. Under this Law, health personnel are categorized into 12 types, namely:

1. Medical personnel (general practitioners, specialists, dental specialists)
2. Clinical psychologists (clinical psychologists)
3. Nursing personnel (nurses and specialized nurses)

4. Midwives (midwives)
5. Pharmacy personnel (pharmacists and pharmacy technicians)
6. Public health personnel (epidemiologists, health promotion and behavioral science personnel, occupational health counselors, health administration and policy personnel, biostatisticians and demographers, and reproductive and family health personnel)
7. Environmental health professionals (environmental sanitation, health entomologists, and health microbiologists)
8. Nutritionists (nutritionists and dietitians)
9. Physical therapy professionals (physical therapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, and acupuncturists)
10. Medical technical staff (medical recorders and health information officers, cardiovascular technicians, blood service technicians, optometrists/opticians, dental technicians, anesthetists, dental and oral therapists, and audiologists)
11. Biomedical technologists (radiographers, electromedical technologists, medical laboratory technologists, medical physicists, radiation therapists, and orthotists/prosthetists)
12. Traditional health workers (traditional herbal medicine practitioners and traditional skill-based health workers).

- **Health Worker-to-Population Ratio**

At the regional level, the adequacy of health personnel can be seen from the ratio of health personnel to the population. In Ngada District, this ratio can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.49. Health Worker Ratio Compared to Population in 2019

No	Type of Health Worker	District General Hospital	Community Health Center	Total	Ratio per 1000 population
1	Medical staff (general practitioners, specialists, dentists specialists)	24	26	50	0.31
2	Clinical psychologists	0	0	0	0
No	**Type of Staff**	**General Hospital**	**Community Health Center**	**Total**	**Ratio per 1000 per 1000**
	(clinical psychology)				
3	Nursing staff (nurses and specialist nurses)	134	395	529	3.2

4	Midwives (midwife)	44	393	437	2.68
5	Pharmacy personnel (pharmacists and pharmacy technicians) pharmacy technicians)	17	34	51	0.31
6	Health workers community	15	52	67	0.41
7	Health workers Environmental (sanitation)	6	34	40	0.25
8	Nutritionist (nutritionist)	8	28	36	0.22
9	Physical therapy staff (physical therapist)	5	0	5	0.03
10	Medical technical staff (medical recorders and health information officers, dental technicians, dental and oral therapists)	16	30	46	0.28
11	Biomedical technical staff (radiographers, electromedical technicians, medical laboratory technologists, radiotherapists)	24	38	62	0.38
12	Traditional health workers (traditional herbal medicine practitioners and traditional health workers skills).	0	0	0	0

I ilRSUD2019

The data above indicates that some healthcare workers are still unavailable or have a low ratio, making their provision highly necessary. The highest ratio is for nurses and specialist nurses as well as midwives, while the availability ratio of other healthcare personnel remains below 1 per 1,000 residents. This means that for every 1,000 residents, healthcare workers such as doctors,

pharmaceutical personnel, public health personnel, environmental health personnel, nutrition personnel, and medical technical personnel is still below 100 people. Therefore, this indicator needs attention in future development planning.

In providing secondary healthcare services, the medical staff available at Bajawa General Hospital are as follows:

Table 2.50. Types of Medical Staff Availability at Bajawa General Hospital Midterm 2020

No	Description of Staff Type	Number	Requirement/Shortage
1	Obstetrician and Gynecologist	1	1 SPOG
2	Radiologist	1	0
3	Specialist in Internal Medicine In	1	1 SPPD
4	Specialist in Internal Medicine Surgery	1	1 SPB
5	Clinical Pathology Specialist	0	1 SP.PK
6	Anesthesiologist	0	1 SPAn
7	Pediatrician	1	1 SPA
8	General Practitioner	17	0
9	Dentist	2	1 Drg

The nine types of medical personnel listed above constitute the minimum staffing standards in accordance with Ministry of Health Regulation No. 30 of 2019 on the Classification and Licensing of Hospitals. The permanent specialist doctors at Bajawa General Hospital are Surgeons, Internists, Radiologists, Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and Pediatricians. Meanwhile, the availability of Anesthesiologists and Clinical Pathologists is through temporary contracts under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ngada Regency Government regarding the Placement of Mandatory Specialist Doctors.

3. Health Service Indicator Achievements

Several indicators reflecting the level of community health in an area include the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), and the nutritional status of infants. The lower the MMR, IMR, and prevalence of malnutrition

the better the level of public health in that area, and vice versa.

- **Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live births.**

ibu per 100.000 kelahiran hidup is the number of deaths during pregnancy or within 42 days after the end of pregnancy. This is caused by all factors related to or exacerbated by pregnancy or its management, but not due to accidents or injuries (WHO, 2014). The maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 2017 to 2019 can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. 51. Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 Live Births

No	Description	Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	Unit
1	Number of maternal deaths (pregnant, childbirth, and postpartum)	6	1	2	1	cases
2	Number of live births	2,699	2,596	2,523	2,376	infants
3	Maternal mortality rate (pregnant, childbirth, and postpartum) per 100,000 live births	222	38	79	42	mother
4	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2.2	0.38	0.79	0.42	

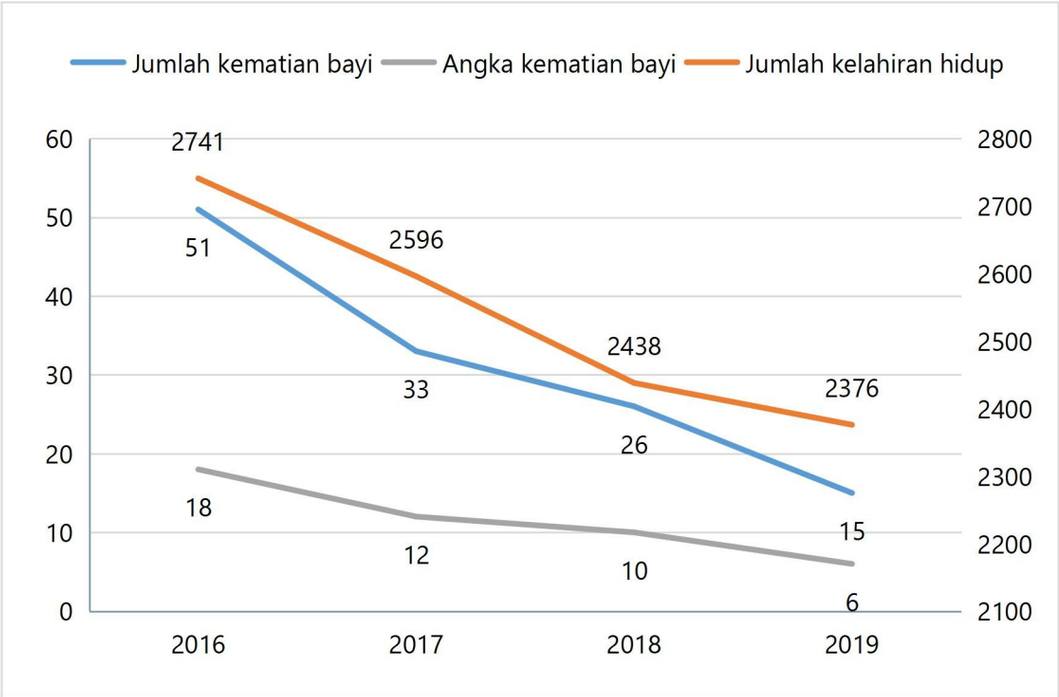
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From the table above, it can be seen that maternal mortality cases over the past four years have decreased significantly, with a particularly drastic decline from 2016 to 2017, from 6 to just 1. Over the past three years, Ngada Regency has successfully reduced the number of maternal mortality cases. When compared to the maternal mortality rate (MMR) of NTT Province in 2019 (158 per 100,000 live births) and the national MMR in Indonesia (306 per 100,000 live births), the MMR in Ngada District is significantly lower. This indicates that maternal health services are already quite good and should be maintained at the highest possible standard.

- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births**

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births is the number of infant deaths under one year of age in a given year. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 2016 to 2019 can be seen in the following table:

Graph 2.31. Achievement of the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births in Ngada District, 2016–2019



Based on the table above, it is evident that infant mortality from 2016 to 2019 has decreased significantly. When converted to the Infant Mortality Rate, there were 6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019. This figure has decreased drastically compared to the 2016 IMR, which was 18 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This achievement indicates that Ngada District has successfully accelerated the reduction of the IMR over a four-year period, from 18 per 1,000 live births to 6 per 1,000 live births.

- **Nutritional Status of Toddlers According to Weight by Age**

The nutritional status of infants is monitored monthly at Posyandu using the Early Growth and Development Detection method with the KMS format, which compares weight to age (BB/U). The categories for determining BB/U status are: malnourished, underweight, normal weight, and overweight.

Table 2.52. Performance of Infant Nutrition Services in Ngada District, 2016–2019

Variable	2016	20		2019
Number of infants weighed	10,728	10,646	11,067	11,247
Malnourished infants (BB/U)	1	3	4	8
Prevalence of Malnutrition per 1000 infants	0.93	0.28	0.36	0.71
Percentage of malnourished infants	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.07

The prevalence of malnutrition among infants in Ngada District over the past four years has fluctuated. In 2016, the prevalence of malnutrition was 0.93 per 1,000 infants, or one case of malnutrition per 1,000 infants. There was a significant decrease in 2017 and 2018, with the prevalence dropping to 0.28 per 1,000 infants, or 0.03% of infants suffering from malnutrition in 2017, and 0.04% in 2018. In 2019, the percentage of malnutrition was 0.07%.

4. Achievement of Minimum Health Service Standards

To ensure the quality of public health, the Ngada Regency Government has provided services in accordance with the Minimum Health Service Standards outlined in Ministry of Health Regulation No. 4 of 2019 on Technical Standards for Meeting the Quality of Basic Services in the Minimum Health Service Standards.

a) Maternal health services;
b) Maternal health services;
c) Newborn health services;
d) Health services for infants;
e) Health services for children of school age;
f) Health services for people of productive age;
g) Health services for the elderly;
h) Health services for hypertensive patients;
i) Health services for patients with diabetes mellitus;
j) Health services for people with severe mental disorders;
k) Health services for people suspected of having tuberculosis; and
l) Health services for people at risk of infection with viruses that

that are of an enhancing/promotive and preventive nature.

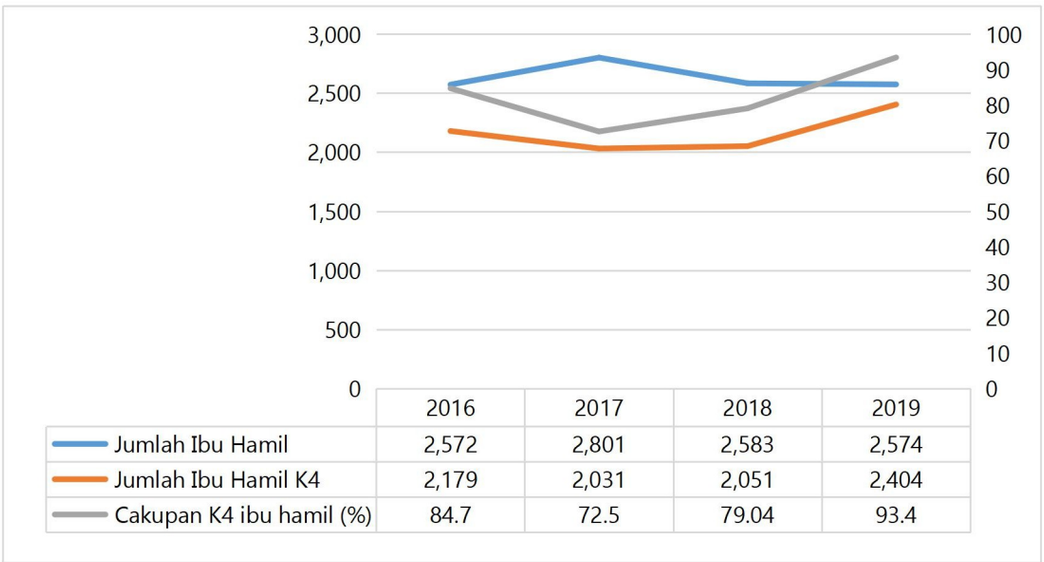
The above services are of a preventive and promotive nature and include: ; health promotion;

specific protection; early diagnosis and appropriate treatment; disability prevention; and rehabilitation.

a) Maternal Health Services

Every pregnant woman must receive antenatal care (*antenatal care*) in accordance with standards. The standard for antenatal care is one visit during the first trimester, one visit during the second trimester, and two visits during the third trimester, or K4 antenatal care for pregnant women. Coverage of pregnant women with K4 in year 2019 was 93.4 increased compared to previous years. Detailed data can be seen in the following table:

Graph 2.32. Coverage of antenatal care visits for pregnant women in the fourth trimester, 2016–2019



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Ibu Hamil	2,572	2,801	2,583	2,574
Jumlah Ibu Hamil K4	2,179	2,031	2,051	2,404
Cakupan K4 ibu hamil (%)	84.7	72.5	79.04	93.4

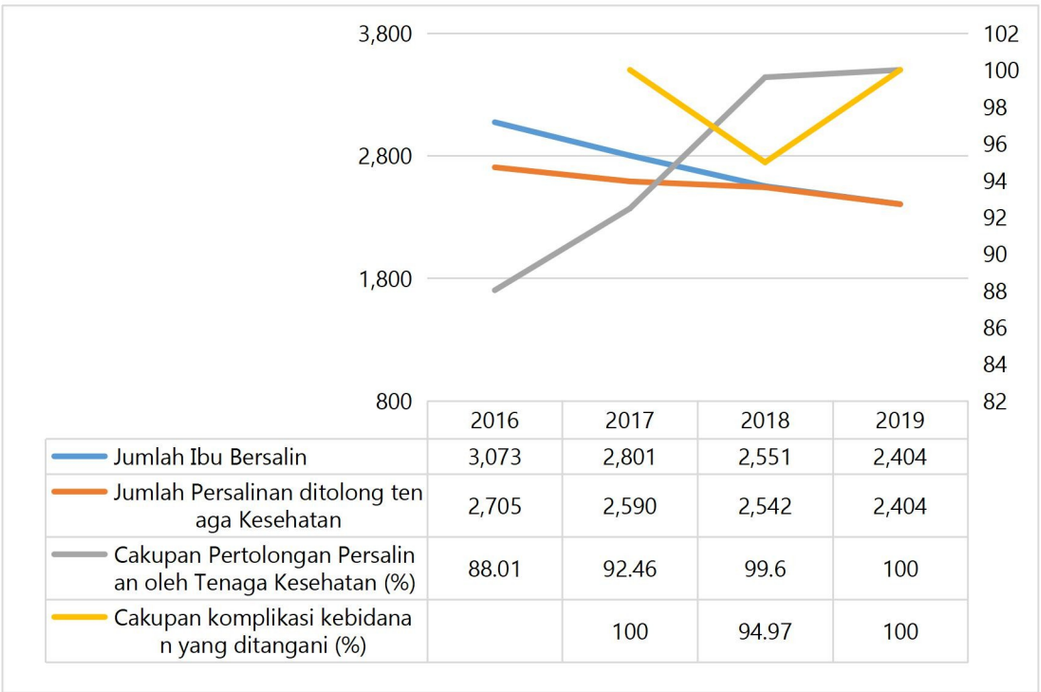
The coverage of K4 for pregnant women has not reached 100%, mainly because pregnant women undergo their first health check-up after the first trimester of pregnancy. Screening of pregnant women by village health workers and posyandu cadres continues to be carried out.

b) Maternal Health Services

Efforts to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality in Ngada District and NTT Province have been taken very seriously through the MCH Revolution in accordance with NTT Governor Regulation No. 42 of 2009 concerning the MCH Revolution. The Governor Regulation stipulates that all deliveries must be performed by trained health workers in adequate health facilities. Maternal health services in Ngada District must

be provided at health centers or hospitals as adequate health facilities. As a result, childbirth services are no longer conducted at village health facilities (Pustu, Polindes, Poskesdes) or maternity clinics.

Graph 2.33. Coverage of Childbirth Services by Health Workers in Ngada District, 2016-2019



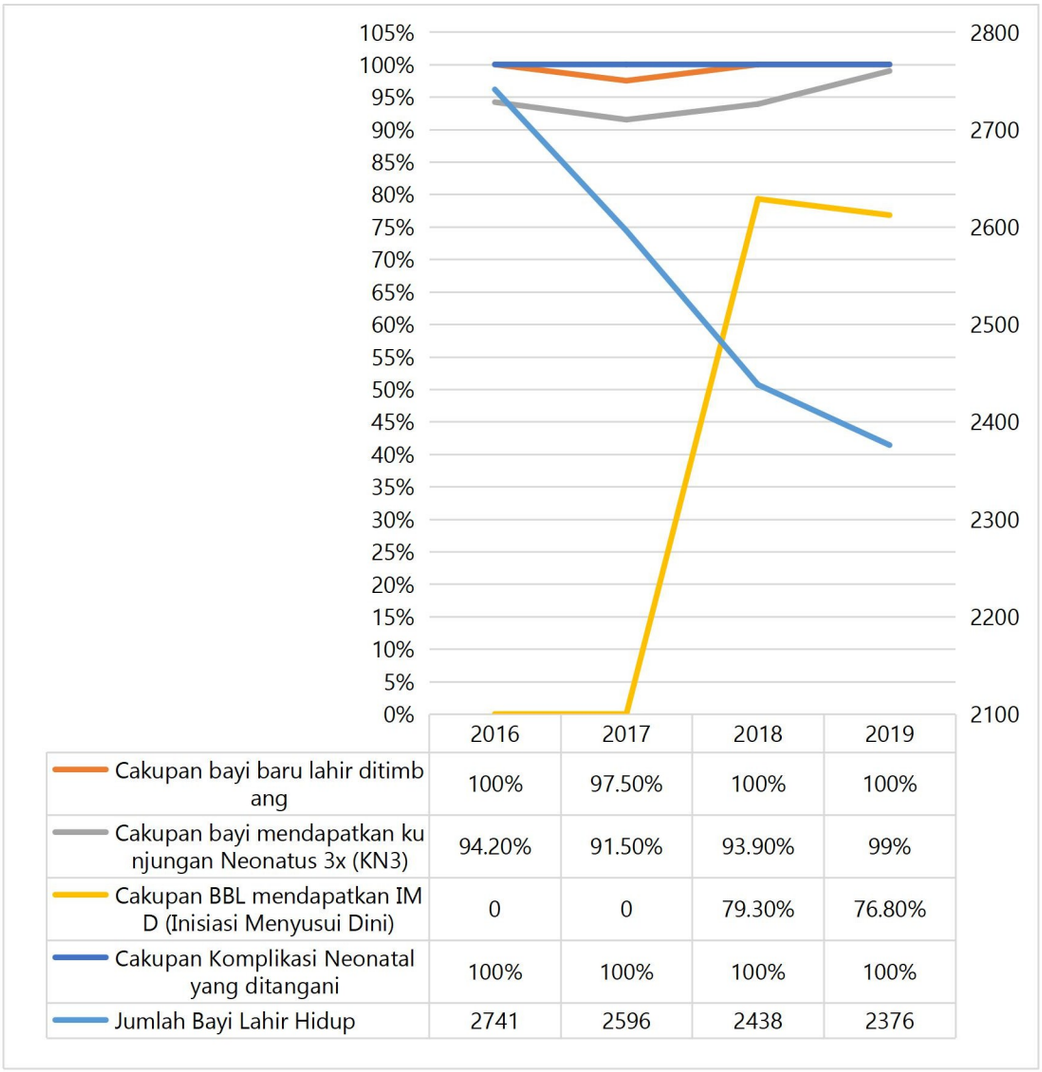
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Ibu Bersalin	3,073	2,801	2,551	2,404
Jumlah Persalinan ditolong tenaga Kesehatan	2,705	2,590	2,542	2,404
Cakupan Pertolongan Persalinan oleh Tenaga Kesehatan (%)	88.01	92.46	99.6	100
Cakupan komplikasi kebidanan yang ditangani (%)		100	94.97	100

Maternal care services provided by healthcare workers in Ngada District in 2019 reached 100%. This coverage has continued to increase from 88% in 2016. This means that all births were attended by healthcare workers in adequate healthcare facilities.

c) Newborn Health Services

All newborn babies (neonatal age 0-28 days) are required to receive health services according to standards. These services include at least three neonatal visits by health workers to receive essential services according to standards. Neonatal health service coverage in Ngada District generally reached 90% from 2016 to 2019. The neonatal health service that is still low is early breastfeeding initiation. This is because complicated deliveries currently do not allow for early breastfeeding initiation.

Figure 2.34. Coverage of Newborn Health Services in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cakupan bayi baru lahir ditimbang	100%	97.50%	100%	100%
Cakupan bayi mendapatkan kunjungan Neonatus 3x (KN3)	94.20%	91.50%	93.90%	99%
Cakupan BBL mendapatkan IMD (Inisiasi Menyusui Dini)	0	0	79.30%	76.80%
Cakupan Komplikasi Neonatal yang ditangani	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jumlah Bayi Lahir Hidup	2741	2596	2438	2376

d) Infant Health Services

Health services for infants aged 0-59 months consist of health services for healthy infants and health services for sick infants. Health services for healthy infants are primarily provided at Posyandu (community health posts) through immunization and Early Childhood Growth and Development Screening (ECGDS), while health services for sick infants are provided at Puskesmas (community health centers) through the Integrated Management of Sick Infants (IMSI) clinic and referrals to the district general hospital's pediatric ward by pediatric specialists. The coverage of infant health services in Ngada District can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.53. Coverage of Newborn Health Services in Ngada District, 2016-2019

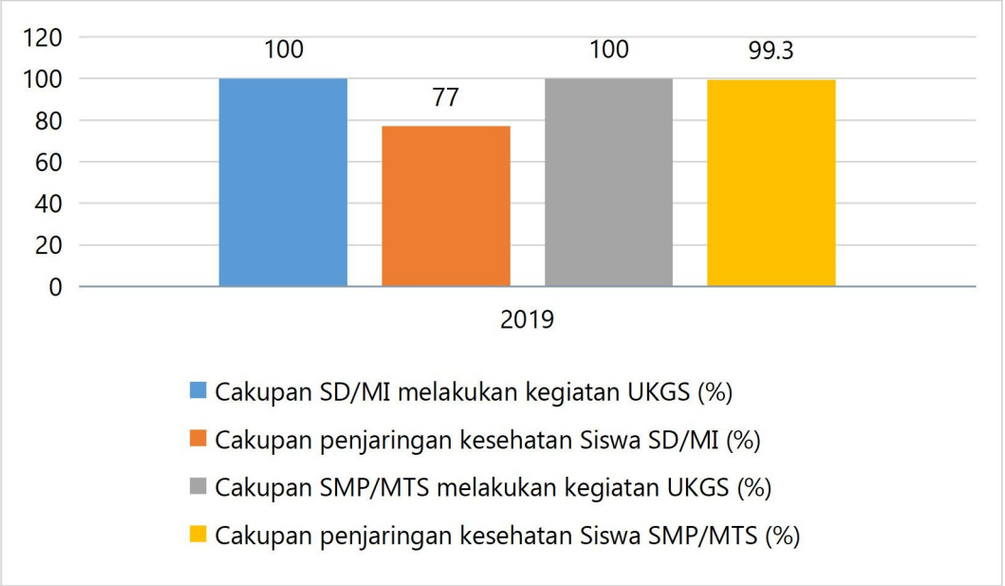
No	Description	Performance Achievement Year			
			20	2018	2019
1	Number of Infants	12,958	12,703	12,315	11,948
2	Exclusive breastfeeding coverage	95.36	93.70	96.90	97.40
3	Basic Immunization Coverage Complete	89.07	100	100	85.40
4	Number of Villages/Wards UCI	136 villages	140	148 ds	148 villages
5	Infant Coverage (6-59 months) Receiving Vitamin A	99.65	90.59	98.80	99.20
6	Coverage of toddlers weighed at Posyandu	82.79	83.81	93.50	93.60
7	Malnourished infants receiving treatment	100	100	100	100
8	Number of pneumonia cases in infants found	91 cases	91 cases	233	116 cases
9	Coverage of pneumonia treatment for infants pneumonia according to standards	100	100	100	100

The data above indicates that infant health services are already quite good. The indicator that is still far below 100% is the coverage of complete basic immunization. Achievements in this indicator are crucial for the future health of infants, making it a highly significant factor. Therefore, this indicator requires special attention.

e) Health Services for Children of School Age

Health services for primary school-aged children are provided through health screening of elementary school (SD/MI) and junior high school (SMP/MTS) students. Health screening of students is conducted by community health centers (Puskesmas) according to their respective working areas. Visits are conducted by cross-program teams at Puskesmas and include assessment of students' nutritional status, dental and oral health examinations, sensory acuity assessment, BIAS (School Children Immunization Month) services, and health education/promotion.

Graph 2.35. Coverage of Health Screening for Children of Primary School Age



Based on the above data, the coverage of child health screening remains uneven, with only 77% of elementary school-aged children covered. This is due to several factors, such as a shortage of health workers at Puskesmas or the remote location of health services.

f) Health Services for the Productive Age Group

Health services for the productive age group focus on family planning services for couples of reproductive age and screening services through home visits by health workers.

Table 2. 54. Family Planning Performance Achievements

No	Description	Performance Achievement Year			
			2017	2018	2019
1	Number of PUS	19,891	19,943	18,726	18,787
2	Active Family Planning Participants	10,409	10,118	10,518	11,088
3	Active Family Planning Coverage	52.33	50.70	56.20	59
4	Population aged 15-59 years receiving health screening services health	-	-	58.30	70.09

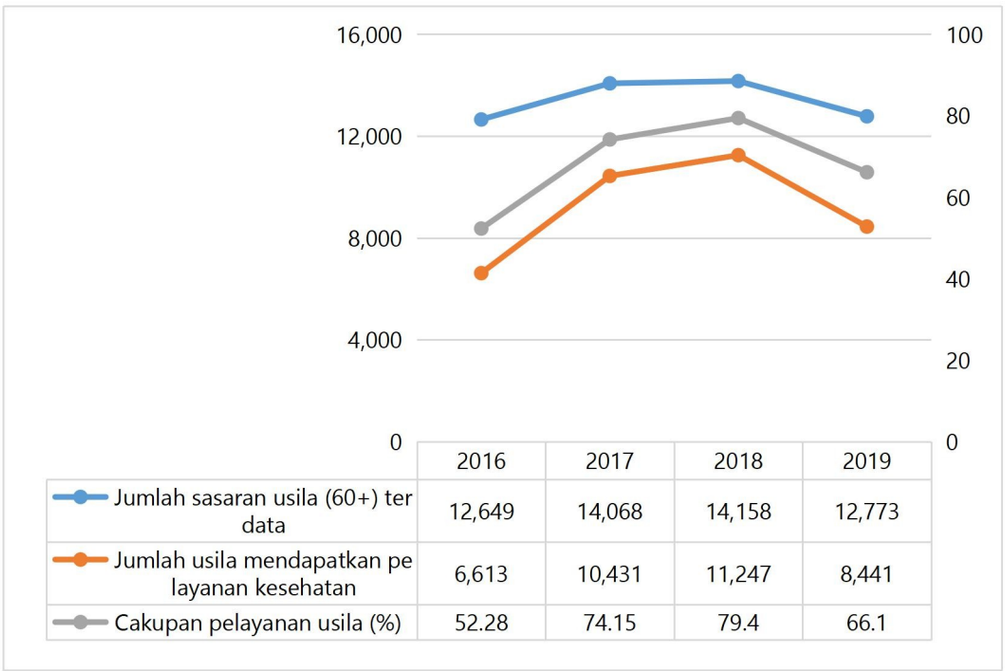
The data in the table above indicates that the coverage of active family planning use remains low. This means that the number of family planning users is still quite large, so

many people are not using family planning. This could be due to several factors, such as inadequate coverage and socialization of family planning services or other factors such as public awareness of family planning. This issue needs serious attention in planning because it greatly affects population control efforts.

g) Health Services for the Elderly

Health services for the elderly are provided through elderly health posts in several villages/subdistricts and routine health services at community health centers.

Graph 2. 36. Performance Achievement of Health Services for the Elderly Population



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah sasaran usila (60+) ter data	12,649	14,068	14,158	12,773
Jumlah usila mendapatkan pe layanan kesehatan	6,613	10,431	11,247	8,441
Cakupan pelayanan usila (%)	52.28	74.15	79.4	66.1

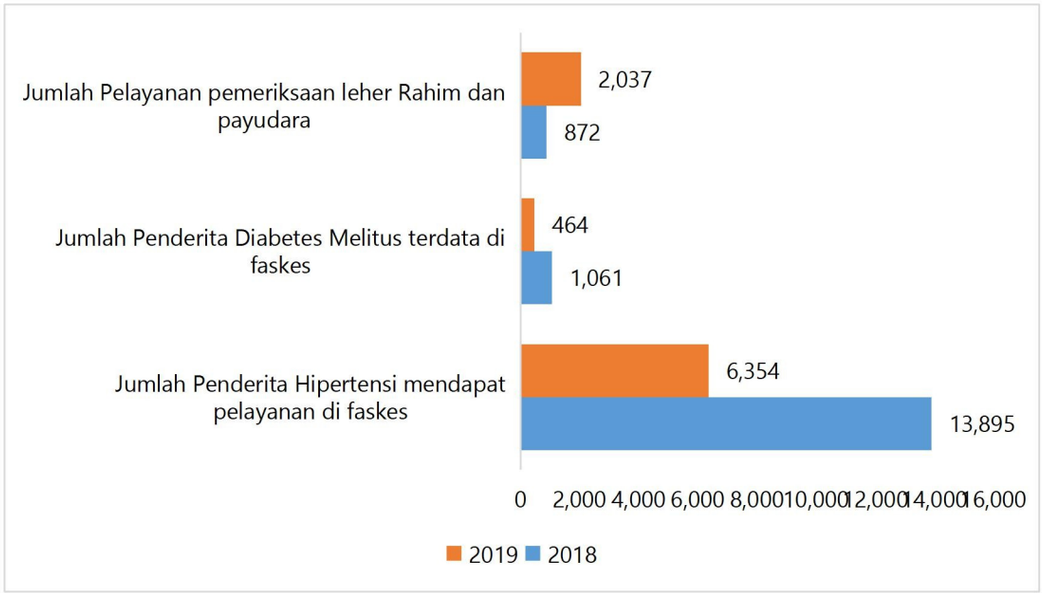
Similarly, the achievement of active family planning coverage and the coverage of elderly care services are still far from 100%. This means that elderly care services are not yet optimal and have not met the minimum service standards, resulting in many elderly individuals who remain unserved. This issue must be addressed and prioritized in future planning periods.

h) Non-Communicable Disease Services

Health services for patients with non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and cancer are provided at health centers (Puskesmas) and referred to Bajawa General Hospital (RSUD Bajawa). The services provided include

routine health check-ups and regular treatment by general practitioners and specialists.

Graph 2.37. Performance Achievement of Non-Communicable Disease Services



In Ngada District, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases is extremely high, making services in this area urgently needed. As shown above, services for patients with non-communicable diseases have increased every year, although this cannot be compared to the total number of people suffering from NCDs.

5. Stunting Management

Stunting is a condition of impaired growth in infants and young children due to chronic malnutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life (HPK). Convergence in stunting prevention is an intervention carried out in a coordinated manner,

to accelerate [illegible] stunting. Based on results Riskesdas 2013 prevalence of

with stunted and severely stunted nutritional status) in Ngada District reached 62.3%. Furthermore, based on data from ePPGBM (electronic Community-Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting Application) in 2018, the convergence of

stunting has decreased to 32.74% or 29%.

Since the beginning of 2019, the handling of stunting has been carried out through a convergent approach involving all relevant sectors, starting from the assessment of the nutritional status of infants in

Posyandu by posyandu cadres, village health workers, and nutrition officers from the community health center; formation of farmer groups, Sustainable Food Security Areas (KRPL) to prepare for family food security, and provision of access to clean water in villages/subdistricts. In October 2019, the results of the re-measurement of infants and toddlers showed a stunting rate of 15.48%, a significant decrease of nearly half compared to the percentage

2018.

By the end of 2019, the Ngada District Government, through the Health Department, had also distributed anthropometric kits (standardized tools for measuring the length and height of infants and children) to 19 health centers with the aim of reducing *human error* during the measurement of the length and height of infants and children. In February 2020, a re-measurement of the length

Ngada Regency was 18.96%, or 2,028 infants/toddlers with stunted and severely stunted nutritional status.

wo interventions, namely

health sector programs targeting direct causes such as: food intake, infections, maternal nutritional status, infectious diseases, nutritional deficiencies, and environmental health, as well as the provision of infrastructure and human resources. Sensitive interventions are implemented through activities outside the health sector, such as access to clean water, sanitation, family planning services under the National Health Insurance Program (JKN), universal early childhood education (PAUD), food security, and healthy housing.

namely the Research and Development Agency (BPLitbang), Health Department (Dinkes), Department of Village Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation (Dinas PMD-P3A), Food Security Department (Dinas Ketahanan Pangan), Housing Department (Dinas Perumahan), Livestock Department (Dinas Peternakan), Fisheries Department (Dinas Perikanan), Family Planning and Women's Empowerment Department (Dinas P2KB), Social Affairs Department (Dinas Sosial), Education Department, Agriculture Department, Public Works and Housing Department, and PKK. To facilitate coordination, **a Joint Secretariat for Stunting** in the Social and Cultural Sector has been established under the Ngada District Research and Development Agency.

Table 2. 55. Number and Prevalence of Stunted Children Under Five Years Old Over the Last Three Years by Sub-District in Ngada District

No	District	Number of Children			Stunted Children			Prevalence of stunting		
		2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bajawa	1720	2076	2356	529	240	381	30.76	11.56	16.17
2	Golewa	738	1348	1249	241	136	127	32.66	10.09	10.17
3	West Golewa	418	762	828	153	206	250	36.60	27.03	30.19
4	North Bajawa	545	705	728	161	28	165	29.54	3.97	22.66
5	Jerebuu	485	459	478	156	87	77	32.16	18.95	16.11
6	Aimere	638	776	729	181	77	103	28.37	9.92	14.13
7	Soa	599	1078	907	109	139	180	18.20	12.89	19.85
8	Wolomeze	463	575	499	275	163	152	59.40	28.35	30.46
9	Riung	859	986	948	339	262	196	39.46	26.57	20.68
10	West Riung	586	806	751	216	140	223	36.86	17.37	29.69
11	Inerie	462	508	453	74	71	64	16.02	13.98	14.13
12	South Golewa	702	812	772	256	137	110	36.47	16.87	14.25
TOTAL		**8,215**	**10,891**	**10,698**	**2,690**	**1686**	**2028**	**32.74**	**15.48**	**18.96**

020 data

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the prevalence of stunting decreased in every sub-district in 2019. However, the figures increased again in 2020, both overall and per sub-district. This indicates that stunting management in 2020 has declined. This issue must be addressed in the next planning period due to its urgent nature.

The acceleration of the reduction *in stunting cases (*) in Ngada District since 2019 has been carried out through integrated efforts. In addition to sensitive and specific interventions that are the responsibility of each relevant sector,

in accordance with the Guidelines for the Implementation of Integrated Stunting Reduction Interventions in Districts/Cities issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency in 2018.

Table 2. 56. Focus Villages for Stunting Intervention in Ngada District in 2020 and 2021.

No	District	No	Village/Neighborhood Location	Prevalence Stunting		Village Location	
				2018	20	20	2021
1	Bajawa	1	Beiwali	19.84	33.33		√
		2	Faobata	65.56	8.33	√	
		3	Naru	59.17	10.92	√	
		4	Ubedolumolo I	45.71	16.05	√	
		5	Beja	3.85	25.64		√
		6	Bomari	55.36	23.33	√	
		7	Ubedolumolo	62.32	49.06	√	√
		8	Bela	50.91	32.08	√	√
		9	Boradho	14.89	26.83		√
		10	Langagedha	57.14	31.91	√	√
		11	Langagedha II		52.00		√
2	Golewa	12	Malanuza	60.61	7.81	√	
		13	Sarasedu I	68.09	8.33	√	
		14	Malanuza I	60.87	6.25	√	
		15	Dadawea	54.84	0.00	√	
		16	Were	52.38	0	√	
3	West Golewa	17	Bea Pawe	24.49	35.59		√
		18	Watunai	60.00	35.29	√	√
		19	Rakateda II	23.53	29.51		√
		20	Dizi Gedha	62.96	30.36	√	√
		21	Sobo	30.36	33.65		√
		22	Rakalaba	12.50	40.00		√
		23	Mangulewa	28.09	27.21		√
		24	Turekisa	39.47	27.41		√
4	North Bajawa	25	Waewea	21.62	27.66		√
		26	Inelika	16.00	29.51		√
		27	Nabelena	32.26	26.32		√
		28	Uluwae II	23.08	36.36		√
5	Jerebuu	29	Naruwolo I	51.35	13.95	√	
		30	Naruwolo	58.14	14.29	√	
6	Aimere	31	Legelapu	50.42	12.61	√	
7	Soa	32	Loa	10.00	38.10		√
		33	Masu Kedhi	24.49	25.00		√
8	Wolomeze	34	Turaloa	61.11	38.36	√	√
		35	Mainai	54.02	24.42	√	
		36	Denatana	64.71	34.62	√	√
		37	Nginamanu	61.48	31.01	√	√
		38	South Nginamanu	52.00	36.36	√	√
		39	Nginamanu West	59.46	33.33	√	√
		40	Wue	80.95	20.97	√	
		41	East Denatana	55.00	28.95	√	√
9	Riung	42	Taenterong	48.48	57.14		√
		43	Rawangkalo	55.38	42.22	√	√
		44	Wangka	62.81	31.58	√	√
		45	South Wangka	44.19	41.57		√
		46	Taenterong I	6.45	35.48		√

No	Subdistrict	No	Village/Neighborhood Location	Prevalence Stunting		Village Location	
				2018	20	20	2021
		47	Taenterong II	56.00	34.62	√	√
10	West Riung	48	Wolomeze	36.36	31.17		√
		49	Lanamai	24.44	27.27		√
		50	Ngara	35.59	28.57		√
		51	Ria I	27.66	26.92		√
		52	Wolomeze I	48.57	45.45		√
		53	Fortress of Laughter	47.17	42.61		√
		54	Fortress of Laughter I	64.86	29.89	√	√
11	Inerie	55	Tiwurana	35.29	26.32		√
		56	Legeriwu	0	25.00		√
12	South Golewa	57	Bawarani	52.17	9.52	√	
		58	Wogowela	54.84	17.86	√	
		59	Watusipi	54.55	20.00	√	
		60	Boba	67.44	19.44	√	
		61	Boba I	20.93	27.27		√
		62	Radamasa	59.38	14.89	√	
	Total					**34**	**43**

sutnIn an effort to accelerate the reduction of the Convergence Team has identified focus villages for poverty reduction in Ngada District for 2020 and 2021. The selection of focus villages was carried out in actions 1, 2

Then, the focus villages (locus villages) were incorporated into the Ngada Regent's Decree. In 2020, it was agreed that there would be 34 locus villages, namely villages with *a prevalence* of more than 50%. Meanwhile, for

u ngyaitu villages with a prevalence rate above

25%. These efforts reflect the government's seriousness in reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among infants

2.3.1.3. Public Works and Spatial Planning Affairs

The cluster of local government affairs in the field of public works and spatial planning is one of the mandatory affairs of local governments. This cluster consists of several affairs, including roads and bridges, irrigation, and drainage. Therefore, the analysis of the performance of the infrastructure cluster can be seen from the availability and quality of each aspect of the infrastructure sub-sector.

1. Roads and Bridges

The role and function of roads are to connect regions. Roads are important for improving the regional economy and facilitating the distribution of goods and services by land transportation, as well as the movement of people/passengers. The proportion of roads in good condition can be used to identify the quality of roads from the total length of roads. The total length of roads in Ngada Regency in 2019 reached

1,042 km. The total length of roads in Ngada Regency stagnated from 2016 to 2019. This condition was partly caused by suboptimal planning of regency road construction. In addition, an analysis of road conditions in Ngada Regency can be seen in Table 2.65

Table 2.57. Condition of Provincial Roads and District Roads in 2016–2019

Condition	20		20		20		20	
	KM	%	KM	%	KM	%	KM	%
Provincial Authority Road *)								
Good	159.5	61.24	166.81	64.04	115.61	58.03	104.34	52.37
Moderate	22.97	8.82	22.97	8.82	3.80	1.91	25.96	13.03%
Damaged	14.76	5.67	14.53	5.58	31.98	16.05	27.63	13.87
Severe damage	63.25	24.28	56.18	21.57	47.85	24.02	41.31	20.73
Total	**260.50**	**100.00**	**260.49**	**100.00**	**199.24**	**100.00**	**199.24**	**100.00**
County Authority Road **)								
Good	337.72	32.41	337.72	32.41	449.62	43.15	404.15	38.79
Moderate	72.09	6.92	72.09	6.92	74.37	7.14	93.27	8.95%
Damaged	87.46	8.39	87.46	8.39	89.51	8.59	98.52	9.45
Heavily damaged	544.73	52.28	544.73	52.28	428.51	41.12	446.06	42.81
Total	**1,042**	**100.00**	**1,042**	**100.00**	**1,042**	**100.00**	**1.042**	**100.00**

Ngada Regency in Figures 2021 and SIPDT 2019

The length of roads in good condition continued to increase from 2017 to 2018. However, it decreased by 4.36 percent in 2019. This condition is in line with the length of roads in damaged and severely damaged condition, which increased from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the condition of roads in good condition covered 47.74 percent

of the total road length in Ngada Regency. However, there were still 52.26 percent of roads in poor condition, consisting of 42.81 percent of roads in severely damaged condition and 9.45 percent of roads in damaged condition. These data indicate that the quality of the roads that have been built is not yet optimal. One of the causes of this problem is the suboptimal rehabilitation and maintenance of roads each year. In addition, supervision of road use has not been carried out optimally.

Table 2. 58. Road Length and Type of Road Surface Under Provincial and District Authority, 2016–2019

Description	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	KM	%	KM	%	KM	%	KM	%
Road Length and Type of Road Surface Under Provincial Authority *)								
Asphalt	225.18	86	229.31	88	191.14	96	191.14	96
Not unpaved	35.31	14	31.18	12	8.10	4	8.10	4
Total	**260.49**	**100**	**260.49**	**100**	**199.24**	**100**	**199.24**	**100**
Road Length and Road Surface Type in the District **)								
Asphalt	370.02	35.52	368.65	35.39	466.99	44.82	435.95	41.84%
Gravel	218.97	21.02	218.97	21.02	192.90	18.51	217.68	20.89
Land	452.62	43.45	452.62	43.45	377.71	36.25	384.89	36.94
Others	-	0.00	1.37	0.13	4.41	0.42	3.48	0.33
Total	**1.042**	**100**	**1,042**	**100**	**1,042**	**100**	**1.042**	**100**

Ngada Regency in Figures 2021 and SIPDT 2019

Based on road surface type, the length of asphalt roads in the regency decreased from 466.99 km in 2018 to 435.96 km in 2019. This aligns with the data on the length of roads in good condition, which also decreased in the same year. The length of gravel roads increased from 192.90 km in 2018 to 217.68 km in 2019. Similarly, the length of dirt roads increased from 377.71 km in 2018 to 384.89 km in 2019. The condition of roads with minor and major damage requires serious attention, as road conditions significantly impact the smooth flow of goods and services, which in turn promotes stability, reduces price disparities between regions, and enhances local economic growth.

Furthermore, bridge quality is an important indicator in analyzing public works performance and spatial planning. The condition of bridges in Ngada Regency is also a crucial indicator in determining the quality of connectivity between regions, both within and outside Ngada Regency. The following is the development of bridge conditions in Ngada Regency.

Table 2.59. Condition of Bridges in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

Description		20		20	2020
Bridge Length in Good Condition (m)	948.60	1,050.20	1,143.00	1,182.40	1,265.60

021

The condition of bridges in Ngada Regency has improved from 2016 to 2020. Over the past five years (2016-2020), the average increase in the proportion of bridges in good condition reached 7.51 percent. This condition indicates that the quality of connectivity between regions in Ngada Regency is already quite good. One of the factors that needs to be improved is the effort to rehabilitate and maintain existing bridges.

2. Irrigation

The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in achieving food security. Agricultural infrastructure is a key factor in creating food security. One such infrastructure is irrigation, which serves to supplement water shortages in agricultural land and enhance soil fertility. The performance of irrigation development in Ngada District during the period 2016-2019 is presented in Table 2.60.

Table 2.60. Achievement of Irrigation Development Performance in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Development Indicator Region	Performance Achievement Year				
			2017	20	2019	2020
1	**Percentage of irrigation channels in good condition**	60.02	70.84	74.20	71.51	74.35
a	County irrigation area	2,581	2,757	2,922	3,075	3,197
No	**Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Development Indicator Region**	**Performance Achievement Year**				
		2016	**2017**	**20**	**2019**	**2020**
	good condition					
b	Irrigated area of the district	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
2	**Irrigation network ratio**	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.0
a	Length of irrigation channels (m)	10,724	13,950	18,268	21,703	21,703
b	Agricultural land area*(ha)	6,651	6,695	6,695	6,589	7,260
3	**Drainage channel length (m)**	4,664	6,664	8,326	10,495	10,495

The length of irrigation channels in good condition in Ngada District fluctuated from 2016 to 2020. However, when viewed from the indicator of irrigation area in good condition from 2016 to 2020, there has been a continuous increase. The average increase reached 5.50 percent. This trend aligns with the continuous increase in irrigation channel length as agricultural land area

expands.

The length of drainage channels in Ngada Regency continued to increase from 2016 to 2019. In addition, over a period of four years, the length of drainage channels increased by more than 50 percent. This indicates that water drainage channels in Ngada Regency continue to improve. Furthermore, this condition indicates an increasing availability of flood control infrastructure in Ngada Regency. The increasing availability of infrastructure, such as the drainage system, can prevent excess water from eroding the soil layer and triggering floods and inundation. One factor that needs attention is the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing drainage systems so that they can function optimally.

2.3.1.4. Mandatory Affairs for Public Housing and Settlement Areas

Housing and settlement development involves many aspects because it must be carried out within an integrated development planning framework with other sectors. The implementation of housing and settlement affairs is carried out so that the community can have a place to live and occupy a decent and affordable house in healthy, safe, harmonious, and sustainable conditions. Performance achievements

of public housing and settlement affairs can be seen from several indicators in Table 2.69.

Table 2. 61. Achievement of Housing and Settlement Area Indicators in Ngada District in 2016-2019

No	Indicator	Performance Achievement Year			
			20	2018	2019
1	Housing availability coverage	na	73	76	78
	Number of habitable houses	na	19,906	20,711	21,239
	Total Number of Houses		27,198	27,198	27,198
2	Ratio of Livable Housing	na	73	73	81
	Area of Livable Housing	na	141	141	156.8
	Area of residential land	na	194	194	194
3	Area of slum settlements	na	2	9	0
4	Water users				
	Households using clean water	46,953	48,999	51,820	56,465
5	Number of RT connections	8,021	8,683	9,178	10,057
	SPAM IKK	233	305	81	957
	PDAM	7,788	8,378	9,097	9,100
6	Electricity-using households (RT)	23,703	26,443	-	-
7	Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities	33.83	75.52	75.52	74.73
	Households with sanitation (RT)	12,261	26,281	26,281	27,081
	Number of Households	36,235	36,235	36,235	36,235

ettlement

The number of livable houses in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019 continued to increase in line with population growth. In 2017, houses classified as livable accounted for 73% and increased to 78% in 2019. This situation indicates that approximately 22% (5,959 units) still require attention and intervention from the government. Similarly, the ratio of decent housing in 2017 reached 73%, increasing to 81% in 2019. On the other hand, the percentage of slum areas as of 2019 was 0%, meaning that slum areas have been effectively addressed through the Kotaku program regulated by Ministry of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 14 of 2018 on the Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Areas.

Furthermore, for households using clean water from 2016 to 2019, there was an increase in PDAM connections. PDAM connections continued to increase in 2016 by 8,021 SR, increasing in 2019 to 10,057 SR. However, household connections consisting of SPAM IKK experienced fluctuations. Regarding sanitation, with the implementation of the STBM Program, the number of households with improved sanitation continued to increase. In 2016, there were 12,261 households with improved sanitation, representing 33% of the total, and this increased to
27,081 households with sanitation facilities, or 74.73% of the total 36,235 households.

Regarding electricity, the percentage of households with electricity access in 2016 was 68.15%, increasing to 76.03% in 2017. In 2018 and 2019, no collaboration was conducted with PLN due to insufficient electricity supply. It is hoped that starting in 2021, the Daratei Geothermal Power Plant will address the electricity shortage issue in Ngada District.

The electricity used in Ngada Regency is sourced from micro-hydro power plants (PLTMH Waeroa with a capacity of 60 kW located in Jerebuu District and a geothermal power plant (PLTPb) Mataloko with a capacity of 1 x 1.8 MW located in Golewa District, and the Faobata Diesel Power Plant (PLTD) with a capacity of 5,500 kW located in Bajawa District. The Bajawa Substation has a capacity of 20 MW and a voltage of 70/20 kV, located in Bajawa District. The available electricity is connected through an Ultra-High Voltage Overhead Transmission Line (SUT) with a voltage of 150 kV connecting the cities of Bajawa-Ruteng-Labuan Bajo, and a High Voltage Overhead Transmission Line (SUTT) with a voltage of 70 kV connecting the Ulumbu Ruteng-Bajawa and Bajawa-Ende power plants.

2.3.1.5. Public Safety, Order, and Community Protection

Public order, safety, and community protection are responsibilities carried out by the Local Police (PolPP). The PolPP plays a role in enforcing rules or regulations in the area such as:

Local Regulations and Regent Regulations. In addition, Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2013 on Handling Internal Security Disturbances implicitly regulates the handling of the regional head election process, which in essence requires the involvement of the Civil Service Police. In this regard, their duties include anticipation prior to the conduct of elections, focusing on sympathetic operations and avoiding operations that could lead to counterproductive outcomes in maintaining public safety and order.

The presence of the Local Police is essential to support efforts in resolving disputes over the enforcement of Regional Regulations, particularly those that are binding on all members of the community. The number of Local Police personnel and officers, as well as the number of cases resolved from 2015 to 2019, can be illustrated based on several indicators in the following table:

Table 2. 62. Performance Achievements in Public Safety, Order, and Community Protection in Ngada Regency from 2015 to 2019

No	Description	Performance Achievement Year				
		20	2017	2018	2019	
1	**Security, Order, and Public Safety Personnel**					
a	Number of POLPP	124	119	11	111	109
	Civil Servants	63	58	56	50	48
	Contract	61	61	61	61	61
b	Number of Personnel and Staff Civil Defense	498	498	498	498	1669
	Civil defense personnel	164	164	164	164	159
	Civil defense officer	334	334	334	334	1510
2	**Resolution of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) Violations and Local Regulations (PERDA)**					
a	Number of OSH violations resolved	2	35	12	20	14
b	Number of cases of violations of local regulations that resolved	10	12	8	10	7

Source:

Based on the table above, the number of SatPolPP personnel from 2015 to 2019 has tended to decrease, with a total reduction of 15 personnel. This decrease is attributed to a reduction in the number of civil servants (ASN). Meanwhile, there were no new recruitments for Linmas personnel in Ngada District from 2015 to 2018. However, according to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 84 of 2014 on the Implementation of Community Protection, Article 11, point (d), each village must have a minimum of 10 Linmas members. Therefore,

increased from 498 to 1,669 personnel tasked with assisting in disaster management, supporting social community activities, maintaining public order and security during elections, and contributing to national defense efforts.

Additionally, the performance achievements in public order, safety, and community protection related to the number of resolved K3 violations have increased significantly, reaching 124 cases in 2019. Meanwhile, the number of local regulation violations resolved in 2019 showed a fluctuating trend from 2015 to 2019, with a decrease of 3 cases in 2019.

2.3.1.6. Social Affairs

In Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, social welfare is defined as the fulfillment of the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens so that they can live decently and develop themselves, thereby enabling them to carry out their social functions. The achievement of social service delivery can be illustrated through an analysis of the development in the number of Social Welfare Problem Cases (PMKS). The following is the development in the number of PMKS in Ngada District.

Table 2. 63. Performance Achievements in Social Affairs in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019

No	Description	Performance Achievements for the Year			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Child victims of sexual violence	0	21	0	13
2	Elderly people who have been abandoned	106	1,911	1,936	1,735
3	Remote indigenous communities	50	250	250	425
4	Persons with Disabilities	257	228	-	666
	Deaf		-	-	48
	Physical	na	-	-	618
5	Mental illness	na	223	223	17
6	Immoral	-	-	-	0
7	Former Prisoner	0	149	149	149
8	People living with HIV/AIDS	na	138	188	188
9	Drug Addicts	na	0	0	0
10	The poor	na	56,613	63,148	64,743
1	Abandoned babies	na	394	-	405
No	**Description**	**Performance Achievement for the Year**			
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
12	Neglected children	12	506	585	585
13	Child victim of domestic violence	20	0	0	40
	Total	**445**	**60,205**	**66,479**	**68,966**

Source: BPD

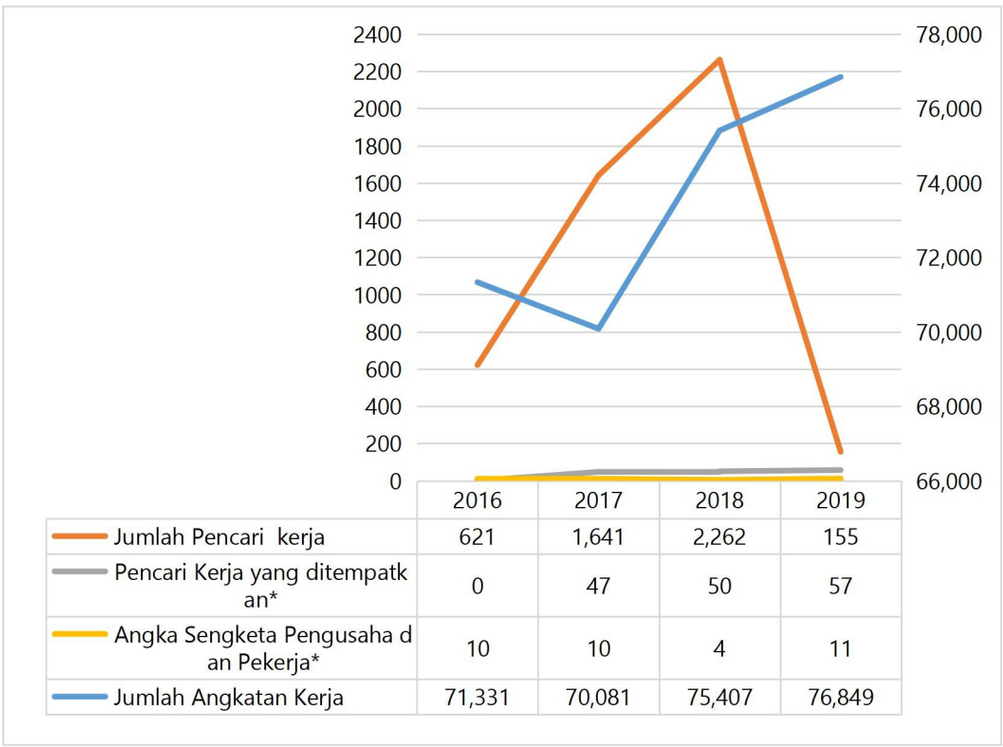
In general, the number of PMKS in Ngada Regency has increased from 2016 to 2019. Social Welfare Problem Cases (PMKS) in Ngada Regency are dominated by the poor and elderly who are neglected. The increase in the number of PMKS is due to the suboptimal coverage of social welfare services in Ngada Regency. One of the issues contributing to this problem is the inadequate availability of disaggregated data on PMKS.

2.3.2. Mandatory Matters Not Related to Basic Services

2.3.2.1. Labor Affairs

Labor affairs play a crucial role in enhancing competencies and human resources in the field of employment, as well as serving as a catalyst for national development. Labor development, as mandated by Article 4 of Law- Law Number 13 of 2003 on Labor, aims to empower and utilize labor optimally and humanely, achieve equitable employment opportunities and provide labor that meets the needs of national and regional development, provide protection to workers in achieving welfare, and improve the welfare of workers and their families. Several indicators of labor affairs in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 can be seen in the following graph:

Graph 2. 38. Achievements in Labor Affairs in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Pencari kerja	621	1,641	2,262	155
Pencari Kerja yang ditempatkan*	0	47	50	57
Angka Sengketa Pengusaha dan Pekerja*	10	10	4	11
Jumlah Angkatan Kerja	71,331	70,081	75,407	76,849

The table above shows that the employment situation in Ngada Regency has seen an increase in the number of workers by 6,768 people from 2017 to 2019. Meanwhile, the number of job seekers continued to increase from 2016 to 2018 and then decreased significantly by 2,107 people in 2019. This is due to a decline in interest in employment, as some members of the community have become more aware of the importance of continuing their education to a higher level. The only job that is in demand is civil service, while there have been no civil service recruitment exams for the entire country over the past five years. Additionally, the lack of creativity among job seekers in starting their own businesses is another contributing factor.

Meanwhile, the number of job seekers placed from 2017 to 2019 continued to increase, with a total increase of 10 job seekers. In 2019, there were 57 job seekers placed, with the following breakdown: Setyawan Cooperative (6 people), Sangosai (22 people), Pintu Air (5 people), Handayani (16 people), and Bank NTT (8 people).

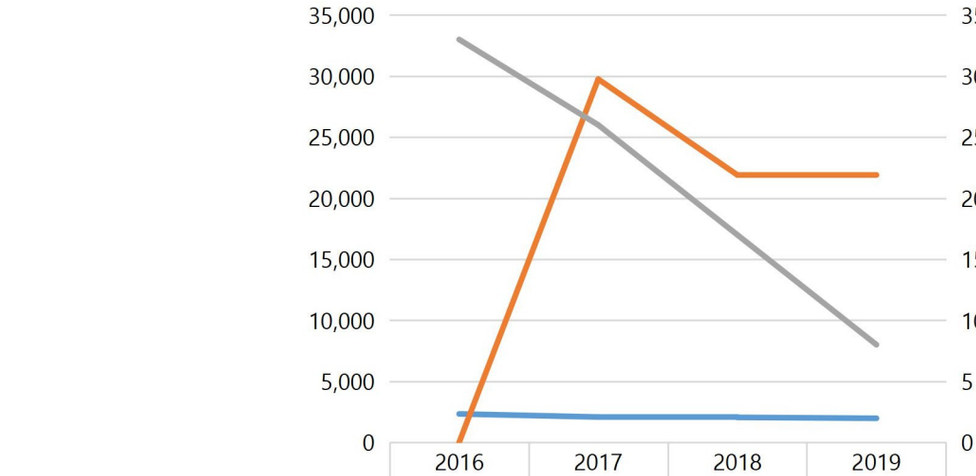
Another indicator showing achievements in the field of labor affairs is the number of disputes between employers and workers, which has tended to fluctuate from 2016 to 2019. There were a total of 35 disputes in the last 4 years, with the highest number of cases in 2019 at 11 cases. Most of the disputes were caused by delays in the payment of workers' wages, and these cases were directly handled by the Transmigration and Labor Department through bipartite meetings, which involved both the complainants and the respondents, resulting in the cases not being pursued further due to legal reasons. In addition to cases related to labor wages

are also under government scrutiny, with the enactment of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2018 on the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Crimes.

2.3.2.2. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Affairs

Efforts to empower women have an important development agenda that aims to achieve gender equality and justice, improve the position and role of women in all aspects of life, and increase the role of women as decision makers. Meanwhile, child protection efforts, as defined by Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection, encompass all activities aimed at ensuring and protecting children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and worth of humanity, and receive protection from violence, discrimination, exploitation, abuse, and other harmful acts. An overview of women's empowerment and child protection issues in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 is presented in the following graph:

Graph 2.39. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Affairs, Ngada District, 2016-2019



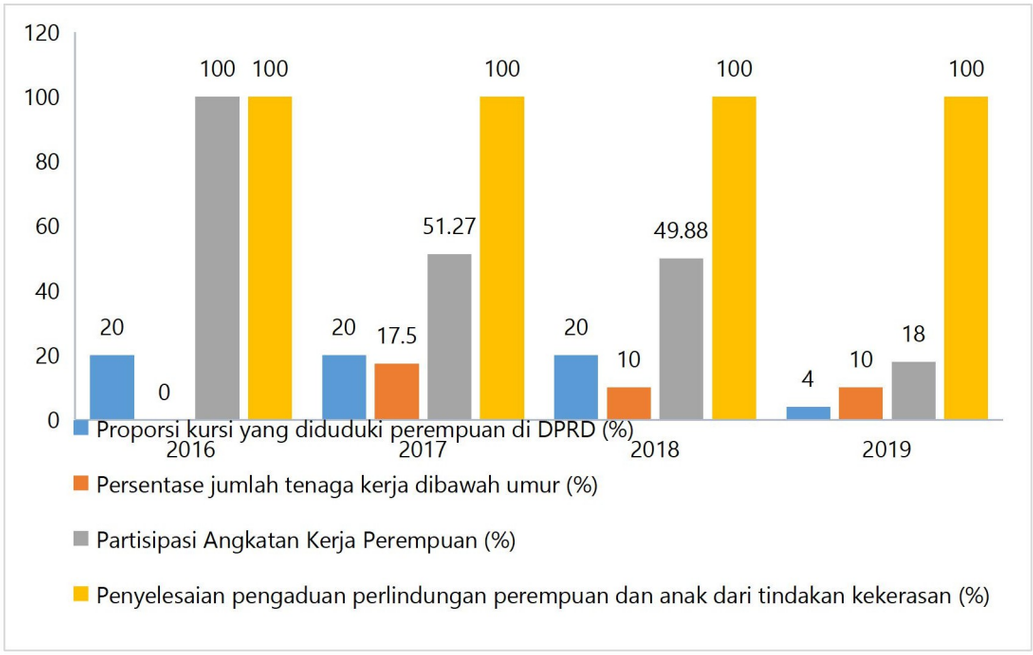
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah perempuan di lembaga pemerintah*	2,330	2,078	2,048	1,975
Jumlah perempuan di lembaga swasta	0	29,750	21,903	21,903
Kasus KDRT	33	26	17	8

Data Source: [illegible]

The number of women in government institutions continued to decline from 2016 to 2019, with a total decrease of 355. Similarly, the number of women working in private institutions has also declined sharply from 2017 to 2019, with a total decrease of 7,847. This decline indicates a reduction in the role of women working in both the public and private sectors, necessitating renewed efforts to increase the number and role of women in the workforce to support women's development and empowerment.

Meanwhile, cases of domestic violence in Ngada Regency showed a fairly good performance with a declining trend from 2016 to 2019. Domestic violence cases decreased by an average of 6.25 cases per year.

Graph 2. 40. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Affairs in Ngada District, 2016-2019



Data Source: [illegible]

The proportion of women in the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) remained stagnant from 2016 to 2018 but saw a significant decline of 16% in 2019. Meanwhile, female labor force participation from 2016 to 2019 tended to decline significantly, with a total decrease of 82%. This should be a concern for various parties, especially the local government through its regional apparatus, to increase the role of women in economic activities and in government activities, both legislative and executive.

In terms of child protection, the performance of this sector can be seen from the percentage of underage workers, which has continued to decline from 2017 to 2018. Over the past three years, there has been a 7.5% decrease in underage workers, with the latest data in 2019 showing that there are still 4% of underage workers out of the total workforce in Ngada District.

Additionally, all cases of violence against women and children in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 were resolved or addressed. However, further review is needed through the achievement of the number of violence cases occurring

women and children, whether the numbers are increasing or decreasing each year.

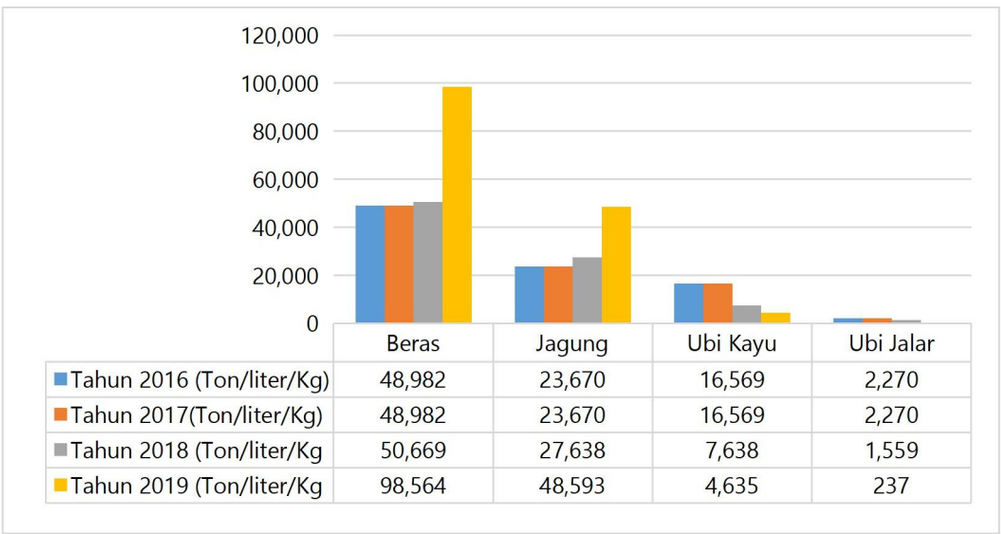
2.3.2.3. Food Security

Food security performance is assessed based on three aspects: food availability, food distribution, and food consumption. In line with the Minimum Service Standards for Food Security, four basic services have been established, namely food availability and reserves, food distribution and access, food diversity and safety, and food insecurity management. The Ngada Regency Government, through the Accelerated Food Consumption Diversification Program by developing the Sustainable Food House Area and Community Food Bank models, has improved food availability in Ngada Regency year after year.

1. Food Availability

Ngada Regency has rice as its main food crop, along with other food crops such as corn, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Rice and corn production increased significantly from 2018 to 2019. However, this was not the case for cassava and sweet potato production, which declined. The achievement of Ngada Regency's plant-based food affairs can be seen in the following graph.

Graph 2. 41. Performance Achievement of Plant-Based Food Security in 2016-2019

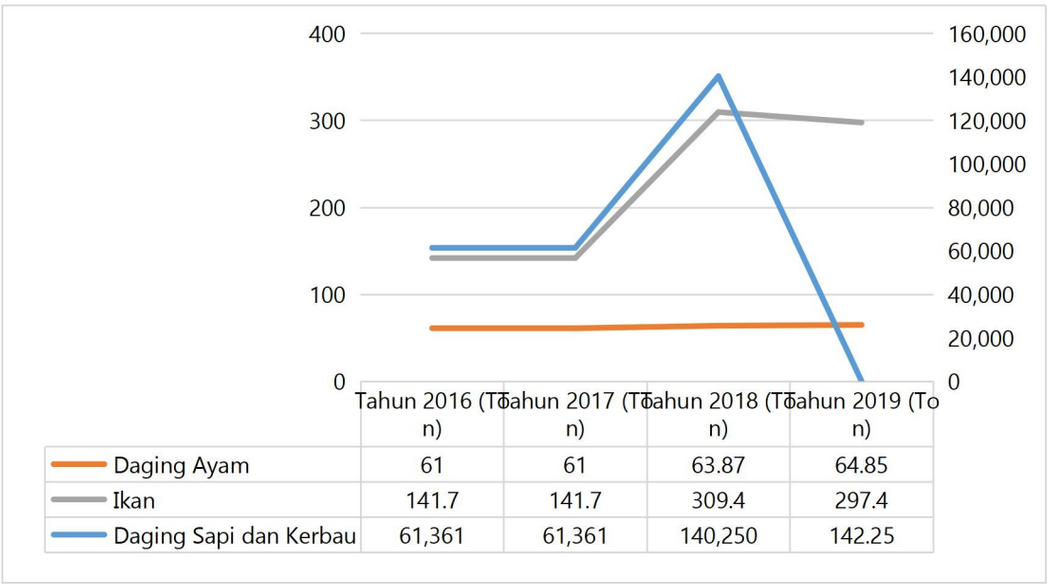


	Beras	Jagung	Ubi Kayu	Ubi Jalar
Tahun 2016 (Ton/liter/Kg)	48,982	23,670	16,569	2,270
Tahun 2017(Ton/liter/Kg)	48,982	23,670	16,569	2,270
Tahun 2018 (Ton/liter/Kg	50,669	27,638	7,638	1,559
Tahun 2019 (Ton/liter/Kg	98,564	48,593	4,635	237

Source: Food Security Agency of Ngada District, 2020

Meanwhile, the production of animal-based food commodities in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2021 can be seen in the following graph. Chicken meat production has shown a stable trend, while fish and beef and buffalo meat production have increased from 2016 to 2019.

Graph 2.42. Animal-Based Food Commodity Production 2016-2019



	Tahun 2016 (Ton)	Tahun 2017 (Ton)	Tahun 2018 (Ton)	Tahun 2019 (Ton)
Daging Ayam	61	61	63.87	64.85
Ikan	141.7	141.7	309.4	297.4
Daging Sapi dan Kerbau	61,361	61,361	140,250	142.25

The issue of inadequate availability of staple foods is caused by several factors. One of them is the inadequate stock of staple food reserves and the lack of food storage facilities and supporting infrastructure. The stock of food reserves and access to food distribution also require attention.

2. Food Consumption

Food consumption refers to the type and amount of food consumed by an individual for a specific purpose at a specific time. The energy consumption in Ngada Regency in 2019 was 5,308 kcal/capita/day, which is above the Energy Adequacy Level (EAL) of 2,000 kcal/capita/day. According to data from the Ngada District Food Security Agency, the available data is only for 2019, as data analysis was not conducted in previous years.

2.3.2.4. Land Affairs

Land management is one of the important aspects that must be addressed to support the development of Ngada District. The performance of land affairs can be illustrated in the table below:

Table 2. 64. Performance Achievements of Land Affairs from 2016 to 2019

No	Description	Year		
		20	20	2019
Land				
1	**Percentage of State Land Resolution**	**20**	**2**	**42.85**
	Number of cases resolved	2	1	3
	Number of registered cases	1	5	7
2	**Permit approval rate**	**118.9**	**141.8**	**102.6**
	Number of location permits	132	268	277
	Location Permit Applications	111	189	270

Land performance achievements from 2016 to 2019 have continued to improve. In 2019, the percentage of state land settlements increased by approximately twofold compared to 2018. Meanwhile, the percentage of location permit completion has also reached the maximum target of over 100% annually. However, the area of certified land has decreased. In 2016, the area of certified land reached 888.58 m², decreasing to 382.94 m² in 2019. This is due to the low public interest in processing land certification.

2.3.2.5. Environmental Affairs

Urban and rural infrastructure development must always take into account the impact on the environment so that sustainable development can be achieved, improving the welfare of the community without causing environmental degradation. Environmentally-friendly development focuses on efforts to control environmental pollution, including waste, wastewater, and air pollution, as well as increasing protection for protected and conservation areas. Performance Achievements

in environmental affairs can be illustrated through the following indicators:

1. Environmental Quality Index (EQI)

The EQI is an initial indication or summary that provides a quick conclusion about the condition of the environment within a specific scope and period. The objectives of developing the Environmental Quality Index include:

- To provide information to decision-makers at the central and local levels as a basis for evaluating sustainable and environmentally conscious development policies.
- Serving as a form of accountability to the public regarding the achievement of targets and programs set by the government ( ) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( ) in the field of environmental protection and management.

  environmental protection and management.

The IKLH is a composite indicator consisting of three component indicators, namely:

a) Water Quality/Pollution Index

b) Air Quality/Pollution Index

c) Forest/Land Cover Index

The IKLH calculation has been conducted since 2009, but several adjustments have been made to date.The differences lie in the calculation methods and parameters used. The Forest Cover Index was originally calculated using data on primary forest area, secondary forest area, and forest area according to the Minister of Forestry's Decree. However, since 2012, the calculation has been changed to use forest area divided by administrative area, converted into an available formula. The IKLH calculation is 100% with the following weighting: 30% Water Quality Index; 30% Air Quality Index; and 40% Forest/Land Cover Index.

Table 2. 65. Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) of Ngada District in 2019

IKA	IKU	ITLH	IKLH
50	85.07	69.32	**68.25**

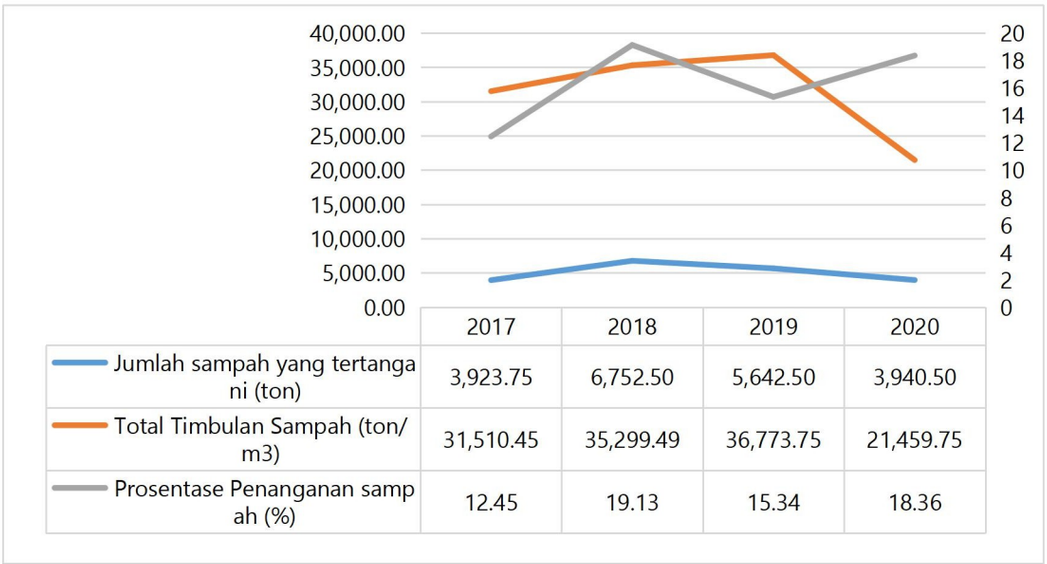
[redacted]020

The IKLH of Ngada Regency reached 68.25% in 2019, meaning that the IKLH of Ngada Regency is still in the "fair" category. This achievement was influenced by the status of river water quality, which is mostly classified as slightly polluted, and the suboptimal value of the Land Cover Index.

2. Waste Management

The performance of waste management can be seen through the percentage of waste managed. This data indicates the amount of waste successfully managed by the local government from the total waste generated. The following is the waste management data for Ngada District:

Graph 2.43. Waste Management Performance Percentage from 2016 to 2019



	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jumlah sampah yang tertangani (ton)	3,923.75	6,752.50	5,642.50	3,940.50
Total Timbulan Sampah (ton/m3)	31,510.45	35,299.49	36,773.75	21,459.75
Prosentase Penanganan sampah (%)	12.45	19.13	15.34	18.36

[redacted]

The percentage of waste management from 2016 to 2020 has fluctuated. A decline in achievement occurred in 2019, reaching 15.34%, followed by an increase of 19.6% or reaching 18.36% in 2020. This means that only approximately 18.36% of waste generated was managed. The suboptimal waste management is caused by...

Due to limited waste management facilities and infrastructure, such as limited availability of heavy equipment and suboptimal provision of waste management infrastructure, such as the unavailability of TPST in each sub-district and only one TPA location in Tanawau, Bajawa Sub-district. In addition, public awareness of waste management is still low. This is evident in the low level of public awareness regarding proper waste disposal and the absence of community groups actively engaged in waste recycling.



Figure 2.9. Unsuitable temporary waste disposal site

Efforts to improve waste management performance should not only focus on increasing the availability of waste management infrastructure and facilities but also on enhancing public participation in active waste management.

2.3.2.6. Population Administration and Civil Registration Affairs

Population administration is an effort undertaken by the government to organize and regulate population documents and data through population registration, civil registration, population information management, and public utilization and development. Pursuant to Law Number 24 of 2013, every resident is required to have personal identification, including a birth certificate and a National Identity Card (KTP). The performance of Population Administration and Civil Registration can be assessed by analyzing several indicators, such as the rate of KTP ownership based on the National Identification Number (NIK), ownership of birth certificates and marriage certificates, and the availability of the Population Database

Population Affairs at the District Level. The following are performance indicators for Population Affairs and Civil Registration during the period 2016-2020 in Ngada District

Table 2.66. Performance Achievements of Population and Civil Registration Affairs in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

No	Indicator	Performance Achievement Year				
		20	20	2018	20	2020
1	Number of residents with ID cards	96,160	100,539	103,927	103,600	104,608
2	Population aged >17 years old or married	117,411	118,064	119,457	120,704	122,228
3	Number of babies with birth certificates births	27,800	33,500	35,760	56,447	58,551
4	Number of couples Married with a marriage certificate	4,400	9,231	11,305	15,172	15,940
5	Availability of population database at the provincial level Province	Available	Available	Available	Available	Yes
6	Implementation of National ID Cards National ID Card based on NIK	Already	Already	Already	Already	Completed

Source:

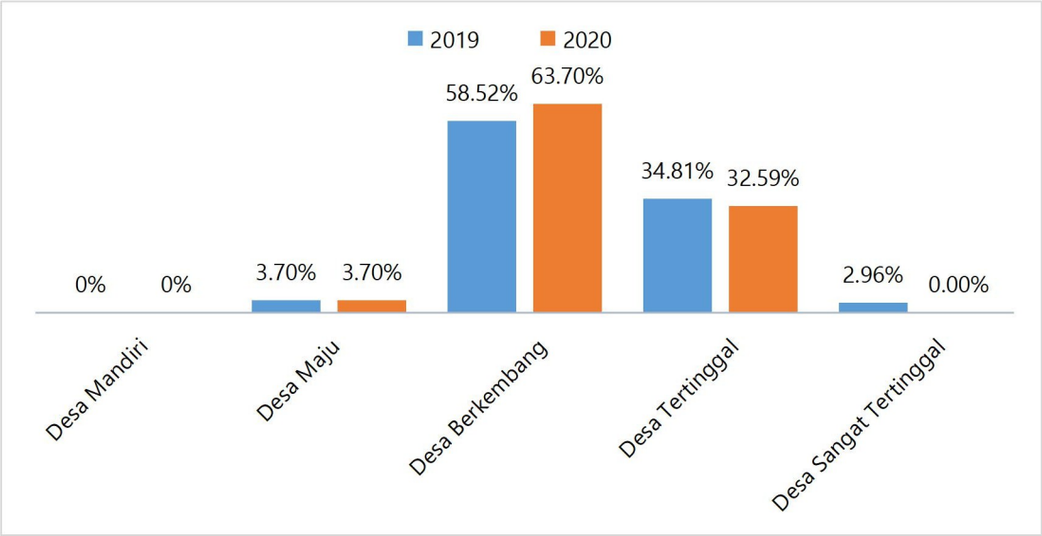
In general, the performance of population administration and civil registration services improved from 2016 to 2020. This development indicates an improvement in the quality of population administration and civil registration services. This condition is due to increased service coverage and improved process integration in several aspects of population and civil registration services. In addition, increased public awareness and improved cooperation between institutions also played a role in improving service performance.

2.3.2.7. Community Empowerment and Village Affairs

The implementation of village empowerment focuses on empowering village communities and improving the quality of village administration. The performance of village community empowerment services can be described by analyzing several indicators, one of which is the Village Empowerment Index

Building and the level of community participation in the village. The following is the development of several performance indicators for village empowerment affairs in Ngada District.

Graph 2. 44. Percentage of IDM in Ngada District in 2019 and 2020



Overall, the percentage of developing villages in Ngada District has increased significantly from 2019 to 2020. Conversely, the percentage of underdeveloped villages has decreased. Although the percentage of self-reliant villages remains the same, the increase in the percentage of developing villages indicates an improvement in the quality of empowerment and governance in Ngada District. This condition is attributed to the increased coverage of assistance and collaboration among local government institutions in Ngada District.

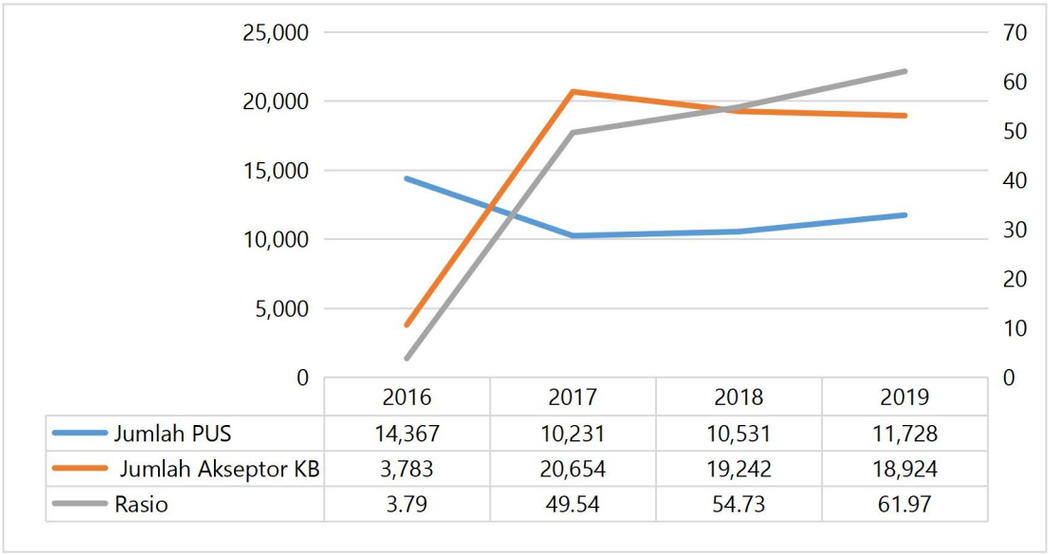
2.3.2.8. Population Control and Family Planning

One of the efforts to achieve population control and family planning is through the implementation of family planning programs and activities. This is related to efforts to control birth rates and form quality families. Several indicators that can measure the performance of population control and family planning affairs include the number of PUS, the number of family planning acceptors, and the number of PUS who want to participate in family planning, as shown in the following table:

1. Family Planning Acceptor Ratio

The family planning acceptor ratio (KB) in Ngada District per 100 fertile couples from 2017 to 2019 can be seen in the following table:

Figure 2.45. Contraceptive Acceptor Ratio per 100 Fertile Couples in Ngada District, 2017–2019



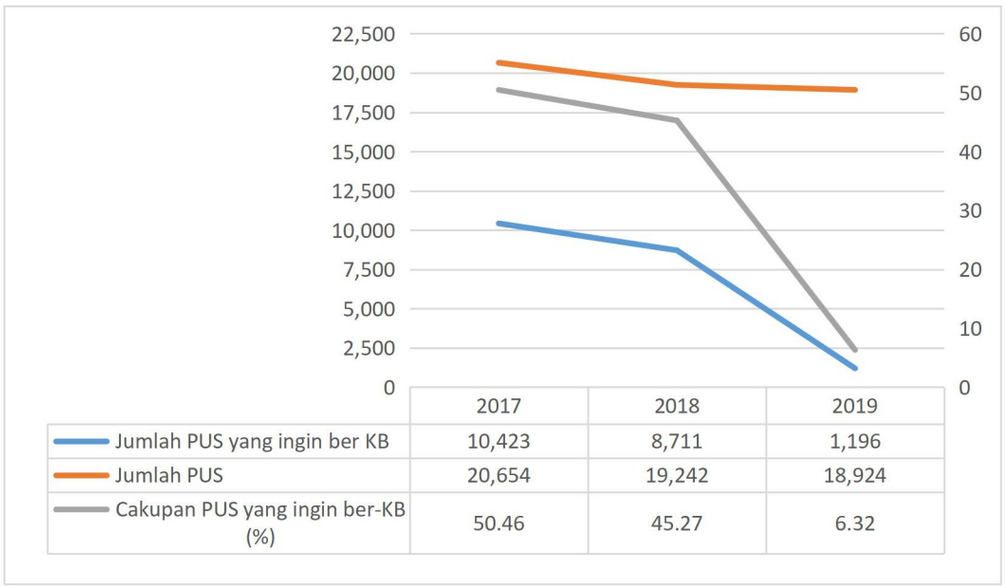
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah PUS	14,367	10,231	10,531	11,728
Jumlah Akseptor KB	3,783	20,654	19,242	18,924
Rasio	3.79	49.54	54.73	61.97

From the table above, the family planning acceptor ratio has shown a significant increase year by year. The total increase in family planning acceptors rose by 58.18% over the past four years. However, when looking at the total number of family planning acceptors, there has been a continuous decline from 2017 to 2019, with a total decrease of 1,730. Therefore, serious efforts are still needed to increase the number of family planning acceptors, thereby helping to control population growth.

2. Unmet need for family planning among PUS

The coverage of PUS who want to use family planning but are not served is the number of PUS who want to use family planning but are not served divided by the total number of PUS multiplied by 100 percent. The development of the coverage of PUS who want to use family planning but are not served in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019 can be seen in the following table:

Figure 2.46. Coverage of PUS who wish to use family planning but have not received services (unmet



	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah PUS yang ingin ber KB	10,423	8,711	1,196
Jumlah PUS	20,654	19,242	18,924
Cakupan PUS yang ingin ber-KB (%)	50.46	45.27	6.32

a i an

From the table above, it can be seen that the number of PUS who want to use family planning has decreased significantly from year to year, with a total decrease of 9,227 couples. In fact, in 2019, only 6.32% of PUS wanted to participate in family planning out of the total number of PUS, highlighting the need for Family Planning Field Counselors (PLKB) and Village Family Planning Assistants (PPKBD) to be more proactive in providing services and support to PUS to encourage their participation in family planning.

2.3.2.9. Transportation Affairs

Transportation development plays a crucial role in establishing transportation infrastructure that supports community mobility for social and economic activities. The performance of transportation affairs can be explained as follows:

1. Number of Road Facilities and Public Transportation Vehicles

The condition of transportation in Ngada District can be seen through the availability of transportation facilities and infrastructure. The data on the number of road facilities and public transportation vehicles are as follows:

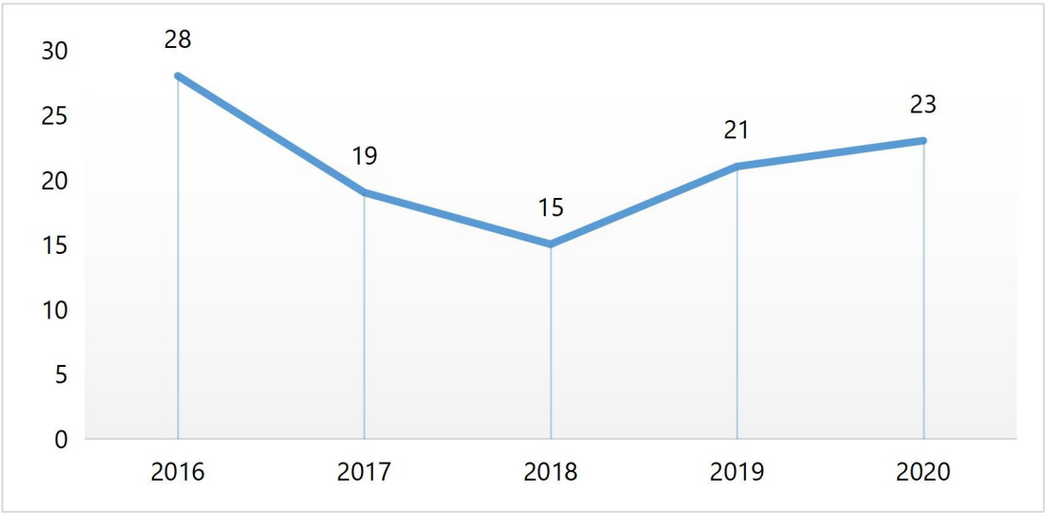
Table 2.67. Data on the Number of Road Facilities and Public Transportation Vehicles in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

Data Type		20	20	20	20	2020	Unit
Number of road equipment		**757**	**277**	**279**	**188**	**181**	Unit
	APILL	7	7	7	7	0	unit
	Signs	434	270	272	181	181	unit
	Guardrail	116	0	0	0	0	unit
	Delineator	200	0	0	0	0	unit
Number of vehicles public		**658**	**816**	**849**	**815**	**815**	unit
	Number of General Goods Trucks	406	479	506	553	553	unit
	Number of Tank Trucks	12	13	13	13	13	unit
	Number of buses	191	270	272	181	181	unit
	Number of City Transportation Vehicles	49	54	58	68	68	unit

Efforts to provide road equipment are carried out almost routinely, particularly for traffic lights and road signs. Meanwhile, the highest number of public vehicles was recorded in 2018, reaching 849 units. In 2019, there was a 4% decrease. This decline was due to a decrease in the number of buses in operation.

2. Accident Rates

In addition to providing adequate transportation infrastructure, transportation management is also aimed at ensuring transportation safety. The transportation safety conditions in Ngada Regency can be indicated through accident data:



Graph 2. 47. Accident Rates in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020

2020

The accident rate fluctuated between 2016 and 2020. The lowest number of accidents occurred in 2018, with only 15 accidents. The number increased again in 2019 and 2020 by 40% and 9.5%, respectively. In the future, to reduce the accident rate, there needs to be an increase in public awareness of traffic regulations and efforts to enforce traffic violations.

3. Inbound and Outbound Traffic

Passenger arrival and departure flows for public transportation to Ngada Regency can be observed through three main modes of transportation: buses, ships, and airplanes. The following data represents arrival and departure flows in Ngada Regency from 2017 to 2019:

Table 2. 68. Arrival and Departure Flows of Public Transportation in 2017-2019

No	Description	Performance Achievement Year		
			2018	2019
MARITIME TRANSPORT				
1	**Number of Passengers via the Port**	**37,524**	**35,321**	**22,136**
	Arrival	22,601	21,796	14,308
	Exit	14,923	13,525	7,828
2	**Total Goods through the Port**	**4,845**	**45,139**	**4,207**
	In	4,233	44,188	3,458
	Exit	612	951	749.3
AIR TRANSPORT				
No	**Description**	**Performance Achievement Year**		
			2018	**2019**
1	**Number of Air Transport Passengers**	**67,095**	**78,385**	**86,774**
	Arrivals	31,668	36,971	41,462
	Exit	35,427	41,414	45,312
2	**Number of goods using Air transport**	**581**	**607**	**38**
LAND TRANSPORT				

1	Number of passengers on land transportation	**95,760**	**95,110**	**92,199**
	Arrival	49,320	48,470	49,879
	Exit	46,440	46,640	42,320
2	Total goods transported by land Land	54,200	52,320	50,316

Source: database

Passenger departures via public transportation to and from Ngada Regency are dominated by bus services. Meanwhile, the number of passengers using sea transportation slightly decreased in 2019 compared to 2018. On the other hand, air passenger traffic showed an increasing trend from 2017 to 2019, with an average annual increase of 13.75%.

4. Passenger and Goods Flow

The flow of people and goods reflects the level of mobility of people and goods in Ngada Regency. The following is data on the flow of people and goods in Ngada Regency from 2017 to 2019.

Table 2. 69. Number of People and Goods Flow, 2017-2019

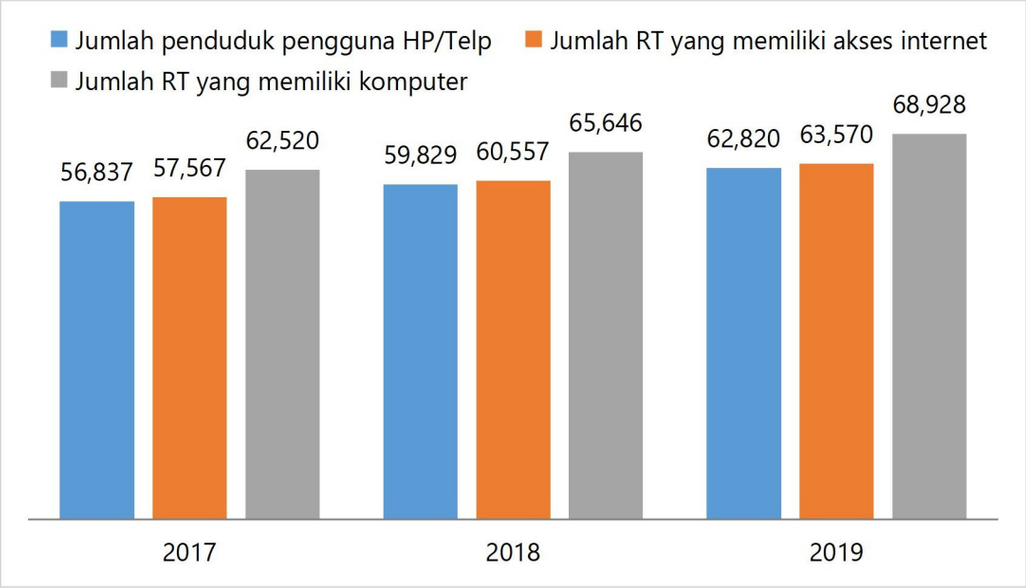
No	Description	Performance Achievement Year		
			2018	2019
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Number of people/items transported by public transportation**			
	Number of people transported by public	267,360	362,470	317,239
	Number of goods transported by public transportation General	862,128	886,207	724,474
	Number of people/goods passing through the port/airport/terminal per year			
a	Number of people through the port/airport/ terminal per year (Aimere Port)	37,524	35,321	36,790
No.	**Description**	**Performance Achievement Year**		
		2017	**2018**	**2019**
b	Number of goods through the port/airport/terminal per year (Aimere Port)	4,845	5,369	3,145
c	Number of people passing through the port/airport/ terminal per year (Soa Airport)	88,713	96,056	88,774
d	Total goods through port/airport/ terminal per year (Soa Airport)	581,086	607,400	455,250

In 2019, the number of people and goods transported by public transportation in Ngada Regency decreased by 12% and 18%, respectively. A decrease was also observed in air transportation by 7.6% and 25%. However, in sea transportation, only the flow of goods decreased by 41%, while the flow of passengers increased by 4%.

2.3.2.10. Communication and Information Technology

Communication and information technology is one of the most important issues for regional development. This issue relates to public access to information. The condition of communication and information technology is shown in the table below.

Graph 2. 48. Number of Mobile Phone, Internet, and Computer Users in 2017-2019



The data shows that from 2017 to 2019, the number of households using mobile phones continued to increase from 2017 to 2019 with an average increase of 5.13 percent. In line with this trend, the number of households with internet access also increased from 2017 to 2019. The increase in both mobile phone users and internet access will facilitate access to information and communication for all sectors of government and the private sector.

Table 2.70. Implementation of Communication and Information Technology Affairs in Ngada District

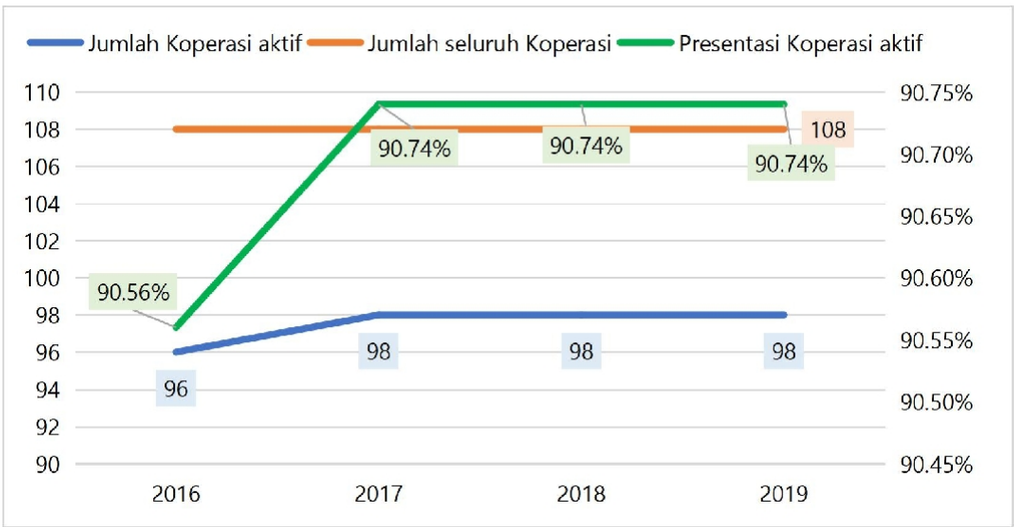
Description	20	20	20	20
Number of media	10	10	12	17
Percentage of Regional Development Information Accessible to the General Public	70	80	85	90
Percentage of SKPDs using online services	5.9	9.8	13.70	39.22

The data shows that regional development information accessible to the general public continued to increase from 2017 to 2020. A significant increase occurred in the SKPD indicator that uses online services, which increased by 25.52 percent from 2019 to 2020. This indicates that public information transparency is progressing well in Ngada District, with an increasing number of media outlets. Although performance has improved, the implementation of an electronic-based government system remains a concern. This is due to the lack of supporting documents, such as ##a on ICT and frequently changing SPBE indicators, as well as suboptimal ICT governance and limited ICT infrastructure in Ngada District.

2.3.2.11. Cooperative, Small and Medium Enterprises

The development of cooperatives and SMEs is aimed at empowering cooperatives and SMEs in their efforts to improve community welfare. This sector plays a strategic role in contributing to regional economic growth and offers significant opportunities for job creation. The condition of cooperatives and SMEs in Ngada Regency is outlined in the following explanation.

Graph 2. 49. Percentage of Active Cooperatives in Ngada District, 2017-2019



Source: [illegible] Year 2020

The percentage of active cooperatives in Ngada Regency remained stagnant at 90.74% from 2017 to 2019. This condition indicates that over the past three years, the cooperative sector in Ngada Regency has not experienced any changes, both in terms of the total number of cooperatives and the number of active cooperatives. This stagnation is attributed to suboptimal cooperative management.

SMEs are business activities that can expand and create opportunities and jobs, as well as provide broad economic services to the community. Through the enhancement of SMEs, it is possible to achieve income equality and growth, promote economic development, and contribute to the well-being of the community in Ngada District.

Table 2. 71. Development of MSMEs in Ngada Regency, 2016-2019

Type of Business	Number of SMEs in 2016			Number	Number of SMEs in 2017			Total	Number of SMEs in 2018			Total	Number of SMEs in 2019			Total
	Micro	Small	Medium		Micro	Small	Medium		Micro	Small	Medium		Micro	Small	Medium	
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and fisheries	37	0	0	37	33	2		35	33	2		35	33	15	-	48
Manufacturing	375	15		390	375	24		399	360	24		384	360	24	1	385
Creative Industry	6			6	6			6	6			12	6			6
Trade, Hospitality and Restaurants	1,487	8	3	1,578	1,496	93	5	1,594	1,232	72	7	1,311	1,233	72	9	1,314
Transportation and Communication	39	19		58	59	19		78	59	19		78	59	19	2	80
Finance, Rental, and Business Services	73	2	1	100	73	27	1	101	69	27	5	101	69	27	5	101
Building	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	15	3		18	16	3	2	21
Services	321	11		332	332	321	12	665	321	311	9	641	321	311	9	641
Total	**2,342**	**159**	**4**	***2505***	**2,378**	**486**	**18**	***2882***	**2,095**	**458**	**21**	***2580***	**2097**	**471**	**28**	**2,596**

[illegible] Ngada Regency [illegible] 2021

SMEs in Ngada Regency are dominated by businesses in the trade, hotel, and restaurant sectors, contributing an average of 54.93 percent from 2016 to 2019. The development of SMEs from 2016 to 2019 showed a downward trend, with the largest decline occurring in 2018 at 10.48 percent. This decline occurred in trade, hospitality, and restaurant businesses, as well as services, which have traditionally dominated the sector. The decline was observed in micro and small-scale businesses, primarily due to reduced production capacity and the quality of products produced.

The empowerment of MSMEs is expected to have an impact on improving the quality of MSMEs in Ngada Regency. MSMEs must be developed to advance and become competitive so that they remain the heart of the Indonesian economy, especially in Ngada Regency. This is not only the responsibility of the government, but MSME actors themselves must have the desire to advance and develop. The government should address the classic challenges frequently faced by MSMEs, namely access to markets and technology. Access to information, product quality, quantity, continuity, human resources, and competitiveness must be improved to develop MSMEs in Ngada District.

2.3.2.12. Investment

Economic growth is synonymous with the amount of investment that comes in and the number of investors, both domestic and foreign, who invest in a region, as well as the absorption of local and foreign labor. At the regional level, domestic investment (PMDN) and the absorption of local labor are prioritized to enhance the well-being of the local community and support poverty alleviation efforts under the National Development Plan ( ). However, the role of foreign investment ( ) and foreign labor remains essential to accelerate economic growth due to the high value of investments and the potential for technological innovation.

The investment climate in Ngada Regency up to 2019 was still dominated by domestic investors. Some domestic investors

include PT. BumiampoInvestama Sejahtera in the plantation sector, with an investment value of 40 billion rupiah and the employment of 190 workers. Additionally, there is investment in bamboo development by PT. Indo Bambu, which has established a bamboo processing factory in Golewa District. The low interest of investors in investing in Ngada Regency has prompted the Regional Development Planning Agency ( ) to urge the Ngada Regency Government ( ) to optimize business opportunities for investors, including land acquisition, supportive regulations, adequate infrastructure, and a conducive business climate.

2.3.2.13. Youth Affairs and Sports

The development of indicators used to assess the performance of youth affairs and sports from 2016 to 2019 can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. 72. Achievement of Performance Indicators for Youth Affairs and Sports in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019

No	Indicator	Performance Achievement Year			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Number of active youth organizations	214	214	214	214
2	Total number of entrepreneurs	151	151	151	151
3	Number of sports	21	21	21	21
4	Number of sports branches developed	11	11	11	11
5	Total number of coaches	893	893	893	893
6	Number of certified trainers who are certified	11	11	11	11
7	Number of student athletes trained	30,396	30,396	30,396	30,396
8	Number of sports achievements (Number of achievements in sports disciplines won in one year)	3	3	6	3

From the table above, all indicators show no changes, except for the number of sports achievements, which varied in development: 3 achievements in 2016 and 2017, increased to 6 achievements in 2018, and decreased again to 3 achievements in 2019. This is attributed to the limited number of sports disciplines participated in, namely only track and field events: 5,000 meters, 3,000 meters, and 1,500 meters.

2.3.2.14. Statistical Affairs

The development of regional data and information is carried out to support planning and implementation of development. In this context, efforts are not limited to providing data but also include ensuring data validity, timely dissemination, and data integration across sectors to facilitate planning analysis. According to Law Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System, development planning is based on valid, accurate, ***#*** and accountable data and information.

The performance of development in the field of statistics from 2016 to 2020 can be measured using two indicators , namely **the Ngada in Figures book** and **the** Ngada District Gross **Regional Domestic Product**. In addition to the data released by BPS, in 2014, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued Regulation Number 8 of 2014

a web browser and internet connection at the website address **http://sipd.bangda.kemendagri.go.id.** Subsequently, in 2019, the Ministry of Home Affairs replaced Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 8 of 2014 with Regulation Number 98 of 2019 on SIPD, and finally with Regulation Number 70 of 2019 on SIPD through the website: http://sipd.kemendagri.go.id.

2.3.2.15. Cryptography Affairs

Pursuant to Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, cryptography affairs are matters that must be carried out by regional governments at the provincial, regency, and municipal levels. The implementation of cryptography and regional information management, as well as improving the collection, management, and analysis of regional statistical data, is one of the strategic objectives of cryptography affairs in Ngada Regency.

The role of cryptography in governing Ngada Regency is still not optimal due to insufficient capacity.

Human resources in the field of cryptography and supporting infrastructure for cryptography. This indicates the need for education and training on cryptography for government agencies, thereby enhancing the use of cryptography in Ngada District

2.3.2.16. Cultural Affairs

Article 32 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution mandates that the state must advance national culture in the midst of world civilization by guaranteeing the freedom of the people to preserve and develop their cultural values. Festivals as a means of preserving the arts and culture of the Ngada Regency community have begun to be developed through various activities. In addition, festivals are held to attract the attention of residents and tourists and to preserve cultural objects, sites, and heritage. In this regard, the government needs to revive cultural festivals to preserve local customs and traditions, which can also provide other benefits such as boosting community income. In 2019, the Ngada Regency Government held various cultural events, including: ikat weaving workshops, book reviews and cultural dialogues, regional art performances and dialogues, a coffee gathering, a bamboo music festival in Kampung Wogo, the Ka Sao ritual, a carnival, music and dance performances, and regional fashion shows. These festivals have become regular regional events held in Ngada Regency to preserve culture and attract tourists.

2.3.2.17. Library Affairs

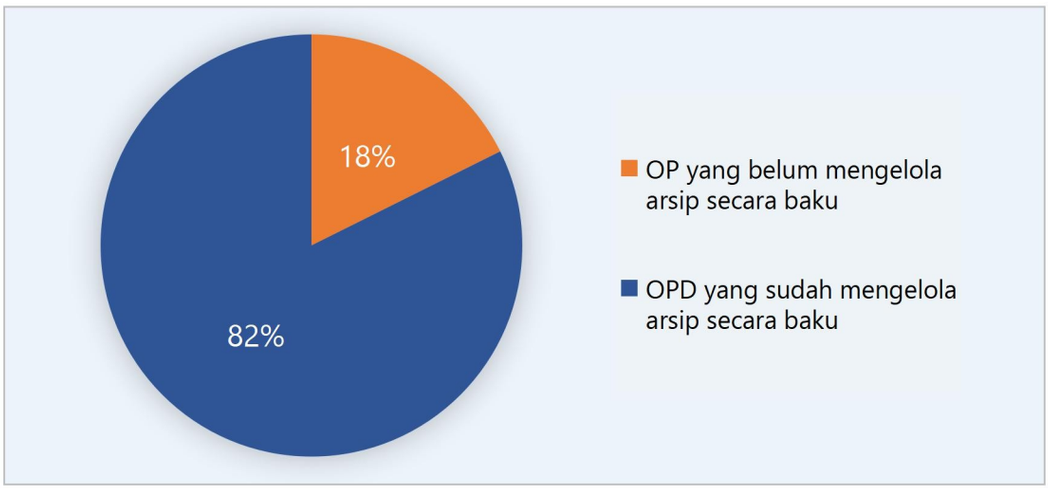
Libraries are places for learning, seeking, and developing information, as well as educational facilities in education. Libraries function to store collections, provide various information, educational functions, recreational functions, and cultural functions. The role of the Regional Library in Ngada Regency is to provide book/library material lending services, both at the library office and through mobile libraries. As of 2019, there were 419 libraries throughout Ngada Regency

with a very low number of visitors, only 0.02% (2,928 visitors out of a total population of 163,217 in 2019). To date, the role of libraries in Ngada District remains minimal in terms of attracting interest reading among the community to encourage them to read at the library. One of the contributing factors is the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure.

2.3.2.18. Archiving

Archiving management is the first step in developing an information system to support government management and improve work efficiency.Under Article 1 of Law No. 43 of 2009 on Archives, an archive is defined as a record of activities or events in various forms and media, in accordance with advancements in information and communication technology, created and received by state institutions, local governments, educational institutions, companies, political organizations, community organizations, and individuals in the course of social, national, and state life. The complexity of issues faced by local government agencies demands the empowerment of all available organizational resources to address problems promptly and effectively, including the management of archives that document all information related to organizational activities.

Graph 2.50. Percentage of Local Government Agencies Managing Archives in Standardized Manner in Ngada Regency in 2020



2020

Archive management has been implemented in the PD environment in a standardized manner. As of 2019, there were 28 Regional Government Agencies that had implemented proper and effective records management, representing 82.35 percent of the total 34 Regional Government Agencies. It is hoped that in the coming years, all Regional Government Agencies will have implemented standardized records management, thereby facilitating accountability for all activities related to public service performance and government administration.

2.3.3. Focus on Selected Services

2.3.3.1. Priority Service Area: Marine and Fisheries

Marine and fisheries services are aimed at achieving the following targets: increasing production fisheries and marine resources, and meeting the fish consumption needs of the community. The improvement in services includes training for fishing communities, aquaculture, and marketing of fishery products with the aim of increasing the contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy of Ngada District. Performance indicators for marine and fisheries affairs can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. 73. Achievement of Marine and Fisheries Sector Indicators, 2016-2019

	Indicator	20	20	20	20
1	**Fisheries Production**				
	Total Fish Production (Tons)	1,427	1,507	1,586	2,088
	Regional Target (Tons)	654	720	792.55	890.11
	Percentage of Target Achievement Fisheries Production	218.26	209.26	200.11	234.57
2	**Fish consumption**				
	Total fish consumption (kg/ capita/year)	9	9.2	9.59	9.59
	Regional Target	20	20	20	20
	Percentage of Target Achievement Fish Consumption	45.00	46.10	47.95	47.95

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Data on the achievement of marine and fisheries indicators show that fish production has continued to increase from 2016 to 2019. The percentage of fisheries production exceeding the target indicates that Ngada Regency is capable of managing fish production effectively. Based on these performance results, the local government can set higher targets for the next period while continuing to adhere to the principles of sustainable development.

Different conditions are shown by the achievement of fish consumption targets in Ngada. The achievement of targets ranging from 46.75 percent during 2016-2019 shows that the community's desire to consume fish is still not in line with expectations. This situation may be attributed to various factors, including the poor quality of fishery products due to inadequate infrastructure and facilities. The limited availability of fish seeds for aquaculture is also suspected to contribute to the low interest in fish consumption, as it limits the variety of options available.

2.3.3.2. Tourism Affairs

Tourism is one of the development sectors currently being promoted by the Ngada Regency Government. The objective of tourism is to carry out regional government affairs and assistance tasks in the fields of culture and tourism. Tourism affairs are expected to increase regional income and community welfare through the development of the tourism industry, tourist destinations, marketing, and tourism institutions. Tourism in Ngada Regency has begun to gain recognition as Labuan Bajo has become a favorite tourist destination for foreign tourists and

vice versa has created opportunities for Ngada Regency (Bajawa) to be visited by tourists as a place to rest. This opportunity has been responded to by the Ngada Government to attract tourists, ranging from domestic tourists to foreign tourists, from children to adults.

Ngada Regency has access by air via Soa Airport, by sea via TWA 17 Riung Island, or by land via Labuan Bajo or Ende.

Due to its central location on the island of Flores, tourists who

Ngada, especially Bajawa. The main destinations for tourists visiting Flores Island are Komodo Island, Labuhan Bajo, and Kelimutu – Ende. Tourists also sometimes travel from Ende, Bajawa, Ruteng – Labuan Bajo. In addition to Komodo Island and Kelimutu Lake, tourists can stop at several other tourist attractions such as visiting the traditional village of Bena. The development of tourism in Ngada Regency is supported by the availability of a variety of natural and cultural tourism products. This can be seen from the number of tourist visits, both domestic and foreign tourists, to natural and cultural tourist attractions during the period 2016-2019, as shown in the following table.

Table 2. 74. Data on Cultural Tourist Attractions and Visitor Numbers in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020

No	Cultural Tourism Object	Type of Tourist	Year				
				20	2018	2019	2020
1	Traditional village of Bena	Foreign tourists	7,273	8,046	9,700	12,202	2,575
		Wisnus	6,840	11,659	10,757	13,411	478
		Total	14,113	19,705	20,457	25,613	3,053
2	Tololela traditional village	Foreign tourists	1,182	1,287	97	1,438	
		Domestic tourists	248	287	653	189	
		Total	1,430	1,574	750	1,627	
3	Traditional village of Gurusina	Tourists	1,893	2,577	988	207	
		Domestic tourists	149	269	167	10	
		Total	2,042	2,846	1,155	217	
4	Traditional village of Wogo	Tourists	274	3	153	7	
		Domestic tourists	36	73	60	27	
		Total	310	76	213	100	
5	Traditional village of Bela	Wisman	75	371	139	514	
		Domestic tourists	-	20	-	7	
		Total	75	391	139	521	
6	Legelapu Village	Wisman	674	89	201	400	82
		Wisnus	-	74	91	112	6
No	**Cultural Tourism Attractions**	**Type of Tourist**	**Year**				
			2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
		Total	674	163	292	512	88
7	Traditional village of Belaraghi	Tourists	622	766	709	891	48
		Wisnus	40	57	142	220	7
		Total	662	823	851	1,111	55

8	Traditional village of Tua Bea	Wisman	44	84	88	97	
		Domestic tourists	-	24	33	52	
		Total	44	108	121	149	
9	Traditional Village of Luba (Jerebuu)	Foreign tourists	0	0	5,116	6,168	
		Domestic tourists	-	0	400	1,879	
		Total	0	0	5,516	8,047	
	Total	Foreign tourists	12,037	13,223	17,191	21,990	2,705
		Wisnus	7,313	12,463	12,303	15,907	491
		Total	19,350	25,686	29,494	37,897	3,196

The number of tourist visits to cultural tourist attractions was dominated by foreign tourists, with an average proportion of 62.93 percent during the 2016-2020 period. The growth of tourist visits to each cultural tourist attraction tends to fluctuate. For example, the Traditional Village of Bena experienced a 39.62 percent increase in tourist visits in 2017 compared to the previous year, then saw a sharp decline to 3.82 percent in 2018, before rising again to 25.02 percent in 2019.

Table 2.75. Data on Natural Tourist Attractions and Visitor Numbers in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020

No	Natural Tourism Attractions	Type Tourists	Year 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Soa Natural Hot Spring	Foreign Tourists	3,498	2,347	7,342	12,202	191
		Wisnus	50,358	51,154	81,715	82,670	20,884
		Total	53,856	53,501	89,057	94,872	21,075
2	17 Islands Marine Park	Foreign tourists	2,551	3,060	3,216	5,875	
		Domestic tourists	5,314	5,362	4,907	6,795	
		Total	7,865	8,422	8,123	12,670	
3	Lake Wawomudha	Foreign tourists	236	278	132	-	
		Domestic tourists	56	82	-	-	
		Total	292	360	132	-	
4	Malanage Natural Hot Spring	Tourists	1,649	3,687	3,979	4,169	
		Domestic tourists	249	467	956	772	
		Total	1,898	4,154	4,935	4,941	
5	Boba Soka Hot Spring	Wisman	7,664	5,553	-	-	
		Domestic tourists	7,664	5,569	5,112	7,522	
No	**Natural Attractions**	**Type Tourists**	**Year 2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
		Total	15,328	11,122	5,112	7,522	
6	Legelapu Village	Wisman	-	-	-	-	
		Domestic tourists	674	779	-	-	
		Total	674	779	-	-	
7	Ogi Waterfall	Tourists	0	0	652	1,030	-
		Wisnus	0	0	4,858	7,620	-
		Total	0	0	5,510	8,650	-
	Total	Foreign tourists	15,598	14,925	15,321	23,276	191
		Wisnus	64,315	63,413	97,548	97,759	20,884
		Total	**79,913**	**78,338**	**112,869**	**121,035**	**21,075**

A slightly different situation is observed in tourist visits to natural attractions in Ngada Regency. Visits to natural attractions are predominantly dominated by domestic tourists, with an average proportion of 85.54 percent during the 2016–2020 period. However, fluctuations in tourist visits still occur at natural attractions. The growth of tourist visits to the 17 Islands Marine Park tourist attraction showed fluctuating growth, initially growing by 7.08 percent in 2017 but then falling to -3.55 percent in 2018. However, in 2019, tourist visits to the 17 Islands Marine Park grew by 55.98 percent. Fluctuations in tourist visits, both international and domestic tourists, indicate that the development of tourist destinations in Ngada Regency is still not optimal. Inadequate marketing and collaboration in destination development are also strongly suspected to be the cause of fluctuations in tourist visits.

2.3.3.3. Agricultural Choice Issues

Agricultural development plays a strategic role in the economy of Ngada Regency. The significance of this role is illustrated by the high contribution of the agricultural sector to the regional gross domestic product (PDRB), despite a significant decline. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the ADHB GRDP has continued to decline from 35.73% in 2016 to 34.15% in 2019. This decline can be mitigated through increased food production, raw material supply for industry, job creation, income generation, and environmental conservation through environmentally friendly farming practices.

In line with the ongoing economic restructuring process in Ngada District, which is moving toward a more balanced structure, the agricultural sector is expected to continue playing a crucial role in the future. This sector remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of the labor force in Ngada District. The total agricultural land area is 97,102 hectares, consisting of 6,095 hectares of rice fields and 90,407 hectares of non-rice fields. There are three subsectors supporting the agricultural sector in Ngada Regency: the food crop subsector, the plantation subsector, and the fisheries subsector.

1. Food Crop Agriculture Sub-sector

Agricultural land for food crops is distributed across areas with elevations of 0–1,000 meters above sea level, spanning 12 districts. The total area of rice fields, both irrigated and non-irrigated, in 2016 was 39,902 hectares, covering seven types of commodities.

Table 2. 76. Harvest Area, Production, and Productivity of Food Crops in Ngada District, 2016–2019

Commodity	Year 2016			Year 2017			Year			Year 2019		
	Harvest Area (ha)	Production (tons)	Productivity (tons/ha)	Harvest Area (ha)	Production (tons)	Productivity (tons/ha)	Harvest Area (ha)	Production (tons)	Productivity (ton/ha) a)	Area on Harvest ion (ha)	Producti Product ion (tons)	Production (Ton/ha)
Rice	8,528	62,038	7.2	16,376	88,976	54	15,587	84,770	54	12,624	67,938	53.8
Corn	6,902	26,595	3.85	15,611	54,035	35	18,418	48,593	26	15,207	39,367	26
Soybeans	1,429.5	6,688.9	4.68	1,865	5,586	30	4,914	421	1	742	9	695
Peanuts	185	422.7	2.28	109	218	20	66	132	20	56	47	8
Green beans	109	228	2.80	52	104	20	32	64	20	8	7	9
Cassava	2606	17,282.7	6.63	1,954	8,138	42	915	4,635	51	450	2,034	45
Sweet potato	765	2,579.5	3.37	207	616	30	90	237	26	35	131	37

Data Source: Ngada Agriculture Department, 2020

When looking at the development from 2016 to 2019, all commodities experienced a decline in 2019. Therefore, efforts are needed to promote agriculture in development and meet food needs through the Central Government with the Upsus program, as well as support from local governments and village governments, and local communities to encourage increased production.

2. Sub-sector: Plantation

In Ngada District, there are also various highly potential plantation commodities. The potential plantation crops include coconut, cloves, Arabica and Robusta coffee, cashews, vanilla, cocoa, nutmeg, pepper, and nutmeg. The potential area for the development of plantation commodities is presented in the following table:

Table 2. 77. Development of Potential Plantation Crop Production in Ngada District, 2016-2019

No	Commodity	Year Area Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Year Area Area (ha)	Production i (tons)	Year 2018 Area Area (ha)	Production i (tons)	Year Area Area (ha)	Production (ton)
1	Coconut	4,819	2,212	4,298	1,664.8	4,290	1,305	4,290	1,305
2	Guava Mente	6,482	1,045	6,232	671	6,232	670	6,232	670
3	Coffee Arabica	5,889	3,258	5,923	1,256.5	6,032	2,194	5,436	2,995.40
4	Coffee Robusta	737	200	688	150	708	153	708	153
5	Cocoa	943.5	214	955	199	960	206.04	960	206.04
6	Candlenut	2,513	986	2,512	996	2,512	1,002	2,512	1,002
7	Cloves	591	219	627	180	676	174	676	452
8	Vanilla	447	170	427	122	424	126.94	159	28.47
9	Nutmeg	102	9.5	101	15	111	16.67	111	16.67
10	Pepper	69	13.3	68	15	68	15.74	68	15.74

Data Source: Department of Agriculture and BPS Ngada [illegible]

From the 10 commodities above, it can be seen that in terms of land area, the situation is relatively stable as there has been no significant decrease or increase. However, in terms of production volume, there has been a decrease in several commodities such as coconut, cashew, Arabica coffee, Robusta coffee, cocoa, cloves, and vanilla. This means that these commodities require intervention to improve productivity through various programs.

3. Livestock Sub-Sector

Ngada Regency also has the livestock sub-sector as one of its key industries. There are 8 types of livestock with significant numbers, as shown in the table below:

Table 2. 78. Development of Livestock Sector Commodity Potential in Ngada Regency 2016–2020

No	Livestock	Number of Livestock			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cattle	33,081	42,998	47,123	4,125
2	Buffalo	13,726	15,611	15,611	0
3	Horse	10,870	12,245	12,751	506
4	Goat	22,481	23,628	28,929	5,301
5	Sheep	2,198	3,325	4,093	768
6	Pig	129,177	173,300	188,523	15,223
7	Chicken	4,197,866	28,427,163	73,301,666	44,874,503
8	Ducks	174,440	604,359	1,082,135	477,776
	Total	**211,533**	**271,107**	**297,030**	**25,923**

Source: Ngada District Statistics Office, 2020

The livestock population from 2016 to 2019 for pigs has continued to increase annually compared to cattle, buffalo, and sheep. Pigs have significant economic and cultural value, particularly in traditional wedding ceremonies, funerals, and other cultural events. This has led to nearly all households owning pigs. Meanwhile, poultry livestock, especially chickens, have seen a significant increase, driven by growing interest among farmers in raising chickens to boost farmers' incomes and rising consumer demand, particularly for restaurants and hotels.

In terms of area, the table below shows that the total area of public grazing land is 20,140 ha, with the largest areas in Bajawa Utara, Inerie, and Riung subdistricts. Meanwhile, the total area of livestock feed crop land is 38,615 ha, with the largest area in Bajawa Utara at 38,605 ha and the smallest in Jerebuu at only 5.01 ha.

Table 2. 79. Area of Livestock Development Zones in 2016-2019

No	District	Area of General Grazing Land (Ha)				Area of livestock feed crop land (Ha)			
		20	20	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Bajawa	-		-		10	10	10	11
2	North Bajawa	7,721	7,721	7,721	7,721	38,605	38,605	38,605	3.61
3	Soa	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	11.62	11.63	11.64	11.62
4	Wolomeze	50	50	50	50	12.5	12	12.5	12.5
5	Aimere	596	596	596	596	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92
6	Jerebuu	501	501	501	501	5.01	5.01	5.01	5.01
No.	**Subdistrict**	**Area of general grazing land (Ha)**				**Area of livestock feed crop land (Ha)**			
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
7	Inerie	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500				0
8	Golewa	909	909	909	909	45.45	45.45	45.45	50
9	Golbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	Golsel	385	385	385	385	-	-	-	0
11	Riung	2,907	2,907	2,907	2,907	29.07	29.07	29.07	29.07
12	Ribar	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	22.5	22.6	22.7	33.75
	Total	**20,140**	**20,140**	**20,140**	**20,140**	**38,615**	**38,605**	**38,605**	**51**

Source: [illegible]

Based on the data on livestock sold outside the region in the following table, male cattle are the most commonly sold livestock to other regions.

Table 2.80. Data on the Number of Livestock Exported

Year	No	Destination Area	Livestock Type						Total
			Cattle		Horse		Buffalo		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2016	1	Jeneponto	660		200		120		980
	2	Kalimantan	230				30		260
	3	Bekasi, West Java	310						310
Total			**1,200**		**200**		**150**		**1,550**
2017	1	Jeneponto	605		280		650		1,535
	2	Kalimantan	522						522
	3	Subang, West Java	296						296
	4	Bandung	60						60
	5	Palembang	170						170
	6	Situbondo	170						170
Total			**1,823**		**280**		**650**		
2018	1	Jeneponto	837		200		650		1,687
	2	Banjarmasin	700						700
	3	Subang, West Java	78						78
	4	Bandung	60						60
	5	Situbondo	165						165
	6	Bekasi	160						160
Total			**2,000**		**200**		**650**		**2,850**
2019	1	Jeneponto	1,035	0	200	0	635	0	1,870
	2	Banjarmasin	250						250
	3	Subang, West Java	119						119
	4	Bandung	25						25
	5	Surabaya	70						70
Year	**No**	**Destination**	**Type of Livestock**						**Total**
			Cattle		**Horse**		**Buffalo**		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	6	Palembang	70						70
	7	Bekasi	52						52
Total			**1,621**		**200**		**635**		**12,456**
Total			**6,644**		**880**		**2,080**		**19,609**

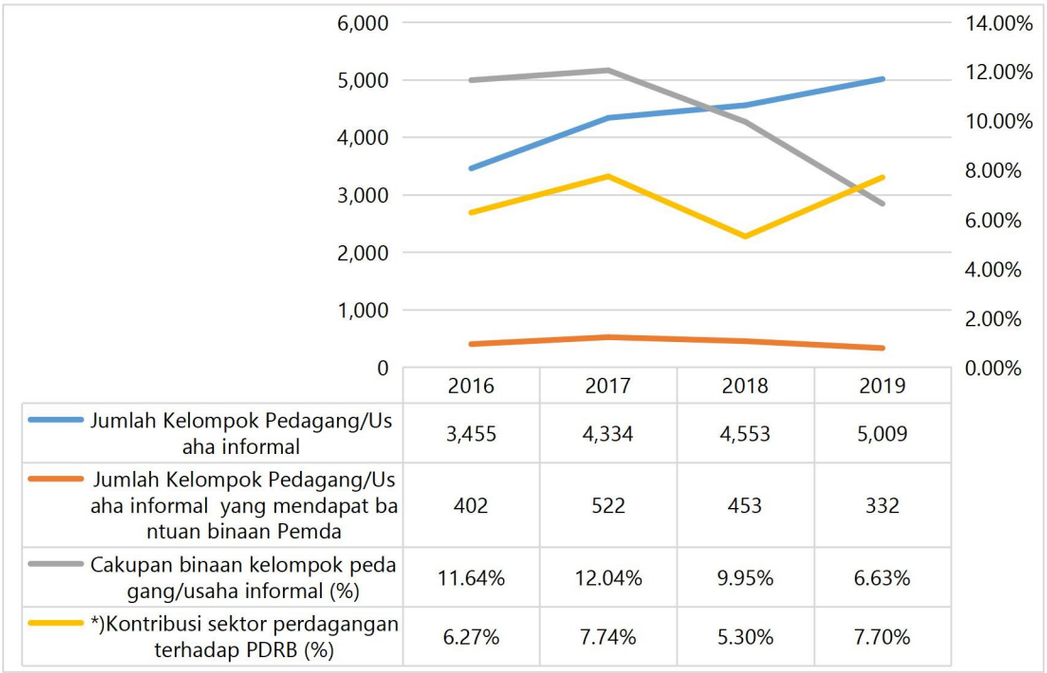
Source: [illegible] 2020

The main destination areas are Jeneponto District in South Sulawesi, followed by Banjarmasin. Livestock products are also widely sold to East Java (Surabaya), West Java (Bandung, Subang, and Bekasi), and other regions in Sumatra. This means that livestock products from Ngada District have already entered the national market, indicating significant potential for further development.

2.3.3.4. Trade-Related Issues

The role of trade is increasingly important in the economy, both in terms of quantity and quality. Trade is one of the aspects of economic development that plays a strategic role, especially in supporting the smooth flow of goods and services, meeting the basic needs of the community, and promoting price stability. Trade development is very important in efforts to accelerate economic growth and equity, contributing significantly to the creation of business opportunities and the expansion of employment opportunities and income. Trade also supports economic stability, particularly in controlling inflation and supporting other sectors such as agriculture, industry, mining, finance, transportation, and telecommunications.

Figure 2. 51. Achievement of Trade Indicators in Ngada Regency, 2016-2019



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah Kelompok Pedagang/Usaha informal	3,455	4,334	4,553	5,009
Jumlah Kelompok Pedagang/Usaha informal yang mendapat bantuan binaan Pemda	402	522	453	332
Cakupan binaan kelompok pedagang/usaha informal (%)	11.64%	12.04%	9.95%	6.63%
*)Kontribusi sektor perdagangan terhadap PDRB (%)	6.27%	7.74%	5.30%	7.70%

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The contribution of the trade sector to the economy of Ngada Regency has increased, although it has tended to fluctuate during 2016-2019. This fluctuation indicates that the performance of the trade sector is not yet optimal. The suboptimal level of smooth distribution of goods, coupled with suboptimal product marketing capacity, is indicated as the cause of fluctuations in the contribution of the trade sector.

Another indicator that needs to be considered in measuring the performance of the trade sector is the coverage of assistance provided to groups of traders or informal businesses. The existence of groups of traders/informal businesses can facilitate the smooth distribution of goods to the community. Assistance provided to groups of traders/informal businesses includes capacity-building activities for community-based businesses in the trade sector through training and technical guidance, as well as the provision of support to facilitate the development of their businesses.

The coverage of informal traders/businesses in Ngada Regency showed a downward trend from 2016 to 2019. The low coverage indicates that 93.37 percent of informal traders/businesses have not yet received guidance from the Ngada Regional Government in 2019. The large number of traders/informal businesses that have not received guidance indicates the high potential that can be developed through informal traders/businesses in advancing the informal sector in Ngada Regency.

received assistance from the Ngada Regional Government in 2019. The large number of informal traders/businesses that have not received assistance indicates the high potential that can be developed through informal traders/businesses in advancing the trade sector in Ngada Regency.

Table 2. 81. Number of Markets and Traders in Ngada District, 2016-2019

No	Market Location	Number of Traders				Activity (Weekly/Daily)
		20	20	2018	2019	
1	Bajawa	175	426	706	706	Daily
2	Bobou	450	602	603	603	Daily
3	Bomari	40	36	-	-	Weekly
4	Mataloko	220	-	-	-	Weekly
5	Malanuza	1,171	1,016	1016	1016	Weekly
6	Maumbawa	145	169	169	169	Weekly
7	Aimere	548	847	717	717	Weekly
8	Waebela	198	198	198	198	Weekly
9	Soa	618	750	750	750	Weekly
10	Malawaru	50	51	0	0	Weekly
11	Watukapu	0	0	0	0	Weekly
12	Riung	566	565	566	566	Weekly
13	Bekek	60	40	0	0	Weekly
14	Lengkosambi	55	32	0	0	Weekly
15	Wangka	175	175	0	0	Weekly
16	South Wangka	60	43	175	175	Weekly
17	Maronggela	320	320	320	320	Weekly
18	Lindi	250	250	252	252	Weekly
19	Wue	100	100	100	100	Weekly
20	Jerebuu	260	260	260	260	Weekly
21	Sobo	170	150	170	170	Weekly (not yet built)
	Regency	**5,631**	**6,030**	**6,002**	**6,002**	

The smooth distribution of goods in Ngada Regency is also determined by the number of markets and trading groups. The number of registered traders in Ngada Regency has generally increased, despite a decline and stagnation in 2018 and 2019. These traders are spread across 21 markets in Ngada Regency, engaging in diverse activities. The highest number of trading groups is found in Malanuza Market in Golewa District, with an average of 1,055 traders during the period 2016–2019.

2.3.3.5. Industrial Development

The management of industry in Ngada District is structured with consideration of the potential of local industrial resources, as well as harmony and balance with socio-economic activities. The presence of industry in the region is intended to increase residents' income, thereby enhancing prosperity and producing a variety of goods needed by the community. Industry can also expand employment opportunities, reduce unemployment, and

processed raw materials. The processing industry is expected to expand economic activities so that the region is not solely dependent on natural resources.

In Ngada District, there are five types of industries: food, textiles, chemicals and construction materials, metal and electronics, and handicrafts, all of which have experienced positive growth every year. The development of the industry from 2016 to 2019 is explained in the following table.

Table 2. 82. Industrial Development in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019

No	Description	Year		Year		Year		Year	
		Company haan	Workers	Perusa haan	Labor	Perusa haan	Labor	Perusa haan	Labor
1	Food Industry	612	1,435	696	1,659	768	1,797	800	1,872
2	Clothing Industry	350	678	375	774	392	808	399	826
3	Chemical and materials industry Construction	146	372	179	179	209	452	219	479
4	Metal and electronics industry	49	255	78	317	102	309	114	393
5	Craft industry	82	317	97	332	110	361	9	28
	Total	**1,239**	**3,057**	**1,425**	**3,261**	**1,581**	**3,727**	**1,541**	**3,598**

Industry data shows that all types of industries have experienced an increase in the number of businesses and labor absorption. The food industry is the most widely practiced industry and absorbs the most labor compared to other industries. The food industry dominates the industrial sector in Ngada Regency with an average contribution

of 49.68 percent in 2016-2019. Labor absorption in the food industry is also quite high, with an average of 49.52 percent of the total workforce employed in the industrial sector for the same period.

The role of other industries is not as significant as the food industry. The handicraft industry, which was expected to become one of the tourist attractions in Ngada Regency, has instead become the smallest industry in terms of both the number of industries and labor absorption compared to other industries. The number of handicraft industries experienced a sharp decline of 91.82 percent in 2019. The lack of continuity in raw material supply, limited access to capital assistance, and the limited use of appropriate technology are suspected to be some of the causes of the decline in the number of handicraft industries as well as in the industry as a whole.

2.3.3.6. Transmigration Selection Affairs

services in the field of transmigration are an integral part of the efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs ( ) and the Ministry of Village, Development, and Transmigration ( ) at the regional level ( ) to develop new settlement areas in relatively sparsely populated regions; relocate residents to achieve a more balanced and equitable distribution across all regions; promote and facilitate regional development processes; and improving the welfare and living standards of transmigrants. As of 2019, there are three transmigration sites in Ngada Regency, namely: **a)** Maronggela Settlement Unit (SP) with an area of 4,673 hectares and a population of 220 households. **b)** SP I Uluwae with an area of 3,200 hectares and a population of 250 households. **c)** SP II Uluwae with an area of 600 hectares and a population of population 50 households. The proposed development site is Jeregheno, with a potential area of 246 hectares and a capacity of 100 households.

2.3.4. Supporting Government Affairs

2.3.4.1. Planning Affairs

Development planning is a process of formulating stages and activities ( ) , which involves various elements (unsur-) of stakeholders (pemangku kepentingan)

within it for the utilization and allocation of available resources in order to improve the social welfare of the community within a specific geographical area or region over a certain period of time. Regional development planning, as an integral part of the national planning system, is carried out based on the conditions and potential of each region and the national level.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ngada Regency Government and the Batang Regency Government of Central Java dated May 4, 2017, Number 8/KB/2017-Number 019.5/0675/2017 regarding cooperation in the implementation of regional government, followed by technical training for Ngada Regency Government staff at the Batang Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappelitbang). In 2018, the Ngada District Government began using the E-Planning and E-Budgeting applications.

To ensure the creation of consistent and sustainable development planning and as a basis for the preparation of the Ngada District budget documents, the district government has developed E-Planning and E-Budgeting systems. The performance of supporting services for planning can be described by analyzing several indicators, one of which is related to the alignment between planning documents. The following are the achievements of several performance indicators for supporting services in the planning sector in Ngada District.

Table 2. 83. Achievement of Planning-Related Performance Indicators 2016–2019

INDICATOR	20	20		
Availability of RPJPD Planning Documents which has been stipulated by the Local Regulation	√	√	√	√
Availability of Planning Documents: RPJMD that has been established by Local Regulation (PERDA)/Regulation of the Head of the Regional Government (PERKADA)	√	√	√	√
Availability of Planning Documents: RKPD that has been established by PERKADA	√	√	√	√
Availability of RTRW Planning Documents which has been established by PERDA	√	√	√	√
Number of programs in the APBD that are not implemented		-	-	-
Number of activities in the APBD		-	-	159
Number of APBD programs for the relevant year		160	201	109
INDICATOR	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
in accordance with the RKPD				
Number of RKPD programs for the relevant year		169	20	109
Number of RKPD programs implemented for the relevant year		169	20	109
Number of RPJMD programs that must be implemented in the relevant year		183	201	147
Elaboration of the Consistency of the RPJMD Program into the Regional Budget (APBD)		92	100	74
Consistency of the RKPD Program into the Regional Budget (APBD)		87.43	100	74.15

Alignment of Development Plans with RTRW		32	32	32

Source: SIPDBP-Litbang 2019

In general, the consistency of programs between the RKPD and APBD decreased in 2018-2019. This development indicates that the alignment of planning with budgeting documents is not yet optimal. This condition indicates that the synergy and integration of development planning and financial planning are not yet optimal. These problems are caused by the suboptimal regional development planning and budgeting system.

2.3.4.2. Local Finance Affairs

Financial affairs are very important for regional development. One indicator of the success of these affairs is the extent of accountability in regional financial management and the level of regional financial independence. Accountability in financial management can be seen from the BPK Opinion. The following are developments in several performance indicators supporting financial affairs in Ngada Regency.

Table 2. 84. Performance Achievements in Financial Affairs

INDICATOR	2		
BPK Opinion on Financial Statements	Qualified Opinion	Qualified Opinion	WTP
Total Unallocated Surplus	42,650,753,006	38,676,068,638	60,578,001,528
Total Regional Budget	883,783,607,781	821,148,883,166	908,603,055,786
INDICATOR	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Percentage of SILPA	5	5	7
Percentage of SILPA to the Regional Budget	5	5	7
Percentage of unimplemented programs	-	-	-
Percentage of activities not implemented	-	-	1.46
Percentage of education spending (20%)	80,859,218,737	94,252,932,700	105,489,044,986
Health expenditure percentage (10%)	71,473,916,239	73,124,680,447	83,615,207,635
Direct Expenditure	442,178,290,000	359,699,029,948	431,086,153,320
Indirect Expenditure	441,605,317,780	461,449,853,217	477,516,902
Percentage of direct expenditure	50	44	47
Percentage of indirect expenditure	50	56	0

Revenue sharing between districts/cities and villages	42,650,753,006	38,676,068,638	60,578,001,528
Approval of the Regional Budget	On time		

Source: LPPD Badan Keuangan 2019

In general, there has been an improvement in the BPK's opinion on the financial management of Ngada Regency from 2017 to 2019. This development indicates an improvement in the quality of financial support services in Ngada Regency. This condition is due to improved coordination between government institutions in Ngada Regency.

2.3.4.3. Supervisory Affairs

Supervision is one of the most important tasks of local government. It plays a role in ensuring that there are no violations or irregularities in the administration of government and regional development. The implementation of supervision in Ngada Regency faces several major problems, such as the suboptimal follow-up of audit results (TLHP) and the suboptimal strengthening of institutional and civil service integrity. These conditions

are caused by several issues, including the inadequate implementation of the Internal Control System (SPIP), the absence of integrity zone designation and the implementation of the Clean and Accountable Government (WBK-WBBM) program, as well as the inadequate systems and access to facilitate public complaints.

2.3.4.4. Human Resources and Education and Training

Enhancing the capacity of civil servants is an effort to achieve professionalism and support improved public services, implemented through formal training, sending staff on study assignments, granting study leave, promotions, appointments to positions, performance evaluations, disciplinary measures, awards, and welfare benefits for employees based on their years of service, as well as termination and retirement.The performance of the Human Resources, Education, and Training Department of Ngada Regency can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. 85. Performance Achievements in Human Resources and Training

INDICATOR	2017		
Average duration of time employees receive education and training (PIM II)	112 days	112 days	112 days
Average length of time employees receive education and training (PIM III and IV)	96 days	96 days	96 days
Number of civil servants who participated in formal education and Formal Training	-	10	9
Number of civil servants participating in training Structural	1	3	8
Number of senior leadership positions in government agencies government	169	201	109
Number of administrative positions in government agencies government	16	201	10
Number of specific functional positions in government agencies	183	201	147

Source: 2020

In general, performance indicators for the implementation of personnel administration and education and training have not improved significantly. These developments indicate that the quality of civil service management in Ngada Regency is not yet optimal. This condition is caused by several main problems, such as the suboptimal system

employee competency development, an inadequate number of employees relative to needs, suboptimal civil service delivery, and suboptimal employee performance measurement, all of which contribute to these problems.

2.4. Competitiveness Aspect

Regional competitiveness is one of the objectives of regional autonomy in accordance with the potential, uniqueness, and strengths of the region. The competitiveness of Ngada District consists of regional economic capacity, regional facilities or infrastructure, investment climate, and human resources. The measurement of the level of competitiveness against these four indicators is further examined in relation to the policies of the Ngada District Government in the development of fast-growing areas, priority sectors, and the vision and mission of the District Head. The four variables in question are part of the pillars of regional competitiveness alongside health, education, and technology availability, as well as other pillars of competitiveness.

The results of the Ngada Regency Government's performance over five years in the 2016-2020 RPJMD regarding the implementation of aspects and matters of regional development can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. 86. Analysis of the General Condition of the Region in Relation to the Achievement of Performance in the Implementation of Government Affairs in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2020

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Regional Development Performance Indicators	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			20	20	20	20	2020		
I	**People's Welfare Aspects**								
a	**Focus on Welfare & Economic Equality**								
1	**Local Autonomy Affairs, General Government, Local Financial Administration, Local Government Institutions, Human Resources, and Cryptography**								
	GDP Growth (Constant Prices)	4.80	5.19	5.17	5.0	5.03	5.03	-0.83	Economic growth is good because it exceeds the provincial standard
	Inflation rate	9.72	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.84	1.84		
	GDP per capita (Current prices)	14,850,000	17,870,000	18,950,000	20,060,000	21,280,000	21,280,000		
	Percentage of population below the poverty line	10.76	12.69	12.77	12.94	12.48	12.51	21.09	The number of poor people in Ngada Regency is lower than the percentage of the entire NTT Province
b	**Social Welfare Focus**								
1	**Education**								
	Average Length of Schooling	7.5	7.61	7.85	8.07	8.37	8.52	7.63	The average length of schooling (RLS) in Ngada Regency is above the provincial average. NTT

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
	Average Years of Schooling	11	12.66	12.67	12.68	12.69	12.70	13.18	The Expected Schooling Years (ESY) in Ngada Regency is still below the ESY standard of NTT Province
	Completion Rate (CR)								
	Elementary	42	48	42.21	42	42.21	42.21		
	Junior High School	13.97	14.37	17.13	17.13	17.13	17.13		
	Gross Enrollment Rate								
	Early Childhood Education	45	49.2	44.3	40.55	50.07	51.34	32.7	The crude participation rate for early childhood education in Ngada District is better than NTT Province
	elementary	10	103	105.45	74.81	104.04	99.56	113.40	The crude primary school enrollment rate in Ngada Regency is still below the standard NTT Province
	Junior High	86	79.7	81	75.15	96.60	93.65	89.85	The gross enrollment rate for junior high schools in Ngada Regency is above the standard of NTT Province

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Regional Development Performance Indicators	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Net enrollment rate								
	Early Childhood Education	43	43.46	55.38	40.61	47.31	47.65		
	Elementary	86.15	92.23	92.84	75.00	104.32	97.91	96.32	The net enrollment rate for elementary schools in Ngada Regency is above the standard NTT Province
	Junior High	57	71	71	70	86.88	91.35	96.82	The net enrollment rate for junior high schools in Ngada Regency is still below the standard of NTT Province
	Teacher qualifications (Bachelor's degree/D4)	64	79.75	91	89.60	91.35	99.52		
	Percentage of Population with the Highest University Degree	7.54	7.54	5.25	5.25	8	8.04		
2	**Health**								
	Maternal Mortality	3	6	1	2	1	0		
	Infant Mortality Cases	51	51	33	26	15	23		
	Life Expectancy	67.32	67.34	67.36	67.59	67.96	68.04	67.01	Life expectancy in Ngada Regency is above the standard NTT Province

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Status at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
	Malnutrition Rate (cases)	**9**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**8**		
3	**Employment**								
	Employment Ratio	96	96	97	98	97	95.31		
c	**Focus on Arts, Culture, and Sports**								
	Number of Cultural Sites	14	24	24	24	24	24		
II	**GENERAL SERVICE ASPECTS**								
a	**Focus of Mandatory Services**								
1	**Education**								
	Teacher-to-Student Ratio (teachers/students *1000)								
	Elementary	0.8	0	0	0	0.8	0.80		
	Junior High School	0.50	0.70	0.70	0.70	0	0.80		
	SMA	0.20	Provincial Government Authority						
2	**Health**								

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Status at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
	Hospital Ratio per Unit of Population (Number of Hospitals/Number of Population × 1000)	**0.06**	**0.0064**	**0.0062**	**0.0062**	**0.0061**	**0.0061**		
	Number of Doctors (people)	24	23	42	24	50	51		
	Coverage of Obstetric Complications Treated	100	100	100	94.9	100	100		
	Coverage of Childbirth Assistance by Health Workers	95.10	88.01	92.46	99.66	100	100.00		
	Universal Village/Neighborhood Coverage (UCI)	86.01	90.06	92.71	98.01	98	69.54		
	Coverage of malnourished infants receiving treatment	100	100	100	100	10	100		
	Coverage of Discovery and Treatment of Dengue Fever Patients	100	100	100	100	10	100		
	Healthcare Referral Coverage for Indigent Patients	4.2	1.8	3.3	0	2	0.18		
	Infant Visit Coverage	94.10	92.24	91.00	94.0	97	88.00		

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Coverage of Community Health Centers (%)	**0.09**	**116.67**	**116.67**	**150.00**	**158.33**	**166.67**		
3	**Public Works**								
	Number of Villages/Neighborhoods Implementing STBM	79	3	3	38	38	38		
	Percentage of RTs Practicing PHBS	70.86	75	64	63	64	24.29		
4	**Environmental Affairs**								
	Housing								
	Percentage of Households with Access to Clean Water (Households)	66.22	70	73	78	80	83.23		
	Households that Electricity Electricity	72.03	72	74.0	76	76	76		
	Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities	70.07	34	75.52	75.52	74.7	76.26		
	Slum Area (Ha)	27	0.93	0.63	0.53	0.43	0		
	Percentage of Livable Houses	75.69	75	7	73	81	74.69		
5	**Planning and Development Affairs**								

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2	20	20	2020		
	Availability of RPJPD Documents That Have Been Enacted by Local Regulation	100	100	100	10	10	100		
	Availability of RPJMD Documents That Have Been Enacted by Local Regulation	100	100	100	10	10	100		
	Availability of the RKPD Document That Has Been Approved by the Regent's Regulation	100	100	10	10	1	100		
	Breakdown of the RPJMD Program into the RKPD	92	92	92	92	92	92		
6	**Environmental Affairs**								
	Percentage of Waste Transportation Services	66.1	100	10	10	100	100		
	Percentage of waste processed at the TPST	0	-	0	0	0	5		
7	**Land Affairs**								
	Total Certified Land Area of the District	17,047	2,781	7,430	6,971	5,991	995		
	Total Government Land Area (Plots)	483 plots	476	586	734	771	820		

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Total Certified Government Land Area	423	395	501	451	496	544		
8	**Population and Civil Registration**								
	Residents with ID Cards	95,703	95,703	96,160	100,539	103,600	104,608		
	Married Couples	14,307	14,307	9,231	11,305	15,172	15,940		
9	**Women's Empowerment and Child Protection**								
	Number of Women Participating in Government Institutions (Persons)	2,379	2,330	2,078	2,048	1,975	1,969		
	Women's Participation in Private Institutions (Persons)	35,557	35,557	29,750	21,903	21,903	21,903		
	Total Domestic Violence (Cases)	28	33	26	17	8	19		
10	**Family Planning & Family Welfare**								

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Status at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
	Active Family Planning Participant Coverage (%)	46.18	52.33	49.64	54.73	64.08	65.14		
11	**Social Affairs**								
	Families Living in Uninhabitable Houses (KK)	787	12	90	93	155	0		
	Neglected Children (Individuals)	1,036	12	506	585	58	148		
	Children Victims of Violence (People)	**2**	**21**	**17**	**2**	**20**	**18**		
12	**Employment**								
	Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution Rate (PHI)	13	10	10	4	11	5		
	Labor Force Participation Rate	70.80	70	66.97	70.89	71.0	82.45		
	Job seekers placed	30.96	30.96	41.23	25.51	8.83	0		
	Open Unemployment Rate	1.32	1.32	3.23	2.11	3.38	4.69	4.28	The open unemployment rate in Ngada Regency remains higher than the NTT Province

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Status at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
									so that it is still below the
13	**Cooperative Affairs for MSMEs**								
	Number of SMEs	2,146	2,507	2,532	2,574	2,608	2,705.00		
14	**Youth Affairs and Sports** **Sports**								
	Number of Sports Fields	6	6	6	6	8	8		
15	**Local Autonomy Affairs, General Government, Local Financial Administration, Local Government Agencies, Human Resources, and Cryptography**								
	Number of Public Order Officers (People)	121	119	117	111	109	108		
	Number of Civil Defense Personnel (People)	334	498	498	498	1510	1510		
16	**Community Empowerment**								
	Number of Groups Assisted by Institutions Community Empowerment	15	151	15	151	151	151		

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Number of PKK-Assisted Groups	15	15	151	151	151	151		
	Number of NGOs	47	47	47	47	47	48		
17	**Statistics**								
	District Book in Figures	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	PDRB Book of the Regency	100	100	100	100	100	100		
18	**Library Affairs**								
	Number of Library Visitors per Year (people)	3,661	6,180	1,237	2,222	2,928	1,022		
	Book Collection Available at the Regional Library	24,437	700	700	700	17,783	17,783		
b	**Focus on Selected Services**								
1	**Agricultural Affairs**								
	Rice Production (Tons/Year)	4,589	67,488	77,414	73,259.00	67,938.0	50,763		
	Corn Production (Tons/Year)	44,857.00	77,110.00	45,532.00	56,175.0	39,366.00	23,119.00		
	Soybean Production (Tons/Year)	1,857.00	1,750.00	3,885.00	457.00	835.0	13.00		
	Rice Coffee Production (Tons/Year)	3,748.80	3,476.00	1,410.0	1,356.00	2,230.80	2,995.00		

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Cattle Population (Head/Year)	28,186	19,835.00	40,193.00	44,843.00	42,071.00	46,594.00		
	Goat Livestock Population (Head/Year)	21,581.00	22,897.00	27,713	27,976.0	29,260.00	30,894.00		
	Pig Population (Heads/Year)	116,266.00	48,014.00	168,104.00	182,693.00	176,606.00	185,538.00		
2	**Energy and Mineral Resources Affairs**								
	Households with Electricity Access (%)	72	72	74	76	76	82.61		
III	**REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ASPECTS**								
a	**Economic Capacity**								
1	**Tourism**								
	Percentage of Tourist Visits (%)	3.34	14.17	9.98	30.74	20.65	0.00		
2	**Food Security**								
	Percentage of Availability of Main Food Staples	100	1	100	90	100	100		
b	**Regional Facilities/Infrastructure**								

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	20	20	20	2020		
1	**Transportation**								
	Number of Passengers Passing Through the Airport	25,089	25,089	67,095	78,385	86,774	44,373		
	Total Goods Passing Through the Airport (kg)	219,561	225,649	581,000	607,400	380,300	182,761		
	Number of Passengers Passing Through the Port	42,183	42,183	37,524	35,321	36,790	19,404		
	Loading and Unloading Volume Seaport (Tons)	5,043	5,043	4,845	5,369	3,144	874		
	Number of Animals Passing Through the Port (heads)	804	1,550	2,996	2,850	2,736	2,500		
2	**Public Works**								
	Percentage of Road Length Connecting Activity Centers within the District	89.73	90.9	93	95.7	100	1.00		

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Performance Condition at the Beginning (2015)	Implementation					NTT Provincial Standard	Interpretation
			2016	2017	20	20	2020		
	Length of district roads in poor condition improved (km)	466	544.65	631.18	681.78	723.70	729.01		
3	**Environmental Affairs of Settlements**								
	Spatial Planning								
	Percentage Green Open Space per Unit Area	38.80	38	38	38	38	38.8		
4	**Forestry Affairs**								
	Area Forest Area (Ha)	83,206.90	83,206.90	83,206.90	83,206.90	83,206.90	83,206.90		

*2020

The general condition of regional competitiveness aspects as part of the overall development performance indicators, as processed from the table above, can be explained as follows:

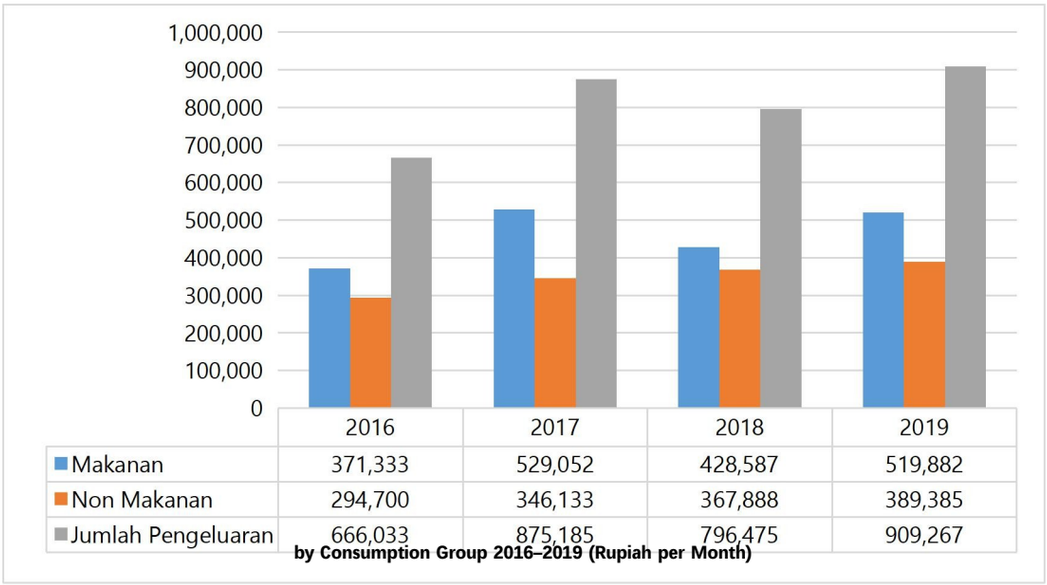
2.4.1. Focus on Regional Economic Capacity

Economic capacity related to regional competitiveness is the economic capacity of a region to attract existing and potential economic actors to create

2.4.1.1. Household Consumption Expenditure per Capita

One indicator used to measure economic capacity in its role as a driver of regional competitiveness is the per capita consumption expenditure indicator. This indicator reflects the level of household consumption, indicating the extent of household expenditure.

Graph 2.52. Average Per Capita Consumption



	2016	2017	2018	2019
Makanan	371,333	529,052	428,587	519,882
Non Makanan	294,700	346,133	367,888	389,385
Jumlah Pengeluaran	666,033	875,185	796,475	909,267

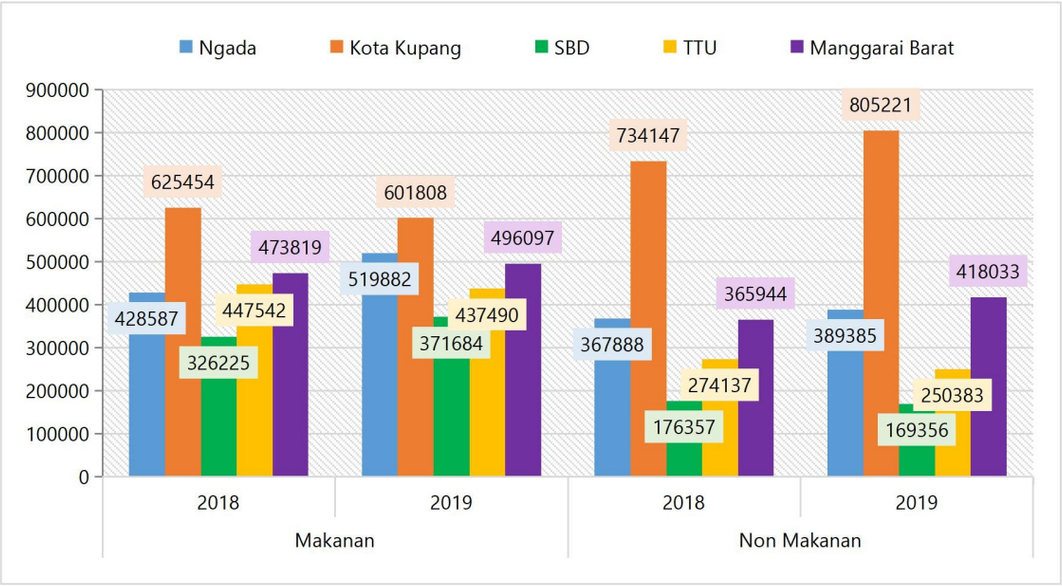
by Consumption Group 2016–2019 (Rupiah per Month)

DataSourceNTTin Figures 2020

Per capita consumption expenditure in Ngada Regency from 2016 -2019 tended to increase despite experiencing a

a decline in 2018. The average growth rate of per capita expenditure in Ngada reached 12.19 percent, primarily driven by increased consumption expenditure on food. The proportion of per capita expenditure on food has consistently been higher than that on non-food items each year. The average proportion of per capita expenditure on food reached 56.80 percent in 2016-2019, which tended to increase every year. Per capita expenditure on non-food items also increased in line with the increase in the income of the Ngada community. The average growth in per capita expenditure on non-food items reached 9.86 percent.

Graph 2. 53. Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure on Food and Non-Food in Ngada District and Several Districts/Cities in NTT Province



Years 2018-2019 (Rupiah)

Data Source: NTT in Figures 2020

The average per capita consumption for the highest food expenditure group is in Kupang City, followed by West Manggarai Regency and then Ngada Regency. A similar situation also occurs in per capita consumption for the non-food expenditure group. The level of per capita expenditure reflects the level of welfare in a region, although this picture is still very general. The proportion of food and non-food expenditures is also commonly used to assess the level of community welfare, assuming that the higher the welfare of a household, the higher the expenditures outside of food needs.

a household is more prosperous, the higher the expenditure on non-food items.

2.4.1.2. Farmers' Exchange Rate

The farmer's price ratio (NTP) is the ratio/comparison between the price index received by farmers (IT) and the price index paid by farmers (IB), expressed as a percentage. The farmer's exchange rate is one of the indicators used to determine the level of farmers' welfare. NTP indicates the level of exchangeability of goods (products) produced by farmers for goods/services needed for household consumption and for agricultural production. NTP is grouped based on subsectors of food crops, horticulture, plantations, livestock, and fisheries.

The significance of the NTP value is as follows:

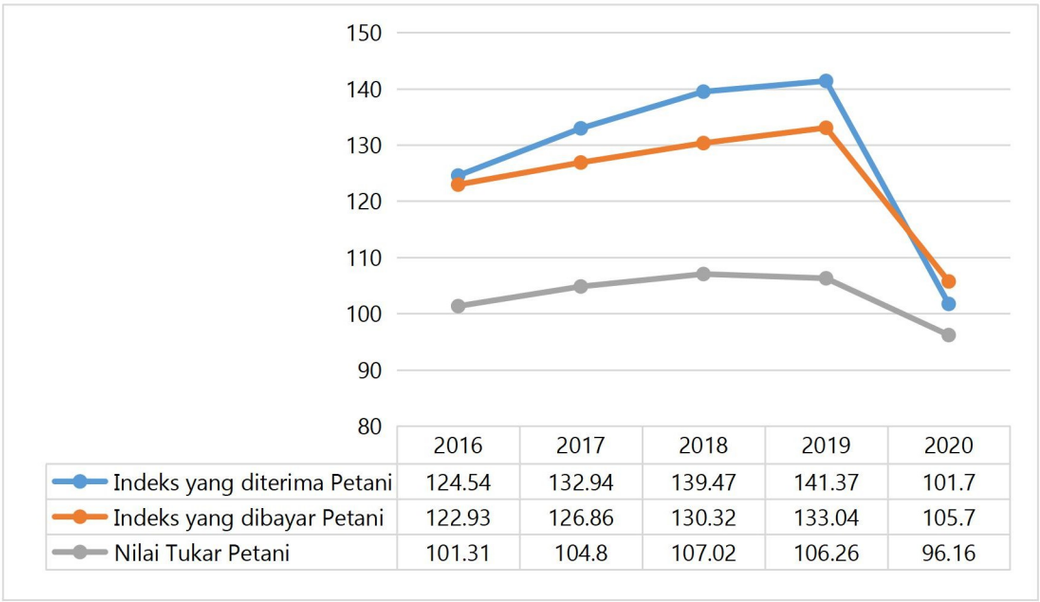
- ✓ NTP > 100 means that the NTP in a certain period is better than the NTP in the base year, in other words, farmers

  are experiencing a surplus. The increase in production prices is greater than the increase in consumption prices. Farmers' income increases and becomes greater than their expenditures.

- ✓ NTP = 100 means that the NTP in a certain period is the same as the NTP
  in the base year, meaning farmers are breaking even. The increase/decrease in the price of their production is equal to the percentage increase/decrease in the price of consumer goods. Farmers' income is equal to their expenses.

- ✓ NTP < 100 means NTP on a specific period decreases
  compared to the NTP in the base year, meaning farmers experienced a deficit. The increase in production prices was relatively smaller compared to the increase in consumption goods prices. Farmers' income decreased and was smaller than their expenditures.

Graph 2. 54. Farmers' Exchange Rate in Ngada District, 2016-2020



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indeks yang diterima Petani	124.54	132.94	139.47	141.37	101.7
Indeks yang dibayar Petani	122.93	126.86	130.32	133.04	105.7
Nilai Tukar Petani	101.31	104.8	107.02	106.26	96.16

Data Source: BPS Ngada 2020

The NTP in Ngada District increased from 2016 to 2018 and then began to decline in 2019. The NTP in 2016-2018 was around 104.37, indicating that farmers experienced a surplus. During that period, farmers' income increased more than their expenses. The increase in the NTP was caused by an increase in the price index received and the price index paid by farmers, resulting in higher prices for agricultural commodities, while on the consumption side, there was a decrease in commodity prices. The increase in NTP from 2016 to 2018 reached 2.78 percent, although it decreased by 0.71 percent in 2019 and sharply declined to 9.50 percent in 2020. An NTP of 96.16 in 2020 indicates that farmers experienced a deficit because the increase in production prices was relatively smaller than the increase in consumption goods prices.

2.4.1.3. Non-Food Consumption Expenditure (percentage of Household Consumption per capita)

Non-food consumption expenditure per capita to determine household consumption patterns outside of food. This indicator shows how people tend to spend their income on items other than food. Non-food consumption expenditure per capita can be determined by calculating the percentage of household consumption for non-food items, which is

the proportion of total household expenditure on non-food items relative to total expenditure.

Table 2.87. Average Per Capita Consumption by Consumption Group 2016–2019 (Rupiah per Month)

No	Description	20	20	20	2019
1	Total Non-Food Expenditure Food	294,700	346,133	367,888	389,385
2	Total Expenses	666,432	875,185	796,475	909,267
3	Ratio (1/2)	44.22	39.55	46.19	42.82

DataSourceNTTin Figures 2020

The average expenditure of the population for non-food items tends to fluctuate, although in 2018 it increased slightly to 46.19 percent compared to the previous year. This condition indicates that the people of Ngada tend to allocate their income for food consumption even though their income has increased. The higher a person's income/well-being, the lower the proportion of expenditure to meet food needs, but conversely, expenditure on non-food items will increase.

2.4.1.4. Total Regional Productivity

Total regional productivity is calculated to determine the productivity level of the labor force in each sector or how productive each worker is in driving the regional economy (9 sectors). The nine sectors are further grouped into three sectors, namely: (1) the primary sector, which includes agriculture; mining and quarrying; (2) the secondary sector, which includes: manufacturing; electricity, gas, and clean water; and construction; (3) the tertiary sector, which includes: trade, hotels, and restaurants; transportation and communication; finance, rental, and business services; and other services.

Improving productivity in economic development is necessary considering that the expectation of increasing economic growth can be achieved by improving the quality of human resources who are

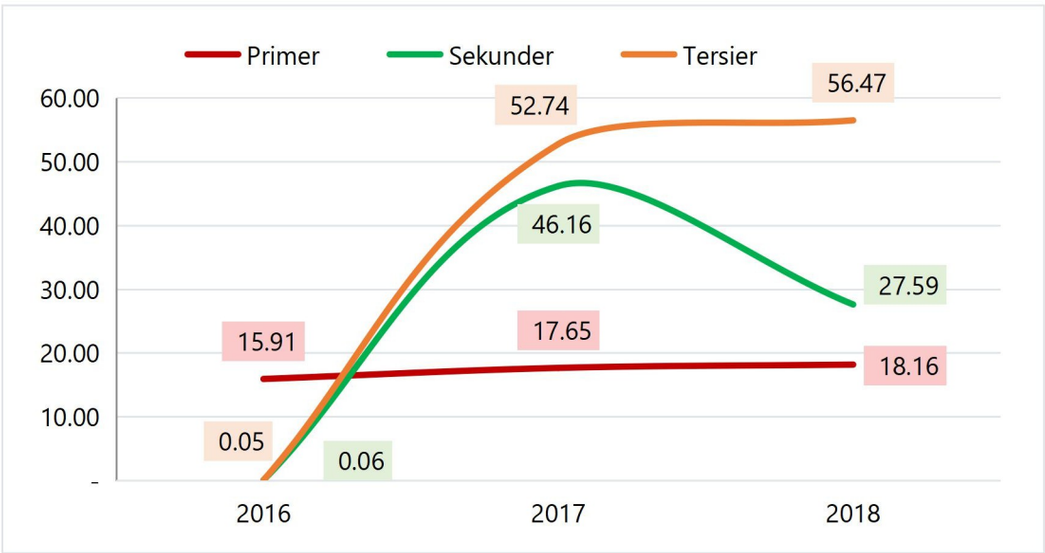
possess the ability, skills, and competencies to work. Labor productivity is one of the indicators of labor force well-being and the efficiency of labor force utilization in producing goods and services.

Table 2.88. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) by Sector and Labor Force in Ngada Regency, 2016-2018

Sector	2016		20			
	GRDP	Labor Labor	GRDP	Labor Labor	GRDP	Labor
Primary	699,200	43,940	720,390	40,821	746,580	41,100
Secondary	321,480	5,653	348,600	7,552	376,860	13,659
Tertiary	970,980	20,795	1,025,650	19,446	1,075,870	19,053

DataSourceBPS Ngada 2019

Total regional productivity can be determined by calculating regional productivity per sector, which is the sum of the GRDP of each sector divided by the labor force in the relevant sector. GRDP is calculated based on the three sectors.



Graph 2.55. Regional Productivity of Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2018

The regional productivity graph for Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2018 shows that the primary and tertiary sectors experienced an increase compared to the secondary sector. The secondary sector experienced a decline in 2018 by 27.59 percent. Macroeconomically,

the primary sector is the largest employer, accounting for approximately 43.94 million workers in 2016, or around 60 percent of the total labor force. During the 2016–2018 period, there was a trend of increasing labor absorption in the agricultural sector by 1.03 percent per year. The decline in labor absorption in the agricultural sector is a logical consequence of the national development direction toward industrial and service sector development. However, this development direction has led to a decline in agricultural GRDP that has not been offset by a significant decrease in labor absorption.

2.4.2. Focus on Regional/Infrastructure Facilities

A regional facility or infrastructure supports regional competitiveness in relation to its availability in supporting regional economic activities in various sectors within the region and between regions. The regional facilities or infrastructure analyzed in this document are:

Regional accessibility, by calculating the ratio of road length to the number of vehicles, and the number of people/goods passing through ports and airports per year; and Regional planning, by calculating the percentage of productive land area realized relative to the total cultivation area as per the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), and calculating the ratio of urban area to cultivation area as per the RTRW, with the following explanations.

2.4.2.1. Road Length to Vehicle Ratio

One aspect supporting regional competitiveness is the availability of transportation infrastructure, which facilitates the distribution of goods and services. The road length-to-vehicle ratio is calculated to determine the availability of road infrastructure to provide access for each vehicle.

Graph 2.56. Road Length to Vehicle Ratio in 2016–2019



[illegible]2020

Based on the data, the length of roads in Ngada Regency from 2016 to 2019 has not increased, but the number of vehicles has tended to increase.Meanwhile, the ratio of road length to the number of vehicles has decreased from 1:8 to 1:7. In 2018-2019, the number of vehicles undergoing KIR inspection remained constant due to the absence of KIR testing for four-wheeled vehicles, caused by the lack of testing equipment.

2.4.2.2. Compliance with the Regional Spatial Plan

Compliance with the Regional Spatial Planning Plan for Ngada District is the ratio between the Regional Spatial Planning Plan for Ngada District and the implementation of the Regional Spatial Planning Plan as outlined in programs and activities related to spatial planning.

Table 2.89. Compliance Ratio with the RTRW from 2017 to 2019

No	Description	Year			
			2017	2018	2019
1	Implementation of the Spatial Master Plan	44	44	44	44
2	Land use plan	139	139	139	139
3	Percentage	32			

Source[illegible]2022

From the data table above, it can be seen that there has been no change since 2016-2019, with a RTRW compliance ratio of 32%.

2.4.2.3. Productive Area

Productive area is the percentage of the realized productive area relative to the planned cultivation area as per the RTRW. The productive area ratio up to 2018 can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.90. Productive Area Ratio

No	Description	2016	20	20	2019
1	Area (Ha)	1,620.92	1620.92	1,620.92	1,620.92
2	Cultivation Area (Ha)	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.63
3	Ratio	71.63	71.63	71.63	71.63

Source: Ngada District

The area of cultivated land and its ratio from 2016 to 2019 show a stagnant trend. The cultivation area includes production forest areas, community forest areas, agricultural areas, fisheries areas, mining areas, residential areas, tourism areas, places of worship, educational areas, and defense and security areas.

2.4.2.4. Banking

The regional economy is highly dependent on banking for economic transactions between business actors. Banking services and products are supporting activities to facilitate the collection and distribution of funds. These activities provide significant benefits for banks and customers, with banks gaining even greater benefits due to the completeness of their facilities and services, which attract many potential customers to use their services.

The number of bank branches has seen a significant increase, with four banks currently operating in Ngada District: Bank BRI, Bank BNI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank NTT. Overall, the development of the banking sector in Ngada District during the period

The period from 2016 to 2019 has shown a tendency toward increase. Bank BNI and Bank Mandiri each have only one branch, both located in Bajawa. Bank NTT has three offices: the Bajawa Branch and two branch offices in Golewa and Aimere districts. Meanwhile, Bank BRI has six offices located in the Bajawa Branch and Surisina Unit, as well as branch offices in Aimere, Golewa, Soa, and Riung districts.

Table 2.91. Types of Bank Deposits in Ngada District as of December 31, 2017-2019 (Rupiah)

Type of Savings	2017	2	
1. Savings / Savings	489,081,990	112,961,323	120,271,389
2. Time Deposits	97,923,390	45,266,227	35,735,051
Deposits	97,923,390	45,266,227	35,735,051
PKBB	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-
Amount / Total	**587,005,380**	**158,227,550**	**156,006,440**

Ngada in Figures2

The use of banking services in community life in Ngada Regency is still largely consumptive, with bank services primarily used for cash withdrawals and transfers. The community also lacks sufficient awareness of the importance of saving in banks. The development of banking in Ngada Regency has been minimal, primarily due to the rapid growth of credit cooperatives across all sub-districts in the regency. The community prefers to save or borrow through credit cooperatives because, at the end of each year, members receive loan services or savings benefits, which are typically distributed through the Cooperative's Annual Distribution (SHU).

2.4.2.5. Accommodation and Restaurant Facilities

Accommodation and restaurant facilities are one of the supporting infrastructures that reflect a region's competitiveness. The hotels with restaurant facilities are listed in the following table:

Table 2.92. Number of Hotels and Restaurants in Ngada District from 2016 to 2019

No	Year	Star-Rated Hotels	Non-Star Hotels	Total
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	2016	-	33	33
No.	**Year**	**Star-rated hotel**	**Non-star hotel**	**Total**
2	2017	-	38	38
3	2018	-	44	44
4	2019	-	52	52

Meanwhile, the number of restaurants/eateries based on the type of food served in 2018 was 57, increasing to 60 in 2019, with the following breakdown: Chinese food (1), *European food (1)*,

Seafood: 6, distributed across 12 districts.

Table 2. 93. Hotel and Accommodation Facilities in Ngada Regency from 2017 to 2019

No	Class and Facilities				2018			2019		
		Number of Hotels	Number of rooms	Number of locations sleep	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of beds beds	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of beds beds
1	Unrated hotel	38	381	644	44	478	742	52	567	782
2	< 10 rooms	26	169	293	28	174	299	26	139	208
3	10 – 24 room	9	135	234	14	218	327	22	284	382
4	> 24 rooms	3	77	117	2	86	116	4	144	192
	Total	38	381	644	44	478	742	52	567	782

Source: BPS 2020

The situation in 2017 and 2018 shows that the number of lodgings and hotels in Kabupaten Ngada continues to increase. In 2019, there was a decrease of 2 hotels in the category of lodgings with <10 rooms. The total number of hotels added from 2017 to 2019 was 14 hotels with a total of 186 rooms added.

2.4.2.6. Clean Water and Electricity

The raw water supply in Ngada Regency is obtained from springs that are treated at water treatment plants. One of these is the PDAM. The following shows the coverage of clean water services provided by PDAM from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, the number of households served by PDAM clean water was 9,230 RT, or 28% of the total households

, while 72% remain unserved. Compared to 2016, the number of households served by clean water increased by 1,452 households or 19%, reaching 9,230 households.

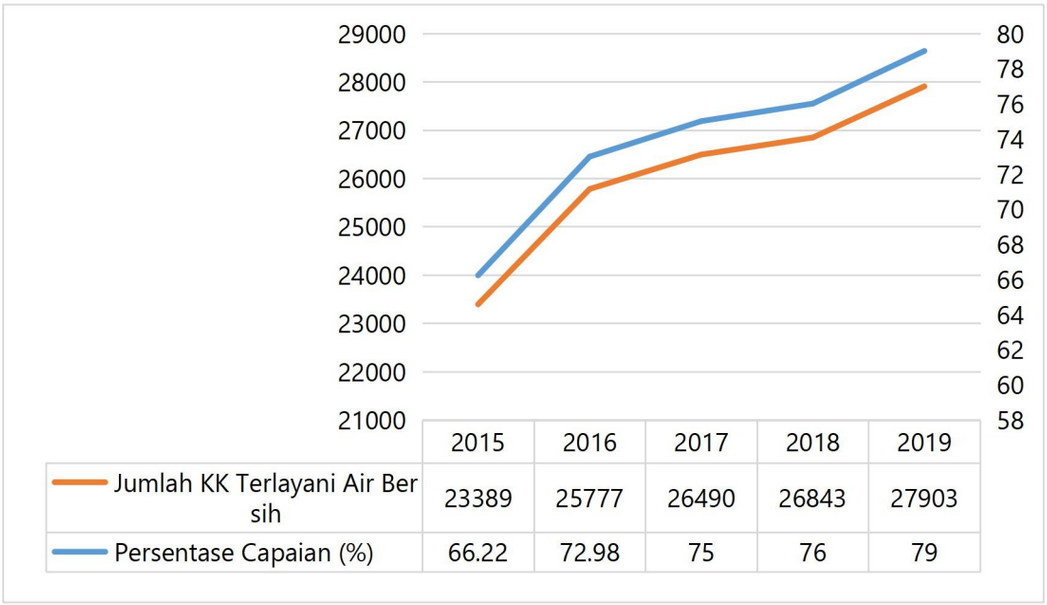
Table 2. 94. PDAM Clean Water Service Coverage in 2016-2020

No	Description	2016	2017	20	2019	2020
1	Number of subdistricts with access to clean water	6	6	6	6	6
2	Number of institutions already served with clean water	108	110	106	105	11
3	Number of households with access to clean water	7,778	8,378	9,097	9,100	9,230
4	Households with access to clean water	25	27	29	28	28
5	Projected availability of clean water until 2024					175 liters/second

Source: PDAM Ngada Regency

Meanwhile, when looking at the overall clean water service from 2015 to 2019, the data can be seen in Table 2 below. In 2019, the number of households (HH) served by clean water, whether from the Public Water Supply Company (PDAM) or non-PDAM sources, was 27,908 HH, or approximately 79% of the total HH in 2015, which was 35,320 HH. This figure increased from the initial target of the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) in 2015, which was only 66.22% or 23,389 households receiving clean water services.

Figure 2.57. Achievement of Clean Water Service



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jumlah KK Terlayani Air Bersih	23389	25777	26490	26843	27903
Persentase Capaian (%)	66.22	72.98	75	76	79

Source: 2020

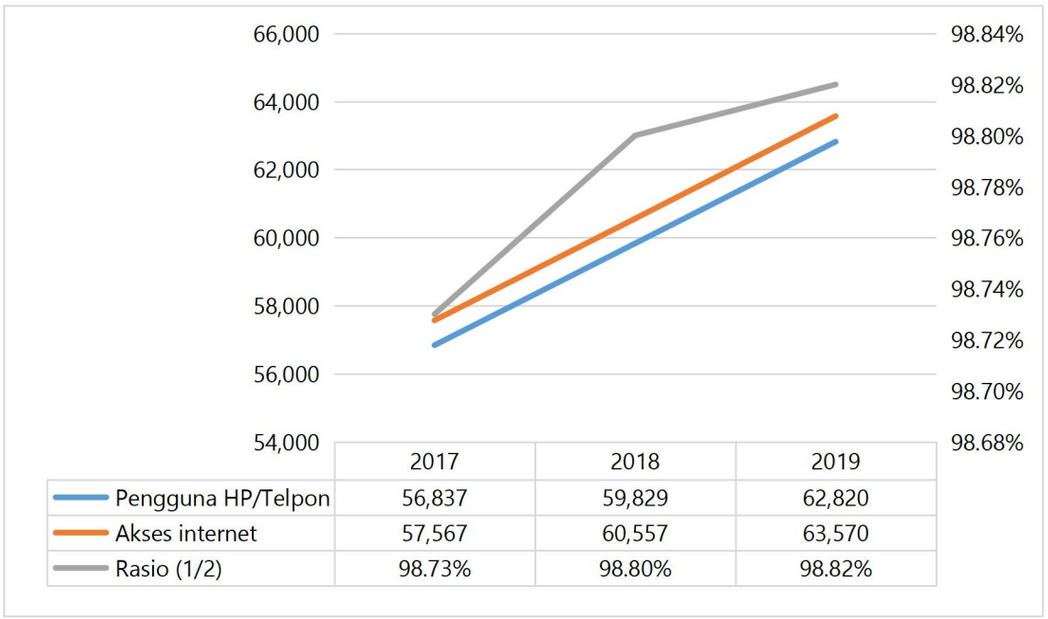
The electricity used in Ngada Regency is sourced from micro-hydro power plants (PLTMH Waeroa with a capacity of 60 kW located in Jerebuu District and a geothermal power plant (PLTPb) Mataloko with a capacity of 1 x 1.8 MW located in Golewa District, and the Faobata Diesel Power Plant (PLTD Faobata) with a capacity of 5,500 kW located in Bajawa District. The Bajawa Substation has a capacity of 20 MW and a voltage of 70/20 kV, located in Bajawa District. The available electricity is connected through an ultra-high voltage overhead line (SUT) with a voltage of 150 kV connecting the cities of Bajawa-Ruteng-Labuan Bajo, and a high-voltage overhead line (SUTT) with a voltage of 70 kV connecting the Ulumbu Ruteng-Bajawa and Bajawa-Ende power plants.

As of 2019, the percentage of households with access to electricity was 77% of 34,778 households in 2015. Of the total number of households, 23% still lack access to electricity.

2.4.2.7. Telecommunications Infrastructure

In line with technological advancements, communication devices such as telephones, mobile phones (cell phones/HP), and computers have become essential facilities.

Rapidly growing residential areas. The use/ownership of mobile phones (cell phones/HP) is no longer measured by household but by all household members aged 5 years and above. With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology, public access to such technology has become increasingly widespread and accessible. Currently, mobile phones are not only used by adults but also by many children who already own or use them.

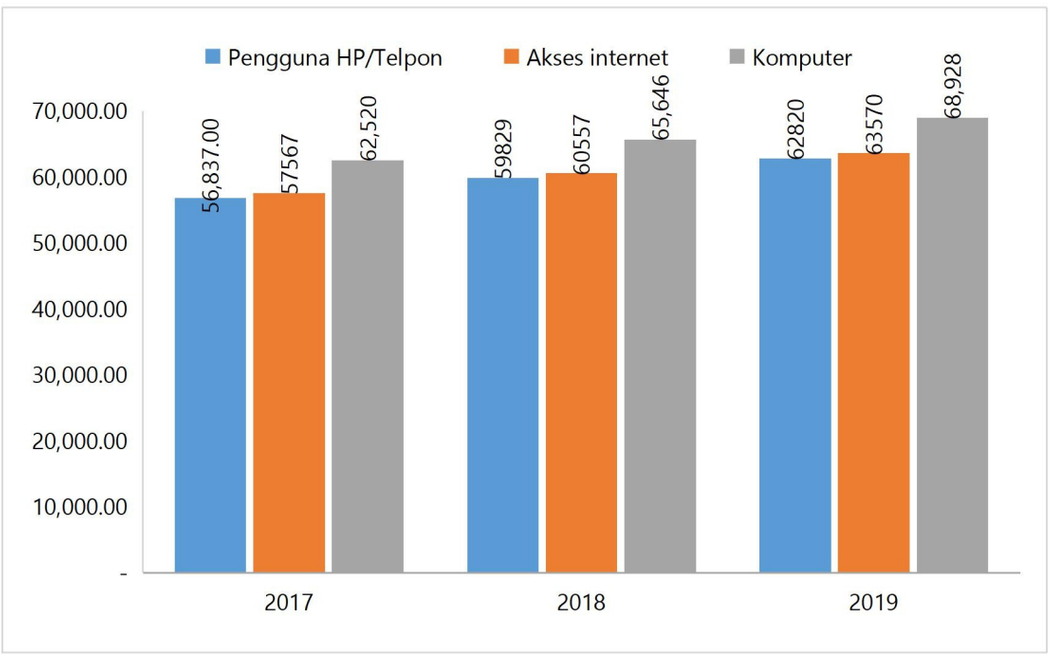


	2017	2018	2019
Pengguna HP/Telpon	56,837	59,829	62,820
Akses internet	57,567	60,557	63,570
Rasio (1/2)	98.73%	98.80%	98.82%

Graph 2.58. Mobile Phone Users and Internet Services from 2017 to 2019

The development of telecommunications infrastructure users from 2017 to 2019 is shown in Figure 2.59 below:

Graph 2.59. Use of Telecommunications and Information Technology in Ngada District



Data source: [illegible] 2020

The number of residents who own mobile phones from 2017 to 2019 continued to increase in 2019 by 62,820 RT or 38.65%. Similarly, the number of households with computers increased in 2019 by 68,928 RT. Additionally, the number of households with internet access reached 63,570, or 38.65% of the total population. With the increase in both mobile phone users and internet users, this will facilitate access to information and communication online in all aspects, providing benefits such as faster communication, shorter timeframes, cost savings, and the ability to conduct trade processes online.

2.4.3. Investment Climate Focus

2.4.3.1. Crime Rate

The crime rate is the number of criminal acts that violate legal values and norms, and such behavior can cause distress and harm to many parties, including the perpetrator themselves and others who become victims of such acts. Crime can be committed by individuals, groups, or communities. The crime rate in Ngada Regency is relatively low compared to other regions or regencies. From 2016 to 2019, the crime rate in Ngada Regency ranged between 5.58 and 10.25.

Table 2.95. Crime Rate in Ngada District from 2016 to 2020

No	Type of Crime		2017	20	2019
1	Number of drug cases	-	-	-	-
2	Number of murder cases	1	-	2	1
3	Number of sexual crimes	-	-	2	3
4	Number of assault cases	65	103	47	70
5	Number of theft cases	48	60	39	39
6	Number of fraud cases	-	-	-	-
7	Number of counterfeit currency cases	-	-	-	-
No	**Type of Crime**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
8	Number of criminal incidents over 1 year	114	163	90	113
9	Population	156,101	159,081	161,191	163,217
10	Crime Rate (8/9)	7.3	10.25	5.58	6.92

Data Source: Ngada Statistics Office 2020

Data shows that crime rates in Ngada Regency have not yet threatened the investment climate, so security for investors is relatively good. Crime rates tended to decline during the 2016-2019 period, although there was a slight increase in 2019. However, the actual conditions show that the types of crime and criminality occurring in Ngada Regency are relatively common and, in terms of the number of incidents, relatively small ().

Table 2. 96. Number of Demonstrations in Ngada Regency, 2016-2019

No	Description	20	20	20	2019	2020
1	Political	-	1	2	-	-
2	Field of Economics	1	1	-	1	-
3	Work Strike Cases	-	-	-	-	-
	Number of Protests	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**-**

Data source: Kesbangpol Community and Village Empowerment Office, 2020

The number of peaceful demonstrations/protests that occurred between 2016 and 2020 was relatively low, with only 6 incidents. The demonstrations were primarily related to political issues and other matters. The low crime rate and minimal demonstrations indicate that the Ngadacukup region is conducive for investment.

2.4.3.2. Investment Ease

In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 97 of 2014, the implementation of integrated one-stop service is an integrated service in a single process, starting from the application stage to the completion of the service product through a single window. To provide ease of licensing services for investors and the public who need them, the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Agency (PMPTSP) has been established. The types of licensing services

provided by PMPTSP include 7 licensing services with a service timeframe ranging from 2 to 5 days. The issuance and calculation of taxes for individuals/business entities/offices and fees also support the investment climate.

The number of taxes collected is 10 types, while local fees amount to 30 types. The types of taxes collected include hotel tax, restaurant tax, entertainment tax, advertising tax, street lighting tax, non-metallic mineral and rock tax, and Land and Building Acquisition Tax (BHTB). Since 2013, in accordance with regional regulations, the local government also has the authority to collect Land and Building Tax for Rural and Urban Areas (PBB-P2). Meanwhile, the fees imposed include: 1) General Service Fees, which consist of health service fees, waste management and sanitation fees, roadside parking service fees, market service fees, and vehicle inspection fees. 2) Business Service Fees, which include fees for the use of local assets, wholesale market and retail store fees, terminal fees, animal slaughterhouse fees, recreation and sports facility fees, and fees for the sale of local business products, and 3) Specific Licensing Fees which consists of , which include , including building permits (IMB), permits for disturbances/crowds, business permits (SIUP/TDP), route permits ( ), construction business permits, and fishing business permits.

2.4.4. Focus on Human Resources

2.4.4.1. Workforce Quality

The quality of the workforce is measured by the number of people employed based on their highest level of education. According to data from 2016 to 2019, it was found that the population aged 15 years and above, or the productive age group in Ngada Regency, was still dominated by elementary school graduates, totaling 30,385 people out of a total population of 73,815 people, or 41.16%. This data is influenced by the lack of access to education services. At the same time, the number of people who complete their education depends, among other things, on local government policies in providing educational scholarships.

More specifically, the quality of the workforce can also be seen in the population working in government institutions/civil servants. Based on the table below, it can be seen that civil servants who have completed a bachelor's degree tend to increase from 2016 to 2020. At the same time, the number of civil servants who have completed a master's degree tends to fluctuate. This number also depends on local government policies in providing scholarships for bachelor's and master's degrees for civil servants.

Table 2. 97. Ratio of Bachelor's/Master's/Doctorate Degree Holders among Civil Servants in Ngada District, 2016-2020

Year	Male			Female		
	Bachelor	Master	S3	Bachelor	Master	Doctorate
2016	644	34	0	807	10	0
2017	466	38	0	661	14	0
2018	564	50	0	960	17	0
2019	596	48	1	1033	19	0
2020	596	48	0	1033	19	0

In terms of employment, the majority of the population works in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, while production workers, transportation equipment operators, manual laborers, and transportation workers rank second. From a gender perspective, men still dominate all major occupations.

2.4.4.2. Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is the comparison between the population aged 0-14 years and over 65 years (non-productive age) and the population aged 15-64 years (productive age). As shown in the graph, during the period 2017-2019, the dependency ratio in Ngada District continued to decline, although with some fluctuations.

Graph 2. 60. Dependency Ratio



The decreasing trend indicates that the burden borne by the productive age population is becoming lighter. This decrease is caused by 1) a decrease in the number of non-productive age population; or 2) an increase in the number of productive age population, enabling them to support the non-productive age population.

CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW OF LOCAL FINANCE

Government Regulation No. 12 of 2019 on Regional Financial Management defines Regional Finance as the rights and obligations of a region in the context of regional government administration that can be valued in monetary terms, as well as all forms of wealth that can be owned by the region in connection with such rights and obligations. Local Financial Management encompasses all activities related to planning, budgeting, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability, and supervision of local finances. Local government finances under the authority of the local government must be managed in an orderly manner, in compliance with laws and regulations, efficiently, economically, effectively, transparently, and responsibly, while considering the principles of fairness, appropriateness, and benefits for the community.

Local Government Finance includes: a) the right of the local government to collect local taxes and fees and to borrow funds; b) the obligation of the local government to administer local government affairs and pay third-party bills; c) Local government revenue; d) Local government expenditure; e) Local government assets managed directly or by third parties in the form of cash, securities, receivables, property, and other rights that can be valued in monetary terms, including separated local government assets; and/or f) assets of third parties controlled by the local government in the performance of local government duties and/or for public interests.

The financial overview of Ngada Regency is important information for planning and budgeting, as well as for assessing the region's capacity to plan and implement programs and activities for the next five years while continuing to emphasize the three principles of good governance.

Financial	Management transparency,	Management and accountability.	that	good,	that

3.1. Past Financial Performance.

The past financial performance of Ngada Regency reflects planning and budgeting patterns that are aligned with the priorities set in the 2015-2020 RPJMD and the applicable laws and regulations at that time. This financial overview serves as a basis for projecting future regional development planning, particularly in projecting financial performance targets for the coming period.

3.1.1. Implementation of the Regional Budget (APBD).

The average revenue growth of Ngada District during the 2016-2020 period was 5.45 percent, while expenditure was 6.05 percent. In terms of revenue components, the highest average growth was contributed by other legitimate local revenues (PAD) at 11.82 percent, followed by local taxes with an average annual growth of 11.58 percent.

In terms of revenue contribution, Ngada Regency remains heavily reliant on transfer funds, which account for 70 percent of the APBD, followed by other legitimate local revenues at 21 percent and local revenues at approximately 5-7 percent. This revenue independence profile indicates that the region's revenue potential has not been fully maximized. Regional autonomy is reflected in the size of local taxes, local fees, and the proceeds from the management of local finances that are separated. Meanwhile, other legitimate local revenues are sources of income that are not constant, as they come from components such as giro services, revenue from BLUD RSUD, JKN capitation, and late payment penalties, among others.

On the expenditure side, the highest growth was in grant spending due to grants to the KPU/Bawaslu related to the implementation of regional head elections. Meanwhile, social assistance spending experienced the largest decline of around 27 percent. The proportion of the APBD was still dominated by indirect spending at 55.8 percent, while direct spending was 44.2 percent. The largest contribution to indirect spending was allocated to employee expenses, including salaries and allowances, at 32 percent, followed by financial assistance to villages at 17.8 percent. Capital spending accounted for 22.7 percent of the total 2020 APBD.

To calculate the average growth rate, the geometric average formula is used as follows:

Average Growth Rate= $\{(1+P_1)(1+P_2)(1+P)\}^{1/t}$ - 1

Where:

P= Change in value from the previous year, calculated as Formula:

$$P = \frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}$$

Where:

pn	= value of a period
P(n-1)	= value in the previous 1-year period
t	=observation period for value changes

Table 3.1. Average Growth of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Ngada District, 2016-2020

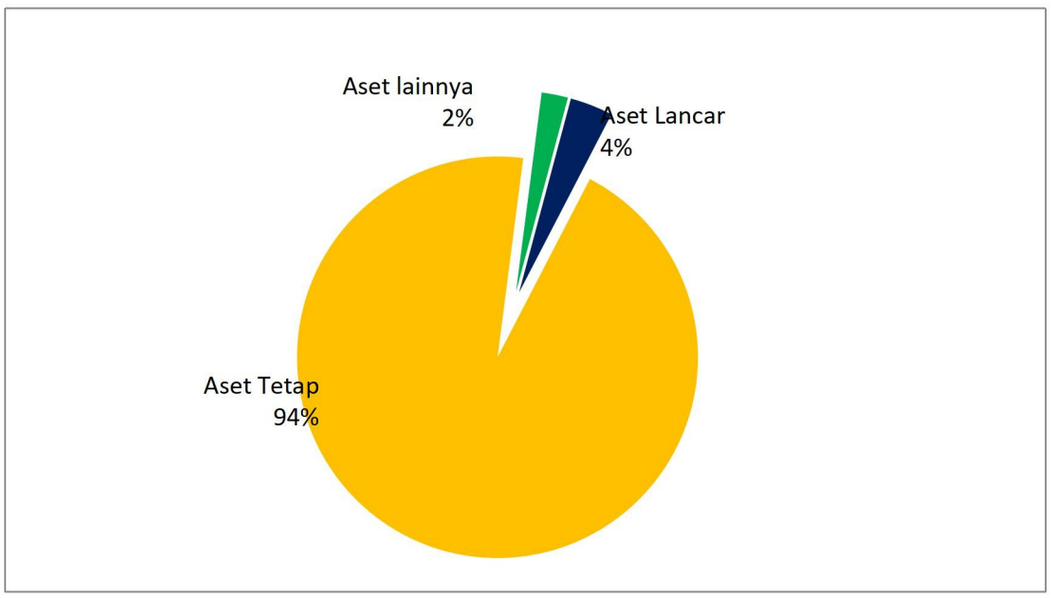
No	Description	2016 (IDR)	2017 (IDR)	2018 (IDR)	2019 (IDR)	2020 (IDR)	Average Growth (%)
1	**REVENUE**	**822,526,387,751**	**841,132,853,774**	**782,472,814,528**	**848,025,054,258**	**908,207,824,670**	5.45
1	**Local Revenue**	**42,489,366,019**	**65,253,752,165**	**51,121,989,495**	**50,835,854,938**	**71,453,132,203**	10.91
1.1.2	Local Taxes	5,200,685,855	6,311,969,467	6,709,390,243	7,373,244,843	9,881,067,563	11.58
1.1.2	Local Taxes	3,364,362,972	2,366,223,550	2,810,737,886	4,744,442,000	5,415,997,900	7.57
1.1.3	Separated Local Government Financial Management Results	3,302,822,332	3,302,822,332	1,953,487,481	1,834,234,089	4,040,000,000	4.11
1.1.4	Other legitimate PAD	30,621,494,860	53,272,736,816	39,648,373,885	36,883,934,006	52,116,066,740	11.82
1.	**Balance of Payments**	**650,695,938,637**	**658,390,274,844**	**598,668,651,000**	**644,942,046,671**	**643,940,958,000**	3.19
1.2.1	Tax Revenue Sharing/Non-Tax Revenue Sharing	10,348,615,737	15,400,060,844	9,457,155,000	8,619,577,671	9,046,013,000	(0.31%)
1.2.2	General Allocation Fund	473,589,249,000	468,961,498,000	470,536,836,000	487,971,775,000	493,775,402,000	2.60
1.2	Special Allocation Fund	166,758,073,900	174,028,716,000	118,674,660,000	148,350,694,000	141,119,543,000	5.70
1	**Other Local Government Revenue Valid**	**129,341,083,095**	**117,488,826,765**	**132,682,174,033**	**152,247,152,649**	**192,813,734,467**	13.26
1.13.1	Grant	1,250,000,000		20,887,223,537	23,676,589,421	22,475,457,889	3.73
1.3.3	Tax Revenue Sharing Funds from Provinces and Other Local Governments	12,529,776,095	13,896,424,765	15,270,663,496	18,136,757,228	15,726,442,310	(20.76%)
1.3.4	Adjustment and Special Autonomy Fund (Teacher Professional Allowance)	115,363,307,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.5	Financial Assistance from the Province or Other Local Governments	198,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.7	Regional Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	42,092,761,000	0.00
1.3.8	Other Income (Village Funds)	-	103,592,402,000	96,524,287,000	110,433,806,000	112,519,073,268	2.79

No	Description	2016 (IDR)	2017 (IDR)	2018 (IDR)	2019 (IDR)	2020 (IDR)	Average Growth (%)
2	**Expenditure**	**911,324,159,779**	**883,783,607,780**	**821,148,883,166**	**908,603,055,786**	**925,678,225,816**	6.05
2.	**Non-Direct Expenditure**	**482,212,463,647**	**441,605,317,780**	**461,449,853,217**	**477,516,902,466**	**516,438,093,511**	5.32
2.1	Employee Expenditure	314,020,438,830	265,448,121,707	279,735,233,363	279,466,579,197	301,125,752,431	1.03
2.1.4	Grant Expenditure	5,517,800,000	4,830,000,000	12,931,000,000	10,193,115,500	43,412,244,500	16.88
2.1.5	Social Assistance Expenditure	17,922,308,565	17,348,358,417	18,896,500,000	24,820,850,010	3,900,000,000	(27.87%)
2.1.6	Revenue Sharing Expenditure	-	-	-	810,000,000	810,000,000	
2.1.7	Financial Assistance Expenditure	143,251,916,252	152,778,837,656	146,472,757,117	160,329,235,413	164,440,096,580	17.98
2.1.8	Unforeseen Expenditures	1,500,000,000	1,200,000,000	3,414,362,737	1,897,122,346	2,750,000,000	34.29
2	**Direct Expenditure**	**429,111,696,132**	**442,178,290,000**	**359,699,029,949**	**431,086,153,320**	**409,240,132,305**	7.00
2.2.1	Employee Expenditure	50,157,849,139	22,028,076,017	40,269,453,960	51,051,100,053	17,468,984,421	(13.20%)
2.2	Goods and Services Expenditure	135,899,776,502	120,550,086,870	125,565,341,831	166,153,964,065	182,063,835,938	12.32
2.2.3	Capital Expenditure	243,054,070,491	299,600,127,113	193,864,234,158	213,881,089,202	209,707,311,946	6.31
3	**Financing**	**88,797,772,028**	**42,650,753,007**	**38,676,068,638**	**60,578,001,528**	**17,470,401,146**	(29.33%)
3.1	Financing Revenue	89,797,772,028	42,650,753,007	38,676,068,638	60,578,001,528	17,470,401,146	(29.33%)
3.2	Financing Expenses	1,000,000,000	-	-	-	-	-

3.1.2. Regional Balance Sheet

The regional balance sheet is a report that presents information on the financial position of the government, namely assets, liabilities, and equity. Assets are classified into current assets, which are grouped into cash or other assets that can be converted into cash or consumed within the next 12 months, and non-current assets, which consist of long-term investments, fixed assets, and other assets, . Liabilities are classified into current liabilities, which are liabilities due within 12 months from the reporting date, and long-term liabilities, which are liabilities due after 12 months from the reporting date. Fund equity is classified into current fund equity and investment fund equity. Equity represents the net worth of the government, which is the difference between assets and liabilities of the government as of the reporting date.

Figure 3.1. Proportion of Assets of Ngada Regency in 2019



The value of Ngada Regency's assets at the end of 2019 was Rp 2.521 trillion, with fixed assets amounting to Rp 2.381 trillion, current assets amounting to Rp 87.116 billion, and other assets amounting to Rp 53.515 billion. The largest component of Ngada District's assets is roads, irrigation, and networks, totaling Rp 1.226 trillion, while the total liabilities of the district amount to Rp 7.325 billion.

Over a three-year period, Ngada Regency's assets increased cumulatively by 30.2 percent, while liabilities decreased by 6.7 percent. The highest growth in fixed assets was contributed by the land asset component, which increased by 189 percent from Rp 43.270 billion in 2017 to Rp 288.818 billion in 2019. The increase occurred significantly due to the addition of land asset value in the form of county road land that had not been recorded previously. Since 2018, these assets have been reorganized and recorded as local government assets. From the perspective of average growth over the three-year period, current assets grew by 9.03%, fixed assets by 32%, and other assets decreased by 8.7%. The details of the average growth of the Ngada District Government's balance sheet are presented in the following table.

Table 3.2. Average Growth of the District Balance Sheet of Ngada District for the Years 2017-2019

No	Description	2017	2018 (IDR)	2019 (IDR)	Average Growth (
1	**ASSETS**				
1.1	Current Assets	66,894,888,754	79,090,265,173	87,116,705,750	9.03
1.1	Cash	41,901,226,927	60,492,474,573	68,019,794,763	13.0
1.2.3	Accounts receivable	14,314,358,815	8,660,810,127	9,213,074,705	5.3
1.1.3	Inventory	10,679,303,012	9,936,980,473	9,883,836,281	-6.8
1.2	FIXED ASSETS	1,179,365,733,112	1,488,986,813,331	2,381,282,965,358	32.7
1.2.1	Land	43,270,345,821	284,615,090,906	288,818,042,519	106.3
1.2.2	Equipment and Machinery	239,677,792,662	257,995,441,963	272,139,405,794	4.7
1.2.3	Buildings and Structures	431,572,058,301	458,026,514,232	482,785,012,263	6.7
1.2.4	Roads, irrigation, and networks	1,033,064,049,578	1,152,061,321,234	1,226,675,138,939	13.0
1.2	Other Fixed Assets	38,009,904,419	52,610,880,531	52,003,896,757	14.8
1.2.6	Construction in progress Construction	43,804,912,633	31,827,055,127	58,861,469,086	28.2
1.2.7	Accumulated Depreciation	(650,033,330,302)	(748,149,490,662)	-	-100.0
1	OTHER ASSETS	75,893,304,534	36,152,726,727	53,515,453,551	-8.7
	Long-Term Liabilities	425,961,343	413,044,676	379,138,825	-3.5
1.3.4	Intangible Assets	3,134,525,180	2,703,785,370	7,103,045,560	27.5
1.3.5	Other Assets	72,332,818,011	33,035,896,681	46,033,269,166	-11.5
	TOTAL REGIONAL ASSETS	1,322,153,926,400	1,604,229,805,232	2,521,915,124,658	29.7
2	**LIABILITIES**	**12,220,976,406**	**4,662,766,262**	**7,325,908,265**	**-11.8**
2	LIABILITIES SHORT-TERM	12,220,976,406	4,662,766,262	7,325,908,265	-11.8
2.1.1	Accounts Payable	3,063,046,990	-	400,346,667	9.5
No	**Description**	**2017**	**2018 (IDR)**	**2019 (IDR)**	**Average Growth (**
	Third Party				
2.2.4	Other Short-Term Debt	9,157,929,416	4,662,766,262	6,925,561,598	-6.0

3	**EQUITY LIQUID**	**1,369,404,224,318**	**1,654,874,079,604**	**1,720,862,336,169**	**13.0**
3.	INVESTMENT FUND EQUITY				
	TOTAL EQUITY FUND LIABILITIES FUND	1,381,625,200,724	1,659,536,845,866	1,728,188,244,434	12.8

3.2. Past Financial Management Policies

3.2.1. Budget Allocation Proportion

The proportion of budget utilization is used to see the comparison between budget utilization for administrative needs and the total available budget. Expenditures for administrative needs include: administrative salaries and allowances, additional income, reception expenses for members and leaders of the House of Representatives, and operational expenses for regional heads. Additionally, expenditures categorized under administrative staff needs include honoraria for civil servants, overtime pay, educational scholarships, training expenses, insurance premiums, employee meals, official travel expenses, and capital expenditures for office buildings, official vehicles, furniture, equipment, and supplies.

Based on available data, in the last three years, the proportion of expenditure for apparatus needs was 45 to 48 percent. The largest component of this expenditure was salaries and allowances, which in 2020 were budgeted at Rp 237.537 billion. The second largest component is capital expenditure for office buildings, vehicles, furniture, and others, amounting to Rp 48.7 billion, followed by official travel expenses, which were budgeted at Rp 47.01 billion in 2020. Other expenditure components are below Rp 5 billion.

Table 3.3. Analysis of the Proportion of Expenditure for Meeting the Needs of the Ngada District Government from 2018 to 2020

No	Description	Total Expenditure for Meeting the Needs of Government Officials (Rp) (a	Total Expenditure (+ Expenditure Financing) (Rp) (	Percentage (a)/(b) x 100%
1	Fiscal Year 2018	381,316,052,937.40	821,148,883,166.22	46.44
2	Fiscal Year 2019	437,924,328,015.50	908,603,055,786.00	48.20
3	Fiscal Year 2020*	422,848,679,173.00	925,678,225,816.00	45.68

3.2.2. Analysis of Financing

Financing is defined as a financial transaction to cover a budget deficit or to utilize a surplus. A deficit or surplus occurs when there is a difference between regional revenue and regional expenditure. Financing is provided to budget for every expenditure that will be received back and/or revenue that needs to be paid back, either in the relevant fiscal year or in the following fiscal year.

Table 3.4. Real Budget Deficit of Ngada District, 2018-2020

No	Description	2018 (IDR)	2019 (IDR)	2020 (IDR)*
1	Local Government Revenue Realization	761,773,721,395.50	838,573,810,001.39	908,207,824,670
	[illegible]			
2	Local Government Expenditure	739,148,645,073.46	829,096,229,321.51	925,678,225,816
3	Regional Financing Expenditures			
	Real deficit/surplus	22,625,076,322.04	9,477,580,679.88	(17,470,401,146

[illegible]

Based on the data on the realization of the APBD for 2018 and 2019, it can be seen that the realization of expenditure was lower than the realization of revenue, resulting in a positive difference. In reality, this condition is not due to the revenue target being exceeded. The realization of revenue in 2018 only reached 97.3 percent and in 2019 it was 100 percent. The positive difference was caused by the following factors:

1) Cost-saving measures and efficiency in the implementation of activities, remaining tender funds, and budget unit plans that were higher than the actual unit prices on-site.

2) Physical activities have been carried out or are currently being carried out, but the budget year has ended, so payments and/or work are shifted to the next budget year, and the budget becomes SiLPA to be paid in the next budget year.

3) Activities planned in the budget were not carried out, so the revenue components allocated for the activities in question were not utilized.

The largest component causing the positive difference between revenue and expenditure is point two (2) above. This can be seen from the balance sheet, specifically the "Construction in Progress" component, which amounted to Rp 58.8 billion in 2019, Rp 31.8 billion in 2018, Rp 43.8 billion in 2017, and Rp 27.9 billion in 2016. This surplus is actually primarily government obligations that must be paid to third parties.

When comparing the APBD for the relevant year with its actual implementation, there is a significant gap. From the expenditure perspective, the budget was planned maximally by optimizing all revenue plans, plus the SILPA allocation to finance program and activity expenditures. The largest component of the real budget deficit closure comes from the surplus from the previous fiscal year's budget calculations. Therefore, the expenditure plan must be truly measurable and realistic in line with the region's revenue capacity.

Table 3.5. Composition of the Real Budget Deficit Closure of Ngada District, 2018-2020

No	Description	2018 (IDR)	2019 (IDR)	2020 (IDR)
1	Surplus from the Previous Fiscal Year's Budget (ISiLPA)	37,950,722,456	60,386,666,786	17,470,401,146
2	Fund Disbursement	-	-	-
No	**Description**	**2018 (IDR)**	**2019 (IDR)**	**2020 (IDR)**
	Reserves			
3	Proceeds from Sale of Local Assets Separated	-	-	-
4	Local Government Loan Receipts	2,202,750	-	-
5	Repayment of Local Government Loans	-	-	-
6	Receipt of Local Government Receivables	-	1,350,000	-

APBD

The realization of the SiLPA for Ngada Regency in 2019 amounted to Rp.60.3 billion, an increase of 59 percent from 2018. The largest component of SiLPA in 2019 was ongoing activities

and obligations to third parties that had not been completed by the end of the year in the form of construction work, contributing 97 percent. Meanwhile, the contribution from the revenue aspect was negative. This condition illustrates that revenue optimization must continue to be accelerated so that it can become a source to cover the deficit.

Table 3.6. Realization of Budget Surplus, Ngada Regency, 2018-2019

No	Description	2018 (IDR)		2019 (IDR)	
		Rp	% of SiLPA	Rp	% of SiLPA
1	Total SiLPA	37,950,722,456	100	60,386,666,786	100
2	Exceeding PAD Revenue	(9,766,895,664)	-25.7	422,568,871	0.
3	Excess Revenue from Intergovernmental Transfers	(7,806,750,245)	-20.6	(7,989,779,429)	-13.2
4	Excess Revenue from Other Sources Legitimate Region	(3,125,447,223)	-8.2	(619,195,985)	-1.0
5	Remaining Budget Savings or Other Effects	6,123,667,329	16.1	1,102,628,829	1.8
6	Continuing Activities	31,827,055,127	83.9	58,861,469,086	97.5

3.3. Funding Framework

3.3.1. Revenue and Expenditure Projections

Ngada Regency's revenue is projected to continue growing at an average rate of 5.90 percent from 2022 to 2026. Regional expenditure is also projected to grow slightly lower than regional revenue, with an average growth rate of 5.77 percent for the same period. In terms of revenue components, growth is driven by local revenue, particularly from the management of separated local assets. On the expenditure side, the highest growth is contributed by capital expenditure and personnel expenditure. The revenue and expenditure projections for Ngada Regency for the years 2022-2026 are presented in the following table:

Table 3.7. Projected Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Ngada District (Rupiah), 2022–2026

Account Code	Description	APBD	Projection					Average
		20	20	2023	2024	2025	2026	Growth
4	**REVENUE**	858,105,536,973.00	1,000,021,932,256.64	1,031,156,777,799.71	1,063,296,196,994.79	1,099,002,579,539.43	1,136,038,554,238.75	5.90
4	Local Revenue	55,201,351,668.00	112,632,303,176.64	117,043,865,514.71	121,469,674,464.79	128,429,899,401.43	135,646,221.183,75	24.62
4.1.01	Local Tax	7,619,601,150.00	9,524,501,437.50	10,476,951,581.25	11,524,646,739.38	13,253,343,750.28	15,241,345,312.82	15.00
4.1.02	Local Government Revenue	4,906,482,300.00	5,887,778,760.00	6,795,640,537.95	7,412,114,890.77	8,426,054,100.60	9,100,138,428.65	13.23
4.1.03	Results of the Management of Separated Regional Assets	1,138,109.192,00	49,452,290.099,24	49,615,153.871.62	49,868,987,334.56	50,136,781,637.96	50,444,988,536.23	849.42
4.1.04	Other Legitimate Local Government Revenue	41,537,159,026.00	47,767,732,879.90	50,156,119,523.90	52,663,925,500.09	56,613,719,912.60	60,859,748,906.04	8.00
4	Transfer Income	783,362,833,305.00	863,205,169,790.00	889,025,821,650.00	915,803,111,837.00	943,578,003,315.00	972,390,754.786,51	4.46
4.2.01	Central Government Transfer	769,503,244,000.00	847,478,727,480.00	873,299,379,340.00	900,076,669,527.00	927,851,561,005.00	956,664,312,476.51	4.49
4.2.01.01	Balance of Payments	638,701,047,000.00	686,492,412,614.00	708,991,652,718.00	732,354,744,151.00	756,620,057,778.00	781,829,838,341.38	4.14
4.2.01.01	Revenue Sharing Fund	7,017,691,000.00	9,046,013,000.00	9,046,013,000.00	9,046,013,000.00	9,046,013,000.00	9,046,013,000.00	5.78
4.2.01.01.02	General Allocation Fund	453,957,148,000.00	519,771,017,919.00	533,277,627,499.00	547,135,215,675.00	561,352,902,870.00	575,948,078,344.62	4.98
4.2.01.01.03	Special Allocation Fund	177,726,208,000.00	157,675,381,695.00	166,668,012,219.00	176,173,515,476.00	186,221,141,908.00	196,835,746,996.76	2.31
4.2.01.02	Regional Incentive Fund	20,041,970,000.00	42,092,761,000.00	42,092,761,000	42,092,761,000.00	42,092,761,000	42,092,761,000.00	22
4.2.01.03	Special Autonomy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.01.04	Special Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.01.05	Village Fund	110,760,227,000	118,893,553,866.00	122,214,965,622.00	125,629,164,376.00	129,138,742,227.00	132,741,713,135.13	4.46

Account Code	Description	Local Government Budget 2021	Projection 2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average Growth
4.2.02	Inter-regional Transfer	13,859,589,305.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442.310.00	2.69
4.2.02.01	Revenue Sharing	13,859,589,305.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442,310.00	15,726,442.310.00	2.69
4.2.02.02	Financial Assistance.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Other Legitimate Local Government Revenue	19,541,352,000	24,184,459,290.00	25,087,090,635.00	26,023,410,693.00	26,994,676,823.00	28,001,578,268.50	7.74
4.3.01	Grant	-	24,184,459,290.00	25,087,090,635.00	26,023,410,693.00	26,994,676,823.00	28,001,578,268.50	3.73
4.3.02	Emergency Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.03	Other Income in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations	19,541,352,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Shopping**	847,933,995.967	985,021,932.256,64	1,016,156,777,799.71	1,048,296,196,994.79	1,084,002,579,539.43	1,116,038,554,238.75	5.77
5	Operating Expenses	532,421,727,932.00	599,838,107,166.40	620,940,301,676.85	641,779,122,517.16	653,896,622,009.96	666,280,289,204.79	4.66
5.1.01	Employee Expenditure	297,215,808,902.00	350,700,424,370.10	368,235,445,588.61	386,647,217,868.04	396,313,398,314.74	406,221,233.272	6.60
5.1.02	Goods and Services Expenditure	206,132,685,830.00	235,159,292.796,30	238,686,682,188.24	241,073,549,010.13	243,484,284,500.23	245,919,127,345.23	3.72
5.1.03	Interest Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.04	Subsidy Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.05	Grant Expenditure	11,101,583,200.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,007,000,000.00	(1.98)
5.1.06	Social Assistance Expenditure	17,971,650,000.00	3,978,390,000	4,018,173,900.00	4,058,355,639.00	4,098,939,195.00	4,139,928,586.95	(14.77)
5.2	Capital Expenditure	138,349,885,882.00	207,784,744,999.24	212,963,067,728.86	219,245,679,438.63	237,676,901,495.47	252,034,773,306.34	14.02

Account Code	Description	Local Government Budget 2021	Projection 2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average Growth
5.3	Unforeseen Expenditures	18,631,509,024.00	2,833,050,000.00	2,833,327,750.00	2,861,661,028.00	2,890,277,638	2,919,180.414,38	(16.36)
5	Transfer Expenditure	158,530,873,129.00	174,566,030,091.00	179,420,080,644.00	184,409,734,011.00	189,538,778,396.00	194,804,311,313.25	4.25
5.4.01	Revenue Sharing Expenditure	815,508,829.00	810,000,000.00	810,000,000.00	810,000,000.00	810,000,000.00	810,000,000.00	(0.14)
5.4.02	Financial Assistance Expenditure	157,715,364,300.00	173,756,030,091.00	178,610,080,644.00	183,599,734,011.00	188,728,778,396.00	193,994,311,313.25	4.27
6	**Financing**	(10,171,541,006.00)	(15,000,000,000.00)	(15,000,000,000.00)	(15,000,000,000.00)	(15,000,000,000.00)	(20,000,000,000.00)	
	Financing Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Use of SiLPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Financing Expenses	10,171,541,006.00	15,000,000,000.00	15,000,000,000.00	15,000,000,000.00	15,000,000,000.00	20,000,000,000.00	

The calculation of the 2022-2026 APBD is based on the average growth of revenue and expenditure components in the previous period, which is then adjusted using *regional* Ngada Regency's revenue is projected to still come from transfer revenue with an average contribution of 86.02 percent. This revenue is dominated by central government transfer income, with an average contribution of 84.54 percent of total regional revenue. The revenue-sharing fund component is the largest source of transfer income, averaging 68.79 percent.

Operating expenditure in Ngada Regency is projected to be the largest source of expenditure with an average contribution of 60.65 percent in 2022-2026. Operating expenditure is dominated by personnel expenditure and goods and services with an average contribution of 36.34 percent and 22.97 percent, respectively. Operating expenditure growth is expected to continue declining and be replaced by increased capital expenditure growth to support regional development programs. Capital expenditure is projected to become the second-largest expenditure source after operating expenditure, with an average contribution of 21.50 percent during the 2022-2026 period.

3.3.2. Funding Framework Calculation

The analysis of the funding framework aims to calculate the real financial capacity of the region that will be allocated for funding medium-term regional development programs over the next five years. The calculation of the funding framework is preceded by the calculation of the real financial capacity of the region. The real financial capacity of the region is the total regional revenue minus mandatory and binding expenditures and financing expenditures. Mandatory and binding expenditures include personnel expenditures, transfer expenditures (including financial assistance to village governments), and financing expenditures such as equity participation in regional-owned enterprises (BUMD).

The calculation of the funding framework is conducted to determine the " " (real financial capacity) of the " " (real financial capacity) of the " " (real financial capacity) of the " " (real financial capacity) of the "keuangan" (finance) of the "daerah" (region) " " (real financial capacity) of

. The calculation of the real capacity of regional financial capabilities to fund regional development for the period 2021-2026 is listed in the following table.

Table 3.8. Real Capacity of Local Government Financial Resources to Fund Local Development in Ngada District (Rupiah), 2021–2026

No	Description	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Revenue	858,105,536,973.00	1,000,021,932,256.64	1,031,156,777,799.71	1,063,296,196,994.79	1,099,002,579,539.43	1,136,038,554.238.75
2	Fund Disbursement Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Real Remaining Calculation Budget	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Revenue	858,105,536,973.00	1,000,021,932,256.64	1,031,156,777,799.71	1,063,296,196,994.79	1,099,002,579,539.43	1,136,038,554,238.75
	Less						
1	Total Mandatory Expenditures and Mandatory Binding Expenditures and Priorities	517,590,608,793.80	606,708,060,130.43	630,402,988,720.17	655,104,836,146.35	673,026,354,610.09	695,718,629,683.59
	Actual Capacity Local Government	340,514,928,179.20	393,313,872,126.21	400,753,789,079.54	408,191,360,848.45	425,976,224,929.34	440,319,924,555.17

The real capacity of Ngada Regency's financial capability is projected to continue increasing. The average growth rate of the real financial capacity of the region is estimated to reach 5.40 percent during the 2021-2026 period. The components of real capacity calculation have been revised in accordance with Government Regulation No. 12 of 2019, thereby eliminating indirect expenditures as a deduction from total revenue. As a result, mandatory expenditures, including personnel expenditures, routine operational expenditures, and transfer expenditures, now serve as deductions from total revenue alongside financing expenditures.

Table 3.9. Real Capacity Utilization Plan for the Financial Capacity of Ngada Regency (Rupiah), 2021-2026

Description	20	20	20	2024	2025	2026
Actual Financial Capacity of the Region	340,514,928,179	393,313,872,126	400,753,789,080	408,191,360,848	425,976,224,929	440,319,924,555
Priority I	238,360,449,725	275,319,710,488	280,527,652,356	285,733,952,594	298,183,357,451	308,223,947,189
Priority II	102,154,478,454	117,994,161,638	120,226,136,724	122,457,408,255	127,792,867,479	132,095,977,367

The results of the calculation of the real capacity of local government finances are then allocated to priorities 1 and 2. The budget for priority 1 is used for regional priority programs and basic services, while the budget for priority 2 is used to fund the implementation of programs across all missions that reflect the functioning of all government affairs supporting the effectiveness of development in Ngada Regency.

The real capacity of the local government's financial resources to fund regional development priorities is largely determined by the base of local government revenue, including both local revenue and transfer revenue. Some efforts to be undertaken to enhance revenue include:

1. Rationalizing and optimizing all local government assets to support the increase in PAD.
2. Promoting innovation in government agencies to increase local revenue, based on the principle of bureaucratic entrepreneurship.
3. Revising local regulations on taxes and fees to encourage an increase in local tax revenue.
4. Implementing a cashless payment system for the collection/payment of taxes and fees.
5. Maximizing the role of local government agencies responsible for collecting taxes and fees to collect local taxes and fees.
6. Implementing incentive and disincentive systems in tax and fee services.
7. Promoting bureaucratic entrepreneurship to support efforts to increase local revenue through the development of flagship commodities.
8. Maximizing the role of Regional Government Units in accordance with their functions and duties for the development of flagship commodities that impact local revenue growth.
9. Establishing Regional Public Enterprises (BUMD) to engage in business activities both in the production of regional flagship products and other types of service industries.

10. Establishing entrepreneurial cooperation with third parties (farmer groups, cooperatives, youth groups, BUMDesma, or entrepreneurs) for the development of leading commodities in the form of financing through cooperation agreements.
11. Coordinating and communicating with the central and provincial governments to secure funding from ministries and agencies.
12. Establishing partnerships with donor agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and the community in community development.
13. Encouraging private sector investment in Ngada District.
14. Conducting regional loans and/or reimbursements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IV
ISSUES AND STRATEGIC ISSUES

Chapter IV of the RPJMD covers the identification of development issues and strategic regional issues. Chapter IV was prepared through an analysis of the general overview of regional conditions, which includes the development performance achievements in Chapter II. Development issues are the gaps between the targets in the plan and the actual results. The existence of development issues is then elaborated in the context of various strategic environments that have both potential and challenges for regional development. Strategic environments considered include international, national, provincial, and regional issues surrounding Ngada District. The elaboration of development issues in each sector with strategic environments forms the basis for formulating strategic issues for Ngada District that require intervention during the 2021-2026 development period. These issues and strategic issues will then serve as the basis for formulating

4.1. Performance-Based Regional Development Issues of Local Government Affairs

Development issues are the gaps between current development performance and planned performance, as well as the gaps between future targets and actual conditions at the time of planning. As described in Chapter II, on the one hand, the development performance of Ngada Regency has produced outcomes that are beneficial to the community and various stakeholders and has met performance targets. However, on the other hand, there are still several development achievements that have not met targets and have not produced *ob*

optimal outcomes for stakeholders. These gaps are caused by several factors, so regional development issues are formulated using the problem tree analysis method. In this method, problems are classified into three levels that have a causal or cause-and-effect relationship, namely main problems, problems, and root problems. This classification will subsequently assist in the formulation of development interventions, starting from objectives, targets, strategies, and policy directions ( ) or policy objectives ( ) or policy objectives ( ), referred to as the " " method (The mapping of problems using problem tree analysis is based on performance achievements in each local government affairs as outlined in Chapter II.

Table 4.1. Regional Development Issues Based on Government Affairs

Mandatory Government Affairs Related to Basic Services		
Education		
Key Issues	**Problem**	**Root**
Substandard quality of education	The quality of early childhood education (PAUD) is still low	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure for PAUD
		Low interest in school and awareness of the importance of Early Childhood Education
		Limited community capacity/resources and resources of the community to send their children to school
Inadequate access to education	Substandard educational services at the primary and lower secondary levels	The lack of educational facilities and facilities standards
		Uneven distribution of teachers according to their competencies across all schools/regions
		Insufficient number of teachers and educational staff who meet the qualifications
		Inadequate teacher competencies and educational staff
Health		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal maternal, infant, and child health services	Inadequate quality of health services for mothers and infants (MMR and IMR);	Insufficient number of personnel health (specialist doctors at hospitals and general practitioners at community health centers)
		There is still a lack of facilities and infrastructure for health services
		Suboptimal referral services (cost is the main issue)
		Insufficient services for pregnant women

	Suboptimal health services for infants (stunting rates)	Nutritional screening activities for children are not yet maximized
		Low rates of exclusive breastfeeding
		Suboptimal family planning services and participation postpartum
High rates of illness and mortality	The community has not been protected from various diseases, especially non-communicable diseases	Health promotion has not been implemented comprehensively
		Low awareness of healthy living practices
		Some members of the community are not covered by social security
		Limited medical equipment, which fails to meet all treatment needs disease
	The community has not yet been protected from infectious diseases	Awareness of PHBS is still low
		Poor environmental quality
		Insufficient availability of healthcare facilities and infrastructure Infectious diseases
	Suboptimal health services for the elderly	No geriatric clinic at health centers
		Insufficient infrastructure for elderly care (elderly kits)
		Inadequate competence and capacity of elderly cadres in providing services
Public Works and Spatial Planning		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal access and quality of road networks	Suboptimal availability and quality of road networks	Still need for roads connecting priority areas districts
		Suboptimal quality of road construction and utilities
		Inadequate maintenance and rehabilitation of roads and utilities
Suboptimal utilization of raw water	Insufficient access to safe drinking water	Suboptimal management and development of SPAM
		Inadequate availability of household connections (SR)

The presence of agricultural areas without adequate irrigation networks adequate	Inadequate availability and quality of irrigation networks	The existence of irrigation channels that are not yet part of a technical network
		Suboptimal rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation networks
High risk of natural disasters	Insufficient availability of disaster control infrastructure	Suboptimal development of urban drainage systems
		Insufficient availability of buildings to control abrasion and landslides
Suboptimal quality of spatial planning and buildings	Inadequate availability of buildings	Inadequate availability of buildings and other infrastructure
	Suboptimal quality of buildings	Maintenance and rehabilitation of buildings are not yet optimal
		Inadequate supervision of buildings
	Suboptimal planning, control, and utilization of space	Inadequate availability and quality of spatial planning documents (RDTR documents are not yet available)
		Inadequate follow-up on violations of spatial planning regulations
Public Housing and Settlements		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Inadequate access to decent housing	Inadequate access to decent housing	Inadequate rehabilitation of uninhabitable houses
		Inadequate availability of decent housing for the community Low-income households (MBR)
	Inadequate availability and quality of environmental infrastructure	Suboptimal availability of neighborhood roads
		Suboptimal availability of neighborhood drainage
	Sanitation is still not optimal	Suboptimal development of communal sanitation
		Inadequate availability of community sanitation
Public order, safety, and community protection		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
		Inadequate supporting facilities and infrastructure
		Limited patrol activities in the area

Inadequate security and comfort services in the community	Inadequate resolution of K3 (Public Order, Safety, and Aesthetics)	Inadequate capacity of Satpol PP members
		The PPNS is not yet operational
		The function of the village and sub-district community security forces is not yet optimal
		Low public awareness regarding local regulations
	The uneven distribution of firefighting resources	Mapping of fire-prone settlements is not yet optimal
		Insufficient facilities and infrastructure for fire management
		Firefighting capacity is not yet optimal
		No establishment of volunteer fire brigades at the sub-district and village/neighborhood levels
Inadequate disaster mitigation and response	Low community resilience to disasters	Insufficient availability and capacity of human resources for Tangguh village facilitators
		Community capacity for disaster management is not yet optimal
		The information and communication network is not yet optimal disaster
		Lack of disaster management infrastructure (evacuation routes, signage)
	Inadequate emergency response to disasters	Insufficient availability of contingency plans (only available for Tsunami disasters)
		Inadequate coordination across sectors
		Insufficient emergency response infrastructure (excavators, loaders)
		Insufficient protective equipment for disaster response personnel
		Low institutional capacity for disaster management (Pusdalops and TRC)
		Inadequate synchronization and integration of disaster data
Social		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
		Inadequate facilities and infrastructure for PMKS services

Large number of PMKS	Inadequate services for PMKS	Inadequate qualifications and competencies of human resources to address social issues
		The high number of ODGJ who are not accommodated
		Many people with physical and mental disabilities and elderly people have not yet received social security
		Not all PMKS have received assistance due to limited resources
Poverty still exists	Poverty alleviation programs are not yet optimal	Many PMKS in the district have not received empowerment assistance through KUBE or other similar socio-economic groups
		The PKH program is not yet effective
		Low number of support staff at the sub-district level
		Inadequate data collection
Mandatory government affairs unrelated to basic services		
Labor		
Core Issues	**Issues**	**Root causes**
Rising unemployment	Declining job opportunities	Inadequate alignment between job seekers' skills and qualifications and labor market demand
		Low worker competence/skills
		Inadequate functionality of the online job exchange information system
		Absence of vocational training centers
		Suboptimal distribution of labor by the government
	Inadequate labor supervision	Illegal labor distribution still exists
		The presence of underage workers
	Underdeveloped social entrepreneurship	Insufficient capacity of human resources for novice entrepreneurs
		Limited access to capital assistance

Women's empowerment and child protection		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Persistent violence against women and children	Inadequate services for victims of violence against children and women	Lack of safe houses for victims of violence
		Unresolved reports of violence
		Limited number and capacity of human resources/psychologists for recovery
Food		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Inadequate food security	Availability of staple foods still needs to be improved	Maintaining food reserves
		Insufficient role and function of food barns, institutions, and supporting facilities
	Suboptimal access/affordability of food	Suboptimal development of food distribution institutions (food warehouses and farmers' shops)
	Suboptimal utilization of food of high-quality food	Inadequate diversification and processing of food
	Food safety is not yet optimal	Food producers' use of chemical pesticides beyond the threshold
Land		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root cause**
Land cases still exist	Suboptimal resolution of land cases	Suboptimal facilitation of land ownership legality
		Suboptimal coordination of land use and registration government assets
Environmental		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Cause**
Maintaining environmental quality	Inadequate conservation of natural resources	Land ownership of water sources by communities/tribes
	Existence potential air pollution	The need for continued efforts to monitor air quality
		Low availability of waste management facilities and infrastructure
		Suboptimal management of landfills

	Inadequate waste management, particularly in urban areas and tourist destinations	The 3R waste management system has not been implemented
		The absence of community groups managing waste management
		Lack of public awareness about waste sorting
		No regulations on waste management
Population Administration and Civil Registration		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal ownership of population documents	Suboptimal population services	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure
		Standard operating procedures (SOPs) not yet implemented
		Suboptimal facilitation of recording operators
		Inadequate updating of Family Card status
		Suboptimal data collection on population mobility
		Suboptimal management of population archives
	Low public awareness of the importance of managing population documents	No mobile field service units
		No SIAK operators in the sub-districts
		Self-service machines for civil registration (ADM) are not yet available
Community and Village Empowerment		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal empowerment and governance of villages	Inadequate strengthening of existing community institutions in villages	Lack of capacity building for institutional strengthening
		Suboptimal assistance and management of BUMDes and BUMDesma
		Lack of cooperation between village governments and neighboring villages, as well as between village governments and districts
		The role of traditional institutions is not yet optimal
Population Control and Family Planning		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**

Suboptimal population control	Suboptimal implementation of family planning programs	Low coverage of active family planning participants
		Suboptimal KIE
		Low competence and availability of family planning counselors and family planning facilitators in providing guidance to family planning targets
		Suboptimal family planning services for couples of reproductive age (PUS) who wish to use family planning (M
Transport		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root cause**
Inadequate availability and quality of transportation infrastructure and facilities	Inadequate terminals	Lack of terminal availability
		Suboptimal maintenance and rehabilitation of terminals
	Suboptimal availability of adequate road equipment	Limited availability of road equipment
		Suboptimal maintenance and rehabilitation of road equipment
Suboptimal comfort and safety of public transportation	Inadequate availability of adequate land transportation modes	Inadequate availability of public transportation routes
		No public transportation fare standards have been established
	Inadequate development of transportation service management systems	The availability and quality of KIR testing facilities and infrastructure are not yet optimal
		Accreditation of KIR testing units has not been implemented
		The suboptimal roadworthiness of goods and passenger transportation
Communication and Information		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root**
Suboptimal access to communication and information	Inadequate availability of telecommunications and internet networks	Low availability of internet networks
		Low internet network capacity
	Suboptimal dissemination	Low availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure
		Lack of community information groups

Inadequate public information disclosure	of information	Suboptimal empowerment of the media
		Suboptimal integration of information (PPID)
	Suboptimal implementation of e-government	Inadequate integration of applications
		Insufficient availability of required applications
		Insufficient human resource capacity in IT
Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
The contribution of the cooperative and SME sectors to the economy is not yet optimal	Limited quality and quantity of producer cooperatives	Suboptimal quality of cooperative governance (producer cooperatives)
	Declining turnover of SMEs (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Tourism)	Declining production capacity of SMEs
		The suboptimal quality of SME products
Capital investment		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Declining realization of investment (foreign direct investment and domestic investment)	Inadequate data collection on investment potential	Support for data on village and sub-district potential is not yet optimal
		No studies on regional potential
	Suboptimal control over the implementation of investment	Company awareness of the need to report LKPM online on a regular basis is still low
	Direct promotion has not yet been implemented optimal	Limited investment promotion media
	The investment climate is not yet conducive	The implementation of the general investment plan regulation is not yet optimal capital
		The role of the task force for accelerating business implementation is not yet optimal
		Lack of understanding between investors and the community
Suboptimal quality of services	Suboptimal use of applications	The community's ability to use the application is still
Integrated one-stop licensing services	service	low
		The public service mall is not yet operational

Youth and Sports		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal performance in sports	Insufficient quality of human resources in sports	Limited facilities and infrastructure to support sports sports
		Inadequate development of young/early-age athletes
		Low number of competent/licensed coaches
The role of youth in development is not yet optimal	Inadequate youth development	There is still a need to improve youth group development
		There is still a need to improve youth entrepreneurship
		There is still untapped potential among young people that has not been channeled or facilitated
Statistics		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Inadequate access and quality of statistical data	Lack of integration of statistical data	Lack of regional regulations on data utilization
		Inadequate coordination and synchronization of data
Encryption		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root cause**
Inadequate data and information security guarantees	Suboptimal cryptography services	Inadequate supporting facilities and infrastructure
		Insufficient human resources for encryption
Culture		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Inadequate utilization of cultural values in community life	Inadequate transformation of local culture	Inadequate preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
		Cultural transformation lacks a legal framework
Libraries		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Low reading culture among students and the community	Limited access and Quality of library services	The capacity of library management personnel is not yet optimal
		Limited collection of books needed by the community

		Inadequate library facilities and infrastructure (building, collection, book shelves, etc.)
		Inadequate mobile library services
		Lack of digital libraries
		Inadequate library development in schools and villages
		Limited number of librarians
Archiving		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal archival management	Suboptimal development of standard archives	Limited capacity of human resources in managing regional archives
		Suboptimal regional archival facilities and infrastructure
		Suboptimal implementation of the New Archival System (SKPB)
	Low level of document/record rescue and preservation at the local level	Inadequate handling of active and inactive archives
		No archivists available
Local Government Affairs		
Fisheries and Marine Affairs		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Declining contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy	Insufficient aquaculture production	Limited availability of seeds
		Limitations of seed development media
		Limitations of feed
		Aquaculture technology is still conventional
		Conventional farming methods
		Limited quality of human resources in fish farming
		Insufficient quantity and quality of fisheries extension personnel
		The area of aquaculture land (ponds) is still inadequate
	Optimal production of capture fisheries has not been achieved	Limited facilities and infrastructure for capture fisheries
		Limited quality of fishermen
		Access to capital assistance is still not optimal

		Conventional fishing methods are still used
		Use of fish poison and electric shocks in fishing areas
	Poor quality of fishery products	Insufficient infrastructure and facilities
		Decline in fishery products containing harmful chemicals
Industrial		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Declining contribution of the industrial sector to the economy	Fluctuations in the value of SME production	Low quality of SME human resources
		Continuity of production raw materials has not been well maintained
		Lack of access to capital assistance
		The use of appropriate technology is still very limited
		Production methods are still traditional
Tourism		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Declining contribution of the tourism sector to the economy	Fluctuations in tourist arrivals	Suboptimal development of tourist destinations
		Suboptimal online marketing
		Suboptimal cooperation in destination development
		Inadequate development of the creative economy
Agriculture		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Declining contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy	Fluctuations in the production of food crops and horticultural products (key commodities)	Inadequate human resources and institutional capacity of farmers
		Lack of intensive extension services for rice farmers
		Inadequate access to capital assistance
		Inadequate adoption of region-specific agricultural science and technology
		Suboptimal maintenance of tertiary and rural irrigation networks
		Limited access to agricultural production facilities

		Pest and disease control is not yet optimal
		Traditional farming methods
		Lack of sustainable food land zoning
		Suboptimal utilization of critical land
	Suboptimal production of plantation crops (key commodities)	Inadequate human resources and institutional capacity of farmers
		Insufficient availability of high-quality seeds
		Pest and disease control is not yet optimal
		Access to financial assistance is still inadequate
		Expansion of new plantation areas for commodities is still not optimal
	Quality of food crops and horticultural products	Post-harvest facilities and infrastructure are inadequate
		Post-harvest training and assistance are not yet ongoing
	Quality of plantation products	Post-harvest facilities and infrastructure are inadequate
		Post-harvest training and assistance are not yet implemented on a continuous basis
	Livestock production (meat, eggs)	Low capacity of livestock farmers
		Conventional livestock farming/management methods
		Limited access to financial assistance
		Insufficient application of production technology
		Suboptimal standardization of livestock farmer group management
		Availability of water and feed for livestock in some areas is insufficient
		The quality of livestock breeds is still inadequate
	Fluctuations in livestock	Low livestock birth rates (estimated at 40% of productive females)

	populations	Inadequate prevention of infectious diseases (especially in non-outbreak areas)
	The quality of agricultural products still needs to be improved	Post-harvest handling is not yet based on appropriate technology
	Livestock product quality is still inadequate	There is no market-oriented quality standardization for livestock products (one example is ASUH)
Trade		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Fluctuations in the contribution of the trade sector to the economy	Suboptimal level of smooth distribution of goods	Availability of basic and essential goods
		Stability of prices of basic and essential goods
		Inadequate consumer protection
	The marketing capacity for agricultural, plantation, livestock, and fisheries products is not yet optimal	The implementation of *marketing mix* methods is not yet optimal
Supporting Elements of Government Affairs		
Regional Secretariat		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Cause**
Inadequate accountability of local government performance	Insufficient orientation toward planning and performance measurement based on the , not merely absorption budget	Insufficient availability of data for performance measurement in each OPD
		Insufficient capacity of OPDs in preparing performance reports
The quality control function of public services is not yet optimal	The Public Satisfaction Survey (SKM) is not yet optimal as a form of social accountability	The SKM is still used as an administrative tool
		The CSI is still limited to certain OPDs
		There is still a need to improve facilities and infrastructure for services for local leaders and guests
The function of control is not yet optimal	Issues related to	Lack of understanding of administrative boundaries between regions
regional policies	Regional administration	Ineffective facilitation of boundary demarcation between subdistricts

		Suboptimal naming of geographical features
	The ineffective functioning of government policy control and public welfare, the economy, and regional development	The absence of instruments to control and measure policy success
		Ineffective coordination of policy implementation
		The unavailability of functional officials for the procurement of goods and services
		The planning, preparation, and implementation of work packages are still not on time
		Suboptimal managerial capacity of regional companies/BUMDs
		Insufficient identification of risks and social potential in the provision of social assistance
		The role/function of disseminating information on regional development and policies is not yet optimal (information media is not yet available)
		Inadequate follow-up on central and provincial policies
		Inadequate follow-up on cooperation between local governments and third parties
		Inadequate follow-up on the results of regional leadership coordination forum agreements
	The sub-district performance control function is not yet optimal	Performance evaluation of sub-district heads and PATEN has not been implemented
		Inadequate control over village fund policies
DPRD Secretariat		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Ineffective performance of council secretariat services	Ineffective administrative and budgetary facilitation to support the performance of the Regional People's Representative Council	Secretariat performance determined by political performance
		Persistent issues with the organizational structure of the council
		Inadequate capacity building for DPRD human resources
		Lack of experts in each AKD
Supporting Elements of Government Affairs		
Planning		

Key Issues	Issues	Root Causes
The quality of the regional development planning system is not yet optimal	Inadequate alignment between planning documents	Suboptimal planning application system
		Low level of understanding among OPDs regarding strategic planning strategic
		The lack of alignment between the key performance indicators of regional heads and regional apparatus heads
		Insufficient availability of accurate and up-to-date data
	The quality of development control and evaluation is not yet optimal	Manual implementation of evaluation
		Lack of a monitoring and evaluation system at the OPD level
		Performance achievements are not yet based on key performance indicators
	The follow-up of community aspirations in development is not yet optimal	Discrepancies between community aspirations and development themes/priorities
		The lack of alignment between DPRD priorities and regional development priorities
	The lack of optimal alignment between planning and budgeting	The planning and budgeting integration system is not yet optimal (SIPD)
		The DAK submission system is not yet optimal
Financial		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
The need for improved local financial management	Lack of integration between budgeting, administration, and reporting systems	Use of SIMDA BPKP only for reporting
		Suboptimal integration of SIMDA BPKP with SIPD
		Financial reporting that is not timely and in accordance with SAP
		Inventory of assets is not yet optimal
	Suboptimal management of regional assets	Asset management in each OPD is inadequate
Suboptimal tax collection regional	Suboptimal tax services	Tax object and subject data has not *been updated*
		Tax payment facilities and infrastructure are not yet optimal (use of e-revenue)

		Lack of cooperation related to local tax services
	Low taxpayer awareness	Suboptimal implementation of rewards and *punishments*
		Inadequate supervision of taxpayers
Suboptimal collection of local taxes	Many local assets remain underutilized	Inadequate facilities and infrastructure for fee collection
		Suboptimal data collection on revenue sources
		Inadequate coordination with revenue-generating agencies
Human resources		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root cause**
Suboptimal quality of civil service management	Inadequate employee competency development system	The presence of structural officials who have not participated in PKP and PKA
		Unmet needs for functional training
		Lack of training needs analysis
		Training programs are not yet integrated
		Employee competency measurement has not been implemented
		Assessment centers have not been developed
	The number of employees is not proportional to the needs	The civil service recruitment quota has not been fulfilled
		Functional and executive positions have not been filled
	There is still a need to improve the quality of human resources services	The existence of a human resources service system based on applications and monitoring of service processes by direct staff
		The integration and updating of the human resources information system are not yet optimal for human resources
		Lack of employee service standards
	Employee performance measurement has not yet been implemented. optimal	SKP assessment is still manual and cannot be carried out every month
		KPIs are not yet integrated with the PK

Research and Development		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Cause**
The role of research and development has not been implemented	Institutional issues	Research activities are not integrated (research is still carried out by technical departments)
		Lack of research personnel
		Lack of budgetary support
Supervision		
Key issues	**Issues**	**Root cause**
Inadequate follow-up on audit findings (TLHP)	Inadequate SPIP	Lack of coordination with the parties subject to inspection
		Insufficient capacity of audit subjects (local government agencies, villages, and schools) in financial management
		The number and quality of functional auditors are not proportional to the audit subjects
Inadequate institutional integrity and personnel strengthening	Absence of integrity zone designation and implementation of WBK WBBM	Inadequate understanding of WBK and WBBM
	Inadequate access to public complaints	The socialization regarding the role of institutions in handling complaints from the community has not been optimal. of the community
	The implementation of the action plan to eradicate corruption	Inadequate coordination and division of roles among relevant government agencies regarding action plans
Regional-District		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
Suboptimal quality of public services	PATEN has not been implemented	Inadequate infrastructure and facilities
		Non-implementation of service standards
Suboptimal functions of village development assistance	Inadequate planning assistance,	There are still villages that have not met the requirements for submitting DD/ADD applications and financial accountability financial
	budgeting and reporting	The strengthening of understanding of village regulations is not yet optimal

		Inadequate follow-up on the results of village assistance
		Suboptimal planning of subdistrict funds
Ineffective regional coordination functions	Issues with data collection of the poor	Inadequate coordination between sub-districts and villages related to data agreements
	The ineffective role of sub-districts as a bridge between regional and village development priorities	The coordination between sub-districts and relevant regional government agencies in implementing development programs and activities is not yet optimal.
		The lack of optimal assistance in the preparation of village potential profiles
General Government		
National Unity and Politics		
Key Issues	**Issues**	**Root Causes**
The need to strengthen social cohesion in society	The need to strengthen national values and multiculturalism	The role of mass organizations is not yet optimal
		Inadequate capacity of human resources in early detection of potential conflicts

4.2. Identification of Issues Based on the Achievement of the Mission in the Previous RPJMD

Issues in achieving the mission of the previous RPJMD are development issues in each area in accordance with the priority missions of the region involving several PDs. The identification of these issues explains the problems in the past and future that need to be considered in the preparation of the 2021-2026 RPJMD Draft.

-2026

4.2.1. Infrastructure Issues

a. Road Infrastructure

Not all district roads are in good condition. As of 2019, only

reaching 723.71 km of the total length of district roads, which is 1,042 km, or only 69.45% has been completed.

b. Clean Water Infrastructure

- The conservation, management, and distribution of water sources for clean water supply to the community are not yet optimal.
- While the availability of raw water is sufficient, there are still residents who have not yet been provided with adequate clean water supply up to their homes. This indicates that water management is still inefficient and ineffective.
- Access to clean water still does not meet the required standards. In 2019, approximately 55,862 people or 33.78% of the population did not have access to clean water.

c. Electricity Infrastructure

- There are still districts that have not yet been fully connected to the PLN electricity grid, such as Riung Barat District and Bajawa Utara District.
- Approximately 23% or 7,998 RTs remain without electricity service out of a total of 34,778 RTs (2015).

d. Housing Infrastructure

- There are still 22.12% of households that are not habitable according to health standards out of a total of 27,298 housing units in Ngada District (Housing Database 2017).
- There are still urban slum areas that have not been properly documented and addressed.

e. Spatial Planning

- There are no local policies regarding planning, utilization, and control of urban spatial planning, making it difficult to enforce regulations related to spatial planning.

4.2.2. Local Economic Issues

a. Agriculture

- ✓ Limited resources for farmers in developing technology and post-harvest management to increase added value, as well as in accessing funds from existing financial institutions.
- ✓ The limited a v a i l a b i l i t y of agricultural facilities and infrastructure, such as adequate irrigation to irrigate rice fields, agricultural production facilities, and post-harvest technology.
- ✓ The contribution of the agricultural sector remains dominant but has limited competitiveness and added value.
- ✓ The secondary/processing sector based on agriculture has not developed well, so efforts are needed to " " to create value added in the agricultural sector.
- ✓ The marketing of agricultural commodities remains challenging due to the lack of market information for agricultural products.

b. Cooperatives and SMEs

- ✓ The low productivity of SMEs is characterized by limited product diversificati , market access, access to capital, and institutional capacity of SMEs, as well as supporting facilities and infrastructure.
  limited product diversification, market access, access to capital, and institutional capacity of SMEs, as well as supporting infrastructure and facilities.
- ✓ The low capacity of human resources in the SME sector has an impact on the lack of creativity of SMEs in the business world

c. Industry and Trade

- ✓ The limited capacity of small-scale housing industries to add value to the county's flagship products, particularly for agricultural commodities.
- ✓ The market trading system and market information system are not yet organized.
  up-to-date to support marketing in the industrial and trade sectors

d. Tourism

1. Limited availability of infrastructure and facilities at tourist destinations,
2. Limited human resources in the tourism sector
3. Suboptimal management of tourism infrastructure
4. Inadequate tourism promotion

4.2.3. Urban planning issues

a. Limited land capacity in Bajawa City for urban planning, necessitating the development of growth centers in accordance with the direction outlined in the Spatial Planning Master Plan.

b. Poor drainage and road shoulders that are not properly maintained according to their intended use.

c. Lack of coordination in the development of utilities and public facilities in Ngada District.

d. The lack of development of sustainable urban services/real sector businesses to support community economic development.

4.2.4. Education Issues

a. There are still school-age children who are not properly accommodated in elementary, junior high, and high schools, as well as limited opportunities to continue higher education, as indicated by the number of students who drop out, the number of school-age children working in the informal sector (child labor), the Net Enrollment Rate, the School Participation Rate, and the Average School Expectancy Rate, which have not yet reached the expected standards.

b. The quality of education management remains low, as evidenced by the uneven distribution of teachers across schools, the uneven quality of teachers and educational staff, and limited opportunities for teachers and educational staff to access education and training.

4.2.5. Health Issues

a. The limited number of health workers, as indicated by the health worker ratio, is still not in line with needs.

b. There are still cases of maternal mortality and infant mortality in Ngada District.

c. There are still cases of stunting among infants.

d. The prevalence of communicable diseases remains high, and there has been a shift in disease patterns, as evidenced by an increase in cases of non-communicable diseases.

e. Promotive efforts are not yet optimal, particularly those involving the health sector, cross-sectoral collaboration, and the community, resulting in healthy and clean living behaviors not yet being deeply ingrained in society.

f. The participation of active family planning among couples of reproductive age is not yet optimal.

4.2.6. Social Issues

a. The poverty alleviation programs implemented by the local government are not yet optimal, as evidenced by the presence of 20,310 poor residents in Ngada District who require assistance.

b. The management of integrated poverty data is not yet optimal, such as the absence of an integrated database of poor households across local government agencies that is up-to-date.

c. There are still individuals with physical and mental disabilities, those facing social welfare issues (PMKS), and the elderly who have not received social security benefits.

4.2.7. Governance Issues

a. The capacity of government officials is not yet optimal in terms of competence, technical skills, and bureaucratic mechanisms in the implementation of government administration in Ngada District.

b. The bureaucratic service system is still not efficient and effective.

c. The role of village and sub-district governments in service delivery and the implementation of community-level development has not been optimal.

d. The public service system is not yet efficient and effective.

4.3. Strategic Issues

Strategic issues are conditions or matters that require attention in development planning due to their significant impact on the future progress of a region. A condition that becomes a strategic issue is a situation that, if not anticipated, will result in losses in terms of missed opportunities and eliminate the potential for improving the well-being of the community in the long term. Strategic issues are the result of an analysis of the external and internal environment of Ngada District.

4.3.1. Achievement of Minimum Service Standards

Minimum Service Standards (SPM) are provisions regarding the types of basic services and the quality of basic services that every citizen is entitled to receive at a minimum, as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 2 of 2018 on Minimum Service Standards. The implementation of SPM and the fulfillment of basic services are carried out by local governments, both provincial and district/city governments.The implementation of Minimum Service Standards and the provision of services carried out by local governments based on an annual implementation plan must be reported to the central government. The report on the implementation of SPM is included in the content of the local government administration report and submitted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations governing local government administration reports.

Additionally, the results of the reporting on the Minimum Service Standards of the Local Government can be used as an instrument in:

1. evaluating the performance of local government agencies;

2. enhancing regional capacity in improving the implementation of basic service delivery;
3. the improvement of SPM implementation policies in regional development planning and budgeting.

SPM is a mandatory government function carried out by local governments related to basic services, consisting of 6 areas covering basic services, namely:

1) SPM in the Field of Education
2) SPM in the Health Sector
3) SPM in the Field of Public Works and Spatial Planning
4) SPM in the Field of Public Housing and Settlement Areas
5) SPM in the field of peace, public order, and community protection, and
6) SPM in the Field of Social Affairs

4.3.1.1. SPM in the field of education

There are 27 basic services in the field of education that must be realized by the Ngada Regency Government. Of the 27 service targets, approximately 19 targets have been achieved at 100% or around 70.37%. The budget allocation for standard minimum service activities in 2019 was Rp. 51,595,673,870. There are still 8 targets or issues that need to be addressed, namely:

1) Access from residential areas to elementary schools (SD/MI) and junior high schools (SMP/MTs) requires walking distances of more than 3 km and 6 km.
2) There are still junior high schools (SMP/MTs) that do not have science laboratories.
3) There are still SD/MI and SMP/MTs schools that do not have separate teachers' rooms and principals' offices
4) There are still teachers of science, mathematics, Indonesian language, English language, and civic education at the junior high school/MTs level who have not obtained teaching certificates

5) There are still elementary school (SD/MI) and junior high school (SMP/MTs) principals who do not have teaching certificates

6) There are still elementary school (SD/MI) and junior high school (SMP/MTs) teachers who do not have teaching certificates

To address these issues, several solutions can be proposed and are hoped to be considered by the District Government in future planning. The solutions that can be implemented are:

1. Building new schools or remote classrooms for SD/MI and SMP/MTs
2. Allocating program and activities for science laboratory rooms at the junior high school/MTs level
3. Allocating programs and activities for the construction of teachers' rooms and principals' offices at the elementary school (SD/MI) and junior high school (SMP/MTs) levels
4. Conducting education to improve the competence of principals and teachers at the elementary school/MI and junior high school/MTs levels

4.3.1.2. SPM Health Sector

In the Health Sector, there are 12 types of basic health services in accordance with the Minimum Health Service Standards based on the Ministry of Health Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2019 on Minimum Health Service Standards in Districts/Cities. In 2019, all 12 SPM in the Health Sector had achieved 100% compliance. The total budget allocated to support the implementation of SPM, both technically and managerially, which was directly used for the implementation of SPM at health centers in 2019, amounted to Rp. 7,094,277,500. Despite the 100% implementation rate, there are still many health issues that require attention in the future, such as:

1) The coverage of maternal health services has not reached the target because not all pregnant women have received health services in accordance with standards, as not all pregnant women undergo prenatal check-ups during the first trimester of pregnancy (0–3 months) due to

reasons such as shame due to unwanted pregnancies, pregnancies outside of marriage, advanced maternal age, and frequent pregnancies.

2) The coverage of newborn health services has not reached the target because there are still neonatal deaths (babies aged 0–28 days), so not all newborns receive health services.

3) Health service coverage for infants has not reached the target because not all infants receive health services (at least 8 times) as not all parents of infants/toddlers are aware of the importance of regularly checking their children's growth and development at the integrated health service post (posyandu).

4) Health service coverage for children of primary school age has not reached the target because not all children have received services.

5) Health service coverage for reproductive age has not reached the target. This is due to limited medical equipment/supplies for examinations such as speculums for cervical cancer screening, sticks for hypertension and diabetes mellitus screening, so not all targets have undergone health examinations/screening.

6) Health service coverage for people with hypertension and diabetes mellitus has not reached the target due to limited testing materials for screening non-communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension (glucose, uric acid, cholesterol test sticks, etc.), so not all people of productive age receive health services. Additionally, diagnostic tools (body weight scales, blood pressure monitors, etc.) have not been calibrated, resulting in inaccurate readings and their non-use in health services.

7) Healthcare coverage for the elderly has not reached the target due to the absence of geriatric clinics at health centers and the lack of elderly health posts in all areas under the health centers' jurisdiction, resulting in limited healthcare access for the elderly.

8) Health service coverage for people living with HIV/AIDS has not reached the target due to limited medical supplies (HIV test kits) for screening high-risk groups

HIV/AIDS. HIV testing sticks are provided from the Ngada District APBD and also received assistance from the NTT Provincial APBD in 2019, totaling 800 sticks, with 600 sticks allocated to the district general hospital and 200 sticks to health centers, while the target group at risk is 2,514 people.

Solutions that can be proposed to address this issue are as follows:

1. Increasing the screening activities for pregnant women in their first trimester (0-3 months) by community health centers through various innovative activities, such as the "calbumfas" pregnancy check-up program at the Watukapu Community Health Center (, which stands for "calling/summoning pregnant women and postpartum women"), is intended to ensure that pregnant women receive support for pregnancy check-ups, as health workers actively seek out pregnant women.
2. Cross-sectoral collaboration with relevant agencies to encourage the community, particularly parents of infants and toddlers, to bring their children to health posts for check-ups, such as the Health Department coordinating with the Education Department to ensure that every child enrolled in kindergarten, preschool, and early childhood education centers is accompanied by a Health Record Card (KMS).
3. Plans for the construction of a building as a center for calibrating health equipment so that health examination tools can be reused.
4. Additional budget allocation for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment for non-communicable disease screenings (hypertension and diabetes mellitus) or for early detection of cervical cancer.
5. Establishment of a geriatric clinic at the community health center and addition of geriatric health posts in the community health center's service area to bring health services closer to the elderly.
6. Increase the budget allocation for the procurement of HIV/AIDS testing kits.

4.3.1.3. SPM for Public Works and Spatial Planning

Basic services in the field of Public Works and Spatial Planning based on Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 01/PRT/M/2014. There are 23 types of basic services that must be provided by districts/cities in the field of Public Works and Spatial Planning. Out of the 23 types of basic services, only 6 services or approximately 26% have achieved 100% compliance. In the implementation of the SPM by the Public Works and Spatial Planning Department of Ngada District, the programs and activities are still based on the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the 2016-2021 period, which uses the Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 01/PRT/M/2014 as its basis, while the latest regulation has already been issued. This gives the impression that the Public Works and Spatial Planning Department of Ngada District is not implementing the SPM in accordance with the Minister's regulations. The budget has not been allocated for all SPM indicators, and some SPM indicators have been transferred to other related agencies or institutions. As of 2019, the Ngada District Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency has only implemented 4 SPM indicators. Therefore, the solutions that need to be considered in the preparation of future planning are:

a. The preparation of the next RPJMD must be aligned with Ministry of Public Works Regulation No. 29/PRT/M/2018 on Technical Standards for Minimum Service Standards for Public Works and People's Housing.
b. Programs and activities at the Ngada District PUPR Department must not only align with the needs of the region and the vision and mission of the elected local head but also accommodate the established SPM indicators.
c. Budget allocation supporting SPM in the public works sector.

4.3.1.4. SPM in the Field of Public Housing and Settlement Areas

There are four types of basic services that must be provided in this area, namely:

1. Providing and rehabilitating livable housing for disaster victims in districts/cities
2. Facilitating the provision of decent housing for communities affected by relocation programs of the district/city government
3. Provision of daily basic drinking water needs

4. Domestic wastewater treatment services

The implementation of these four types of services is as follows:

1. The realization of the provision of basic daily drinking water needs to meet the community's need for clean water of 60 liters per person per day in 2019 was 1.87% with 602 households served out of a target of 7%. Thus, the achievement in 2019 was 76.09%.
2. The realization of domestic wastewater treatment services through the construction of individual septic tanks for 400 households in 8 villages, serving 2,000 people out of the total population of 161,196 in Ngada District.
3. Facilitating the provision of decent housing for communities affected by relocation programs of the District/Municipal Government through self-help housing stimulus assistance, totaling 496 units out of a target of 540 units, or 90.18%.

Several issues that still need to be addressed in achieving this type of service are as follows:

1. The coverage of clean water services as a basic daily need has not yet reached the target set in the Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), as physical work has been prioritized for increasing the water supply to households already connected to the water network (SR).
2. The coverage of domestic wastewater treatment services has been prioritized for the construction of individual septic tanks in villages that already have access to clean water.
3. The coverage of facilities for providing decent housing for communities affected by the district government's relocation program in the form of self-help housing stimulus assistance has not met the set targets. This is due to the recipients' lack of readiness to participate in self-help, uncertain land or location, and some recipients not having family cards.

As a solution to the above issues and as a consideration in the formulation of the RPJMD, the following measures are proposed:

1. Increasing household connections with a focus on areas targeted for increased service capacity.
2. Adjusting the target for the construction of MCK++ facilities in line with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing's targets, with a focus on the construction of individual septic tanks.
3. Providing decent housing facilities through self-help housing stimulus assistance, prioritizing low-income households that do not yet have decent housing and meet the criteria or requirements for receiving assistance.
4. Inter-sectoral coordination to strengthen community empowerment and ensure administrative compliance for potential beneficiaries.

4.3.1.5. SPM in the field of public safety, order, and community protection.

There are five types of tasks that must be fulfilled by the field of public order, security, and community protection, namely: a. Public order and security services, b. Disaster-prone information services, c. Disaster prevention and preparedness services, d. Disaster victim rescue and evacuation services, and e. Fire victim rescue and evacuation services.

The challenges faced in achieving the SPM in this field are as follows:

a) Insufficient facilities facilities to support the smooth implementation of tasks.

b) Lack of coordination across sectors in handling public order and security.

c) Insufficient human resources, resulting in suboptimal disaster management services.

To achieve these SPM targets, several solutions need to be considered in future planning, as follows:

1) Conducting basic training for members of the Ngada District Satpol PP to participate in basic Pol PP education.
2) Establishing intensive partnerships with other law enforcement agencies and relevant institutions.
3) Increasing human resources and infrastructure.
4) Continuous public awareness campaigns regarding traffic laws must be conducted to prevent delays in service delivery to the public.

4.3.1.6. SPM Social Sector

In the social sector, there are five service areas that must be achieved in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2018 concerning Technical Standards for Minimum Service Standards in the Social Sector in Provinces and Districts/Cities. The implementation has only reached 20% due to various issues such as:

1) The coverage of basic social rehabilitation for abandoned persons with disabilities outside shelters has not reached the target due to a reduction in the quota for assistance funds from the State Budget from 180 people to 26 people.
2) The coverage of basic social rehabilitation for abandoned children outside institutions has not reached the target because efforts to address abandoned children have focused on those within institutions, while those outside institutions are only provided assistance if they have experienced child abuse.
3) The coverage of basic social rehabilitation for elderly individuals outside of shelters has not reached the target due to a reduction in the allocation of state budget assistance from 60 people to 51 people.

4) Basic social rehabilitation for socially disadvantaged individuals, particularly vagrants and beggars outside of shelters, is 0 (zero), so there is no achievement of targets for this SPM.

5) The coverage of protection and social security during and after disasters for disaster victims in districts/cities has no issues.

To address the aforementioned issues, several solutions can be considered in future planning, such as:

a) Maximizing the role of Disability Support Officers to continuously input and update data on persons with disabilities who have not been accommodated.

b) Programming activities to address abandoned children outside shelters who have not been accommodated through the Special Allocation Fund (DAK).

c) Continuously inputting data on the elderly into the Elderly Information System (SILUI) to ensure they are accommodated through central government funding. In Ngada District, there are no homeless people or beggars.

d) All disaster victims who report to the Department receive assistance, including emergency aid and rehabilitation assistance for their homes.

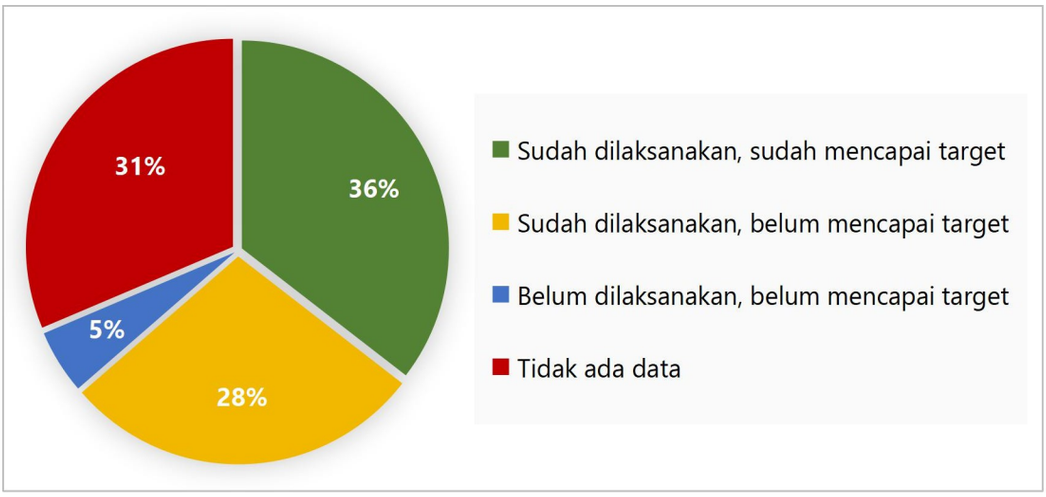
4.3.2. Achievements Indicator Objective Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The achievement categories of the SDG indicators for Ngada District, based on data analysis, are divided into four categories: (1) implemented and have achieved national indicators. (2) implemented but have not yet achieved national indicators, (3) not yet implemented and have not yet achieved national indicators, and (4) no data available. Details of Sustainable Development Goals based on achievement against national indicators can be seen in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1.

Table 4. 2. Percentage of TPB Achievement in Ngada District

No	Indicator	Number	%
		Achievement	
1	Economic Indicator	61	27
2	Legal & Governance Indicators	2	9
3	Social Indicators	96	46
4	Environmental Indicators	42	18
Number		220	100

Figure 4.1. Percentage Achievement of SDG Indicators



In general, Ngada Regency has not performed well in achieving the TPB targets, with only 36% of the targets already implemented and achieved. This indicates that the indicators that have been implemented and achieved the targets are still insufficient. The main challenge faced by Ngada Regency in the coming years is for indicators that have not yet reached the target. It is hoped that within the next three years, 28% of these indicators will be able to achieve the national target.

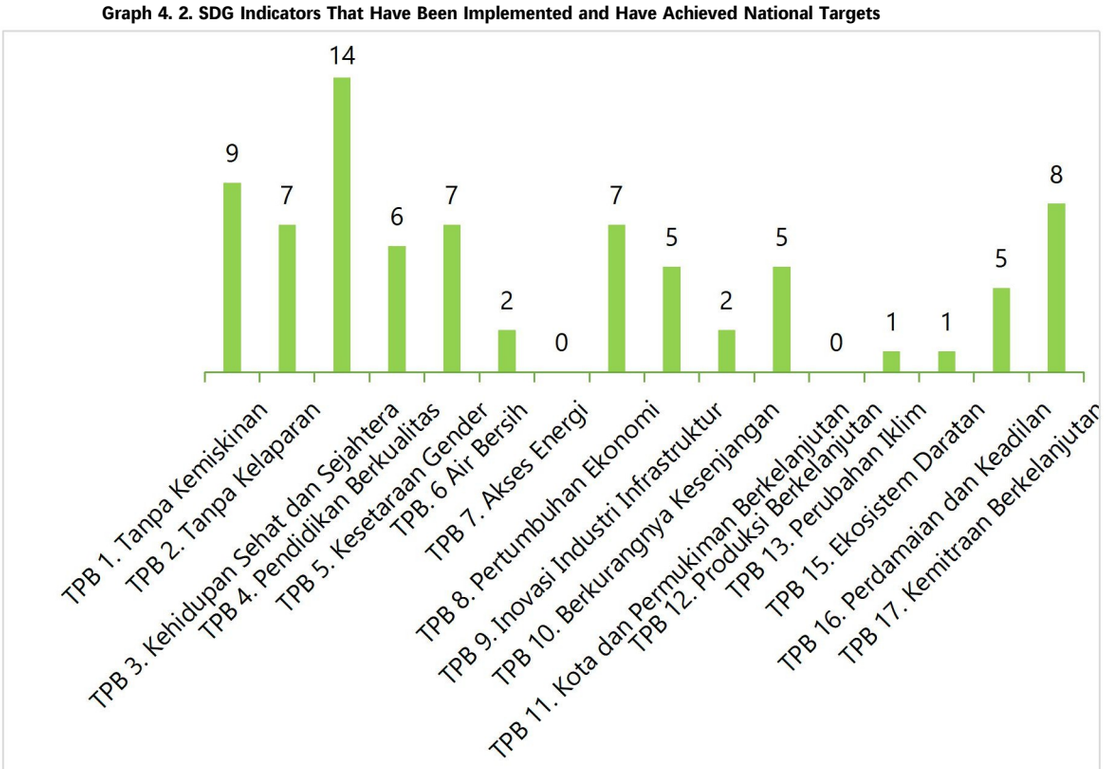
4.3.2.1. Indicators That Have Been Implemented and Have Reached the National Target

Of the total 220 TPB indicators for the district, 79 indicators (36%) have been implemented and achieved the national target. The indicators that have been implemented and have achieved the national target are mostly found in SDG-3, SDG-1, and SDG-8. Meanwhile, the SDGs that have not yet achieved the target but have been implemented are SDG 7 and SDG 12. A complete list of SDGs that have achieved the target can be seen in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Categories of TPB That Have Been Implemented and Have Reached National Targets

TPB Indicator Number	TPB Indicator Implemented and Achieved national target
TPB 1. No Poverty	9
SDG 2. Zero Hunger	7
SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	14
SDG 4. Quality Education	6
SDG 5. Gender Equality	7
TPB 6 Clean Water	2
TPB 7. Access to Energy	0
SDG 8. Economic Growth	7
SDG 9. Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation	5
SDG 10. Reduced Inequalities	2
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	5
SDG 12. Sustainable Production	0
SDG 13. Climate Action	1
SDG 15. Land Ecosystems	1
SDG 16. Peace and Justice	5
SDG 17. Partnerships for Sustainable Development	8
Total	**7**

Graph 4. 2. SDG Indicators That Have Been Implemented and Have Achieved National Targets



Details of the SDG objectives, targets, and indicators that have been implemented and have achieved national targets can be seen in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. TPB Indicators That Have Been Implemented and Have Achieved National Targets

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.	1.3.1.(d)	1
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from all sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and affordable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	1.a.1*	1
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and economic, social, environmental, and disasters.	1.5.1.(b) 1.5.1.(c) 1.5.1.(e) 1.5.3	4
1	Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies, and financial services that are appropriate, including microfinance.	1.4.1.(a) 1.4.1.(g) 1.4.1.(h)	3
2	End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Enhance Agriculture	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access for all people, especially the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including infants,	2.1.1.(a) 2.1.2	2

SDG No.	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
	Sustainable	Access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food throughout the year.		
2	End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting among children under 5 years of age by 2025, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons. and breastfeeding women, as well as the elderly.	2.2.1 2.2.1.(a) 2.2. 2.2.2.(a) 2.2.2.(b)	5
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable for all.	3.8.1.(a)	1
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	Supporting research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that particularly affect developing countries, ensuring access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which reaffirms the right of developing countries to fully use the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) related to the flexibility to protect public health, and specifically, ensuring access to medicines for all.	3.b.1.(a)	1
3	Ensuring Healthy Lives and Promoting Well-being	By 2030, end the AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, diseases of	3.3.1.(a) 3.3.2.(a) 3.3.3	3

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
	Entire Population of All Ages	water, as well as other infectious diseases.		
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five, with all countries striving to reduce the Neonatal Mortality Rate to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and the Under-Five Mortality Rate to 25 per 1,000.	3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.2.(a)	3
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.	3.4.1.(c)	1
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all All Ages	By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.2.(a)	3
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	3.7.1.(b) 3.7.2	2
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.	4.5.1	1
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, significantly increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills, including technical skills	4.4.1	1

SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
	Throughout Life for All	and vocational skills, for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship.		
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education that is relevant and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1	1
4	Ensuring Quality Inclusive and Equitable Education and Promoting Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All	By 2030, ensure that all adolescents and a certain proportion of adults, both male and female, have literacy and numeracy skills. numeracy skills.	4.6.1.(a) 4.6.1.(b)	2
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, significantly increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation in teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and small island developing states. small island developing States.	4.c.1*	1
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as various other forms of exploitation. .	5.2.1 5.2.1 5.2.2.(a)	3
5	Achieve gender equality and empower Women	Eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.	5.3.1.(b)	1
5	Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women	Increasing the use of enabling technologies, particularly information and communication technologies, to enhance women's empowerment women.	5.b.1*	1

No. SDG	Sustainable Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
5	Achieve gender equality and empower women	Ensuring full and effective participation and equal opportunities for women to lead at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.	5.5 5.5.2	2
6	Ensuring access to and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and all vulnerable groups.	6.2.1.(d)	1
6	Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous materials and chemicals, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and significantly increasing recycling and the global use of recycled materials.	6.3.2.(b)	1
8	Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive Employment and Decent Work for All Decent Work for All	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to promote and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.	8.10.1 8.10.1.(a)	2
	Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment Productive and	Promoting development policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encouraging formalization and growth	8.3.1*	1

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
	Universal access to decent work for all	micro, small, and medium enterprises, including through access to financial services.		
8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment opportunities, and decent work for all Decent Work for All	By 2030, achieve sustained, productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.1 8.5.2	2
8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment opportunities, and decent work for all. Decent Work for All	By 2030, formulate and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.1.(a) 8.9.1.(b)	2
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industries, and fostering innovation	Developing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9.1.2.(b) 9.1.2.(c)	2
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industries, and fostering innovation	Significantly increasing access to information and communication technologies, and striving to provide universal and affordable internet access in less developed countries by 2020.	9.c.1* 9.c.1.(a) 9.c.1.(b)	3
10	Reducing Intra- and Inter-country Inequalities	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth for the population living below 40% of the population at a level higher high than the national average.	10.1.1.(b) 10.1.1.(c)	2

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
11	Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and planning on inclusion, resource efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster resilience, and developing and implementing holistic disaster risk management in all sectors, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.	11.b.2*	1
1	Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, reduce per capita adverse impacts of urban environments, including by paying special attention to air quality, including of municipal waste.	11.6.1.(a)	1
1	Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, affordable, and sustainable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.	11.1.1.(a)	1
1	Making Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable	By 2030, provide safe, inclusive, and accessible public spaces and green spaces, especially for women and children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. disabilities.	11.7.1.(a)	1
1	Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially reduce the economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	11.5.1.(c)	1

SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Strengthening resilience and adaptation capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.1	1
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, as well as halt biodiversity loss. Biodiversity	By 2020, halt desertification, restore critical land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world with no degraded land.	15.3.1.(a)	1
16	Strengthen inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at All Levels	Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.	16.6.1.(a) 16.6.1.(b) 16.6.1.(d)	3
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at All Levels	Ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.	16.7.1.(a) 16.7.1.(b)	2
17	Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms and Revitalizing	Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to	17.1.2	1

SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	developing countries, to enhance local capacity for tax collection and other revenues.		
17	Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	Fully operationalize technology and science banks, mechanisms for technology and innovation capacity building for least developed countries by 2017 and increase the use of enabling technologies, particularly information and communication technologies and communication technologies.	17.8.1 17.8.1(a)	2
17	Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development	By 2020, enhance capacity development support for developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other relevant characteristics relevant to national context.	17.18.1.(b) 17.18.1.(c)	2
17	Strengthening Implementation Means and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	By 2030, building on existing initiatives, develop measures of progress toward sustainable development that complement Gross Domestic Product, and support the development of statistical capacity in developing countries .	17.19.2.(b) 17.19.2.(c) 17.19.2.(d)	3

4.3.2.2. Indicators that have been implemented but have not yet reached the national target

Out of the total 220 TPB indicators for Ngada District,

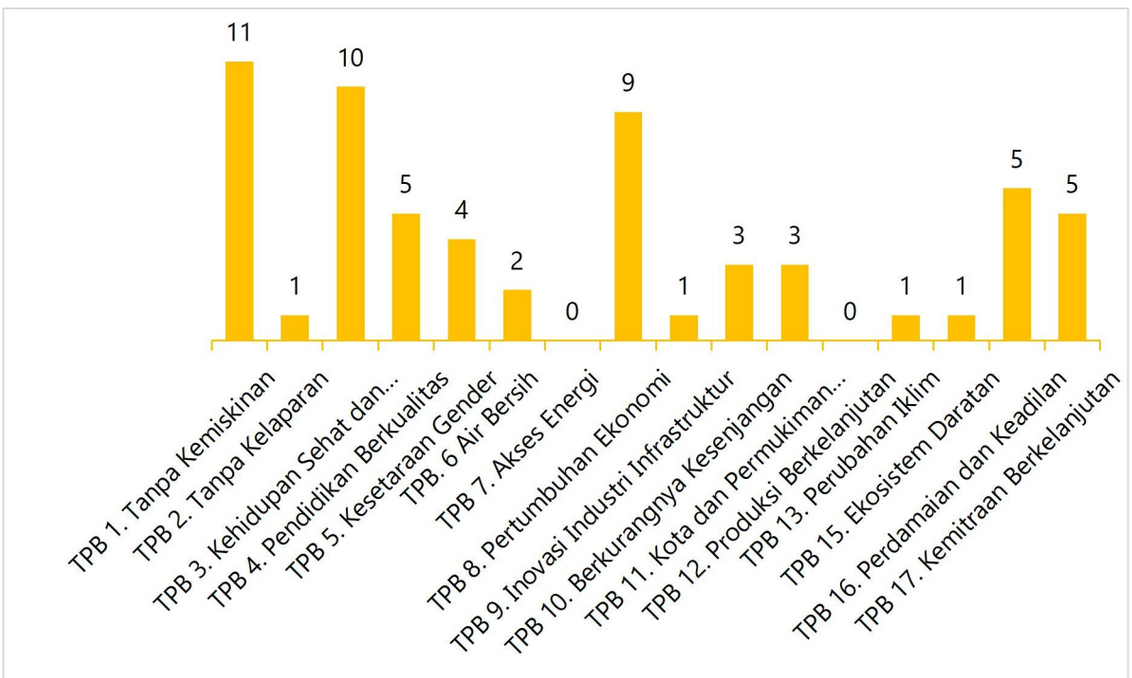
220 indicators, 61 indicators (28%) have been implemented but have not yet reached the national target. Indicators that have not yet reached the target are mostly found in TPB-1, TPB-3, TPB-8, and TPB-16.

These SDG indicators that have been implemented but have not yet achieved the national target are one of the top priorities in determining scenarios for achieving the national target within the planning period of the next RPJMD.

Table 4. 5. TPB categories that have been implemented but have not yet achieved national targets

Indicator Number	Indicators that have been implemented but have not yet reached the national target
SDG 1. No Poverty	1
SDG 2. No Hunger	1
SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	10
SDG 4. Quality Education	5
SDG 5. Gender Equality	4
SDG 6. Clean Water	2
SDG 7. Access to Energy	0
SDG 8. Economic Growth	9
SDG 9. Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation	1
SDG 10. Reduced Inequalities	3
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	3
TPB 12. Sustainable Production	0
TPB 13. Climate Action	1
SDG 15. Life on Land	1
SDG 16. Peace and Justice	5
SDG 17. Partnerships for Sustainable Development	5
Total	**6**

Graph 4.3. Indicators that Have Been Implemented but Have Not Yet Reached the National Target



Details of the SDG objectives, targets, and indicators that have been implemented but have not yet achieved the national target can be seen in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. TPB Objectives, Targets, and Indicators That Have Been Implemented but Have Not Yet Reached the National Target

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.	1.3.1. 1.3.1.(c)	2
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Ensuring significant mobilization of resources from all sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and affordable means for developing countries, particularly least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	1.a.2*	1
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and economic, social, environmental, and disaster-related shocks.	1.5.1 1.5.2.(a)	2
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions.	1.2.1	1

No. SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
1	Ending Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies, and appropriate financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.1.(k)	1
2	Ending Hunger, Achieving Food Security and Good Nutrition, and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture	By 2030, eliminate all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting among children under 5 years of age by 2025, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding, as well as the elderly.	2.2.2.(c)	1
3	Ensuring Healthy Lives and Promoting Well-being for All All ages	Strengthening the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as an appropriate measure.	3.a.1*	1
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable for all.	3.8.2 3.8.2.(a)	2
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Significantly increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of health personnel in developing countries, particularly least developed countries, and small island developing states. small island developing states.	3.c.1*	1

SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, end the AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-related diseases, and other communicable diseases.	3.3.5	1
3	Ensuring Healthy Lives and Promoting Well-being for All at All Ages	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five, with all countries striving to reduce the neonatal mortality rate to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and the Infant mortality rate: 25 per 1,000.	3.2.2.(b)	1
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all All ages	By 2030, reduce by one-third the premature mortality rate from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and improve and mental health and well-being.	3.4.1.(b)	1
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	3.7.1 3.7.1.(a) 3.7.2.(a)	3
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and education and primary education, so that they are ready to pursue primary education.	4.2.2.(a)	1
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education that is relevant and effective, leading to achievement of relevant learning outcomes and effective learning outcomes.	4.1.1.(a) 4.1.1.(b) 4.1.1.(d) 4.1.1.(e)	4

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women	End all forms of discrimination against women everywhere.	5.1.1	1
5	Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women	Eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as various other forms of exploitation. .	5.2.2*	1
5	Achieve gender equality and empower women	Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform and the outcome documents of the review conferences .	5.6.1.(a) 5.6.1.(b)	2
6	Ensuring availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and all vulnerable groups.	6.2.1.(a)	1
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Sustainable	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1.(a)	1
8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment and decent work for Decent Work for All	Strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to promote and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all.	8.10.1.(b)	1

No. SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
8	Enhancing Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive and Decent Employment Opportunities, and Decent Work for All Decent Work for All	Maintaining per capita economic growth in line with national conditions and, in particular, at least 7 percent annual growth in gross domestic product in least developed countries.	8.1.1 8.1.1.(a)	2
8	Enhancing Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive and Full Employment, and Decent Work for All	Promoting development policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encouraging the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	8.3.1.(a) 8.3.1.(b) 8.3.1.(c)	3
8	Enhancing Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive and Decent Employment Opportunities, and Decent Work for All Decent Work for All	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of young people who are not working, not in education or training.	8.6.1	1
8	Enhance inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, and decent work for all. Decent Work for All	By 2030, achieve sustained, productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for youth and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	8.5.2.(a)	1
8	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment opportunities, and Work	By 2030, formulate and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.2	1

No. SDG	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
	Suitable for All			
9	Building Resilient Infrastructure, Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Industry, and Fostering Innovation	Improving access for industries and small-scale enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and integrating them into value chains and markets.	9.3.2	1
10	Reducing Intra- and Inter-country Inequalities	Adopt policies, particularly fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	10.4.1.(b)	1
10	Reducing Intra- and Inter-Country Disparities	By 2030, progressively achieve and maintain income growth for the population below 40% of the population at a level higher than the national average.	10.1.1.(a) 10.1.1.(d)	2
11	Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially reduce economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	11.5.1 11.5.1.(a) 11.5.2.(a)	3
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.2	1
15	Protect, restore and enhance the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, End	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland water ecosystems and their environmental services, particularly forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations	15.1.1.(a)	1

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No Indicator	Number
	Land degradation, restoring degraded land, and halting biodiversity loss	in accordance with international agreements.		
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at All Levels	Ending cruel treatment, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and abuse against children.	16.2.1.(b) 16.2.3.(a)	2
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at All Levels	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	16.9.1 16.9.1.(b)	
1	Strengthen implementation means and revitalize global partnerships for development Sustainable	Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to enhance local capacity for tax collection and other revenue.	17.1.1 17.1.1.(a)	2
17	Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for	Enhancing North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation at the regional and international levels related to and access to science, technology, and	17.6.2.(b) 17.6.2.(c)	2

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
	Sustainable Development	innovation, and enhancing knowledge sharing based on mutual agreement, including through better coordination between existing mechanisms, particularly at the United Nations (UN) level, and through global technology facilitation mechanisms.		
17	Strengthening Implementation and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	By 2020, increase support for capacity development for developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other relevant characteristics relevant to national context.	17.18.1.(a)	1

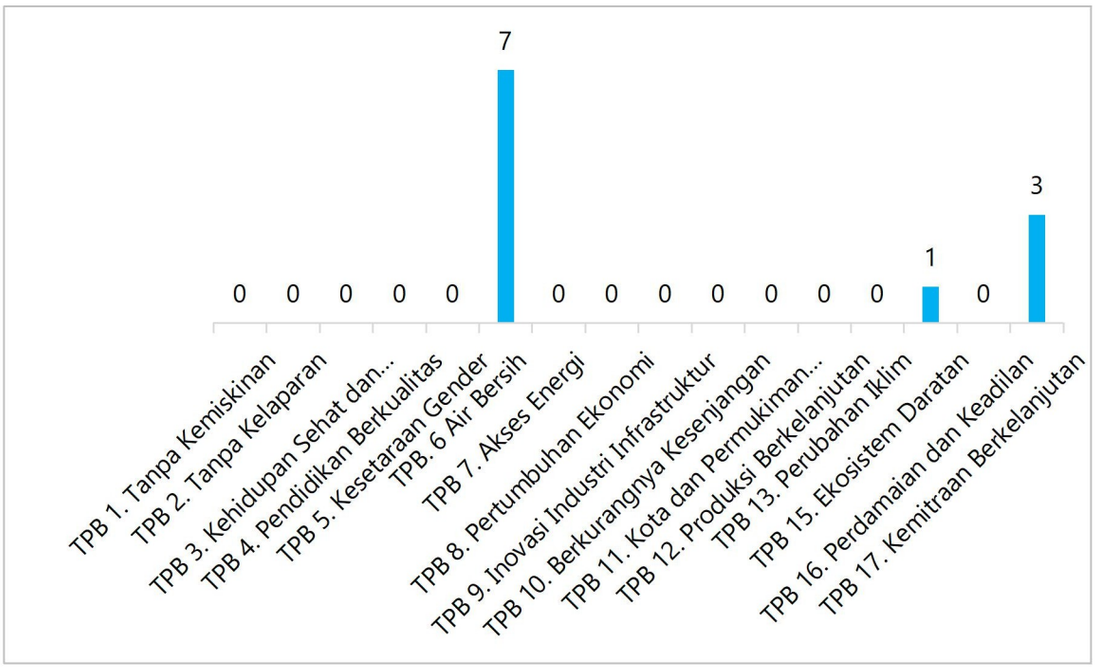
4.3.2.3. Indicators that Have Not Been Implemented and Have Not Reached the National Target

Out of the total 220 TPB indicators for the city, 11 indicators (5%) have not been implemented and have not reached the national target, with TPB-6 having the highest number.

Table 4.7. Indicators That Have Not Been Implemented and Have Not Reached National Targets

TPB Indicator Number	Indicators not yet implemented, not yet achieving national targets
SDG 1. No Poverty	0
SDG 2. Zero Hunger	0
SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	0
SDG 4. Quality Education	0
SDG 5. Gender Equality	0
SDG 6. Clean Water	7
SDG 7. Energy Access	0
SDG 8. Economic Growth	0
SDG 9. Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation	0
TPB 10. Reduced Inequalities	0
SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	0

SDG 12. Sustainable Production	0
SDG 13. Climate Action	0
SDG 15. Life on Land	1
SDG 16. Peace and Justice	0
SDG 17. Partnerships for Sustainable Development	3
Total	**1**



Graph 4.4. Indicators Not Yet Implemented and Not Yet Achieving National Targets

Details of the SDG objectives, targets, and indicators that have not been implemented and have not achieved national targets can be seen in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8. Indicators Not Yet Implemented and Not Yet Achieving National Targets

No TPB	Sustainable Development Sustainable	Target	No. Indicator	Number
6	Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and all girls, and	6.2.1.(b) 6.2.1.(c) 6.2.1.(f)	3
No. TPB	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**No. Indicator**	**Number**

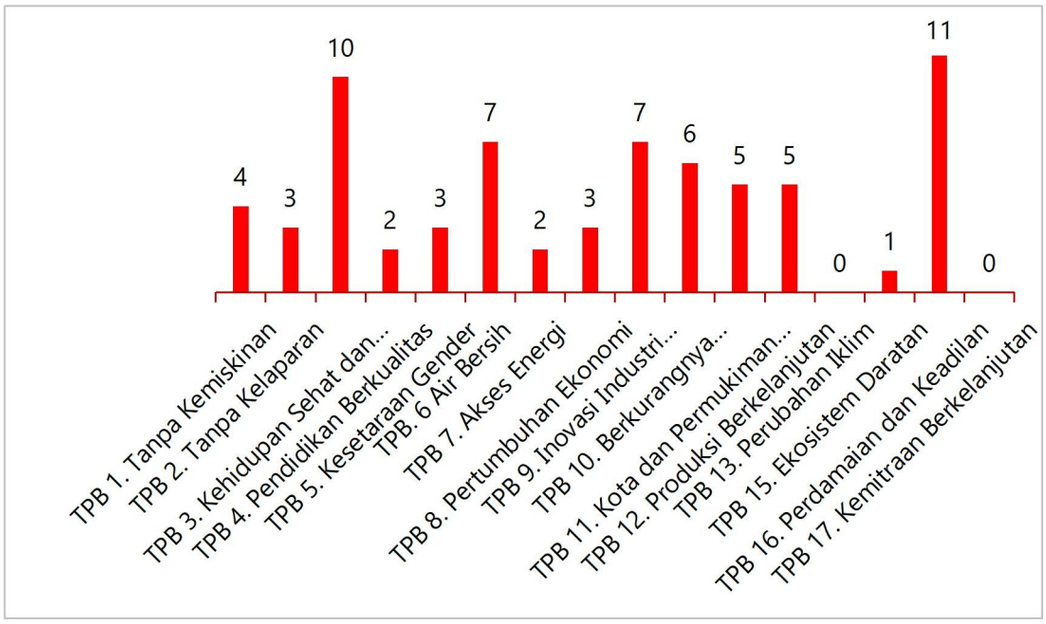
		vulnerable community groups.		
6	Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1.(b) 6.1.1.(c)	2
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous materials and chemicals, reducing by half the proportion of untreated wastewater, and significantly increasing recycling and the safe reuse of recycled products. .	6.3.1.(a) 6.3.1.(b)	2
15	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, as well as halt biodiversity loss of Biodiversity	By 2020, integrate ecosystem values and biodiversity into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and budgets.	15.9.1.(a)	1
No SDG	**Sustainable Development Sustainable**	**Target**	**No. Indicator**	**Number**

17	Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	Promoting and enhancing effective public-private and civil society cooperation, based on experience and informed by strategies cooperation.	17.17.1.(a) 17.17.1.(b)	2
17	Strengthening Implementation Means and Revitalizing Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development	By 2020, increase support for capacity development for developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing states, to significantly improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other relevant characteristics relevant to the national context national context.	17.18.1.(d)	1

4.3.2.4. Indicators without data

Of the total 220 SDG indicators for Ngada District, 69 indicators (31%) lack data. The highest number is SDG-16 with 11 indicators. These SDG indicators lacking data are also one of the priorities in determining scenarios for achieving national targets in the next five-year RPJMD planning period.

Figure 4.5. SDG Indicators Without Data



Details of the objectives, targets, and SDGs without data can be seen in Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9. Goals, Targets, and Indicators of TPB that Do Not Yet Have Data

No. TPB	Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable	Target	Indicator No.	Number
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable groups.	1.3.1.(b)	1
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and economic, social, environmental, and disaster-related shocks.	1.5.1.(a) 1.5.1.(d)	2
SDG No.	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies, and appropriate financial services, including microfinance.	1.4.1.(c)	1
2	End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equitable access to land, productive resources, and other inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and employment. non-agricultural employment.	2.3.1*	1
2	End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access for all people, especially the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.	2.1.1 2.1.2.(a)	2
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	Strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including illicit drug use and harmful use of alcohol.	3.5.1.(e) 3.5.2	2
3	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages	By 2030, end the AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other diseases	3.3.3.(a) 3.3.4.(a) 3.3.5.(a) 3.3.5.(b)	4
No. TPB	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

		Other infectious diseases.		
3	Ensuring Healthy Lives and Promoting Well-being for All at All Ages	By 2030, reduce by one-third the premature mortality rate from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and improve mental health and well-being.	3.4.1.(a) 3.4.2 3.4.2.(a)	3
3	Ensuring Healthy Lives and Promoting Well-being for All All Ages	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals, as well as air pollution and contamination, water, and soil.	3.9.3.(a)	1
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Building and improving child-friendly, disability-friendly, and gender-sensitive educational facilities and providing safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.	4.a.1*	1
4	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education that is relevant and effective, leading to learning outcomes that are relevant and effective.	4.1.1.(g)	1
5	Achieve gender equality and empower Women	Eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage, as well as female genital mutilation.	5.3.1 5.3.1.(a)	2
5	Achieve gender equality and empower women	Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform and the outcome documents of the review conferences .	5.6.1*	1
No. SDG	**Sustainable Development Sustainable**	**Target**	**No. Indicator**	**Number**

6	Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups.	6.2.1.(e)	1
6	Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation	By 2030, implement integrated water resource management at all levels, including through appropriate transboundary cooperation.	6.5.1.(a) 6.5.1.(c) 6.5.1.(f) 6.5.1.(g)	4
6	Ensuring access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminate dumping, and minimize the release of hazardous materials and chemicals, reduce by half the proportion of untreated wastewater, and significantly increase recycling and reuse of recycled goods globally.	6.3.2.(a)	1
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	By 2030, significantly improve water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable use and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and significantly reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	6.4.1.(b)	1
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	By 2030, double global energy efficiency improvements.	7.3.1	1
7	Ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	By 2030, substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	7.2.1	1
8	Increase	Achieve the level	8.2.1*	1
No. TPB	**Sustainable Development Sustainable**	**Target**	**No. Indicator**	**Number**

	Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, and decent work for all	higher economic productivity, through diversification, improvement, and innovation in technology, including by focusing on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors.		
8	Enhancing Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive and Decent Employment Opportunities, and Decent Work for All	By 2030, develop and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.1 8.9.1.(c)	
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industries, and fostering innovation	Strengthening scientific research, enhancing the technological capabilities of the industrial sector in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030, promoting innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and increasing public and private spending on research and development.	9.5.1*	1
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation	Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030, significantly increasing the share of industry in employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and doubling its share in least developed countries.	9.2.1 9.2.1.(a) 9.2.2	3
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industries, and fostering innovation	Developing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being,	9.1.1.(b) 9.1.1.(c)	2
SDG No.	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

		with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.		
9	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industries, and fostering innovation	Enhancing access for small-scale industries and businesses, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and integrating them into value chains and markets.	9.3.1	1
1	Reducing intra- and inter-country disparities	Ensuring equal opportunities and reducing disparities in outcomes, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions related to such legislation and such policies.	10.3.1.(a) 10.3.1.(d)	2
10	Reducing Intra- and Inter-country Inequalities	By 2030, empower and promote social, economic, and political inclusion for all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other capabilities. economic status or other status.	10.2.1	1
1	Reducing Intra- and Inter-country Inequalities	By 2030, progressively achieve and maintain income growth for the population living below 40% of the population at a level higher than the national average.	10.1.1 10.1.1.(e) 10.1.1.(f)	3
11	Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	Promoting and safeguarding the world cultural heritage and the world natural heritage.	11.4.1.(a)	1
1	Making Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable	By 2030, strengthen inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the capacity for participatory, sustainable, and integrated settlement management in all countries.	11.3.1.(b) 11.3.2.(b)	2
No. SDG	**Sustainable Development Goal Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

11	Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, reduce per capita adverse urban environmental impacts, including by paying special attention to air quality, including municipal waste management.	11.6.1.(b)	1
1	Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.	11.1.1.(b)	1
12	Ensuring Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns	Promoting sustainable public procurement practices in line with national policies and priorities national policies and priorities.	12.7.1.(a)	1
1	Ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns	Encouraging companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle reporting.	12.6.1.(a)	1
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all types of waste throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	12.4.2.(a)	1
1	Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, End	By 2030, ensure that all people have access to relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	12.8.1.(a)	1
No. SDG	**Sustainable Development Sustainable**	**Target**	**No. Indicator**	**Number**

	Land degradation, restoring degraded land, and halting biodiversity loss			
15	Protecting, restoring, and enhancing the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, halting desertification, restoring degraded land, and halting biodiversity loss Biodiversity	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.	12.5.1.(a)	1
1	Protect, restore, and enhance the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, halt desertification, restore degraded land, and halt biodiversity loss. Biodiversity	Enhancing the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and increasing access to such resources, in accordance with international agreements.	15.6.1	1
1	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels, including at the local level, for sustainable development. Effective, Accountable,	Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels.	16.6.1 16.6.1.(c) 16.6.2.(a)	3
No. TPB	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

	and Inclusive at All Levels			
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all Level	Promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	16.b.1.(a)	1
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels Level	Ending cruel treatment, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children.	16.2.1.(a)	1
1	Strengthen inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Levels	Ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international agreements.	16.10.2.(c)	1
1	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and	Significantly reducing all forms of violence and related mortality rates everywhere.	16.1.1.(a) 16.1.2.(a) 16.1.3.(a) 16.1.4	4
No. TPB	**Sustainable Development Goals Sustainable**	**Target**	**Indicator No.**	**Number**

	Building Effective, Accountable, and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels			
16	Strengthening inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all Level	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.	16.5.1.(a)	1

4.3.3. Review the Spatial and Regional Development Plan (RTRW) of Ngada District for 2012-2032

Spatial planning policy is a detailed elaboration of the spatial planning objectives of the district. The policy is formulated by considering the available resource capacity, addressing strategic issues in the district, and not conflicting with existing laws and regulations. The spatial planning policy of Ngada District is as follows:

1. Developing agricultural and tourism systems to enhance the region's competitiveness;
2. Enhancing the region's resilience to disasters;
3. Distributing the population in accordance with the distribution of service centers;
4. Developing service centers in a hierarchical and synergistic manner with the development of agriculture, tourism, and disaster resilience;
5. Developing an intermodal transportation system to enhance competitiveness and disaster resilience;

6. Utilization of water resources and maintenance of networks to meet raw water needs, irrigation facilities and infrastructure for agricultural areas, and clean water services for residents;
7. Improving energy services evenly throughout the region;
8. Improving telecommunications services evenly across the region;
9. Optimizing waste and garbage management services to create a healthy and clean environment;
10. Strengthening the conservation and protection of protected areas to maintain environmental quality, minimize risks and reduce vulnerability to disasters, reduce the effects of global warming with the principles of participation and respect for local wisdom;
11. Development of cultivation areas to support the consolidation of leading agricultural systems and tourism, while continuing to develop other sectors as supporting sectors for regional economic growth;
12. Development of strategic economic areas, strategic cultural areas, and strategic environmental conservation areas
13. Consolidation of the conservation and protection of coastal areas to improve the quality of the coastal environment and small islands as a supporting sector for tourism;
14. Control of land use.

Spatial planning strategies are the elaboration of regional spatial planning policies into detailed steps with five-year targets. This strategy must be spatially articulated in the spatial structure plan and spatial pattern plan of the district. The spatial planning strategy serves as a guideline for the formulation of the main five-year program indicators in the District Spatial Plan (RTRW) and as the basis for establishing regulations governing the control of land use in the district. In addition to being clear, realistic, and implementable within the planning timeframe, the spatial planning strategy

must not conflict with existing laws and regulations. The spatial planning strategy for Ngada District is as follows:

1. Strategy development of and and tourism to enhance the competitiveness of the region, including:
   b. developing wetland agricultural areas in regions with sufficient water resources;
   c. developing livestock farming in savanna areas;
   d. developing plantations in hilly areas;
   e. developing capture fisheries and aquaculture in areas with coastal and marine resources; and
   f. developing natural, man-made, special interest, and cultural tourism.

2. Strategies to enhance the region's resilience to disasters include:

   b. developing disaster mitigation; and
   c. developing disaster management systems.

3. Population distribution strategies include:
   a. building infrastructure in new growth centers to attract population mobility;
   b. developing economic activities to attract population mobility;
   c. building accessibility and infrastructure in rural or underdeveloped areas to prevent urbanization; and
   d. developing economic activities in rural or underdeveloped areas to prevent urbanization.

4. Strategies for developing service centers in a hierarchical and synergistic manner with the development of leading agriculture, leading fisheries, tourism, and disaster resilience include:
   a. consolidating hierarchical activity centers by forming PKW, PPK, and PPL;

b. enhancing rural-urban interaction to improve the efficiency of the development of priority agricultural and fisheries areas;

c. Enhancing or strengthening service centers to support the development of priority agricultural and fisheries areas;

d. Enhancing interaction between tourist attractions and service centers to support tourism;

e. enhancing or strengthening service centers to support tourism; and

f. enhancing or strengthening service centers to support regional resilience to disasters.

5. Strategies for developing an intermodal transportation system to enhance competitiveness and disaster resilience include:

a. developing roads to connect strategic areas and developing connecting roads to all agricultural production centers and leading tourism service centers in the region;

b. strengthening the function of intra- and inter-regional transport terminals and constructing passenger and freight terminals to facilitate the movement and distribution of agricultural and industrial products outside the region;

c. developing good, safe, and affordable urban and rural transportation systems, especially in areas that are not yet served;

d. Enhancing the capacity of inter-regional ferry services at the ports of Aimere and Riung;

e. Developing supporting facilities for public ports and commercializing the ports of Aimere, Riung, and Maumbawa for the export and import of agricultural, plantation, livestock, and fishery products; and

f. Developing the Soa Airport area as a growth and development driver for the region as the gateway to the region.

6. Strategies for the utilization of water resources and maintenance of infrastructure to meet the needs for raw water, irrigation facilities and infrastructure for agricultural areas, and clean water services for residents include:
   a. protecting water sources and water catchment areas;
   b. enhancing water absorption into the ground through reforestation efforts;
   c. limiting settlement development in water absorption areas; developing clean water services in unserved areas;
   d. Enhancing water resource infrastructure to support the development of agricultural centers;
   e. Improving water resource infrastructure to support the development of fisheries centers;
   f. Enhancing water resource infrastructure to support the development of tourism centers; and
   g. reducing the rate of clean water pipeline leaks and expanding the pipeline network in residential and settlement areas.

7. Strategies for improving energy services evenly across all regions include:
   a. optimizing service quality through the addition and improvement of network systems, enhancing supporting infrastructure, and increasing electricity generation capacity;
   b. optimizing electricity services, particularly for serving priority agricultural, fisheries, and tourism centers;
   c. expanding electricity service coverage to remote villages; and

d. increasing electricity supply capacity through the development of new PLTPB, local electricity supply systems, such as micro-hydro and pico-hydro, and the development of renewable energy sources.

8. Strategies for improving telecommunications services evenly across all regions include:
   a. implementing modern technology-based telematics;
   b. providing telematics technology in central service areas, leading agricultural centers, leading fisheries centers, and ecotourism areas;
   c. establishing a telecommunications and information network connecting each growth area with the regional capital;
   d. providing BTS towers (Basic Transfer Stations) for shared use to reach remote rural areas;
   e. enhancing the regional development telecommunications information system in the form of internet-based information;
   f. Developing an internet-based telecommunications network system to enhance the integration of the agricultural, fisheries, and tourism sectors; and
   g. developing telecommunications infrastructure including residential telephones, public telephones, and mobile phone networks.

9. Strategies for optimizing waste and garbage management services to create a healthy and clean environment include:
   a. minimizing the use of waste sources that are difficult to recycle naturally;
   b. managing the built environment with an emphasis on pollution control and strengthening the institutional capacity of waste management agencies;
   c. improving the operational performance of waste transportation systems in urban and rural areas to Temporary Storage Sites in their respective locations;

d. improving waste treatment technology through organic waste composting, non-organic waste recycling technology, waste incineration technology, and sanitary landfill technology based on the "3R" principles (reduce, reuse, recycle) and cost-recovery principles in waste management; and

e. Establishing Final Processing Facilities in areas far from residential areas and without disturbing the surrounding environment;

f. managing household waste through sanitation facilities per household and public sanitation in urban and rural areas;

g. Improving environmental sanitation for settlements, production, services, leading agricultural areas, leading fisheries, ecotourism, and other socio-economic activities;

h. Requiring the installation of wastewater treatment facilities for industrial areas and other strategic activities.

10. Conservation and protection strategies for protected areas to maintain environmental quality, minimize risks and reduce vulnerability to disasters, reduce the effects of global warming based on the principles of participation and respect for local wisdom, including:

a. strengthening the function of protected forest areas through improved forest sustainability for water balance and environmental sustainability;

b. strengthening local protection areas through nature conservation efforts, rehabilitation of damaged ecosystems, and control of pollution and environmental degradation;

c. strengthening the functions and benefits of nature reserves, nature conservation areas, and nature parks;

d. Strengthening geological protection areas through the designation of geoparks and the establishment and enforcement of local regulations;

e. Addressing disaster-prone areas through the control and monitoring of environmental degradation activities, particularly in

areas that have the potential to natural disasters, as well as control over human activities directly;

f. protection of cultural heritage areas; and

g. protection of mangrove forests in mangrove areas.

11. A cultivation area strategy to support the consolidation of leading agricultural, fishery, and tourism systems, while continuing to develop other sectors as supporting sectors for regional economic growth, including:

a. developing production forest areas within the Region to increase land productivity while maintaining environmental balance;

b. developing community forests with high-value productive plants;

c. developing wetland agriculture by enhancing the role, efficiency, and sustainable productivity of agriculture, expanding opportunities for land expansion, and maintaining technical irrigation channels and improving simple irrigation systems at the regional level;

d. Developing productive horticultural and annual crops in dryland or upland agricultural areas;

e. Developing plantation areas with a primary focus on plantation commodities based on land suitability;

f. Developing livestock farming through intensification in existing livestock areas and new livestock areas;

g. Developing fisheries by providing infrastructure for capture fisheries, developing aquaculture, and processing fishery products;

h. Developing mining through the sustainable exploitation of potential resources while prioritizing environmental conservation;

i. Developing industrial areas with a focus on agro-industry management as a supporting sector for regional economic development;

j. Identifying the region's flagship tourism attractions, environmental conservation, promotion, and enhancing the role of the community in maintaining the sustainability of tourism attractions and their marketability or competitiveness;

k. Improving the quality of urban settlements, rural settlements, and resettlement areas;

l. restricting the development of rural settlements and other built-up areas in protected zones; and

m. Supporting the development of other designated areas for defense and security functions while maintaining and safeguarding defense and security assets.

12. The development strategy for strategic economic areas, strategic cultural areas, and strategic environmental conservation areas includes:

a. developing strategic economic areas in the form of coastal tourism areas, border areas, priority rural areas, agrotourism areas, and transmigration areas;

b. developing strategic areas for the utilization of natural resources and/or high technology;

c. developing strategic social and cultural areas; and

d. developing strategic areas for environmental functions and carrying capacity.

13. Strategies for strengthening the conservation and protection of coastal areas to improve the quality of coastal and small island environments include:

a. developing potential coastal and marine zones in the region;

b. preserving and saving existing coastal ecosystems or those that have undergone conversion by restricting development in the area for the sake of ecosystem sustainability and providing a minimum buffer zone of 500 (five hundred) meters towards the sea;

c. enhancing the economic value of protected areas through the utilization of mangroves and coral reefs as sources of fisheries income through environmentally friendly fishing practices that support sustainability;

d. Avoiding the opening of new shrimp farm areas in mangrove forests; and

e. limiting residential development in accordance with the scale of residential services and dominant activities in each area.

14. The spatial utilization control strategy includes:

a. Forming a Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Team as a coordinating body for spatial utilization and control at the district level;

b. enhancing the knowledge and skills of civil servant investigators;

c. Developing regulations related related with the control of land use;

d. Preparation of review and revision of spatial planning documents in accordance with regulations; and

e. Enhancement of and participation of in spatial utilization control.

Table 4. 10. Results of Spatial Structure Analysis

NO		MAIN PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION	IMPLEMENTATION TIME							
				PJM-1					PJM-2	PJM-3	PJM-4
I	URBAN SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION URBAN										
	A	**Development and planning of urban space designated as the Regional Activity Center (PKW)**	a Preparation of detailed urban spatial plans for Bajawa	X	X	X	X	X			
			b. Preparation of the master plan and sectoral plans for Bajawa Urban Area: (Waste Management, Wastewater, Drainage, SPAH, Green Open Spaces, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X			
			c. Provision and improvement of of infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION**							
				PJM-1					PJM-2	PJM-3	PJM-4
			The urban area of Bajawa that supports its role as a PKW								
			d. Maintenance of urban infrastructure in Bajawa supporting its role as a PKW	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	B	**Development and spatial planning of the sub-district capital as a Regional Service Center**	a. Preparation of master plans and sectoral plans for the sub-district capitals of Aimere, Inerie, Jerebuu, Golewa Selatan, Golewa, Golewa Barat, Soa, Bajawa Utara, Wolomeze, Riung, and Riung Barat	X	X	X	X	X			
			b Provision of infrastructure facilities in the district capitals of Aimere, Inerie, Jerebuu, Southern Golewa, Golewa, Western Golewa, Soa, Northern Bajawa, Wolomeze, Riung, and Western Riung to support their functions as PPK	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			c. Maintenance of infrastructure in the capital of Aimere, Inerie, Jerebuu, South Golewa, West Golewa, North Bajawa, Wolomeze, Riung, and West Riung, which supports its role as a PPK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	C	**Development and planning of new urban areas as Regional Service Centers**	a. Development of the master plan and sectoral plans for the urban areas of Lengkosambi, Wangka Selatan, and Uluwae.	X	X	X	X	X			
			b Provision of infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**
			Urban areas of Lengkosambi, South Wangka, and Uluwae that support their role as PPK								

			c. Maintenance of infrastructure facilities in Lengkosambi, South Wangka, and Uluwae urban areas supporting their role as PPK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	D	**Development and planning of urban space designated as an Environmental Service Center**	a. Preparation of master plans and sectoral plans for all village centers outside PKW and PPK that are already able to serve neighboring villages	X	X	X	X	X			
			b. Improvement infrastructure in all village centers outside PKW, PPK that are already able to serve neighboring villages to support their role as PPL	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			c Maintenance of infrastructure facilities in all village centers except those outside the PKW, PPK that are already able to serve neighboring villages to support their role as PPL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
II	**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NETWORK SYSTEM REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE**										
	A	**Development of the Network System Transport**									
		1 Development of Land Transportation Network Systems	a. Formulation of Local Transportation Levels in Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X			
			b. Improvement and maintenance of road quality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

NO		MAIN PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD							
				PJM-1					PJM-2	PJM-3	PJM-4
			primary artery								
			c. Improvement and maintenance of national strategic road quality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

			d Maintenance and improvement of the quality of primary collector roads JKP3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			e Maintenance and improvement of the quality of primary local roads (JLP) and neighborhood roads JLing-P throughout the Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			f. Upgrading the status and function of roads in accordance with development needs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			g. Construction of new roads to improve intra-regional and inter-regional accessibility	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			h. Development of a Type B terminal in the Bajawa urban area	X	X	X	X	X			
			i. Construction of Type C terminals in the district capitals of Inerie, Golewa Barat, Golewa Selatan, Golewa, Soa, Bajawa Utara, Wolomeze, Riung, and Riung Barat	X	X	X	X	X			
			j. Development of urban and rural transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			k Construction of safety embankments on all road sections passing through landslide-prone areas	X	X	X	X	X			
			l. Installation of traffic signs and markings	X	X	X	X	X			
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**
			All road sections								
			m. Determination of rumija on JLP and JLing-P road sections	X	X	X	X	X			

			n. Classification of roads to determine the tonnage of vehicles permitted to pass on the road	X	X	X	X	X			
			o. Conducting feasibility studies and obtaining environmental permits for the construction of new roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			p. Coordinate with relevant agencies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		2 Development of the Marine Transportation Network System	a. Enhancement of the function and status of Aimere Port as a feeder port	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b Development of infrastructure for cargo ports and container terminals in Aimere District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of tourism port infrastructure in Riung District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d Maintenance of port facilities and infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		3 **Development of Air Transportation Network System**	a. Upgrading the status and function of Soa Airport as a feeder airport	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Preparation of the Master Plan for the Development of Soa Airport	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c Development of airport infrastructure at Soa Airport	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d Maintenance of airport facilities and infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	B	**Development**	a. Formulation	X	X	X	X	X			
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**
		Energy Infrastructure Network System	Ngada Regency Electricity Master Plan								

			b Development of Fuel Port Infrastructure in Aimere	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of gas stations and gas distribution stations in all urban areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d. Development of the Mataloko Geothermal Power Plant in Golewa District and the Nage Geothermal Power Plant in West Golewa District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			e. Development of the OGI Micro-Hydro Power Plant in Bajawa District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			f. Development of Solar Power Plants (SPP) in areas in need	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			g. Consolidation of GI Bajawa	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			h. Development of 20KV substations in all PPKs	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			i. Development of the SUTM distribution network from GI Bajawa to the 20 kV substation in all PPKs	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			j. Development of the SUTR distribution network from the 20 kV substation in each PPK to PPL and consumers.	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			k Maintenance of energy infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	C	**Development of Telecommunications Infrastructure Network Systems**	a. Development of cable network infrastructure systems in PKW and PPK	X	X	X	X	X			
			b. Development of a wireless infrastructure system that	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			can reach all areas of Ngada Regency									
			c. Internet provision across the entire Ngada Regency area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			d Development of radio stations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			e. Development of a local television station in North Bajawa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			f. Maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	D	**Development of Water Resources Network System**	a Strengthening Water Catchment Areas to maintain river flow and other raw water sources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			b Prevention of raw water pollution/raw water quality assurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			c. Development of irrigation infrastructure in existing rice fields and new rice fields	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			d Feasibility study for the construction of a dam in Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			e. Construction of a dam in Ngada Regency						X	X	X	
	E	**Development of Other Infrastructure Networks**	a. Preparation of a Master Plan for Regional Infrastructure Development	X	X	X	X	X				
		1 Development of drinking water network systems	a. Development of clean water infrastructure throughout the region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			b Maintenance of clean water infrastructure throughout the region									
NO		**MAIN PROGRAM**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**								
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**	

		2 Development of wastewater network systems	a. Development of urban and rural wastewater management infrastructure throughout the region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Maintenance of wastewater infrastructure throughout the entire area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		3 Development of a waste management network system	a. Development of urban waste management infrastructure in all urban areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Development of TPA in all PPK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of TPST in Bajawa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d Maintenance of waste management facilities and infrastructure throughout the region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		4 Development of drainage network system	a. Development of urban drainage infrastructure in all urban areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b Maintenance of drainage facilities throughout the region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		5 Development of a disaster mitigation network system	a. Development of disaster mitigation and management infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b Maintenance of disaster mitigation infrastructure throughout the region	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4. 11. Spatial Pattern Analysis of Ngada Regency

NO		PROGRAM MAIN	ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD							
				PJM-1					PJM-2	PJM-3	PJM-4
I	**Protection of the Area PROTECT**										
	A	**Protection of Areas That Provide Protection to Subordinate Areas**	a Maintaining the function of Protected Forest Areas in Bajawa, Golewa, North Bajawa, Wolomeze, West Riung, Riung, Aimere, Inerie, and	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			Jerebuu.								
			b. Rehabilitation of Protected Forest Areas (Reforestation) in Bajawa, Golewa, North Bajawa, Wolomeze, West Riung, Riung, Aimere, Inerie, and Jerebuu.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c Empowerment of communities around protected forests in order to maintain their protective functions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d Protection of water catchment areas throughout the Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	B	**Protection of Local Protected Areas**	a. Establishment and enforcement of coastal boundary lines 100 meters from the highest tide line inland along all coastlines within the Ngada district	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b Establishment and enforcement of regulations on river boundaries at a certain distance from the highest tide line toward the land for all riverbanks in the Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Establishment and enforcement of regional regulations on lake/reservoir boundaries at a certain distance in accordance with regulations from the highest tide point towards land for all river banks in the Ngada Regency area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d. Protection of areas								
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			Spiritual protection in Wolowio, Bajawa District, and the spiritual protection area of Lengkosambi, Riung District.								
	C	**Protection of Conservation Areas**	a. Protection of the Watu Ata Nature Reserve in Bajawa District, North Bajawa, Aimere, and the Wolo Tadho Nature Reserve in Riung.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b Protection of the Wolobobo Nature Reserve in Bajawa District Marine Nature Park in Riung District	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Protecting coastal conservation areas and small islands in the districts of Riung, Inerie, Golewa Selatan, and Aimere.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	D	**Protection of Geological Conservation Areas**	a. Establishment and protection of the geopark area in Soa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Protection of the existence of the Mengeruda Hot Spring in Soa District.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Maintaining groundwater sustainability in the districts of Soa, North Bajawa, Riung, Inerie, Jerebuu, West Riung, Wolomeze, Bajawa, Golewa, South Golewa, West Golewa, and Aimere.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			d. Establishment and enforcement of regulations for water source buffer zones at a certain distance from the highest tide line toward the land for all riverbanks within the Ngada Regency area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	E	**Disaster Prone Area Management**	a. Development of Disaster Mitigation for Disaster-Prone Areas .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Development of institutional performance of agencies related to disaster management.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Collaboration with neighboring districts regarding disaster response.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	F	**Management of Cultural Heritage Areas**	Protection of cultural heritage in the form of traditional villages in the subdistricts of Bajawa, Jerebuu, Golewa, Aimere, and Inerie.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	G	**Mangrove Ecosystem Area Management**	Protection of mangrove forests in the districts of Riung, Aimere, Inerie, and South Golewa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
II		**AREA DEVELOPMENT FARMING**									
	A	**Development of Production Forests**	Improving the productivity of production forests in the districts of Bajawa, Inerie, Jerebuu, Golewa Selatan, Golewa Barat, Golewa, Aimere, Bajawa Utara, Wolomeze, and Riung West.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			Forest Reforestation. Production in the districts of Bajawa, Inerie, Jerebuu, Golewa Selatan, Golewa Barat, Golewa, Aimere, Bajawa Utara, Wolomeze, and Riung West.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			Control of forest area utilization in Bajawa, Inerie, Jerebuu, South Golewa, West Golewa, Golewa, Aimere, North Bajawa, Wolomeze, and Riung districts West.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	B	**Community Forest Development**	a. Development of unproductive land into community forests								
			b. Development of existing community forests with high economic value plants								
	C	**Development of Agricultural Land Use Areas**	a. Development of food crop cultivation in rice fields throughout the district.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. New rice field development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of horticulture on agricultural land and yards throughout the district.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d. Development of plantations based on land suitability for commodities throughout the Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			e. Development of livestock farming by utilizing high-quality seeds throughout Ngada Regency, especially in western Riung.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			f. Development of leading agricultural products in KPPN Soa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		.	g. Development of robusta coffee plantations in the subdistricts of Golewa, Goewa Barat, Golewa Selatan, Soa, Jerebuu, and	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			Bajawa								
	D	**Development of Fisheries Zone**	a. Development of fishing infrastructure in the districts of Riung, Aimere, Inerie, and Golewa Selatan.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Development of fish harbors in the subdistricts of Aimere, Inerie, South Golewa, and Riung.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of fish processing areas in Riung, Aimere, Inerie, and South Golewa subdistricts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	E	**Development of Mining Areas**	a. Program for monitoring and regulating small-scale mining activities that have the potential to damage the environment.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Enforcement of mandatory land reclamation rules after mining activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c Control of groundwater utilization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	F	**Development of Industrial Zones**	a. Integration of traditional craft industries on a household scale with tourism activities throughout the Ngada Regency.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			b. Development of agricultural product processing industry clusters.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of industrial areas						X	X	X
	G	**Development of Tourism Areas**	a Provision and maintenance of supporting facilities and infrastructure for tourism.in accordance with	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO		**PROGRAM MAIN**	**ACTIVITIES AND LOCATION**	**IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD**							
				PJM-1					**PJM-2**	**PJM-3**	**PJM-4**

			guidelines for the master plan for regional tourism development								
			b. Development of tourist attractions in existing tourist attractions throughout the Ngada Regency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			c. Development of tourism area information systems	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			d. Tourism package development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	H	**Development of Residential Areas**	a. Urban settlement development in PKW, PPK, and PPL								
			b. Rural settlement development in areas that are not part of urban centers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	I	**Security Defense Zone**	a. Restrictions on cultivation activities in the defense and security zone and its surroundings in the Ngada Regency area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4.3.4. Global strategic issues

Other international strategic issues shaping the world include the global economy, characterized by the following factors:

4.3.4.1. Shift in the global economic structure.

Several structural shifts in the global economy that have occurred in recent years continued to strengthen in 2019. These shifts were triggered by four interrelated factors, namely the policies of many countries that are more

- increased volatility of capital flows

, rapid digitalization of the economy, and changing economic agent behavior in response to these digital developments. Changes in economic digitalization have implications for the effectiveness of previously implemented policies.

These shifts in the global economy contributed to weak global economic growth in 2019. Global economic growth slowed to 2.9%, followed by a decline in world trade volume and commodity prices in line with the strengthening of domestically oriented policies.

The weak global economic growth has impacted Indonesia's export performance. As an open economy, Indonesia's exports declined in 2019 due to the slowdown in global economic growth. However, strong domestic demand supported Indonesia's economy, enabling it to record 5.02% growth in 2019. Strong domestic demand was driven by, among other things, Bank Indonesia's accommodative policy mix and fiscal stimulus, as well as the positive impact of the general elections until the third quarter of 2019. Indonesia's continued economic growth contributed to increased foreign capital inflows in 2019 and supported Indonesia's balance of payments surplus (BOP). This situation then contributed to a strengthening exchange rate and inflation that remained within the target range of 3.5+1%. Financial system stability also remained under control, although the weak growth of bank credit, influenced by both demand and supply sides, remains a concern.

4.3.4.2. Global Economic Crisis Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic

COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019), which began to spread in China in January 2020, has dampened prospects for economic recovery in 2020. COVID-19 has reduced aggregate demand and disrupted production and aggregate supply processes, which in turn has slowed global and Indonesian economic growth in 2020. Global and

Indonesia are projected to return to an upward trajectory following the end of the impact of COVID-19.

The widespread spread of COVID-19 risks lowering global economic growth to below 2019 levels through several channels. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has hampered global economic activity, particularly in several sectors, namely tourism, trade, and investment. The slowdown in economic activity was also caused by COVID-19 response strategies in various affected countries in the form of closing access to several cities or even entire countries (lockdown).

4.3.5. National Strategic Issues

4.3.5.1. National Economic Slowdown Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The spread of COVID-19 has had a greater impact on global economic growth than previously predicted. Restrictions on workers or tourists from affected countries have led to a decline in global tourism performance. Limited economic activity due to COVID-19, especially in trading partner countries, has also hampered demand for domestic products and reduced export performance. Restrictions on workers from affected countries may reduce investment realization due to the halt of new industrial development that requires foreign labor. These unfavorable developments will ultimately affect global economic growth through demand, supply, and economic confidence. With these rapidly changing dynamics, Bank Indonesia forecasts that global economic growth in 2020 could be even lower at 2.5%, accompanied by significant downside risks.

The spread of Covid-19 has impacted tourism performance and the potential for foreign investment (PMA) from China to be held back. In the tourism sector, the decline in tourism performance will reduce foreign exchange earnings due to a decrease in foreign tourist arrivals from

China, which is the largest contributor to Indonesia's tourism foreign exchange earnings, surpassing Australia, Singapore, and Malaysia.

4.3.5.2. The availability of natural resources (SDA), which serve as the primary capital for development, is increasingly diminishing.

The depletion of natural resources is due to increased utilization of natural resources as raw materials for domestic industrial needs, as well as a source of foreign exchange. Regarding energy resources, one of the challenges faced is the depletion of oil and gas reserves. The discovery of new oil and gas reserves has not been significant. In the last five years

only 70.4 percent. On the other hand, the utilization of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency need to be improved. The sustainability of marine and fisheries resources, including fisheries, also faces several challenges, such as the need to utilize capture fisheries while considering [illegible]SY) ( ), and the utilization of land and sustainable aquaculture. Sustainable development also faces challenges from the degradation and depletion of other natural resources such as forests, water resources, and biodiversity. Although the rate of deforestation has decreased significantly compared to before the year 2000, forest cover is projected to continue declining from 50 percent of Indonesia's total land area (188 million hectares) in 2017 to approximately 38 percent by 2045. This will lead to water scarcity, particularly on islands with very low forest cover such as Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara. The risk of water scarcity is also increasing in other regions due to climate change. The area of water-critical land is projected to increase from 6 percent in 2000 to 9.6 percent by 2045.

4.3.5.3. The Industrial Revolution and the Digital Economy.

On on 2018, the Government has launched the movement *Making I* This movement aligns with the digitalization era, which facilitates the integration of information for the purpose of enhancing productivity, efficiency,

and service quality. The utilization of the digital economy holds significant potential for enhancing economic value addition. The digitalization era brings changes in work patterns and has the potential to eliminate simple and repetitive jobs. On the other hand, online-based trade and service provision patterns, as well as the use of non-cash payments, have rendered many conventional business models obsolete. This situation necessitates comprehensive policies and adaptation strategies in the utilization of digital transformation for sustainable and equitable economic growth, as well as improvements in social and environmental quality of life.

4.3.6. Strategic Issues of East Nusa Tenggara Province

4.3.6.1. Growth and Equitable Development Considering Environmental Carrying Capacity

High economic growth can improve the standard of living of the community, expand employment and business opportunities, develop a more balanced economic structure, and enable equitable development.

Growth and equitable development must take into account existing environmental and ecological carrying capacities. Natural resources and the environment have limited carrying capacities. Economic development that does not consider the carrying capacities of natural resources and the environment will cause development problems in the future. Sustainable development aims to improve the quality of life while taking into account the carrying capacities of the environment and the ecosystems that support life.

4.3.6.2. Sustainable Productivity and Economic Competitiveness of Farmers, Livestock Farmers, and Fishermen

Agriculture faces challenges where the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy continues to decline, accompanied by a decrease in the labor force in this sector, along with issues related to production, distribution, and fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices. Although the agricultural sector

is the main contributor to the regional domestic product (RDP), the facts show that its contribution to NTT's RDP has continued to decline from 40% in the 2000s to 29.65% in 2017.

Based on current management and achievements, the economic potential of capture fisheries and seaweed cultivation has not been optimally utilized. The development of agriculture, both on dry and wet lands, is constrained by limited availability and utilization of technology in both upstream and downstream sectors, low planting index (short planting season), and low access of farmers/fishermen to sources of financing. The productive labor force in the agricultural sector is expected to decrease in the future as it is considered to provide insufficient added value or lack promising prospects. The knowledge and technical skills of extension workers, farmers, livestock breeders, and fishermen also need to be significantly improved, not only to produce commodities in greater quantities and better quality but also to enhance their commercial value. The human resource capacity in the agricultural sector remains low and continues to decline in numbers.

The development of the agricultural sector faces the problem of the lack of seed/nursery industries to accelerate production capacity. Agricultural productivity and farmers' incomes can be improved if there are improvements in the strengthening of agricultural management and support institutions. Shifting and improving the agricultural production system from subsystems and intermediary/semi-commercial or commercial systems will increase the added value and income from the agricultural sector. Food security and reserves through distribution, security, access, and reserves management are not yet optimal. There is a need to restructure and improve the marketing chain for agricultural products by simplifying or shortening the chain, strengthening institutions, and through bargaining groups. The entrepreneurial skills and capacity of farmers and fishermen need to be improved.

4.3.6.3. Accelerating Poverty Alleviation and Social Issues

The number of poor people in NTT is 1,134,740 people, or 21.38%, which is a decrease compared to 2015, which was 1,159,840 people or around 22.62%. This data shows a very small and slow decrease of 1.24%. The poverty problem is also related to the depth and severity of poverty. In this regard, the decline in the number of poor people is also related to how to reduce the depth and severity of poverty and the ability to meet the basic needs of the community, including food security, access to education, health services, adequate housing, drinking water, electricity, and sanitation. Given the complexity of poverty issues, efforts to reduce poverty must be carried out in an integrated manner involving the government, private sector, social institutions, and religious organizations.

4.3.6.4. Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation

NTT is a province with eleven types of disasters, including those caused by natural events, non-natural events, and social disasters. Over the past 60 years, NTT has experienced approximately 651 disaster events with over 6,000 fatalities (DIBI 2017). Of these disasters, 75% are hydrometeorological disasters, such as floods, droughts, forest and land fires, typhoons, extreme waves, and others, which are triggered by climate. Therefore, climate change will affect the frequency and severity of disasters. Although they do not cause as many casualties as geological disasters (earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions), hydrometeorological disasters destroy the livelihoods of communities and occur seasonally. These types of disasters will exacerbate poverty if not properly addressed. In this regard, development must eliminate the impact of disasters caused by climate change.

4.3.6.5. Improving the Quality of Life of the People of NTT

Improvements in the quality of life of the community are measured by the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is an important indicator for measuring success in efforts to improve the quality of life of people (community/population). The HDI explains how people can access the results of development in terms of income, health, education, and so on. Human development in NTT continues to progress, as evidenced by the continuous increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) of NTT. In 2017, the HDI of NTT reached 63.73. This figure increased by 0.60 points compared to the HDI of NTT in 2016, which was 63.13. The components of the HDI also showed an increase. Newborns have a life expectancy of 66.07 years, an increase of 0.03 years compared to the previous year. Children aged 7 years have the opportunity to attend school for 13.07 years, an increase of 0.10 years compared to 2016. Meanwhile, the average education level for people aged 25 years and above is 7.15 years, an increase of 0.13 years compared to the previous year. Per capita expenditure (constant prices of 2012) reached Rp. 7.35 million and in 2017, increased by Rp. 228 thousand compared to the previous year. However, the increase in NTT's HDI is still far behind the national average of 70.81%.

4.3.6.6. Bureaucratic Reform

Bureaucratic reform is key to government progress, as it is the main path to achieving good governance and reforming the system of government administration, particularly with regard to institutional, legal and administrative aspects, as well as human resources. Bureaucratic reform is a transformation of all aspects of government management towards high-quality management and the realization of a professional, integrity-driven, high-performing bureaucracy that is free from corruption, capable of serving the public, neutral, dedicated, and upholding the fundamental values

and the code of ethics of state officials. Efforts to achieve reform are carried out through various institutional arrangements and system improvements.

Institutional restructuring is carried out by considering several important matters related to the achievement of organizational goals, including: improving organizational effectiveness and efficiency, eliminating overlapping authorities, and facilitating coordination within the new structure. The benefits of right-sizing institutional restructuring include faster responses to work-related issues, which can contribute to increased work motivation and improved or enhanced harmonious working relationships among employees, both vertically and horizontally. Accountability also improves, particularly because employee competencies are targeted and ensure performance quality that meets expectations. Right-sizing an organization is not merely about reducing the structure but also revitalizing and sharpening tasks and functions. A review of job analysis is necessary to improve the pattern of determining and appointing officials that has been ineffective. Recruitment patterns that do not consider the relevance of skills, educational background, and work character of prospective officials to the positions they hold must be stopped immediately. The adverse impact of these "old habits" is that the roles and performance of government officials or employees are not maximized, while at the same time the organizational expenditures related to these officials become ineffective. A review of job analysis and workload is necessary to optimize individual and organizational performance. Restructuring is the next step that must be taken as a follow-up to the results of job analysis and workload.

4.3.7. Regional Planning Policies

In formulating strategic issues for the Ngada Regency Government, in addition to considering national, regional, and international development policies, it is important to examine other regional development policies, particularly those related to strategic issues in neighboring regencies such as Nagekeo Regency. To identify strategic issues in other regional development policies, please refer to the table below.

Table 4. 12. Review of Regional Development Plans Around

Nagekeo Regency	Ngada Development Linkages
Quality education development	Strategic Issues The improvement of education quality aligns with one of the Ngada Regency Government's policies in the education sector to enhance learning opportunities for school-age children and improve the quality of education management. quality.
Improving health services	The Ngada Regency Government's policy in the health sector for the next five years is to increase the ratio of health workers to the population, minimize infant and maternal mortality rates, reduce cases of malnutrition among infants, optimize promotive and preventive efforts to reduce cases of non-communicable diseases, especially degenerative diseases, and increase family planning service coverage for couples of reproductive age.
Reducing Poverty and Unemployment	One of the strategic policies of Ngada Regency is to reduce poverty, and poverty in Ngada Regency has continued to decline as a result of the implementation of various policies.
Enhancing the Competitiveness of Agricultural, Plantation, Livestock, Fisheries, and Marine Production	The Ngada Regency Government's policies in the agriculture and fisheries sectors are aimed at strengthening food security for the community
Tourism Development	In the tourism sector, the Ngada Regency Government is focusing on efforts to increase the number of tourist visits through the development of tourist attractions and the provision of facilities and supporting infrastructure.
Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management, and Climate Change Adaptation	In terms of disaster management, the Ngada Regency Government strives to provide supporting facilities and infrastructure for disaster management as well as

Nagekeo Regency	Ngada Development Linkages
	preparing human resources for disaster management and mitigation disaster management.
Management of cleanliness and aesthetics of public facilities	Urban planning in Bajawa is one of the priorities of the Ngada Regency Government for the next five years, although with the spirit of developing Ngada from the villages, urban planning remains a priority to be implemented.
Improving Inter-Regional Connectivity	The Ngada Regency Government is striving to eliminate disparities between regions by providing road infrastructure that connects one region to another, both within the regency and between regencies. This will have a positive impact on economic activities among the community.
Improving Public Service Quality and Administrative Reform	The Ngada Regency Government is determined to continue improving the capacity and competence of its apparatus through formal education and technical and functional training, as well as reorganizing its bureaucracy to be more efficient and effective, and enhancing the performance of its officials.

4.3.8. Strategic Issues in Ngada District

4.3.8.1. Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation must be carried out in a coordinated manner across sectors, across levels of government, and across funding sources. In poverty alleviation efforts, active community participation is essential. Without active community participation in helping themselves, any government efforts through various poverty alleviation policies and programs will not be effective. The government needs to create a conducive business climate for the community to carry out their business activities. A conducive business climate will be able to encourage the growth and development of

market-oriented economic activities (competitive) with adequate growth rates, yet also responsive to addressing social issues within the framework of integrating principles of free markets and efficient competition, as well as ensuring a dignified life for all members of society, including marginalized and disadvantaged groups; the availability of equal and fair opportunities in accessing resources to improve the quality of life of the community, so that the benefits of development can be enjoyed equally by all levels of society, while reducing disparities between regions, groups, and genders.

4.3.8.2. People's Economy and Development of Village-Based Leading Sectors

Each village, from an economic perspective, actually has enormous potential given its resources (natural resources and human resources) and the fact that many local economic activities are located in villages. If these economic potentials can be effectively harnessed through the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises, cooperatives, and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), villages will be able to generate village income as one of the funding sources for village development, rather than merely serving as a source of urban migration to cities, which often leads to significant issues in cities, such as housing, employment, security, and increased urban poverty. If the village economy progresses, economic activities will be more evenly distributed and not centralized in cities. If economic independence is achieved, villages will become productive centers of economic growth and will be able to create a supply of micro, small, and medium enterprises that will ultimately accelerate regional economic growth. Financial institutions will also grow and develop in tandem with the growth of the village economy. Cooperatives or other financial institutions will complement productive economic activities in the village.

Ngada has abundant potential sectors, particularly in agriculture, livestock, marine fisheries, and tourism. Development

The region's leading sectors can optimally support poverty alleviation, job creation, cultural advancement, and natural resource conservation. Ngada Regency in the tourism sector possesses unique and diverse natural resources, including natural hot springs, marine tourism parks, traditional villages, archaeological sites, and the ancient reptile Varanus Riungensis, alongside agricultural and forest areas with potential for agrotourism and botanical gardens. The integrated development of the tourism sector through national, provincial, and regional policies, combined with community partnerships and external institutions, can drive the advancement of the tourism sector. Additionally, the provision of infrastructure and community empowerment to create a conducive environment for tourists is a crucial aspect that must be considered in tourism sector development.

The development of the tourism sector in Ngada Regency is closely related to the development of the super-priority areas of Labuan Bajo and Flores in general. Some of the key tourist destinations being prioritized for development include the 17 Islands Marine Park, Mengeruda Hot Springs, and Wolobobo. Additionally, Ngada Regency serves as a supporting region for meeting the horticultural and meat supply needs of domestic and international tourists visiting the Labuan Bajo Super Priority Area (KSPN) and as an alternative tourist destination following a visit to Komodo Island.

4.3.8.3. Human Resource Development

Human resource development is realized through the development of education and health. To achieve quality human resources, it is necessary to implement an education system that is of high quality and culturally appropriate. Active participation from all community members is essential to increase school attendance rates, ensure nine years of compulsory education from elementary to junior high school, and develop outstanding schools. This is supported by improved access to educational facilities and the enhancement of educational infrastructure.

representative, school-based management development, curriculum development, and teacher quality improvement. Education is a basic service requirement where facilities, infrastructure, and resources must be provided by the government. Additionally, community participation, particularly from parents, is crucial to support improvements in student quality. Educational problems are not only related to the availability of facilities and infrastructure, but more importantly, the quality of facilities and infrastructure, the availability of qualified teaching staff, and good educational management. The provision and equitable distribution of educational facilities and infrastructure in almost all regions and the improvement of management quality are also expected to reduce the dropout rate of school-age students.

Ensuring a healthy life and improving the welfare of the population of all ages is a goal that must be achieved together. To achieve this goal, active participation from all parties is required, namely the government, the private sector (non-governmental organizations), and the community. The government provides health facilities and infrastructure as well as innovative programs in the health sector, while non-governmental organizations are needed to work together with the government to motivate the community to contribute to health development.Community involvement needs to be enhanced in efforts to improve environmental health, conduct regular health check-ups, engage in regular physical activity, raise awareness about the importance of prenatal care, proper nutrition, and child growth monitoring, as well as eradicate communicable diseases and participate in existing health development programs. The development of the Bajawa Regional General Hospital should be made more representative; health facilities and infrastructure at community health centers and their networks should be improved, and the number and quality of doctors, specialist doctors, medical personnel, and paramedics should be increased. Improving the quality of health personnel through formal education and technical and functional training is fundamental to providing quality health personnel.

4.3.8.4. Food availability, water availability, and energy from mineral resources.

Food self-sufficiency and security must be maintained at safe levels and with adequate nutritional quality, and food security instruments must be available at the household level. Food self-sufficiency and security must also be supported by land use control policies. To support the agricultural sector, irrigation network management needs to be improved based on integrated water resource management principles. Water availability is an absolute necessity for the community as it is the government is committed to meeting the community's water needs through water management from upstream to downstream. Partnerships are essential in the context of providing water for the community. Efforts to maintain water quality and restore polluted water are realized through environmental management approaches and the application of technology. Similarly, access to drinking water remains an important issue in Ngada District.

4.3.8.5. Effective, Efficient, and Accountable Governance

Effective, efficient, and accountable governance is an absolute prerequisite in the era of regional autonomy. Good governance is not merely about improving the condition of government institutions, but more importantly, it concerns issues of ethics, attitude, and behavior. In is not only the elements of government, but also the private sector and society should be able to function effectively and efficiently through synergistic coordination in the management of the public sector, the private sector, and society. The government functions to create a conducive political and legal environment, the private sector creates jobs and income, while society plays a positive role in social, economic, and political interactions.The capacity of government officials needs to be optimized based on their level of competence, technical skills, and bureaucratic mechanisms in the implementation of governance. Strengthening a fast and accurate bureaucratic service system with

utilizing adaptive technology can drive towards good governance.

4.3.8.6. Disaster management and environmental conservation

The goal of development, in addition to developing well-rounded individuals, is to address and maintain the sustainability of natural resources and the environment so that they can be utilized in a sustainable manner. Development must continue to consider the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment. The utilization of resources is directed toward achieving a balance between needs and availability. Balanced resource utilization not only supports sustainable development but also helps prevent both natural and man-made disasters. Therefore, environmental conservation efforts must be accompanied by disaster mitigation measures, ensuring that the benefits of development can be enjoyed by society in a sustainable manner.

4.3.9. Strategic Issues of Sustainable Development/Key Issues

Article 16 of Permendagri 07 of 2018 states that the KLHS RPJMD report used in the preparation of the RPJMD document is used for: a. an overview of regional conditions; b. regional problems and strategic issues; c. objectives; and d. strategic targets. Article 18 of Permendagri 07 of 2018 states that regional issues and strategic issues as referred to in Article 16 letter b are in the form of identification of sustainable development issues. Since Permendagri 07 of 2018 does not explain how to identify sustainable development issues, the identification of sustainable development issues refers to Articles 7 to 9 of PP 46 of 2016.

The main issues are identified by collecting sustainable development issues from social, economic, and environmental aspects. Based on inputs from stakeholders, the long list of sustainable development issues consists of 168 sustainable development issues. The long list of sustainable development issues is then consolidated

by identifying common themes among each issue. Issues with the same theme are then grouped into one issue category.

Table 4. 13. Long List of Sustainable Development Issues in Ngada District

No	Issue	Theme	Category
1	Land use change and fires	Land use change	A
2	Land conversion or land sustainable agriculture	Land Use Change	A
3	High unemployment rates	Poverty and Unemployment	B
4	Low job potential for potential workers	Poverty and Unemployment	B
5	Poverty exacerbated by by COVID-19	Poverty and Unemployment	B
6	Job opportunities to address unemployment	Poverty and Unemployment	B
7	Shortage of job training centers to prepare skilled workers and address unemployment	Poverty and Unemployment	B
8	Cultural demands that cause economic conditions households to become poor	Poverty and Unemployment	B
9	Unemployment	Poverty and Unemployment	B
10	As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many workers in the service sector have been laid off and lost their jobs	Poverty and Unemployment	B
11	The unemployment rate in Ngada remains quite high	Poverty and Unemployment	B
12	The unemployment rate in Ngada Regency is very high	Poverty and Unemployment	B
13	Many workers seek employment abroad, leaving their families for years and then marrying again in their host countries, leaving their children or wives in poverty with no one to support them	Poverty and Unemployment	B
14	Poverty and human resource issues human resources	Poverty and Unemployment	B
15	Drought and extreme weather	Disaster Vulnerability	C
16	Financial support to minimize erosion in Golewa South and Aimere Subdistrict	Disaster Vulnerability	C
17	Protection of the local population	Disaster Vulnerability	C
No	**Issue**	**Theme**	**Category**

	Disaster-affected poor		
1	Natural disasters	Disaster Vulnerability	C
19	The occurrence of social inequality at the level of aid recipients is caused by the use of 2015 statistical data for social assistance recipients, which requires attention to update the data so that the latest data can be obtained. latest	Social Inequality	D
2	The legality of communal land ownership and the designation of protected forest areas on customary land need to be be resolved	Social Inequality	D
21	Land disputes between residents or between ethnic groups, also known as conflict	Social Inequality	D
22	The existence of competition between grassroots economic activities and large-scale investment unintelligent	Social inequality	D
23	Gambling in society	Social inequality	D
24	Lack of skills and appropriate technology for	Low quality of human resources	E
25	Excessive use of pesticides excessive use of pesticides in the agricultural sector	Pollution and Environmental Damage	F
26	Lack of public awareness in protecting and preserving the environment	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
27	Environmental damage often occurs due to the actions of business	Environmental Pollution and Degradation	F
28	Clean water sources are increasingly decreasing	Pollution and Environmental damage	F
29	There is a tendency for the community to engage in economic activities that cause environmental degradation in the next 5 will increase in the next five years	Environmental Pollution and Degradation	F
30	Forest and dry land fires that cause soil fertility to be disrupted and natural resources water	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
3	Environmental pollution and damage of the environment	Pollution and Environmental Damage	F

No	Issue	Theme	Category
32	Forest damage caused by irresponsible individuals who burn traditional hunting forests in an unregulated or uncontrolled manner, or engage in illegal logging of trees etc.	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
33	Climate change issues	Pollution and Environmental Degradation	F
34	Waste management from households with improper treatment	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
35	Financial support for efforts to establish special neighborhood regulations for urban park development and waste control efforts with add facilities and infrastructure	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
36	Limited facilities and infrastructure Waste management	Pollution and Environmental damage	F
37	Lack of infrastructure Waste management	Pollution and Environmental damage	F
38	Waste management issues of waste and hazardous waste	Pollution and Environmental Damage	F
39	Waste management	Pollution and Environmental Damage	F
40	Low Local Revenue	Low Growth Regional Economy	G
41	Low agricultural productivity	Low Growth Regional Economy	G
42	Mapping of areas (agricultural or plantation forest areas) to enable farmers to focus more on land cultivation, thereby increasing in household income	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
43	High prices of raw materials basic needs	Low Growth Regional Economy	G
44	Low PAD	Low Growth Regional Economy	G
45	Dependence on the central government or regional autonomy capacity only plus or minus 6%	Low regional economic growth	G
46	Fiscal constraints for development	Low Economic Growth of the Regional Economy	G
47	innovation in local government institutions in	Low Growth	G

No	Issue	Theme	Category
	Exploring PAD potential and the application of technology is still insufficient	Regional Economy	
4	SMEs must be assisted by the government	Low Growth Regional Economy	G
49	Agricultural activities are not yet optimal only once a year	Low growth Regional Economy	G
50	Real sector or service sector income has decreased due to the impact of COVID-19	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
51	A new set of economic census indicators is needed for districts cities	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
52	Do existing community customs and traditions, particularly those related to daily life, have a significant impact on the growth of the agricultural sector particularly plantation crops	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
53	Development of plantation cultivation to improve farmers' economic conditions	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
54	Data on clean water usage per household and predictions of water needs in the coming years may need to be included	Inadequate infrastructure	H
55	Water shortages, especially during the dry season	Inadequate infrastructure adequate	H
56	Insufficient infrastructure in the education and health sectors	Infrastructure that is not yet adequate	H
57	Access to information technology and communication, especially in dealing with the pandemic	Inadequate infrastructure	H
58	Infrastructure development supporting economic growth	Infrastructure that is not yet adequate	H
59	Educational infrastructure in Ngada Regency are still limited	Facilities and infrastructure that are not yet adequate	H
60	Lack of higher education and related facilities	Infrastructure that is not yet adequate	H
61	Healthcare facilities and infrastructure that are not yet complete, including insufficient health personnel	Inadequate infrastructure	H
62	Electronic data validation among the poor and workforce	Inadequate infrastructure	H

No	Issue	Theme	Category
63	Economic census data from BPS is confusing because the data is needed for a 10-year prediction a 10-year timeframe	Inadequate infrastructure	H
64	Availability of raw water	Insufficient infrastructure adequate	H
65	So far, what has emerged is a decline in water discharge, but there has been no study on this issue based on geographical conditions. Ngada Regency	Inadequate infrastructure	H

Issues grouped based on common themes are as follows:

Table 4.14. Results of Issue Grouping for Ngada Regency

No	Theme	Category
	Land Use Change	A
2	Poverty and Unemployment	B
3	Disaster Vulnerability	C
4	Social Inequality	D
5	Low Quality of Human Resources	E
6	Environmental Pollution and Damage	F
7	Low Regional Economic Growth	G
8	Inadequate infrastructure	H

The results of the identification of sustainable development issues were then cross-evaluated using 10 criteria in accordance with the provisions of Article 9(2) of Government Regulation No. 46 of 2016, which includes a list of at least the following:

1. Environmental carrying capacity and resilience;
2. Environmental impact and risk assessment;
3. Performance of ecosystem services;
4. Intensity and coverage of natural disaster areas;
5. Status of quality and availability of natural resources;
6. Resilience and potential of biodiversity;

7. Vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change;
8. Level and status of the number of poor people or livelihoods of a group of people and the threat to the sustainability of community livelihoods;
9. Risks to public health and safety; and/or
10. Threats to the protection of certain areas traditionally carried out by communities and customary law communities.

Based on the assessment and agreement of all participants in the Public Hearing – 1, eight main priorities for sustainable development in Ngada District were agreed upon in order of highest assessment. The priority sustainable development issues are:

1. Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)
2. al land use change
3. Environmental pollution and degradation
4. Low human resource quality
5. Social inequality
6. Poverty and unemployment
7. Inadequate infrastructure and facilities
8. Low regional economic growth

The results of the identification of priority sustainable development issues were then formulated based on: a). Regional characteristics, b) the level of importance of potential impacts, c) the condition of DDDTLH to determine the main issues. The assessment to determine the main issues was conducted by the KLHS drafting team. The determination of the main issues was based on the identification of strategic issues in accordance with Article 9(2) of Government Regulation No. 46/2016, modified in accordance with Ministerial Regulation No. 07/2018.

Based on the analysis and the implementation of Public Consultation-1, it was agreed that the issue **of land use conversion** would be combined with the issue of " " (land **use conversion)** and the issue of **"** " (land use co**nversion) with the issue of " " (land use conversion) related to pollution and environmental damage.**
environmental issues. Based on the results of the Public Consultation-1, the main issues/strategic issues for sustainable development in Ngada Regency are:

1. Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)
2. Environmental pollution and damage
3. Low quality of human resources
4. Social inequality
5. Poverty and unemployment
6. Inadequate infrastructure
7. Low regional economic growth

Based on the identification of these Sustainable Development Issues, the KLHS RPJMD drafting team and stakeholders formulated Priority Sustainable Development Issues. Priority Sustainable Development Issues were determined through group discussions attended by KLHS drafters and stakeholders. The sustainable development issues included in the KLHS document are related to the strategic issues of the RPJMD, as follows:

Table 4.15. Relationship between KLHS Issues and RPJMD Issues

Strategic Issues of the KLHS RPJMD	RPJMD Strategic Issues
Poverty and unemployment	Poverty alleviation
Social inequality Low regional economic growth	People-centered economy and development of village-based regional priority sectors
Low human resource quality	Human resource development
Inadequate infrastructure and facilities Prone to disasters (landslides, floods, drought)	Food availability, water availability, and mineral energy resources
Prone to disasters (landslides, floods, drought)	Disaster management and environmental conservation of the environment
Environmental pollution and degradation	Disaster management and environmental conservation environment
	Effective, efficient, and accountable

CHAPTER V

VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS

Chapter 5 contains the macro conditions of regional development to be achieved in the form of a vision, mission, objectives, and targets. The vision is a general statement of the desired state to be achieved at the end of the regional development planning period, while the mission encompasses the various macro efforts to achieve the vision. In achieving the vision and implementing the mission, objectives and targets are formulated as statements describing the conditions that reflect the achievements of regional development. Objectives and targets, as descriptions of conditions, are accompanied by performance indicators that are *impact*-oriented, signifying development achievements focused on results.

5.1. Vision

The vision of the RPJMD plays a crucial role in articulating the vision of the elected local leader, providing a roadmap for regional development, and serving as the foundation for establishing regional development priorities. The formulation of the development vision is closely aligned with the deeply ingrained values and cultural expressions of the Ngada community, embodied in the philosophy [illegible] through the tradition ***of wesi pu***. This philosophy describes how the Ngada community achieves prosperity and well-being. The culture of the Ngada community is not merely subsistence-based but also productive, with the ability to process and manage commodities. These commodities are then sold and become a source of livelihood for the community to meet various needs. Additionally, some commodities are saved or stored to serve as inputs for further production processes, as well as for consumption and long-term investment. This cultural pattern is encapsulated in the expression [illegible]

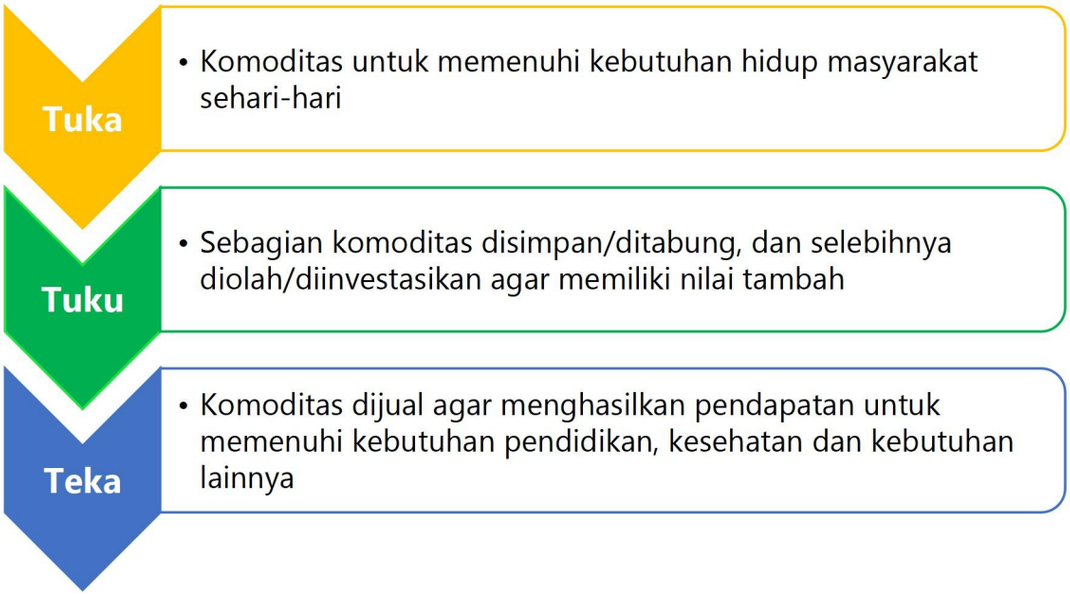


Figure 5.1. The Philosophy of Tuka, Tuku, Teka in the Life of the Ngada Community

The formulation of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026 is also based on the vision of the Ngada District Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) 2006-2026. This is one of the ways to maintain synchronization between long-term and medium-term planning. The vision of the Ngada District RPJPD 2005-2025 is

"Achieving Progress and Prosperity for the People of Ngada Based on Strengths and Self-Reliance." The 2021-2026 RPJMD period is the final phase of the RPJPD with the development theme "An Excellent and

"Self-reliant." Rooted in the cultural values of the Ngada community and efforts to enhance coordination among planning documents while advancing sustainable development, the vision for the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026 is formulated as follows:

Vision:

"Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective"

The vision of Ngada Regency contains several key words that describe the conditions that Ngada Regency aims to achieve by the end of the medium-term development period 2021-2026. These key words are macro terms formulated in accordance with applicable regulations.

in force. The following are the key words in the vision of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026:

Table 5.1. Explanation of the Vision of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026

Vision	Key Elements of the Vision	Explanation of the Vision
the realization of Ngada community excellent, independent, and culturally Agriculture-based and Tourism Cultured Environment	Ngada community	Every person born and residing in the land of Ngada. The people of Ngada community that is hoped for actively participate in building the region through various activities and collaborate with one another through strong social and cultural bonds.
	Excellent	Excelling as a representation of competitive strength over other regions . The community's **economic excellence society** is characterized by economic growth, the availability of employment opportunities and increased income community. **Excellent human resources human resources** in the form of the Ngada community that is healthy, strong, intelligent, skilled and creative. **An excellent bureaucracy** that is characterized by professional governance, efficient, service-oriented, responsive, and empowering. **Excellent facilities and infrastructure** that can be utilized to support the community in working, produce, process, saving, and selling various commodities.
	independence	The Ngada community who have the responsibility to building themselves, their families,

Vision	Key Points of the Vision	Explanation of Vision
		its region and nation. Self-reliance also means the ability of a region to meet its various needs by optimizing its potential.
	Cultural	The development carried out will build Ngada people with character and national identity in accordance with Pancasila, noble morals, and a firm commitment to Bhineka Tunggal Ika. The character of the Ngada community is hardworking, strong in *ulu-eko* togetherness, egalitarian, democratic, and respectful of differences. Building a cultured Ngada is part of the national movement of the Mental Revolution, which continues to be institutionalized and internalized in various spaces and collaborations between the government and religious, traditional, educational, and the general public.
	Agriculture	Prioritizing agriculture as the foundation of development is not merely based on its role as a primary resource or asset for the Ngada community, but also reflects a deep-rooted philosophy within the community. Agriculture is symbolized by *te* as the main food source and the origin that sustains

Vision	Core Vision	Explanation of the Vision
		the community, " " and " which were first used by ancestors for working in agricultural fields. Another philosophy illustrating agriculture as a source of livelihood and economic value for the community is " ," which means " " signifying that the Ngada people must be able to plant, process, and sell agricultural commodities and fisheries.
	Tourism	Ngada Regency, rich in natural resources, culture, and human creativity, is a major attraction for tourism development. Tourism development is community-based and prioritizes multi-sectoral impacts that involve various sectors and bring prosperity to the community. Agriculture, tourism, along with Ngada's other primary resources, such as livestock farming and fisheries, form the main pillars driving the local economy in development that as reflected in **the slogan TANTE NELA PARIS** (Farmers, Livestock, Fishermen, and Tourism Practitioners).
	Forward-thinking	The implementation of development must

Vision	Key Points of the Vision	Vision Explanation
	Environment	taking into account the limits of the environment's capacity to support and accommodate human activities, as well as considering the needs of future generations. Environmentally conscious development is development that is able to provide space, natural resources, and improve environmental quality if there are impacts that disrupt the balance of the ecosystem.

TanteNelaParis is the primary sector expected to lead other sectors. The development of agriculture, livestock farming, fisheries, and tourism are the main priorities in the vision of Ngada Regency. This vision must be translated into more operational mission statements.

5.2. Mission

Mission is a statement general regarding efforts that will be implemented to realize the vision. Ngada Regency has five related missions

that are closely interrelated. These mission statements are referred to as **the Panca Cita of Ngada District Development 2021-2026**. The following are the mission statements of Ngada District:

Mission 1: Developing a Local Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism While Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Mission 1 is part of the effort to create an **excellent** and **self-reliant** Ngada

from an economic perspective, rooted in the main potential sectors of

of Ngada, namely the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism sectors (**TANTE**).

NELA PARIS), which is comprehensively developed from upstream to downstream, covering production, processing, and marketing/trade. Mission 1

To strive for economic growth, community welfare, reduction of income inequality among communities, and improvement of environmental quality. These four conditions are broken down into measurable objectives, including economic growth rate, poverty rate, Gini index, and environmental quality index.

Mission 2: Enhancing the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources

The quality and competitiveness of human resources are part of the efforts to achieve the vision of **excellent human resources** who are healthy, strong, intelligent, skilled, and creative. This mission will be operationalized to achieve an increase in the Human Development Index

supported by development in the fields of education and health. Mission 2 is also related to youth development to prepare the next generation to support the nation's development and progress in the future. This mission also pays attention to gender mainstreaming efforts.

Mission 3: Developing Regional Infrastructure to Reduce Disparities and Improve Basic Services

Mission 3 is an effort to achieve **excellence in facilities and infrastructure** as a support for development in various fields. Good regional infrastructure

will facilitate and accelerate connectivity between growth centers and reduce disparities between regions. Quality infrastructure supported by good urban and regional planning can have a positive impact on regional livability, attractiveness, and competitiveness in general. Quality infrastructure will also reduce barriers to access to basic services, so that the benefits of these services can be immediately felt by the community.

Mission 4: Improving the Quality of Clean, Effective, and Service-Oriented Governance

Good governance is a pillar of effective

development across all areas of government and is an integral part of efforts to achieve the vision **of an excellent bureaucracy**. The excellence of the bureaucracy through bureaucratic reform bureaucracy can be achieved when the government at the regional level is able to accountable administratively and socially, effective in providing services, transparent, integrity-driven, and professional, as well as capable of collaborating with the community in various participatory development spaces.

Mission 5: Strengthening Social Resilience through Cultural Institutional Transformation

The people of Ngada who remain committed to upholding and practicing the values and

local cultural traditions, as well as maintaining social cohesion, is an important asset in realizing the vision of a **culturally rich** Ngada. This asset must be managed through a cultural transformation strategy involving revitalization and

reorientation of cultural values. This effort is one of the strategies to alleviate poverty and achieve other development goals. Cultural transformation seeks to manage values and traditions so that they can adapt to the increasingly dynamic demands of the times without losing the values and traditions that have formed strong social bonds within the Ngada community. Therefore, cultural transformation requires the involvement of various sectors and stakeholders, so it is important to start at the village level with the active participation of religious and traditional leaders and the community.

The vision and mission of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026 are aligned with the vision and mission of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and the East Nusa Tenggara Province Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2018-2023. This alignment between visions and missions is crucial to ensuring synergy between central and regional development planning. The following are the alignments between the vision and mission of Ngada District with those of East Nusa Tenggara Province and the national level:

Table 5. 2. Relationship between the Vision and Mission of the Ngada District RPJMD and the Vision and Mission of the RPJMN and RPJMD of East Nusa Tenggara Province

RPJMN 2020-2024	Ngada District RPJMD 2021-2026	RPJMD of East Nusa Tenggara Province 2018
Vision The Realization of Indonesia **Progressive** and **Sovereign**, **Self-reliant**, and **With Character** Based on Mutual Cooperative	**Vision** The realization of A Prosperous Ngada Community that is **excellent**, **Self-reliant**, and **Culturally** Rich, Agriculture and Tourism with a Vision Environment	**Vision:** NTT **Rising** to Achieve a **Prosperous** Society Within the Framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
Mission 2: A Productive, Self-Reliant, and Competitive Economic Structure **Mission 4:** Achieving a Sustainable Living Environment	**Mission 1:** Developing a Regional Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism with a Focus on Environmental Sustainability	**Mission 1:** Realizing a Prosperous, Independent, and Just Society **Mission 2:** Developing NTT as One of the Gateways and Centers for the Development of *Ry*
Mission 1: Improving the Quality of Indonesian Human Resources	**Mission 2:** Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources	**Mission 4:** Improving the Quality of Human Resources
Mission 3: Development that Equitable and Inclusive	**Mission 3:** Develop Regional Infrastructure to Reduce Gaps and Improving Basic Services	**Mission 3:** Improving Availability and Quality of Infrastructure to Accelerate Development
Mission 6: Enforcing a Corruption-Free, Dignified, and Trustworthy Legal System **Mission 8:** Clean, Effective, and Trustworthy Governance **Mission 9:** Synergy between Local Governments	**Mission 4:** Improving the Quality of Clean, Effective, and Service-Oriented Governance	**Mission 5:** Implementing Administrative Reform to Improve the Quality of Public Services

National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024	District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Ngada District 2021-2026	RPJMD of East Nusa Tenggara Province 2018-2023
Within the National Framework Unity		
Mission 5: Cultural Progress Reflecting the National Character **Mission 7:** Protection for All Citizens and Providing a Sense of Security for All Citizens	**Mission 5:** Strengthening Social Resilience through Cultural Institution Transformation	**Mission 1:** Realizing a Prosperous, Independent, and Just Society

5.3. Objectives

Regional development planning must establish goals and objectives to be achieved in order to realize the vision and carry out the mission. Goals are conditions to be achieved or produced within a period of 5 (five) years. Each goal has a set of objectives in the form of conditions that describe the achievement of the goal. The formulation of the RPJMD goals must be based on the main objectives of the 4th RPJPD of Ngada Regency

which aims to achieve **"an excellent and self-reliant society**."

Identify the relationship between the objectives of the RPJMD and the key targets of the RPJPD as follows:

Table 5.3. Relationship Between RPJMD Objectives and Core Objectives of the RPJPD, and Policy Directions for Phase 4 of the RPJPD

RPJMD Objectives	Key Objectives RPJPD	Policy Direction of Phase 4 of the RPJPD
Mission 1 of the RPJMD: Developing a Regional Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism while Maintaining Environmental Sustainability the Environment		
Improving the quality of economic growth	Economic development	• Development of processing businesses for products and raw materials from underutilized products • Strengthening the performance of tourism stakeholders in Ngada Regency
Objectives of the RPJMD	**Key Targets RPJPD**	**Policy Direction Phase 4 of the RPJPD**

		• Development of tourism institutions, destination management, and creation of tourist attractions • Strengthening industry and trade by optimizing the utilization of local potential and expanding trade networks/markets outside the region
Improving equitable welfare		• Development of cooperative and SME networks to address global competition • Development of synergistic partnership models between cooperatives and SMEs
Reducing poverty		• Development of national and international business networks and relationships to promote the marketing of agricultural, plantation, and livestock products
Improving the quality of life	Regional development	• Strengthening conservation and utilization of water resources • Strengthening of the monitoring, assessment, and information systems for natural resources and the environment
Mission 2 of the RPJMD: Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources		
Improving the quality and competitiveness of human resources	Enhancing community competitiveness	• Completion of the 12-year compulsory education program • Improving the quality of students, teachers, and infrastructure • Improving access to secondary education in remote areas • Increasing scholarship assistance for underprivileged families • Initiating the 15-Year Compulsory Education Program and increasing higher education participation rates • Ensuring all children aged 0-6 years are enrolled in early childhood education institutions, both formal and non-formal • Higher education development aligned with priorities
the objectives of the RPJMD	**Key Objectives RPJPD**	**Policy Direction Phase 4 of the RPJPD**

		Regional development • Enhancing efforts to prevent, eradicate, and control communicable and non-communicable diseases • Development and strengthening of the health system • Increasing the number, types, and quality of health personnel • Empowerment of health professionals (institutions) • Enhancing community participation in improving health standards through the provision of rewards and sanctions
	Empowering women, youth, and protecting children	• Strengthening efforts to empower women based on economic independence, education, and health • Strengthening efforts to protect women and children • Strengthening community social institutions in addressing issues related to women and children • Maintaining gender equality and participation in all development policies • Maintaining youth independence and promoting the competitiveness of Ngada youth at the national and international levels in the fields of politics, economy, culture, and science and technology
Reducing poverty	Improving community competitiveness	• Development of skills and multimedia education for rural communities aimed at helping to improve economic life through entrepreneurial activities • Enhancing the competence and competitiveness of the workforce through the development of training curricula based on local potential and entrepreneurship
Objectives of the RPJMD	**Key Targets RPJPD**	**Policy Direction Phase 4 of the RPJPD**

Mission 3 of the RPJMD: Developing Regional Infrastructure to Reduce Disparities and Improve Basic Services		
Improving comfort and safety transportation	Regional development	• Development of regional investment that is competitive based on science and technology • Strengthening regional infrastructure management • Improving the utilization of existing infrastructure by enhancing the quality of public-private partnerships • Completion of strategic infrastructure development undertaken in previous stages • Optimal utilization of agricultural land • Through spatial planning coordination, development activities in Ngada Regency are in line with spatial plans and environmental balance is maintained • Spatial data infrastructure is now reliably available to support spatial planning
Reduced disaster risk		
Improved livability	Development of land ownership institutions	• Completion of land certification • Development of land conflict management institutions
Mission 4 of the RPJMD: Achieving good governance		
Achieving good governance	Strengthening the implementation of government administration	• Strengthening the apparatus in facilitating and regulating government administration • Application of information and communication technology in interactions between the government, the public, and the business sector • Strengthening government bureaucracy in terms of organizational structure and culture, system and procedure arrangement, and service quality standardization
Objectives of the RPJMD	**Key Targets RPJPD**	**Policy Direction for Phase 4 of the RPJPD**

		• Strengthening the performance of quality and accountable public services in all sectors • Strengthening village capacity to enhance competitiveness • Strengthening the capacity of government officials, financial management systems, and improving transparency and public accountability
	Law enforcement and human rights	• Strengthening law enforcement and the protection of human rights (HAM) • Strengthening the implementation of laws and regulations and harmonizing various legal products in terms of substance, implementation, and enforcement • Strengthening the legal culture and building trust in law enforcement agencies and the judiciary
Mission 5 of the RPJMD: Strengthening Social Resilience through Cultural Institution Transformation		
Increasing the social empowerment of the community	Strengthening social institutions	• Strengthening social institutions as centers for learning and developing various community activities • Consolidating community-based local institutions and developing national awareness • Strengthening partnerships and the preservation and development of community-based customary institutions • Strengthening and consolidating the participation of customary institutions in conflict resolution • Strengthening the functions and roles of the Forum for Religious Harmony (FKUB) as a forum for religious harmony both within and between religious communities
Objectives of the RPJMD	**Key Targets RPJPD**	**Policy Direction Phase 4 of the RPJPD**

		religious communities • Strengthening the functions and roles of various social institutions in actualizing the cultural values and local wisdom of Ngada in various aspects of life • Consolidating the role of social institutions in maintaining public order and security
	Increasing rural capitalization	• Strengthening the institutional capacity of micro, small, and medium enterprises and cooperatives in rural areas so that they can be competitive excellent • Development of capital-based businesses in rural areas

Objectives and targets, as formulations of the conditions to be achieved, have indicators as tools to measure success at the impact level. The formulation of objectives, targets, and indicators for each mission of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is as follows:

Table 5.4. Objectives and Targets of the Ngada District RPJMD 2021-2026

Objectives	Objectives	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Mission 1: Developing a Regional Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism While Ensuring Environmental Sustainability										
Improving the quality of economic growth		Indicators: Growth Rate Economy	0.04	4.7	4.91	5.03	5.18	5.44	5.71	5.71
	Increasing contribution of the agriculture against the economy	Target Indicator: Contribution of the agricultural sector to GRDP	34.2	34.62	34.97	35.32	35.85	36.39	36.93	36.93
	Increasing contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy	Target Indicator: Contribution of the fisheries sector to the GRDP	34.28	34	34.97	35.32	35.85	36.39	36.93	36.93
	Increasing realization investment capital	Target Indicator: Percentage increase PMDN realization	0.84	1.54	2.37	3.17	4.02	4.89	4.94	4.94
		Target Indicator: Percentage increase Realization of Foreign Direct Investment	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.64
	Increasing Contribution of the tourism sector to	Target Indicator: Contribution of the tourism sector to GRDP	0.42	0	0.70	0.79	0.88	0.99	1.12	1.12

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Conditions 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	economy									
	Increasing contribution of the trade sector to the economy	Target Indicator: Contribution of the trade sector to the GDP	7.5	7.86	7.9	7.95	8.1	8.18	8.44	8.44
	The increasing contribution of the industrial sector to the economy	Target Indicator: Contribution of the industrial sector to the GRDP	1.43	1.47	1.5	1.55	1.59	1.63	1.71	1.71
		Target Indicator: Inflation Rate	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
	Increased price stability of goods and services	Target Indicator: Consumer Price Index	106.28	108.24	110.23	112.26	114.32	116.42	118.57	118.57
	Increased food security of food	Target Indicator: Food Security Index Food	78.24	78	79.24	79.74	80.24	80.74	81.55	81.55
Increasing welfare equality		Indicator Target: Gini Index	0.326	0.321	0.316	0.312	0.305	0.299	0.292	0.292
	Increased contribution of the cooperative and small and medium-sized enterprise sector	Target Indicator: Percentage of cooperatives with increased SHU	0	1	1	1	1.18	1.27	1.36	1.36

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	on the economy	Target Indicator: Percentage increase in small businesses to medium businesses	5.6	5	6	6	6	6.7	6.9	6.9
Decrease in poverty		Target Indicator: Level Poverty	12.51	11.34	11.14	10.71	10.51	10.33	9.54	9.54
	Improved farmer welfare	Target Indicator: Farmer Exchange Rate	106.26	110.19	111.82	113.4	115.07	116.70	118.33	118.33
	Improved welfare of fishermen	Target Indicator: Fishermen's Exchange Rate	27	41.5	49.82	59.7	71.75	86.10	103.32	103.32
Improved quality of the environment		Indicator Target: Quality Index Quality	68	68.25	68	68.30	68.36	68.38	68.41	68.41
	Improved air quality	Target Indicator: Air Quality Index	85.07	85.07	84.65	84.25	83.95	83.50	83.10	83.10
	Improved water quality	Target Indicator: Water Quality Index	50	50	51	51	52	52.50	53.00	53
	Improved land cover quality	Target Indicator: Land Cover Quality Index	69.32	69.32	69.321	69	69	69,324	69,325	69,325
	Decrease in waste volume	Target Indicator: Percentage of waste volume that is managed	18.63	18.6	19	20	21	22	23	23

Objectives	Objectives	Indicators	Initial Conditions 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Mission 2: Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources										
Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources		Goal Indicators								
		Life Expectancy (LE)	68	68.44	68.84	69.24	69.64	70.04	70.44	70.44
		Human Development Index (HDI)	67.88	68.8	69.3	69.7	70	70.6	71.1	71.1
	Improving Level of Public Health	Target Indicators Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH
		Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	10.69/1000 KH	34/1000	34/1000	34/1000	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000
		Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	10.69/1000 KH	34/1000	34/1000	34/1000	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000
		Stunting rate	15.7	14.36	13.02	11.68	10.34	9.0	9.0	9.0
		Morbidity rate	7.23	6.78	6.33	5.88	5.43	5.0	5	5
	Controlled Population Growth	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	Decrease in Pre-Prosperous Families	Percentage of Pre-Prosperous Families	26.5	25	25.1	24.5	23.95	23.35	22.75	22.75
	Increased Access to Education	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Early Childhood Education	18	30	32	33	35	40.11	41.77	41.77
		Net Enrollment Rate (NER) for Elementary Schools	92	93.45	94.20	94.45	95.30	95.40	95.48	96.48
		Pure Participation Rate (PPR) for Junior High Schools	83.14	83.15	84.2	85.3	86.3	87.21	88.12	88.12
		School Expectation (SE)	12.7	12	13.1	13.3	13	13.7	13.9	13.9
		Average Length of Schooling (ALS)	8.52	8.73	8.94	9.15	9.36	9.57	9.78	9.78
	Increasing Quality of Education	Average student exam scores	58	60	62	65	68	70	72	72
		Internal Quality Assurance Standard (SPMI)	65	68	69	70	73	75	77	77
		Percentage of Accreditation of Early Childhood Education Institutions Early Childhood Education	91	93	94.57	95.91	97.27	100	100	100
	Improvement in the quality and services of the Library	Community Literacy Development Index	NA	60	62	64	66	68	70	70

Objectives	Objectives	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	Region									
	Increasing youth contribution to development	Rankings in regional sports events (PORPROV)	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
		Level of youth participation in economic activities independent	NA	5	10	15	20	25	30	30
	Increased Women's Empowerment and Participation in Development	Gender Empowerment Index	59.2	70	70	71	71.71	72.28	72.85	72.85
	Improving the Quality of Children's Lives	Child-Friendly County Status	NA	Pratama	Pratama	Intermediate	Intermediate	Madya	Nindya	Nindya
Decrease in poverty		Goal Indicators								
		Poverty Rate	12.5	11.34	11.14	10.71	10.51	10.33	9.54	9.54
		Target Indicator								
	Decrease in the rate of	Unemployment Rate	4.69	4.08	3.78	3.48	3.18	2.88	2.58	2.58

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	unemployment	Open (TPT)								
Mission 3: Developing Regions to Reduce Disparities and Improve Basic Services										
Improving transportation comfort and safety		Target Indicator: Average travel speed between regions priority	27.78 km/h	28	28.16	28.54	28.93	29.32	29.70	29.70
	Improved access and quality of road networks	Target Indicator: Percentage of road length on priority sections in good condition	69.45	70.41	71.37	72.33	73.29	74.25	75.21	75.21
		Indicator Target: Percentage decrease in accident rates	23 cases	21.00	21	20.00	20	20.00	20.00	20
	Increased availability and quality of transportation infrastructure	Target Indicator: Percentage of transportation infrastructure in good condition good	38.68	46.68	54.68	62.68	70.68	78.68	86.68	86.68
		Target Indicator: Percentage of area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Objectives	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
		Accessible tourism with adequate public transportation								
	Improved comfort and safety of transportation General	Target Indicator: Percentage increase in access to public transportation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved livability		Target Indicator: Slum settlement ratio	13	12.1	10.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	0	0
	Increasing access to decent housing	Target Indicator: Ratio of decent housing	78	79	81	83	85	87	88.00	88
		Target Indicator: Percentage of residential areas and housing with adequate PSU	na	89.09	90.91	92.73	94.55	96.36	98.18	98.18
		Target Indicator: Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water services sustainable	76.09	80	84	88	92	96	100	100

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
		Target Indicator: Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation sustainable	67.58%	70.27	72.96	75.65	78.34	81.03%	83.72	83.72
	Improvement in the quality of spatial planning and buildings	Target Indicator: Percentage of land use in accordance with design	62.71	67.11	71.51	75.91	80.31	84.71	89.11	89.11
		Target Indicator: Percentage of buildings compliant with standards	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reduced risk of disasters		Target Indicator: Disaster Risk Index	115.7	109.9	104.1	98.3	92.5	86.7	80.9	80.9
	Increased disaster mitigation and response	Target Indicator: Number of disaster victims	170	15	10	70	40	30	0	0
Mission 4: Improving the Quality of Clean, Effective, and Service-Oriented Governance										
Achievement of governance		Indicator: Reform Index	50.06 (CC)	51 (CC)	55 (CC)	59 (CC)	63 (B)	67 (B)	71 (BB)	71 (BB)

Objectives	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
good governance		Bureaucracy								
	Increased accountability of local government performance	Target Indicator: SAKIP Score	51.85 (CC)	54 (CC)	58 (CC)	62 (B)	57 (B)	73 (BB)	75 (BB)	75 (BB)
		EKPPD Score	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.95	3.0000	3.0500	3.05
	Improving the integrity and professionalism of government officials of government officials	Risk management index	Na	Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3	Level 3
		Integrity Assessment Survey Score	Na	80	80	80	80	81	81.0	81.02
		Civil Service Professionalism Index	Na	55	60	65	70	75	81	81
	Increased government accountability and financial capacity region	BPK Opinion	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
		Local Government Financial Management Index	Na	50	60	65	70	75	80	80

Objectives	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	Improved quality of public services	Community Satisfaction Index	Na	5	55	62	75	78	82	82
	Increased transparency of local government based on technology information	Electronic Government System Index (SPBE)	1.8	2	2	2.4	2	2.8	3	3
		Public information disclosure index	Na	6	62	65	68	72	75	75
Mission 5: Strengthening Social Resilience Through Cultural Institution Transformation										
Increased social empowerment of the community		Target Indicator: Poverty Rate	12.5	11	11	10.71	10.51	10.33	9.54	9.54
		Social conflict figures	23	15	12	9	7	5	3	3
	Increased community empowerment in rural areas	Target Indicator: Village Development Index	0.6218	0.634	0.6469	0.6599	0.6731	0.6865	0.6965	0.6965
	Increased empowerment of people with welfare problems Social	Percentage of PMKS who are empowered	Na	10	13	18	20	23	25	25

Objective	Target	Indicators	Initial Condition 2020	Performance Target						Final Condition 2026
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
	Increasing cultural transformation	Percentage decrease in social costs	Na	3	5	10	15	18	20	20
		Percentage of tangible and intangible cultural heritage that are preserved	Na	30	40	55	70	85	100	100
	Improvement in community harmony	Percentage of social conflicts resolved	na	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CHAPTER VI
STRATEGIES, POLICY DIRECTIONS, AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Chapter VI contains strategies, policy directions, and regional development programs. Strategies and policy directions are formulated based on the mapping of development issues and root causes. Strategies are also formulated by considering the development potential and challenges faced by Ngada Regency as well as the strategic environmental conditions that influence the development of Ngada Regency. The regional development programs contained in Chapter VI are priority development programs that are directly related to the achievement of the regional vision and mission.

6.1. Strategies and Policy Directions

Strategies and policy directions are a series of systematic ways to achieve goals and objectives. Strategies are guidelines for formulating and implementing development programs or regional programs, while policy directions are a focused elaboration of strategies. The formulation of development strategies and policy directions in each mission of Ngada Regency can be elaborated as follows:

Table 6.1. Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets, Strategies, and Policy Directions for Development in Ngada District 2021-2026

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with Environmental Awareness			
Mission 1: Developing a Regional Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism While Considering Environmental Sustainability			
Objectives	**Objectives**	**Strategies**	**Policy Direction**
Improving the quality of economic growth	Increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy	Increasing food crop production	Enhancing human resource capacity and institutional capacity of farmers
			Development of agribusiness-oriented farming methods
			Improved access to capital assistance
			Improved maintenance of tertiary and rural irrigation networks
			Utilization of idle land
			Development of sustainable food land zoning (Agro-Ecological Zones)
			Increasing the adoption of region-specific agricultural science and technology
			Improving agricultural production facilities (including the production of organic fertilizer organic fertilizers from livestock)
			Improving pest and disease control
		Increasing plantation crop production	Enhancing human resource and institutional capacity of farmers
			Improving access to capital assistance
			Expansion of new plantation areas for commodities
			Improving the availability of high-quality seeds
			Optimization of pest and disease control
		Increasing livestock production (livestock and poultry)	Enhancing the capacity of livestock farmers
			Development of livestock farming/management methods oriented toward agribusiness
			Development of standardization for livestock farmer group management
			Improving access to financial assistance

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Environmentally Sustainable Tourism			
			Improving water availability for livestock in several areas
			Enhancing the application of science and technology in production
			Improving the availability of feed for livestock (with a focus on providing feed from agricultural products)
			Improvement in seed quality
		Increasing livestock populations (cattle, buffalo, horses, goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry)	Increasing livestock birth rates
			Reduction in livestock mortality
		Improvement in the quality of food crops and horticulture	Improvement of post-harvest facilities, infrastructure, and technology
			Improvement of post-harvest training and assistance
		Improvement in product quality plantations	Improvement of post-harvest facilities, infrastructure, and technology
			Improvement of post-harvest training and assistance
		Improvement of livestock product quality livestock	Improvement of quality standards for livestock products oriented toward the market (one of which is ASUH)
	Increasing the contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy	Increasing aquaculture production	Improving seed availability
			Improving seed development media
			Improving feed availability
			Improving the quality of aquaculture technology
			Development of business-oriented aquaculture methods
			Improving the capacity of fish farmers
			Increasing the area of aquaculture land (ponds)
		Increasing capture fisheries production	Improvement of capture fisheries infrastructure
			Improving the capacity of fishermen
			Improving access to financial assistance

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Environmentally Sustainable Tourism			
			Development of business-oriented fishing methods
			Reducing the use of fish poison and electric shocks in fishing areas
		Improving product quality fisheries	Improvement in the availability of quality assurance facilities
			Decrease in fishery products containing hazardous chemicals
	Increased realization of capital investment	Increased investment interest	Enhancing the identification of investment potential (One of the priorities: bamboo industry potential bamboo - national bamboo project)
			Increased investment promotion
			Improved investment climate
	Increased contribution of the tourism sector to the economy	Increasing tourist visits	Development of tourist destination attractions natural, cultural, and man-made
			Development of disaster-safe tourist attractions
			Optimization of tourism destination marketing
			Optimization of tourism development cooperation
		Increasing [illegible] tourists	Development of the creative economy
	Increased contribution of the trade sector to the economy	Enhancing the marketing capacity of agricultural, livestock, and fisheries	Increased application of the marketing mix (4Ps) method
	Increased contribution of the industrial sector to the economy	Increased production value of small and medium-sized industries (SMIs)	Improvement in the capacity of SME human resources
			Improvement in the continuity of production raw materials
			Improved access to capital assistance
			Increased use of appropriate technology

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture and Tourism			
			Development of modern processing methods
	Improved stability of prices for goods and services	Improving the smooth distribution of trade goods	Increased availability of basic and essential goods
			Improving the stability of prices for basic goods and essential commodities
			Improved consumer protection
	Increased food security	Increased food availability	Increasing food reserve stocks
			Enhancing the role and function of food warehouses, institutions, and supporting facilities supporting institutions
		Improving access to food distribution	Optimizing the development of food distribution institutions (food warehouses and farmers' stores)
			Development of farmers' stores
			Reduction of food-insecure areas
		Increasing consumption of quality food	Increasing food diversification and processing
		Improving food safety	Reduction in the use of chemical pesticides beyond safe limits
Improved welfare distribution	Increased contribution of the cooperative sector and small and medium enterprises to the economy	Improving the quality and quantity of producer cooperatives	Improvement in the quality of cooperative governance (producer cooperatives)
		Increased turnover of SMEs	Increasing the production capacity of SMEs (focusing on agriculture and tourism)
			Enhancing the marketing capacity of SME products (focus on agriculture and tourism)
Reducing poverty	Improved welfare of farmers	Increased value added of agricultural products (food crops, horticulture, and livestock)	Development of processed agricultural products
			Improvement in the quality of processed agricultural products
		Improving marketing capacity of processed agricultural products	Improving the application of the marketing mix (4Ps)

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
		(food crops, horticulture and livestock)	
	Improved welfare of fishermen	Increased value added of fisheries	Development of processed fishery products
			Improvement of the quality of processed fishery products
		Improving marketing capacity processed fishery products	Improving the application of the marketing mix (4Ps)
Improvement of environmental quality	Improvement in air quality	Reduction in air pollution emissions	Reduction in motor vehicle emissions
			Decrease in land fires
	Improved water quality	Decrease in waste pollution industry	Improved company compliance in industrial waste management
		Improved protection of water sources	Improved monitoring of water sources
			Improving water source rehabilitation
	Improved land cover quality	Increased green open space	Increased availability of green open space
			Rehabilitation of green open space
			Rehabilitation of critical land
	Decrease in waste volume	Improvement of waste management	Improvement of waste management facilities
			Optimization of landfill management methods
			Improving the implementation of waste management using the 3R method
			Improvement of waste management infrastructure
Mission 2: Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources			
Objectives	**Objectives**	**Strategy**	**Policy Direction**
Improved quality	Improving the level of	Optimization of health services	Improving the quality of maternal and child health services

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
and human resource competitiveness	public health	for mothers, infants, and toddlers	Improving coverage of infant care services
			Intensifying efforts to address stunting
		Improving health services for children, the productive age group, and the elderly	Increased efforts to prevent and manage NCDs and PM, especially in slum areas
			Optimization of health care for the elderly
			Improving the availability of equipment and medicines
			Increasing community participation in achieving healthy lifestyles
			Improving the quality and quantity of health human resources
	Controlling population growth	Improving the implementation of family planning programs	Increased acceptance of family planning
			Improving facilitation for couples of reproductive age (PUS) who wish to participate in family planning
			Improving communication, information, and education (KIE) to the community regarding the importance of FP
	Decrease in the number of Pre-Prosperous	Improving resilience and family well-being	Enhancing family resilience and well-being groups
	Increased access to education	Improving the equitable distribution of basic education facilities	Improving the availability and affordability of educational facilities, especially in areas that do not yet have educational facilities and infrastructure
			Increasing the coverage of assistance for students through BOS and BOSDIK
			Census of school-age population who are not enrolled in school or have dropped out
			Ensuring the equitable distribution of educational personnel based on qualifications
			Enhancing the competence of teachers and educational personnel

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Independent, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with Environmental Awareness			
		Improvement of education human resource management	
	Improving the Quality of Education	Development of management of schools	Improvement of school governance
		Improvement of quality Early Childhood Education (PAUD)	Standardization of early childhood education
	Improving the quality and services of regional libraries	Expansion of library service coverage	Increasing the number and titles of books
			Providing library management personnel in accordance with standards
			Improvement of library facilities and infrastructure
			Providing digital-based library services
			Optimization of mobile library services
	Increased youth contribution to development	Improvement of sports management	Improvement of sports facilities and infrastructure
			Enhancing the development of young athletes
			Improving the qualifications of sports coaches
			Improved facilitation of sports clubs
		Enhancing the role of youth groups in development	Increasing the number of active youth organizations
			Enhancing guidance for youth organizations
			Enhancing youth entrepreneurship
	Increasing women's empowerment and their participation in development	Increased empowerment of women	Increasing the priority of women's empowerment in the agriculture, livestock, and tourism
		Promoting gender equality in various fields	Encouraging women to be more active in various organizations and communities

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
	Improving the quality of children's lives	Enhancing protection for children	Enhancing child protection
			Improving child-friendly facilities and infrastructure
Reducing poverty	Reducing unemployment rates	Increased employment opportunities	Improving the alignment of job seekers' skills with market demand labor
			Improvement of labor training facilities at the district level
			lne
			Improvement of the labor placement cooperation network
			Optimizing supervision of the placement of illegal and underage workers
Mission 3: Developing Regions to Reduce Disparities and Improve Basic Services			
Objectives	**Objectives**	**Strategy**	**Policy Direction**
Improved transportation comfort and safety	Improving access and quality of road networks	Improving the availability and quality of road networks	Improving the availability of roads connecting priority areas districts
			Improving the quality of road construction and its utilities
			Optimization of road maintenance and rehabilitation along with its utilities
		Improvement of service quality construction	Improvement of the quality of skilled construction workers
			Optimization of construction monitoring
	Increased availability and quality of transportation infrastructure transportation	Improving the availability adequate terminals	Improving the availability of terminals
			Optimization of terminal maintenance and rehabilitation
		Improving the availability of adequate road equipment	Improvement of road equipment availability
			Optimization of road equipment maintenance and rehabilitation
	Improved comfort and safety of transportation in general	Improved availability of modes of transportation adequate land transportation	Improving the availability of public transportation routes
			Establishment of public transportation fare standards
		Development of a management system	Improvement of the availability and quality of facilities and infrastructure for vehicle inspection
			Accreditation of KIR testing units

Vision: The realization of an excellent, independent, and cultured Ngada community based on agriculture and environmentally conscious tourism.			
		transport	Improving the quality of goods and passenger transportation
Improving the quality of transportation services	Improved access to decent housing	Improving access to decent housing	Improving the quality of damaged/uninhabitable houses
			Provision and rehabilitation of decent housing for disaster victims disaster victims
			Facilitating the provision of decent housing for communities affected by relocation county government programs
		Improving the availability and quality of environmental infrastructure	Improving the availability of neighborhood roads
			Development of environmental drainage systems
			Improving electricity availability for households
		Improving access to safe drinking water	Optimization of SPAM management and development
		Improving sanitation availability	Improving household sanitation availability and upgrading sanitation in slum areas
	Improving the quality of spatial planning and buildings	Improving the quality of planning and control of land use space	Improving the availability and quality of spatial planning documents
			Improved follow-up on spatial planning violations
		Improvement of urban planning	Improving urban park planning
			Improving the availability of infrastructure, facilities, and utilities supporting urban planning
		Development of areas	Optimization of planning for the development of transmigration areas

Vision: The realization of an outstanding, independent, and culturally rich Ngada community based on agriculture and environmentally conscious tourism.			
		transmigration	Enhancing the capacity of transmigrants
		Improving the availability of of buildings	Improving the availability of buildings and other infrastructure
		Improving the quality of buildings	Improving building maintenance and rehabilitation
			Improving building supervision
		Optimization of land case resolution	Facilitating land ownership legality
			Improvement of coordination in land use and government asset registration
			Improvement of customary land tenure
			Optimization of vacant land management
Reduced disaster risk	Increased disaster mitigation and response	Improvement in the availability of disaster control infrastructure	Improved availability of landslide retaining walls/slope reinforcement structures
			Increased availability of erosion control structures
			Development of urban drainage systems
		Improving community resilience to disasters	Improving the availability and capacity of resilient village facilitators
			Improving community knowledge about disasters
			Improving disaster information and communication networks
			Improving the availability of disaster management facilities and infrastructure for the community
		Improving disaster emergency response	Improving the availability of contingency plan documents
			Improving institutional capacity for disaster management
			Improving the availability of disaster emergency response facilities and infrastructure
			Improving synchronization and integration of disaster data
Mission 4: Improving the Quality of Clean, Effective, and Service-Oriented Governance			
Objectives	**Objectives**	**Strategy**	**Policy Direction**
Achieving good governance of government that is	Improving of performance accountability	Improving the quality of planning regional development	Improving synchronization between planning documents
			Improving the system for monitoring and evaluating development

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
Good	local government		Enhancing follow-up on community participation in planning development
			Research-based development planning
			Development of a performance data system
		Strengthening institutionalization and implementation of bureaucratic reform	Facilitating the implementation of SAKIP in every regional apparatus
			Facilitating the implementation of 8 areas of change in every regional apparatus
		Improving the effectiveness of local government policy implementation	Improving the synchronization and implementation of policy control instruments
			Regulatory arrangements to support regional flagship programs
			Optimization of local government institutional structures in the implementation of regional development policies
			Regional administrative restructuring
			Enhancing the implementation of local government cooperation
			Optimization of the functions evaluation and supervision of budget realization
			Enhancing the capacity for electronic procurement of goods and services
		Optimization of regional-owned enterprises (BUMD) in managing regional potential/assets and increasing regional revenue (PAD)	Establishment of SOEs to manage regional economic priority sectors
			Enhancing the business capacity of SOEs (production, procurement of community-based economic products, distribution, and marketing), as well as collaboration with Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesMa)
		Enhancing performance support Regional Legislative Council	Improving the quality of secretariat services for the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)
		Improving the quality of village governance	Enhancing planning, budgeting, implementation and village reporting
			Strengthening the capacity of village officials
			Optimization of local authority at the village level

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
		Accelerating the achievement of village SDGs based on local authority at the village level	Enhancing cooperation among villages, local government agencies, and communities in the implementation of village SDGs
		Improving the quality of governance in sub-district	Enhancing sub-district facilitation in village and neighborhood development
		Enhancing the archiving function as a basis for accountability performance	Standardized archive management
	Enhancing the integrity and professionalism of government officials	Improvement of the supervisory system of local governments	Improvement of internal control systems in every regional apparatus
			Improving access and resolution of public complaints
		Accelerating the implementation of plans corruption eradication action plans	Development of integrity zones toward a corruption-free bureaucracy and a bureaucracy clean and efficient
		Improving the quality of civil service management based on a merit system	Fulfillment of personnel based on needs
			Improving the employee performance control system
			Improving the quality of civil service
			Improving the civil service competency development system
			Increasing civil servants' involvement in cultural transformation
	Increased accountability and financial capacity of local governments	Improvement of reporting quality Financial	Improvement of local asset inventory
			Improving financial reporting capacity in accordance with Government Accounting Standards
		Improving the quality of of local government finances	Integration of budgeting, financial management, and reporting systems
		Enhancement of local revenue capacity	Enhancement of tax and local revenue intensification and extension
	Improved services	System development	Implementation of service standards and standard operating procedures

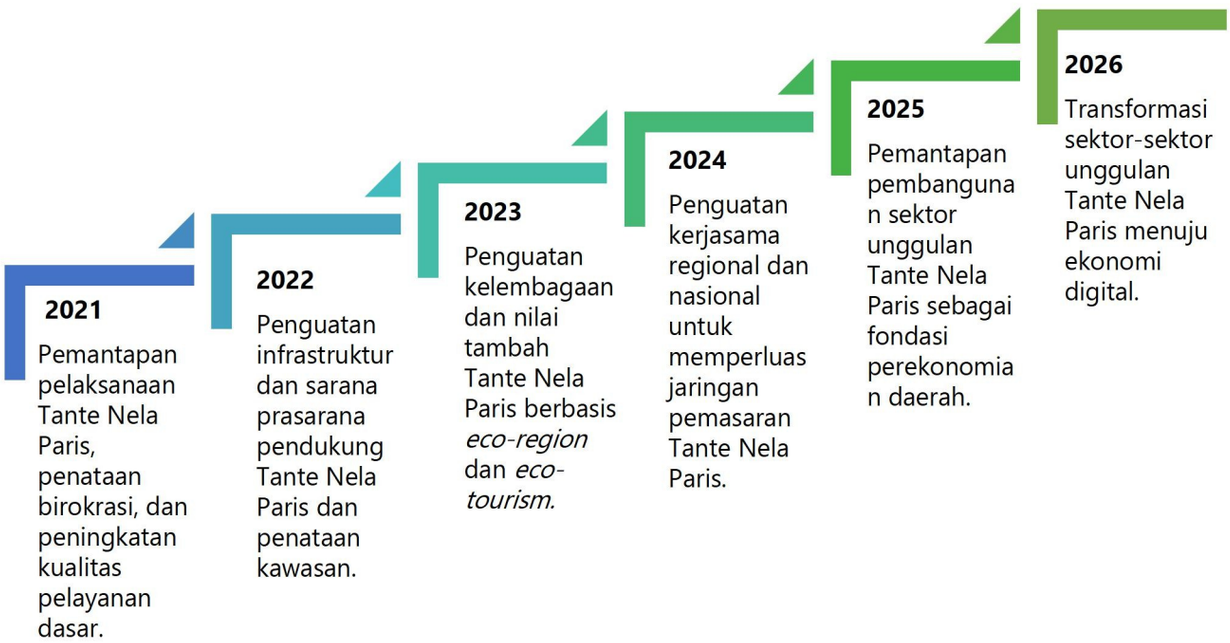
Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with Environmental Awareness			
	High-quality public services	Control and acceleration of public service quality	Strengthening coordination and accelerating the achievement of SPM
			Development and implementation of regional innovations
			Meeting needs and implementing PATEN
		Improving administrative services for civil registration and civil registration	Improving access to services for the public
			Management and updating of population data
	Increasing local government transparency based on information technology	Acceleration of SPBE implementation	Optimization of e-government applications for public services
			Integration of e-government applications for internal local government services
		Strengthening public information disclosure public	Optimization of the role of PPID and assistant PPID
			Strengthening spaces/media for public interaction with local governments
Mission 5: Strengthening Social Resilience Through Cultural Institution Transformation			
Objectives	**Targets**	**Strategy**	**Policy Direction**
Increased social empowerment of communities	Increasing the empowerment of rural communities	Optimization of village community institutions	Strengthening the role of village community institutions as agents of community empowerment community
			Strengthening the role of existing customary institutions in the village in implementing the principle of village recognition

Vision: The realization of an excellent, independent, and culturally rich Ngada community based on agriculture and environmentally conscious tourism			
		Community empowerment based on the economic and environmental potential of the village	Facilitating training and institutional support for the village economy village communities, as well as the utilization of appropriate technology
			Improving village productivity to strengthen Tante Nela Paris based on village potential
			Enhancing water conservation at the village level
		Enhancing the capacity of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and BUMDesMa in managing village potential/assets and rural area potential	Enhancing budgetary, managerial, and business/marketing processes between BUMDes, BUMDesMa, and other business entities
	Increasing empowerment of PMKS	Improvement of service coverage PMKS	Increasing social security coverage
			Improving the coverage of basic rehabilitation for persons with disabilities and children

Vision: Achieving an Excellent, Self-Reliant, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective			
			the abandoned, social outcasts, and the elderly
		Improving the availability of facilities and infrastructure for PMKS services	Improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure in shelters
		Empowerment of PMKS	Empowerment of PMKS through joint business assistance
	Increased cultural transformation	Strengthening the institutional framework for regional cultural transformation	Preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
			Development of local regulations on cultural transformation
			Revitalization and strengthening of the role of traditional institutions in transformation culture and conflict resolution
			Strengthening the mental revolution to build a productive culture
	Improving social harmony	Improving the quality of security and comfort services in the community environment	Improvement of facilities and infrastructure supporting occupational safety and health
			Enhancing the capacity of the Community Security Force
		Optimization of handling of disturbances to comfort	Improvement of firefighting and non-fire rescue quality fire
		Enhancing early warning and social cohesion	Enhancing human resource capacity for early detection
			Enhancing the role of community organizations
			Development of national values and multiculturalism

6.2. Annual Policy Direction

The RPJMD, as a medium-term planning document, must be implemented every year during the planning period. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate annual policy directions that will become the themes and priorities for development in each year as outlined in the RKPD document. Annual policy directions guide the synchronization between medium-term planning and annual planning. The formulation of annual policy directions is based on an analysis of the urgency of development issues that need to be addressed systematically and gradually, as well as in order to achieve the vision and mission of the RPJMD at the end of the development period. The following are the annual policy directions of the RPJMD



6.3. Regional Policy Direction

The determination of regional policy directions is based on social and economic factors in a region, including education, health, the number of poor people, and economic growth. Regional policy is an integrated development approach across sectors to create regional competitiveness and improve community welfare. There are several important aspects that form the basis for the formulation of

Regional policy direction in Ngada Regency. The agriculture and tourism sectors are highly potential sectors to be developed as the main economic activities. However, on the other hand, natural disasters pose a significant and diverse threat to the region. Therefore, the regional policy direction formulated for Ngada Regency is expected to accommodate these conditions, namely the concept of competitiveness and disaster resilience based on sustainable agriculture and tourism.

6.3.1. Development and Alignment of Regional Policies

Various tourism potentials in Ngada Regency have been accommodated in the Ngada Regency Tourism Development Master Plan. Additionally, in Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 on the National Tourism Master Plan 2010-2025, Bajawa and its surroundings have been designated as a National Tourism Priority Area (KPPN), which is part of the Kelimutu-Maumere National Tourism Development Zone (DPPN). Meanwhile, TWAL 17 Islands is also a priority for tourism development in East Nusa Tenggara Province, as outlined in the Provincial Spatial Planning and Land Use Plan (RZWP3K) of East Nusa Tenggara Province. The presence of Soa Airport and the Labuan Bajo-Maumere tourism route has improved accessibility to and from Ngada Regency. Accommodation and restaurants are available at several tourist sites, although there is a need to increase both the quantity and quality of these facilities to accommodate the growing number and diverse characteristics of tourists.

In the agricultural sector, land resources in Ngada Regency are currently utilized for wetland agriculture, horticulture, cash crops, bananas, cashews, cloves, nutmeg, nutmeg seeds, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and livestock farming. The development of agricultural commodities, including livestock farming, has been guided by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia's Decision No. 472/Kpts/Rc.040/6/2018 on the Location of National Agricultural Areas.

In addition to economic development, community welfare is also achieved by increasing resilience to disasters that occur in Ngada Regency, especially drought. The vision and mission of the Ngada Regency RPJP

2006-2026 does not explicitly mention resilience to disasters. However, the NTT Spatial Planning Master Plan (RTRWP) 2010-2030 includes the objective of transforming East Nusa Tenggara Province into an island and maritime province based on the integrated and sustainable development of natural and cultural resources, supported by a quality, fair, and prosperous society, while considering disaster mitigation aspects. To ensure that disaster management is accommodated and aligned with the objectives set out in the NTT RTRWP, disaster resilience must be included in the spatial planning objectives of Ngada Regency.

6.3.2. Concept of Spatial Development for Ngada Regency

The concept of competitiveness and disaster resilience based on sustainable agriculture and tourism is formulated with the principle of optimizing the utilization of natural resources while maintaining environmental sustainability and addressing various disaster threats. Based on this concept, the direction of regional development in Ngada Regency is formulated as alternative growth centers that are expected to provide services to surrounding areas.

In order to identify alternatives that align with the spatial planning objectives of Ngada Regency, a selection analysis was conducted using the Performance- Matrix (PM). This method is used to assess how well the available alternatives meet the established criteria. The following table presents the criteria used in the PM Matrix for determining the alternatives for the development of the region in Ngada Regency.

Table 6.2. Aspects and Criteria of the Performance Matrix for Selecting Alternatives for the Development of Ngada District

No	Aspect	Criteria
	Competitiveness	Ease of obtaining supporting facilities Development of regional flagship commodities
		Ease of accessing marketing facilities for commodities
No.	**Aspect**	**Criteria**
		of the area
		Improvement of equitable business opportunities in various economic sectors throughout the district
		Proximity between social service centers and the areas they served to enhance human resource capacity
		The rapid growth and development of urban areas
		Construction costs
2	**Disaster resilience**	Natural resource exploitation
		Evacuation routes
		Disaster Management Costs

an alternative

for regional development by dividing the Ngada Regency into four parts. The four parts include the northern, central, southwestern, and southeastern parts. The purpose of this division is to optimize natural resources and consider more effective and efficient natural disaster management. In addition, this alternative is expected to provide more equitable development in Ngada Regency.

The northern region consists of two sub-districts, namely Riung and Riung Barat, with a growth center in the new urban area in Riung Sub-district, specifically in Wangka Selatan Village. This center is expected to provide good access for both sub-districts. Furthermore, natural disasters such as land fires and tsunamis in the northern part are expected to be handled more quickly if the growth center is planned in that location. The growth center is also expected to optimize the potential of existing natural resources. Another reason for not developing the northern coastal area as a central service city is because the northern coastal area is very close to a protected area.

The central region consists of three districts: Soa District, Bajawa Utara District, and Wolomeze District. The growth center is planned to be located in

Soa Urban Area. The central part is expected to optimize the potential of plantations, agriculture, and livestock farming in this region. In addition, the presence of Soa Airport is expected to boost the development of Soa Urban Area. Another consideration in grouping the central region is the threat of Mount Inielika eruption and landslides, which need to be handled effectively and efficiently.

The southwestern region has a growth center in Bajawa Urban Area. This growth center is planned to serve Bajawa, Aimere, Jerebuu, and Inerie subdistricts. Meanwhile, the southeastern region has a growth center in Golewa Urban Area, which serves Golewa, Golewa Barat, and Golewa Selatan subdistricts. The selection of these growth center locations is based on their central location. Disaster mitigation efforts in these areas are also considered more effective and efficient if the service centers are located in the urban areas.

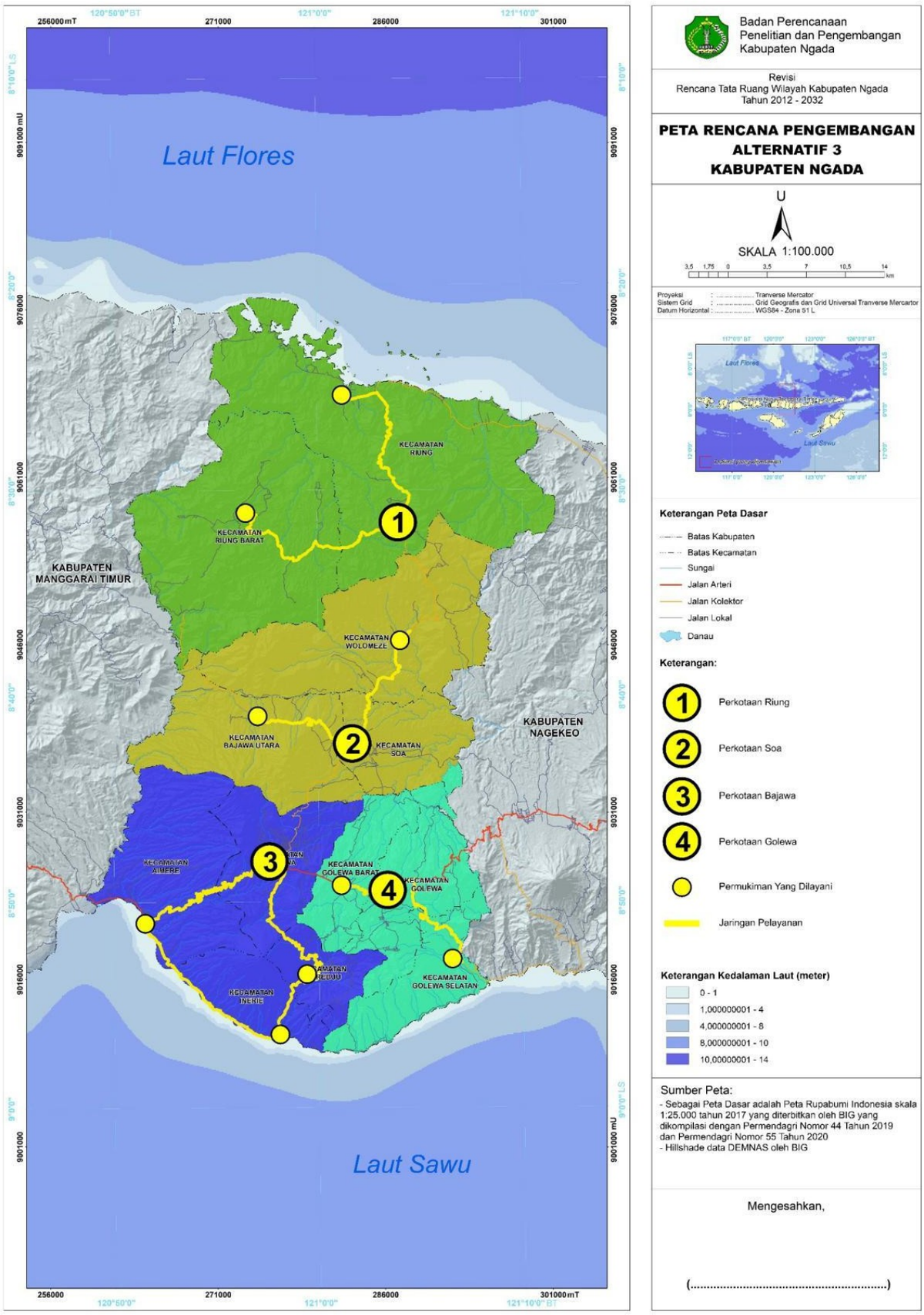


Figure 6.1. Map of the Regional Development Plan for Ngada District

6.3.3. Ngada District Central Service System Plan

The urban system is formed by organizing the hierarchy of existing cities in an efficient manner, with interconnections between cities. Cities with a higher hierarchy will be larger and have a greater influence than cities with a lower hierarchy. The determination of the hierarchical position of a city as a center of activity or service center is inseparable from the completeness and quality of the service facilities it has, including its strategic potential and accessibility compared to other cities in the district.

Each urban area has a specific service coverage area corresponding to the functions of the urban area in question. The determination of Regional Activity Centers (PKW), Sub-district Service Centers (PPK), and Neighborhood Service Centers (PPL) is made according to the level of urban services and the functions that each must fulfill.

service system in Ngada District is presented in the following table.

Table 6.3. Central Service System Plan in Ngada District

Urban Center System Urban	Name of Center Services	Location Boundaries	*Hinterland*
PKW	Urban Bajawa	All villages in Bajawa District and part of Golewa District (Turekisa, Mangulewa, Sobo)	• Bajawa, Aimere, Inerie, Jerebuu • Entire Ngada Regency • Districts surrounding Ngada
PPK	Golewa Urban Area	Mataloko, Ekoroka, Malanuza, Todabelu, Waeia	Golewa District, South Golewa, West Golewa.
	Golewa South	Were II	Golewa Selatan Subdistrict
	West Golewa	Rakalaba, Mangulewa, Turekisa	Golewa Barat Subdistrict
	Jerebuu	Watumanu	Jerebuu Subdistrict
	Aimere	Aimere, East Aimere, Foa	Aimere District
	Inerie	Waebela, Legeriwu	Inerie District
	North Bajawa	Watukapu	Bajawa Utara Subdistrict
	Wolomeze	Denatana, East Denatana, Wue	Wolomeze Subdistrict
Central System Urban	**Central Name Services**	**Location Boundaries**	***Hinterland***
	Riung	Central Fort, Nangamese	Riung Subdistrict
	West Riung	Wolomeze, Ria	Riung Barat Subdistrict

	Soa	Waepana, Seso, Libunio, Masu, Ngabheo, Piga, Piga I, Masukedhi, Tarawaja, Tarawali, Loa	Soa Subdistrict
	New urban area	South Wangka	Riung and Riung Barat Subdistricts
	New urban area	Lengkosambi, North Lengkosami	Riung District, eastern part
	New urban area	Uluwae	North Bajawa and South Riung Barat subdistricts
PPL		All village centers that are able to provide transportation services village	The relevant village and neighboring villages

With the establishment of these hierarchical service centers, it is hoped that efficiency in service delivery to the community and in the production of regional products will be achieved, ultimately leading to improved welfare for the people of Ngada District. The regional development plan and the system of service centers are then divided into four development phases in accordance with the timeframe of the Ngada District RTRW until 2040. Each phase is broken down into five-year development targets. The first phase, from 2021 to 2025, is planned to have the following targets:

- Strengthening the role of Bajawa as the district capital and as a PKW
- Strengthening all sub-district capitals as PPK that function as sub-district growth centers
- Establishing new growth centers as PPKs that will be directed as sub-district growth centers in the event of sub-district expansion

- Development of land transportation and other infrastructure to support the development of urban systems in providing services to their hinterland areas
- Improving accessibility for isolated and underdeveloped areas, especially those with potential as centers for agricultural and fisheries production
- Coordinating the management of protected areas, namely protected forests, nature reserves, and other areas that affect water availability and the conservation of flora and fauna
- Increasing the availability of technically irrigated agricultural land
- Formation of clusters of leading agricultural products as the foundation for leading agriculture
- Developing premium tourism
- Development of disaster response infrastructure
- Development of strategic areas

The development of the Bajawa Urban Area is focused on the following aspects:

- Making Bajawa City a showcase and center of economic activity in Ngada Regency through the improvement of public service infrastructure, the provision of clean water, the optimization of Bobou Market and the former Inpres Market, the reorganization of the terminal, environmental management, and all other public infrastructure.
- Empowering urban communities to increase economic activities that impact income growth for residents in Bajawa City.

6.3.4. Regional Development Direction and Land Use

The direction of regional development and spatial utilization plans contained in the Ngada Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW) are then translated into the strategic programs of the Regent, namely Tante Nela Paris (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism). This Strategic Development Program is closely aligned with the deeply ingrained values and cultural expressions of the Ngada community, namely the philosophy [redacted]his philosophy reflects the Ngada people's approach to achieving prosperity and well-being. The culture of the Ngada community

is not merely subsistence-based but also productive, with the ability to process and manage local commodities/potential. This aligns with the vision of the Ngada District Government ( ) as outlined in the Ngada District Development Plan ( ) for the period 2014-2020 ( ) and the Ngada District Development Plan ( ) for the period 2021-2026 ( ) with the vision of the Ngada District Government ( ) for the period 2014-2026 ( ) as follows:

"Achieving an Excellent, Independent, and Culturally Rich Ngada Community Based on Agriculture and Tourism with an Environmental Perspective". Guidelines regarding the hierarchy and spatial utilization of each sub-district in Ngada Regency are presented in the following table.

Table 6.4. Guidelines and Utilization of Districts in Ngada Regency

District	Guidelines	Utilization	Other Functions	RDTR
Aimere	PPK	As a supporting area for Inerie Subdistrict **With activities** **Main:** sea transportation, fishing, and agriculture **Supporting functions:** agritourism, agroindustry, agriculture, and livestock farming		
Jerebuu	PPK	Development agricultural activities	Area Small-scale livestock farming	
Inerie	PPK	Development of agricultural activities and fishing	Small-scale livestock farming area	
Bajawa	PKWp	Development of the Bajawa urban area, **With activities** **:** trade services, offices, government administration. **Supporting functions:** tourism, education, health, agrotourism, agroindustry, and cultural tourism	- Transmigration development: Bajawa Integrated Self-Reliant City. - Small-scale livestock farming area	The Bajawa City RDTR includes the development of the Bajawa BWP as the administrative center of Ngada District, agropolitan development, tourism, and service trade to drive the economy. BWP Bajawa
Golewa	PPK	As a supporting area for the sub-districts of Golewa Selatan, Golewa West, and Bajawa City.	Small-scale livestock farming area	

Sub-district	Guidelines	Utilization	Other functions	RDTR
		With main activities: agropolitan, maritime transportation, and industry. **Supporting activities:** service trade, agrotourism, cultural tourism, agrotourism, cultural tourism, agroindustry, and fisheries		
South Golewa	PPK	Development agricultural and fishing activities	Small-scale livestock farming area	
Golewa West	PPK	Development Agricultural activities	Area Small-scale livestock farming	
North Bajawa	PPK	Development agricultural activities	Area Small-scale livestock farming	
Soa	PPK	**As a National Priority Rural Area (KPPN)**, which covering 14 villages. Supporting area for Bajawa Utara Sub-district and Wolomeze Sub-district The development of the Soa urban area includes air transportation and agriculture. **Supporting functions:** service trade, education, health, agrotourism, agroindustry rice, and tourism	- Research center and museum of ancient elephants and humans. - Small-scale livestock farming area	
Riung	PPK	As a supporting area for Riung Barat and Wolomeze sub-districts. **With activities** **:** tourism, fishing. **Supporting activities:** hotel services, trade and services, handicraft industry, agrotourism, and livestock	- Development of the TWAL Riung 17 Islands Marine Nature Tourism Park. - Small-scale livestock farming area	
Riung Barat	PPK	Development agricultural activities	Development area	

Subdistrict	Guidance	Utilization	Other Functions	RDTR
			Large-scale livestock farming ruminants	
Wolomeze	PPK	Development of agricultural activities	- Development of the Biosolar Kemiri Sunan Agro-Industrial Zone. - Large-scale livestock farming area.	

The food crop area consists of irrigated land, non-irrigated land, and agricultural reserve land, which are further defined by the Ngada Regency Regulation. The food crop cultivation area in Ngada Regency covers 6,783.36 hectares, spread across all districts. Meanwhile, the horticultural area spans 15,284 hectares, also distributed across all districts. The development of horticultural agriculture is also highly prioritized due to the relatively high demand for vegetables and fruits both within and outside the Ngada Regency.

The plantation areas in Ngada Regency are generally agricultural lands for annual crops as the main crops, managed with simple technological inputs and adhering to principles of soil and water conservation. Based on ownership, plantations in Ngada Regency are categorized into community plantations owned and managed by the community; private plantations owned and managed by private companies; and government plantations owned and managed by government-owned companies. The plantation area in Ngada Regency spans 5,437.21 hectares, spread across all districts in Ngada Regency.

In other sectors, livestock farming is one of the components of the dryland farming system. The integration of livestock farming into farming practices can encourage the use of land that conserves soil, the planting of grasses, and the cultivation of perennial crops.

As a source of livestock feed, it also serves as a soil enhancer. The livestock sector will not only provide an additional income source for farmers and meet domestic meat consumption needs but also fulfill the demand for manure fertilizer. In line with its potential, the livestock development plan for Ngada Regency focuses on cattle and goat farming, utilizing grassland areas for grazing development. The large livestock area in Ngada Regency covers an area of 23,579.92 hectares, located in Riung Barat and Wolomeze sub-districts, while small livestock areas are planned throughout all sub-districts in Ngada Regency, with livestock raised directly by the community on vacant land in gardens.

In the fisheries sector, the designated fishing areas in Bajawa Regency are located in the coastal waters of Golewa Selatan Sub-district, Aimere Sub-district, Inerie Sub-district, and Riung Sub-district, in accordance with the RZWP3K. Fish processing, particularly of marine fish, is currently one of the main livelihoods for communities in these coastal areas.

In the tourism sector, Ngada Regency is included in Cluster II of West Flores, which covers the regencies of West Manggarai, Manggarai, East Manggarai, Ngada, and Nagekeo. The development concept is based on the charm of the islands, with Komodo dragons as a distinctive feature and the culture and heritage of the local community. Tourism is an important sub-sector for introducing the cultural heritage of Ngada Regency to a wider audience at the national and international levels. The diverse tourism potential in Ngada Regency will be developed and planned based on its tourist attractions.

6.4. Regional Development Program

Regional development programs are strategic regional programs implemented by regional government agencies. The formulation of regional development programs is based on efforts to achieve objectives and targets, as well as on the selected strategic framework. Regional development programs ensure integration between priority programs and efforts to achieve development objectives and targets. The following are the regional development programs of Ngada Regency:

Table 6.5. Regional Development Programs with Indicative Allocations for Ngada Regency 2021-2026

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Mission 1: Developing the Local Economy Based on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism While Considering Environmental Sustainability																	
Objective Improving the quality of economic growth of the economy	Economic Growth Rate	0.04	4.79		4.91		5.03		5.18		5.44		5.71		5.71		
Target: Increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy	Contribution of the agricultural sector to GRDP	34.2	34.62		34		35.32		35.85		36.39		36.93		36.93		
Regional Development Program:																	
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of trained farmers (food crops)	10	15	7,100,000	20	7,100,000	30	7,100,000	40	7,100,000	50	7,100,000.000	60	7,100,000	60	42,600,000	**Agriculture**
	Percentage of farmer groups applying oriented	0	7	1,680,000	14	1,680,000	22	1,680,000	29	1,680,000	36	1,680,000.000	43	1,680,000	43	10,080,000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Agribusiness																
Program for the Provision and Development of Agricultural Infrastructure	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (crops food)	2	10	2,500,000	22	2,500,000	38	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	80	2,500,000.000	100	2,500,000	100	15,000,000	
	Percentage of tertiary and rural irrigation networks that in good condition	na	90.0	5,450,000	92.5	5,450,000	95.0	5,450.000	97.5	5,450,000	98.5	5,450,000.000	100.0	5,450,000	100.0	32,700,000	
	Area of idle land converted into agricultural land agricultural	0	50	50,000	1	500.000	15	500.000	20	500.000	2	5000	30	500,0000	300	3,0000	
	Area of sustainable food land zoning	13,578	13,778	1,500,000	13,978	1,500,000	14,278	1,500,000	14,378	1,500,000	14,478	1,500,000.000	14,578	1,500.000	14,578	9,000.00	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmers able to apply Science and Technology	Na	13.5	10000	15.00	10.50.0	16.50	10.50.0.0	18.00	10.50.0.0	20.00	10.500	20	10,500.0	20.00	63,000,000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of agricultural production facilities that in good condition	60	65	2,000	70	2,000,000	75	2,000	80	2,000	85	2,000,000.000	85	2,000	85	12,000,000	
Disaster Control and Mitigation Program Agriculture	Percentage of agricultural area not affected by pests and diseases	Na	80	1,000	85	1,050,000	90	1,050,000	95	1,050,000	99	1,050,000.000	1	1,050,000	100	6,300 0	
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of trained plantation farmers who have been trained	9.20	9.84	2,500,000	10.5	2,500,000	11.3	2,500,000	12.06	2,500,000	12.86	2,500,000.000	13.66	2,500 0	13.66	15,000,000	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (crops plantation crops)	90 people	13	2,500,000	40	2,500,000	60	2,500,000	80	2,500,000	90	2,500,000.000	100	2,500 0	100	15,000,000	
	Area of new plantations for commodities plantation (ha)	709	82	2,800,000	939	2,800,000	1054	2,800,000	1169	2,800,000	1284	2,800,000.000	1399	2,800 0	1399	16,800,000	
Program for the provision and development of of agricultural infrastructure	Percentage increase in availability of high-quality seeds	Na	90	3,500,000	90	3,500,000	90	3,500,000	90	3,500,000	90	3,500,000.000	90	3,500 0	90	21,000,000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional agencies that handle matters related to
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	(Plantation)																
Disaster Control and Mitigation Program agriculture	Percentage of plantation area not affected by pests and diseases	Na	80	1,000	85	1,050,000	90	1,050,000	95	1,050,000	100	1,050,000.000	100	1,050,000	100	6,300	
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage increase in trained farmers	a, Artificial Inseminat ion Officer: 20 b, PKB Officers: 22 c, ATR Officers: 18 Pers	10	200	12	310.000	14	490.000	16	330.000	18	355,000.00	20	355,000	20	2,120 00	**Agriculture**
	Percentage of livestock farmers applying livestock farming methods oriented toward agribusiness	15 group k	0	0	9.2	1,713,000	12	1,396 800.0	14	1,531. 480. 00	17	1,117,128 .000	20	1,117,128,000	20	10,055 536.0 0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of livestock farmer groups managed in accordance with SOP	15 Group k	0	0	20	52.500.000	40	52.500.00	60	55.00	80	58,0000	100	58,0000	100	326.00	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of livestock farmers receiving assistance capital	0	2	500	4	55.000	6	60.500.00	8	65.550.00	10	73,205.000	10	73,205.000	10	377.460	
	Percentage of livestock farmers with access to adequate water/ sufficient	152 group k	0	0	2	705.000	4	1,310 500.0	6	765.550 0	8	1,598,205 .000	10	1,598.205,000	10	9,527.460,000	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of livestock farmers implementing Production Technology	15 Group k	5	950.00.00	10	950.000	15	600.000	25	600.000	40	500,000.00	40	500,0000	40	4,1000	
	Percentage of livestock farmers who have adequate feed/ sufficient	152 Group k	20	125.000.00	40	150.000	60	175.000	80	200.000	100	250,000.00	100	250,0000	100	1,1500	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage increase in availability high-quality seeds	15,000 heads	40	2800	40	550.000	50	820.000	60	1,090.000	70	1,360,000.000	80	1,360	80	5,460	
Agricultural Business Licensing Program	Percentage of registered livestock feed stores	10 stores	0	250	10	260.00	20	270	30	280.00	40	30,000	50	30,000	50	166.00	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Livestock birth rate	Cattle, pigs, buffalo and poultry raised	100%	950000	100	1,200,000	100	1,450,000	1	1,700,000	100	1,950,000.000	100	1,950.000	100	9,200.0	
Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Control Program	Livestock mortality rate	6% of Livestock Population	6	3,110,000	6	3,222.500.0	5	3,336,000	4	3,450.600.0	3	3,566,410.000	2	3,566.410	2	20,251,920.00	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology post-harvest	20	30	1,000	35	1,500,000	40	1,500,000	45	1,500,000.0	50	1,500,000.000	50	1,500	50	9,000	**Agriculture**

Mission/ Objectives/ Targets/ Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	(horticulture)																
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and post-harvest handling assistance (horticulture)	na	0	0	2	2,000	4	2,000	6	2,000	8	2,000,000.000	10	2,0000	10	10,000	
Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (plantations)	20	30	2,000	35	2,000	40	2,000	45	2,000.000.0	50	2,000,000.000	50	2,0000	50	12,000	
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (plantations)	na	0	0	2	1,5000 00	4	1,5000 00	6	1,50000 0	8	1,500,000.000	10	1,5000	10	7,5000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of livestock farmer groups implementing standardization ASUH	0	0	1,200,000	3	627,000	4	766.400:000	5	884.900	6	513,000.00	7	513,000.0	7	4,504.300	**Livestock**
Water Resources Management Program (WRMP)	Percentage of irrigation networks in good condition	43.54	43.54	3,500,000	45.94	3,850,000	48.34	4,235.000	50.74	4,658.5000	52.34	5,124,350.000	55.54	5,636.785,000	55.54	27,004 635.000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**
Objective: Increasing the contribution of the fisheries sector to the economy	Contribution of the fisheries sector to the GRDP	34.2	34.62		34.97		35.32		35.85		36.39		36.93		36.93		
Regional Development Program:																	
Aquaculture Management Program	Percentage increase in availability of seeds	0	0	1,110,000	1	910.000	3	1,430.000	5	1,950,000	8	2,470,000.000	10	2,4700	10	7,8700	**Marine and Fisheries**
	Percentage increase in availability of development media seed	0	0	5,000,000	1	1,200,000	3	600.000	5	204.000	8	204.00	10	204,000.0	10	7,208.0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of fisheries groups with adequate fish feed	0	5	1,188,000	25	495.000	35	693.000	55	1,089,000	67	1,326,600.000	69	1,326,600	69	4,791.60	
	Percentage of groups using fish farming technology fish farming	1	5	487.500.000	15	300.000	25	312.500	55	900.000	56	712.500.00	58	712,500.0	58	2,712.50	
	Percentage of fisheries groups using agribusiness-oriented cultivation methods agribusiness	3	1	100	15	1,500,000	25	2,500,000	5	5,500,000	56	5,600,000.000	58	5,600	58	16,100,000	
	Percentage of fish farmers who trained	0	0	175.000	1	525.000	5	875.000	10	1,225,000	17	2,275,000.000	19	2,275,000	19	5,075	
	Percentage increase in aquaculture land area (ponds)	1	1	1,202,000	2	2,029.500.0	5	2,759.500.0	10	3,392,000	17	4,092,000.000	19	4,092,000	19	13,475.000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Fisheries Management Program	Percentage increase in the availability of fishing gear capture	2	6	3,550,000	8	7,980,000	11	5,945.000	15	6,735.000	17	8,160,000.000	19	8,160,000	19	32,370.000	
	Percentage of trained fishermen	2	2	900	3	350.000	8	500.000	16	675.000	25	875,000.00	27	875,000.0	27	3,300 00	
	Percentage of fishermen who received capital assistance capital	2	2	7500 0	6	175.000	13	225.000 00.000	22	325.000 00.000	35	575,000.00	3	575,000.0	37	2,050 0	
	Percentage of fishermen using fishing methods oriented toward business	4	1	2,210 00	15	1,710 00	25	2,021.00	55	540.00	56	780,000.00	58	780,000.0	58	7,261.00	
Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program	Percentage of fishing areas free from the	1	6	540.000	13	630.000	22	810.000	34	1,080 000	49	1,350,000.000	51	1,350 0	51	4,410.00	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for Handling
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	fish poison and electric shock																
Program for Processing and Marketing of Fisheries Products	Percentage increase in the availability of quality assurance facilities quality	1	1	2,660 0 0	3	2,160 0 0	6	2,471. 0 0	9	990.0 0 0	12	1,230,000 .000	14	1,230,00 0	14	9,511.0 0	
	Percentage of fishery products that do not contain harmful chemicals hazardous	0	20	75 0	40	75.00 0.00	60	75 0.00	80	75 0	100	75,000 0	10	75,000 0	100	375 0	
Target: Increased implementation of planting of capital	Percentage increase in the realization of PMDN	0.84			2.37		3.17		4.02		4		4.94		4.94		
	Percentage increase in FDI realization	0.5			0.5		0.56		0.58		0.61		0.64		0.64		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for Controlling the Implementation of Investment	Level of ease of investment licensing	N/A	N/A	-	0.8	456.300	1.54	474.601.930	2.37	522.062.13	4.02	574.268.335	4.89	631,695.168	4.89	2,634.083,856	**Capital Investment**
Investment Promotion Program	Percentage of direct investment promotion that followed up	N/A	N/A	-	2	1,160 462.0	40	1,277.000	60	1,404.200 00	80	1,544,575 .000	100	1,699.000	100	7,085.237,000	
Investment Climate Development Program	Percentage increase in identified investment potential	N/A	N/A	-	20.84	6400	32.08	704.000	35.29	774.400	38.83	851.840.00	42.70	937,024.0	42.70	3,907.264,000	
Investment Services Program	Percentage of permits and non-permits issued on time and in accordance with SOP	N/A	60	3500	70	381.500	80	419.650.000	90	409.800.000	100	481.150	100	481.150.0	100	2,042.100	
Target: Increasing the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy	Contribution of the tourism sector to GRDP	0.42			0		0		0.88		0.99		1.12		1.12		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Destination Attractiveness Improvement Program tourism	Percentage increase in tourist destinations that developed	25	25	100 0 0	40	7,902 0 0	55	7,850 0 0	7	7,700 0 0	85	7,700,000 .000	10	9,300.00 0	100	36,452. 0 0	Tourism
Tourism Marketing Program	Percentage of successful tourism destination marketing Successful	10	10	-	2	1,600 0 0	46	1,600 0 0	64	1,600 0 0	82	1,600,000 .000	1	1,600 0	100	8,000 0	
Tourism and Creative Economy Development Program	Percentage increase in tourism development cooperation that established	30	30	-	44	6,450. 0 0	58	2,175. 0 0	72	1,450 0 0	86	1,450,000 .000	1	1,450,00 0	100	12,250 0 0	
	Percentage increase in creative economy actors whose of their revenue	25	25	-	40	875 0 0	55	775.0 0 0	70	775.0 0 0	85	775.0 0	10	775,000. 0	100	3,975. 0	
Target: Increasing the contribution of the trade sector to the economy	Contribution of the trade sector to the GRDP	7.5			7.9		7.9		8.1		8.1		8.44		8.44		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for the use and marketing of domestic products	Percentage of merchant groups implementing the marketing mix method (4Ps)	na	na	-	6	500.000	18	500.000	35	500.000	65	500,000.00	100	500,000	100	2,500 00	**Trade**
Distribution Infrastructure Improvement Program Trade	Percentage of traditional markets with in good condition	47	na	-	53	3,000	63	4,000 00	70	4,000	83	5,000,000 .000	100	5,000	100	21,000 00	
Target: Increasing the contribution of the industrial sector to the economy	Contribution of the industrial sector to the GRDP	1.43			1.5		1.55		1.59		1.63		1.71		1.71		
Regional Development Program:																	
Industrial Planning and Development Program (Priority for this program is also given to national bamboo projects national bamboo projects)	Percentage of trained IKM actors	90 SMEs	Na	-	16	350.000	18	350.000	20	350.000	22	350,000.00	24	350,000	24	1,750 00	Industry
	Level of smoothness of raw material availability production	75	na	-	75	540.000	80	540.000	85	540.000	90	540.00	100	540,000	100	2,700	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
in Ngada)	Percentage of SMEs receiving capital assistance capital	90 SMEs	na	-	4	120.000	12	120.000	19	120.000	27	120.000	38	120,0000	38	6000	
	Percentage of SMEs using appropriate technology for	415 SMEs	na	-	17	80000	18	800.000	20	800.000	22	800,000.00	23	800,000.0	23	4,0000	
	Percentage of SMEs implementing industry-oriented business methods business	1563 SMEs	1563 SMEs	-	3	15000	4	150.000	5	150.000	6	150,000.00	8	150,0000	8	7500	
Objective: Improving the quality of economic growth of the economy	Inflation rate	1.84			1.84		1.84		1.84		1.84		1.84		1.84		
Target: Increased price stability goods and services	Consumer Price Index	106.28			110.23		112.26		114.32		116.42		118.57		118.57		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for Stabilizing Prices of Essential Commodities and Important Goods	Percentage increase in the stability of the availability of basic commodities and essential goods	64	na	-	71	850 0	79	850.0 0 0	86	850.0 0 0	93	850.0 0	100	850,000 0	100	4,250 00	**Trade**
Consumer Standardization and Protection Program	Percentage decrease in trade dispute cases	Na	-	-	50	1,110, 000. 0	40	500.0 0 0	30	500.0 0 0	20	500,000.0 0	10	200,000 0	10	2,810 0	
Target: Improving food security food	Food security index	78.24			79.2		79.74		80.24		80.74		81.55		81.55		
Regional Development Program:																	
Food Diversification and Resilience Enhancement Program community	Percentage increase in food reserve stocks	1	1	200 0 0	1	250.0 0 0	2	300.0 0 0	3	350.0 0 0	4	400,000.0 0	5	400,000 0	5	1,500 00	**Food**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional Government Agencies Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Economic Resource Management Program for food sovereignty and independence Food	Percentage increase in the availability of food storage facilities and supporting infrastructure supporting infrastructure	22	22	0	46	1,900 0 0	60	1,900 0 0	73	1,900 0 0	86.67	2,000,000 .000	10	2,000 0	10	5,300 0	
Program for Enhancing Food Diversification and Resilience among Communities	Percentage of food distribution institutions that are developing well (according to development stages) development)	16	16	50 0 0	16	375.0 0 0	32	525.0 00.00 0	48	525.0 00.00 0	64	525.0 0	1	525,000. 0	100	2,450 0	
	Percentage of active farmer stores	NA	na	0	20	40 0 0	40	400.0 0 0	60	400.0 0 0	80	400 0	1	400,000 0	100	2,000 0	
	Percentage increase in diversification and processing of non-rice food products	8	8	0	12.5	1,100 0 0	25	1,100, 000. 0	5	1,100 0 0	75	1,100,000 .000	1	1,100 0	10	5,500 0	
Food Safety Monitoring Program	Percentage reduction in the use of chemical pesticides beyond the threshold limit for food products	100	10	0	100	40 0 0	10	400.0 0 0	10	450.0 0 0	10	450,000.0 0	10	450,000 0	100	2,150 0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for Handling the Issue
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Food Security Management Program Food	Percentage reduction in vulnerable areas food	49	49.67	0	60.2	1,250,000	73.51	1,250,000	80.13	1,250,000	86.75	1,250,000,000	1	1,250	100	6,000	
Objective: Improving the distribution of of welfare	Gini Index	0.326			0.316		0.312		0.305		0.299		0.292		0.292		
Target: Increasing the contribution of the cooperative and small and medium-sized enterprise sector to the economy	Percentage of cooperatives whose net income increased	0			1.05		1.1		1.18		1.27		1.36		1.36		
	Percentage increase in small businesses to medium	5.6			6		6.3		6		6.7		6.9		6.9		
Regional Development Program:																	
Empowerment and Protection Program Cooperatives	Percentage of cooperatives with improved management quality management	50 Cooperatives	0	0	8	450,000	16	450,000	24	650,000	58	655,000	68	675,000	68	2,880	**Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for Empowering Medium-Sized Businesses, Small Businesses, and Micro Business	Percentage of certified small business products	5	5	-	24	2000	24	275.000	24	300.000	24	325.00	24	350,0000	24	1,50000	
SME Development Program	Percentage increase in capacity of SME production	17	17	-	27	8500	37	950.000	47	1,00000	57	1,050,000.000	67	950,0000	67	4,8000	
	Percentage increase in marketing capacity SME products	5	5	-	9	2500	13	250.000	17	25,000 0.00	21	250,000.0	24	250,0000	24	1,2500	
Objective: Reducing of poverty	Poverty rate	12.51	11.34		11.14		10.71		10.51		10.33		9.54		9.54		
Target: Improved well-being of farmers	Farmers' Exchange Rate	106.26	110.19		111.82		113.44		115.07		116.70		118.33		118.33		
Regional Development Program:																	
Industrial Planning and Development Program	Percentage of SMEs/farmer groups developing processed agricultural products agricultural products	192 SMEs	-	-	12	2,2000	16	2,2000	20	2,2000	22	2,200,000.000	25	2,2000	25	11,000	**Industry**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of processed agricultural products that certified by SNI	N/A	N/A	-	8	1000	12	1000	19	1000	27	1000	35	1000000	35	500	
Domestic Product Utilization and Marketing Program	Percentage of farmer groups implementing the marketing mix method (4Ps)	N/A	-	-	20	6000	40	6000	60	6000	80	6000	100	6000000	100	3,000	**Trade**
Target: Improving the well-being of fishermen	Fishermen's exchange rate	27.6			49.82		59.79		71.75		86.1		103.32		103.32		
Regional Development Program:																	
Industrial Planning and Development Program	Percentage of IKM/fish farming groups/fishing groups developing processed products from agricultural products	na	-	-	14.29	2500	20	2500	25.71	2500	31.43	250,000.00	37.15	250,000	37.15	1,250	**Industry**
	Percentage of processed fishery products that	na	-	-	20	100.00	40	1000	60	1000	80	1000	100	1000000	100	5000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional Government Agencies Handling Matters
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Certified by SNI																
Program for the Use and Marketing of Domestic Products	Percentage of fishing communities implementing the marketing mix method (4Ps)	na	na	-	20	500	40	500.000	60	500.000	80	500.00	100	500,000.0	100	2,500	**Trade**
Objective: Improving environmental quality of	Environmental Quality Index	68.25	68.25	-	68.29		68.30		68.36		68.38		68.41		68.41		
Target: Improvement in air quality	Air Quality Index	85.07	85.07		84.65		84.25		83.95		83.50		83.10		83.10		
Regional Development Program																	
Road Traffic and Transportation Management Program (LLAJ)	Percentage of motor vehicles passing emissions tests	0	0	-	0	130.00.000	100	370.000	100	450.000	100	450,000.00	100	450,000.0	100	1,850 00	**Transportation**
Pollution Control Program and / or damage of the environment	Percentage of land fire cases handled	NA	8.1	400	16.20	440.000	24.30	484.000	32.40	532.400	40.50	585.640.00	42	585,640.0	40	2,442.0 40,000	**Environment**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Improvement in water quality	Water Quality Index	50	50		51		51.5		52		52.5		53		53		
Regional Development Program:																	
Pollution Control Program and / or environmental damage	Percentage of companies that manage waste in accordance with applicable regulations applicable regulations	55	60	550	65	605.000	70	665.500	75	732.050.00	80	805.255.00	85	805.255.0	85	3,357.805,000	**Environmental**
	Percentage of monitored water sources	na	4.0	750	8	80.000	12	85.000	16	90.000	20	95,0000	24	95,0000	24	425.00	
	Percentage of water sources that rehabilitated	9.9	9.9	0	11.9	160000	13.9	170.000	15.9	180.000	17.9	190,000.00	19.9	190,0000	19.9	8900	
Environmental Permit and Environmental Protection and Management Permit Supervision and Development Program Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH)	Percentage of business entities and/or activities compliant with environmental permits, PPLH permits, and LH permits	75	75	1000	79	110.000	86	120.000:000	90	1300 0	95	140.00	100	140,0000	100	7400	**Environment**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Improving the quality of land cover land	Land Cover Quality Index	69,320	69.320		69.321		69,322		69,323		69,324		69,325		69,325		
Regional Development Program:																	
Biodiversity Management Program (KEHATI)	Percentage increase in green open space area	548 Ha	0.12	3000	0.18	330.000	0.20	363.000	0.24	399.300	0.29	439.230.000	0.35	439,230.0	0.27	1,831.530,000	**Environmental**
	Percentage of RTH in good condition good	1.40	1.40	2,400000	1.60	2,640.000	1.64	2,904.000	1.71	3,194.400.0	1.77	3,513,840.000	1.84	3,513,840	1.84	18,166080.000	
	Critical land area rehabilitated	56.7 ha	0	0	66.7 ha	1000 0	76.7 ha	110.000	86.7 ha	121.000	96.7	133.100.00	106.7 ha	146,410.0	106.7 ha	610.510	
Target: Reduction in of waste volume	Percentage of waste volume managed	18.63	18.6		19		20		21		22		23		23		
Regional Development Program:																	
Waste Management Program	Percentage of waste management facilities in good condition	58	60	428000	62	3,500 0 0	64.00	3,500,000.0	65.50	3,500 0 0	66.70	3,850,000.000	67.70	4,235,000	67.70	19,013 0 0	**Environmental**
	Percentage of waste at landfills managed using *sanitary* methods *landfill*	16.60	16	1,4860	16.6	3,850.000	16.60	4,235.000	100	4,658 500 0	100	5,124,350.000	100	5,124.350	100	23,948 836.400	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of waste management groups implementing 3R method	0	0	0	20	300	40	330.000	60	363.000	80	399.300	100	439,230.0	100	1,831530,000	
Mission 2: Improving the Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources																	
Objective: To improve the quality and competitiveness of human resources human resources	**Indicators:** Life expectancy	68	68.44		68.84		69.24		69.64		70.04		70.44		70.44		
	Human Development Index	67.88	68.8		69.3		69.7		70.1		70.6		71.1		71.1		
Target: Improving the level of health of the community	**Target indicators:** Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0	102/100 KH		102/100.000 KH		102/100.000 KH		102/100.000 KH		102/100.000 KH		102/100000 KH		102/100 KH		
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	10.69/100	34 0		34/1000KH		34/1000KH		34/1000KH		34/1000KH		34/1000 KH		34/100KH		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	10.69/100KH	34/100KH		34/100KH		34/100KH		34/100KH		34/100KH		34/100KH		34/100KH		
	Stunting rate	15	14.36		13.02		11.68		10.34		9.0		9.0		9.0		
	Morbidity rate	7.23	6.78		6.33		5.88		5.43		5.0		5		5		
Regional Development Program																	
Individual Health Care and Community Health Care Program Community	Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternal health services	62	10	52.38,503356	100	159.16:00 p.m.1,250	100	167.185.81,375	100	183.904.381,513	100	202.294.819,664	100	222,524.301,630	100	987.415,808.78	**Health**
	Percentage of mothers giving birth who receive delivery	61.31	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of newborns receiving newborn health services newborn	61.96	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Coverage infant care services in accordance with standards	89	100		10		100		100		100		100		100		
	Coverage of malnourished toddlers receiving treatment	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of NCD and PM patients receiving appropriate services standards	56.82	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of citizens aged 60 and above who received health screening in accordance with standards	71.79	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Community Referral Service Coverage	0.11	0		0.13		0.14		0		0.16		0.17		0.18		
	Percentage of population aged Education	72.57	10		10		100		100		100		100		100		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional Government Agencies Handling Basic Services
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	that receive services Health																
	Percentage of the productive-age population receiving health services health	61.62	10		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of elderly people receiving health services health	71.79	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of the population with severe mental disorders who receive services health	74	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of hospital facilities and infrastructure that meet standards	NA	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Pharmaceutical, Medical Device, and Food Supply Program Beverages	Percentage of pharmaceutical supply adequacy	94	95	96.74,700	96.62	150.241.00	97.75	210.265.100	98.88	231.291.610	100	254.420.771	100	279,862.848	100	1,222.786,020	
Community Empowerment Program in the Field of Health	Percentage of households practicing PHBS	24.29	26	14.21,4088	27.43	3,190.701.120	30.57	3,885466.032	33.71	4,274.012.635	36.85	4,701.413.899	40	5,171.555,289	40	35,504557.775	
Health Human Resources Capacity Building Program	Ratio of medical and paramedical staff per unit population	0.67	0.68		0.69	7,471686.200	0.70	7,471686.200	0.71	8,218.854.820	0.72	9,040.740.302	0.73	9,944.814,332	0.74	42,147781.854	
	Percentage SDMK in accordance with standards	NA	100		100	5000	100	600.000	100	700.000.000	100	800,000.00	100	900,000.0	100	3,5000	
Target: Controlling population growth population	**Target indicators:** Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.7	3		3.3		3.1		2.9		2.7		2.5		2.5		
Regional Development Program																	
Family Planning Program	Family Planning Acceptance Rate per 100 PUS	61.97	65.1	5,377,7810	65.30	6,184.448.150	65.45	6,493.670.557	66.15	6,818354.084	66.30	7,159,271.788	66.45	7,517.235,377	66.45	39,550760.956	**Population and Family Planning Planned**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of unmet family planning needs (unmet)	6.3	6.07		5.82		5.57		5.32		5.07		4.82		4.82		
	Percentage of modern contraceptive use	NA	6		61		62		63		64		65		65		
Target: Reduction in the number of families living below the poverty line Prosperous	**Indicators:** Percentage **of** of Pre-Prosperous Families	26.5	25.84		25.19		24.5		23.95		23.35		22.75		22.75		
Regional Development Program																	
Family Empowerment and Improvement Program Prosperity	Percentage of active activity groups	NA	5	1,315 321. 0	56	1,340 840.0 0	57	1,522. 503. 0	58	1,522. 403.4 00	59	1,598,028 .500	60	1,598.02 8,500	60	8,897.1 25,000	**Population Control and Family Planning**
Objective: Increased access to education	**Target Indicator: Gross Enrollment** Rate (GER) Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Early Childhood Education (PAUD)	18	30.6		32		33.2		35		40.11		41.77		41.77		**Education**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Pure Participation Rate (PPR) for Elementary Schools	92	93		94		94		95		95.40		96.48		96.48		
	Net Enrollment Rate (NER) for Junior High Schools	83.14	83.15		84.2		85.3		86.3		87.21		88.12		88.12		
	School Expectation (SE)	12	12		13.1		13.3		13		13.7		13.9		13.9		
	Average Length of Schooling (ALS)	8.52	8.73		8.94		9.15		9.36		9.57		9.78		9.78		
Regional Development Program																	
Education Management Program	Percentage of elementary schools in good condition good	46	48	116.40.00.870	56	125.621.000.000	67	128.104.700.000	78	137.813.954,000	89	139.839.454,000	100	140,287.254,000	100	787.706,372.870	**Education**
	Percentage of junior high schools in good condition	40	47		52		63		71		78		85		85		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of the population aged 7-18 years who have not completed primary and/or secondary education and are participating in education equivalency	NA	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
	Percentage of the population aged 5-6 years participating in education Early Childhood Education	NA	100		100		10		100		100		100		100		
Target: Improving the quality education	**Target Indicator:** Average student test scores of students'	58	60		62		65		68		70		72		72		
	Internal Quality Assurance Standard (SPMI)	65	68		69		70		73		75		77		77		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Accreditation rating of early childhood education institutions	B	B		B		B		A		A		A		A		
Regional Development Program																	
Education and Teaching Staff Program	Teacher-to-student ratio in basic education schools	0.087	0.08	1,336 1 80	0.091	954.0 0 0	0.095	948.0 0 0	0.099	948.0 0 0	0.103	948,000.0 0	0.107	948,000. 0	0.107	6,082.1 97,280	**Education**
	Teacher-to-student ratio in secondary education first	0.08	0.08		0.082		0		0.086		0.088		0.090		0.090		
	Percentage of teachers and educational staff who competent	25	30		35		40		45		50		55		55		
Education Management Program	Percentage of accredited schools	40% PNF	45% PNF		50% PNF	125. 21 0	60% PNF	128.1 04.70 0	70% PNF	137.8 13.95 4,000	80% PNF	139.839.4 54,000	90% PNF	168,511 254,000	100% PNF	699.89 0.362.0 0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) that is standardized	48	54		61		74		88		100		100		100		
Objective: Improving the quality and services of the Library Region	**Target indicators:** Index Community Literacy Development	Na	60		62		64		66		68		70		70		
Regional Development Program																	
Library Development Program	Ratio of library collection adequacy to population	NA	0		0	2,206,400,0	0.52	529.220,0	0.53	445.372.000	0.54	561.889.20	0.55	518,808.120	0.55	4,299.189,220	**Library**
	Percentage of libraries meeting national standards	NA	1		2		3		4		5		6		6		
	IKM library services	NA	80		80		81		81		82		82.5		82		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Goals, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Increased youth contribution to development	**Target Indicator:** Ranking in regional sports events (PORPROV)	3	3		3		3		2		2		2		2		
	Level/Percentage of youth participation in economic activities independent	Na	5		10		15		20		25		30		30		
Regional Development Program																	
Competitiveness Capacity Development Program Sports	Certified coach coverage	1.23	1.5	1,105,000	2	1,875,000	2.5	1,992,500,0	3	2,121,250,00	3.5	2,262,375,000	4	2,416,112,500	4	11,682,237,500	**Youth and Sports**
	Scope of youth athlete development	NA	4		50		60		70		80		90		90		
	Coverage of sports clubs/branches facilitated	52	55		58		61		64		67		70		70		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of sports facilities and infrastructure in good condition	NA	50		55		60		65		70		75		75		
Competitiveness Capacity Development Program Youth	Percentage of active youth organizations	NA	60	499.993.0	70	980.000	80	1,078.000	90	1,185.800.0	100	1,304,380.000	100	1,434,818,000	100	1,804.373,100	
	Percentage of youth in entrepreneurship	NA	5		10		15		20		25		30		30		
Target: Increasing women's empowerment and participation in development	**Target indicators:** Gender Empowerment Index	59.2	70		70.57		71		71.71		72.28		72.85		72.85		
Regional Development Program																	
Women's Protection Program	Percentage of violence against women that resolved	100	100	-	100	160.000	100	150.000	100	140.000	100	130.000	100	120,000,0	100	830.640	**Women's Empowerment and Child Protection**

Mission/Objectives /Targets/Local Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Conditions at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment Program	Percentage of women in decision-making positions structural	9.04	9	-	10	4000	10.24	700.00	10.74	700.000	10.99	700,000.00	11.24	700,000	11.24	3,200	
	Percentage of women running independent businesses	1.58	1.58		1.59		1.60		1.62		1.63		1.65		1.65		
Target: Improving the Quality of Children's Lives	**Target Indicator:** Status Child-Friendly District	NA	Pratama		Pratama		Madya		Madya		Madya		Nindya		Nindya		
Regional Development Program																	
Special Child Protection Program	Percentage of child victims of violence who received services	100	100	-	100	1600	100	150.000	100	140.000	100	130.00	100	120,000	100	705.720	**Women's Empowerment and Child Protection**
Child Rights Fulfillment Program (PHA)	Percentage of child-friendly villages	0	16		33.2	1900	49.8	250.000	66.14	190.000	83	250,000.00	100	190,000	100	1,070	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Reducing poverty	**Goal Indicator:** Level Poverty	12.51	11.34		11.14		10.71		10.51		10.33		9.54		9.54		
Target: Reduction in the rate of unemployment rate	**Target Indicator: Unemployment** rate Open Unemployment Rate	4.69	4.08		3.78		3.48		3.18		2.88		2.58		2.58		
Regional Development Program																	
Work and Labor Productivity Training Program	Percentage of workforce with competency certificates that align with labor market demand labor	33	38	-	43	1,770,000	48	545.000	53	827.000	58	852.00	63	863,000.0	635	4,857.00	**Labor Force**
	Percentage of job seekers who own their own business	53	55	-	58	1,405,000	63	130,000	68	357.000	73	332.00	75	288,0000	75	2,512.00	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional Government Agencies Handling Employment Matters
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Labor Placement Program	Percentage of workers placed (including disabilities)	NA	5		10	350	15	36.000.00	20	400	25	41,0000	30	44,5000	30	196.500	
MISSION 3 DEVELOPING REGIONS TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES AND IMPROVE BASIC SERVICES																	
Objective: Improved comfort and safety of transportation	**Objective Indicators:** Average travel speed between areas n priority	27.78 km	28		28		28.54		28.93		29.32		29.70		29.70		
Target: Increased access and quality of road networks	**Target Indicator:** Percentage of road length on priority sections in good condition	69.45	70.41		71.37		72.33		73.29		74.25		75.21		75.21		
Regional Development Program:																	
Road Maintenance Program	Road Condition Stability Level	69.45	69.45	1400	70.83	35,000000	72.21	35,000000	73.60	350000000	74.98	3,500,0000	76.36	3,500,000000	76.36	175,000000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Construction Services Development Program	Percentage of trained construction workers in the region district	NA	NA	100	100	500	100	50,000	100	500	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	2600	
	Target Indicator: Percentage reduction in accident rates	23 cases	21.00		21		20		20		20.00		20.00		20.00		
Target: Increased availability and quality of transportation infrastructure	**Target Indicators:** Percentage of transportation facilities and infrastructure in good condition good	38.68	46.68		54.68		62.68		70.68		78.68		86.68		86.68		
Regional Development Program:																	
Road Traffic and Transportation Management Program (LLAJ)	Percentage of terminals in good condition	46.6	46.68		54.68	12,500	62.68	12,500	70.68	12,500 000	78.68	502,500	86.68	7,500,000	86.68	547,500	**Transport**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of road infrastructure in good condition	27.36	27.36	10,000 0	41.36	12362 50,000	55.36	10,362 50,000	69.36	93,625 0000	69.36	93625 0	83.36	5,250,000 0	83.36	467,000 0	
	Indicator Target: Percentage of tourism areas accessible by public transportation suitable	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
Objective: Improving transportation comfort and safety public	**Target Indicator:** Percentage of improved access to public transportation	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
Regional Development Program:																	
Road Traffic and Transportation Management Program (LLAJ)	Coverage of adequate public transportation services	86	86		86.67	12,500 0	86.67	75,000 0	100	75,000 0	100	125,000 0	100	750,000 0	100	475,000 0	**Transport**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Conditions at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of KIR testing facilities and infrastructure in accordance with standards	10	10		65	1216960	75	10,000 0000	80	10,000 0000	85	1,000,000 0	90	1,000,000 0	90	125649 63,400	
	Percentage of public vehicles passing the roadworthiness test	0	0		0	50,000 0	100	10 0	100	50 0	100	1,000,000 0	100	5,000,000 0	100	350,000 0	
Objective: Improving the quality of life	**Objective Indicator:** Ratio of slum settlements	13.4	12.1		10.6		7.9		5.1		2.4		0		0		
Target: Increased access to to livable housing	**Target Indicator:** Ratio of decent housing	78	79		81		83		85		87.00		88.00		88.00		
Regional Development Program:																	
Housing Area Program	Percentage of uninhabitable houses improved quality	12.03	12.03	27,000 0	23.27	76,500 0	35.30	76500 0000	47.32	76500 0	59.35	765,000 0	71.38	7,650,000 0	71.38	382,500 0	**Housing and Residential Areas**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Housing Development Program	Percentage of provision of decent housing for disaster victims disaster	NA	NA		100	1100 0	100	11000 0	100	11 0	100	11000 0	100	110000 0	100	550,000 0	**Housing and Residential Areas**
	Percentage of provision of decent housing for victims of government relocation programs District	NA	NA		100	10 000	100	10,000 000	10	10 0	100	1,000,000 0	100	1,000,000 0	100	500 0	
	Target Indicator: Percentage of residential areas and housing with PSU adequate	NA	89.09		90.91		92.73		94.55		96.36		98.18		98.18		
Regional Development Program:																	
Program for the Improvement of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Utilities	Percentage of settlements with access to neighborhood roads	33.27	33.27	10 0	33.02	75,000 0	33.66	75,000 0	34.31	75,000 0	34.96	750,000 0	35.60	750,000 0	35.60	375,000 0	**Housing and Residential Areas**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
(PSU)	Percentage of environmental drainage in conditions good	35.47	35.47	100	55.47	24,000	75.47	24,000	95.47	24,000	98.47	24000	100	2,400,000	100	120,000	
	Percentage of households with access to electricity	72.03	72.03		77	10,251 50,000	82	10,251 50,000	92	10,251 50,000	100	102,515 000	100	1025150 000	100	512,575 000	
	Target Indicator: Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water services sustainable	76.09%	80		84		88		92		96		100		100		
Regional Development Program:																	
Water Supply System Management and Development Program	Percentage of Households with Access to SPAM	48.43	48.4	12,600	52.98	25,000	57.13	25,000	61.29	25,000	65.29	2,500,000	69.29	2,500,000	69.29	125,000 000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Drinking																	
	Target Indicator: Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation	67.58	70.27		72.96		75.65		78.34		81.03		83.72		83.72%		
Regional Development Program:																	
Wastewater Management and Development Program	Percentage of households receiving domestic wastewater treatment services domestic wastewater	67.58	67.58	8400	70.27	10,750,000	72.96	11000000	75.65	11000000	78.34	1100000	81.03	1,100,000,000	81.03	547,500	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Improving the quality of space and buildings	**Target Indicator:** Percentage of land use in accordance with designated	62.71	67.11		71.51		75.91		80.31		84.71		89.11		89.11%		
Regional Development Program:																	
Spatial Planning Implementation Program	Percentage of areas with spatial planning	NA	NA	30	7.14	10,000	14.28	100	21.42	100	28.56	1000	35.70	1,000,000	35.70	530,000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**
	Percentage of spatial planning violations addressed	NA	NA		100	50,000,000	100	50,000	100	75,000	100	750000	100	1,000,000	100	350,000	
Biodiversity Management Program (KEHATI)	Percentage of well-planned urban parks	100	100	100	100	110000	100	121000000	100	133100000	100	146,410	100	146410000	100	610510	**Environment**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Residential Area Program	Percentage of PSU supporting urban planning in good condition	6	6	150	12	750	18	75,000,000	24	75,000	30	750,000	38	750,000	38	375,000	**Housing and Residential Areas**
Transmigration Area Planning Program	Percentage of the number of transmigration planning documents n	NA	NA		20	16 000	40	65000	60	87,500 0000	80	795,000	100	305000	100	278,500	**Transmigration**
Transmigration Area Development Program	Percentage of transmigrants who received training and mentoring	NA	NA		15	20 000	30	26,000	45	47,000 0000	65	490000	90	5,000,000	90	192,000 00	
	Target Indicator: Percentage of buildings that meet with standards	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Building and Construction Planning Program	Percentage of public building availability relative to needs	NA	NA		100	330000	100	330000	100	35,000000	100	3,500,0000	100	3,500,000000	100	171,0000000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**
	Percentage of damaged public buildings repaired	NA	NA		100	100	100	10,0000	100	200	100	2000	100	2500	100	850,0000	
Land Dispute Resolution Program	Percentage of land cases resolved	100	100		100	37,5000	100	375000000	100	37,5000000	100	375,0000	100	375,00000	100	187,500000	**Land**
Land Management Program	Percentage of certified government-owned land assets	70.85	70.85		77.33	300	83.81	30,0000000	90.28	30,000000	96.76	3,000,0000	100	3,000,0000	100	150,0000	
Custom Land Allocation Program	Percentage of customary land designated	NA	NA		8	250	16	250000	24	25,0000000	32	2,500,0000	40	2,500,0000	40	125,0000	
Vacant Land Management Program	Percentage of vacant land that inventoried	NA	NA		8	2500000	16	25,0000000	24	25,00000	32	2,500,0000	40	2,500,0000	40	125,0000	

Mission/ Objectives/ Targets/ Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Reducing disaster risk	**Goal Indicators:** Risk Index Disaster	115	109.9		104.1		98.3		92.5		86.7		80.9		80.9		
Target: Increased mitigation and disaster response of disasters	**Target Indicator:** Number of victims of disasters	170	150		10		70		40		30		0		0		
Regional Development Program:																	
Water Resources Management Program (SDA)	Percentage of landslide-prone areas with adequate retaining walls adequate	40	40	500	50	15,000,000	60	17,500	70	17,500,0000	80	2000000	90	5000000	90	1200000	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**
	Percentage of vulnerable areas with adequate erosion control	50	50	800	60	300	70	300000	80	30,000,000	90	30000	100	30000000	100	1500000	

Mission/ Objectives/ Targets/ Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Drainage System Management and Development Program	Percentage of waterlogged areas in the IKK that have been addressed	31.76	31.7		33.6	15,000 0	59.68	15,000 0	79.69	20,000 0	100	200,000 0	100	200 0	100	900,000 0	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**
Disaster Mitigation Program	Percentage of Disaster-Resilient Villages	NA	NA		5	65810 0	10	75710 00000	15	77,150 00000	20	787,000 000	25	802,500 000	25	377,620 0	**Public Safety and Order and Community Protection**
	Percentage of disaster victims receiving assistance	NA	NA		100	10 0	100	10,000 0	100	15,000 0	100	15000 0	100	2,000,000 0	100	700 0	
MISSION 4 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, AND SERVICE-ORIENTED GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION																	
Objective Achieving good governance that is good	**Objective Indicators:** Index Bureaucratic Reform	50.06 (CC)	51 (CC)		55 5 (CC)		59 (CC)		63 (B)		67 (B)		71 (BB)		71 (BB)		
Target Improving government performance accountability at the regional level	**Target Indicator:** SAKIP Score	51.85 (CC)	54 (CC)		58 (CC)		62 (B)		67 (B)		73 (BB)		75 (BB)		75 (BB)		

Mission/ Objectives/ Targets/ Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Goals, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Regional Development Program:																	
Program for coordination and synchronization of development planning	Percentage of integration of economic and physical planning and Infrastructure	na	100	300.000	100	465.787.27	100	512.365.994	100	563.602.593	100	619.962.852	100	681,959.138	100	3,143.677,844	**Planning**
	Percentage of integration of social planning culture	na	96	150.000	100	287.819.098	100	316.601.008	100	348.261.109	100	383,087.219	100	421,395.941	100	1,907.164,375	
Regional development planning, control, and evaluation program	Percentage of alignment between the RPJMD and the strategic plan	98	98	1,585.04	100	50.00	10	500	100	5000	10	500	1	17,685.284,375	100	19,920 306.415	**Planning**
	Percentage of alignment between the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Annual Regional Development Plan (RKPD)	98	98	679.2950	100	700.000	10	770.000	100	847.000	100	931.700.00	1	1,024.870	100	4,952.865,160	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of Target Achievement for the RPJMD Program	70	70	49.500.000	10	1000	10	105.000	10	110.250.00	10	115.762.50	100	121,550.625	100	602.063,125	
	Percentage of Musrenbang results followed up in budgeting local	98	98	648.690	100	400.000	10	420.000	10	441.000	10	463.050.00	10	486,202.500	100	2,859.122,000	
General administration program	Percentage of local government agencies with a minimum SAKIP score BB	na	5	930.000	10	930.000.000	20	480.000	25	570.000	30	570,000.00	45	627,000.0	45	4,107.00	**Regional Secretariat**
	Percentage of local government agencies implementing the 8 areas of reform bureaucracy	20	20	-	50	183.044.300	60	182.784.300	70	183.284.300	80	189.784.30	100	189,784.300	100	928681500	

Mission/ Objectives/ Targets/ Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Target Indicators: EKPPD Value	27,500	28,000		28,500		29,000		29,500		30,000		30,500		30,500		
Regional Development Program:																	
Government and public welfare program	Percentage of government and public welfare policies implemented of	90	90	2,752 489.5 37	100	779.5 23.01 0	100	483.6 06.91 0	100	788.6 56.91 0	100	486.706.9 10	10	796,806. 910	10	6,087.7 90,187	**Regional Secretariat**
	Percentage of local legal products not revoked by the provincial government and central	90	90	600. 0 0	10	602.3 16.7 0	100	631.4 11.51 0	100	700.3 00.43 0	1	747.147.3 87	10	787,755. 892	100	4,068.9 32,009	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Economic and development programs	Percentage of economic and development policies implemented	100	10	150 0 0	10	300.0 0 0	1	330.0 0 0	100	135.7 84.3 0	100	135.7 0	100	135.784. 300	100	1,187.3 52,900	**Regional Secretariat**
	Percentage of timely budget absorption	80	80	424 52 4	80	400.0 00.0 0	82	400.0 00.0 0	84	400.0 0 0	86	400,000.0 0	88	400,000 0	90	2,424.0 52,104	
	Percentage of e-procurement usage of e-procurement on procurement procurement	75	75	968.2 08.41 6	75	1,200 0 0	80	1,200 0 0	85	1,200 0 0	87	1,200,000 .000	90	1,200 0	90	6,968.2 08,416	
	Contribution of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) and Public Service Institutions (BLUD) to Local Revenue	0	0	-	0	237.4 24.00 0	0	250.0 00.00 0	25	205.0 0 0	30	205.0 0	45	225,500 0	45	1,122.9 24,000	**Regional Secretariat**
	Percentage increase in revenue of state-owned enterprises	0	0	-	0	537.4 24.00 0	0	580.0 00.00 0	25	340.7 84.3 0	30	340.7 0	45	361,284. 300	45	2,160.2 76,900	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program to support the implementation of duties and functions DPRD	Percentage of support services for the duties and functions of the Regional People's Representative Council in accordance with standards	100	100	4,837,900	100	5,313.058.20	100	5,797,008.020	100	6,353.736.485	100	6,916,414.147	100	7,529.033,220	100	36,747,150.072	**Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council**
Village Development Program	Percentage of villages that have and implement village regulations on local authority at the village level village	100	100	-	100	15.345.11	100	16.879.621	100	18.567.583	100	20,424.341	100	22,466.776	100	93,683,431	**Community and Village Empowerment**
	Percentage of completed administrative facilitation for village boundaries (village boundaries, village codes)	36.2	36	-	48.8	42.87,800	61.40	250.000	74.00	51.833,738	86.60	57.838	10	300,0000	100	702.505,276	
Village Cooperation Improvement Program	Percentage of villages achieving SDGs	ns	45		50		60		70		80		10		100		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Improving the integrity and professionalism of government officials of government	**Target Indicators** Risk management index	na	Level		Level 1		Level 2		Level 2		Level 3		Level 3		Level 3		
Regional Development Program:																	
Regional implementation and supervision program	Percentage of internal and external TLHP	55	55	1,100 0 0	60	1,818. 298. 0	65	1,844 667.7 33	70	1,911. 583.7 26	75	1,937,953 .060	80	1,994.86 9,053	80	1,994.8 69,053	**Monitoring**
	Target Indicator Survey Assessment Score Integrity	Na	8		80		80.9		81		81.02		81.02		81.02		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Policy formulation, guidance, and assistance programs	Percentage of OPDs and village governments implementing WBK-WBBM	0	0	1000	20	150.000	20	150.000	25	192.000	30	229,000.00	30	229,000.0	30	2290	**Supervision**
	Percentage of public complaints followed up and resolved	75	75	8000	80	1,200,000	85	1,200,000	90	1,200,000	95	1,200,000.000	100	1,2000	100	6,8000	
	Target Indicator Professionalism Index Civil Servants	Na	55		60		65		70		75		81		81		
Regional Development Program:																	
Regional Human Resources Development Program	Percentage of staff needs met	52.5	52.5	225.500	54.35	520.000	56.18	520.000	57.98	520.000	59.65	520,000.00	61.26	520,000.0	61.26	2,835.0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Handling the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of employees with a minimum SKP score "High"	18	18	1,000	42.85	439.1620	52.04	405.022.000	64.28	293.162.00	79.58	184.162.00	97.95	184,162.0	98	2,858.670,000	**Human Resources**
	Percentage of employee services meeting standards service	22.22	22.22	1,127 500 0	44.44	1,095.000.0	66.67	1,115.00	77.78	1,130 0 0	88.89	1,095,000.000	100.00	845,0000	1	6,407.50	
	Percentage of civil servants involved in cultural transformation	na	na		na		na		na		na		na		na		
Human Resource Development Program	Percentage of functional positions with competency certification (civil servants excluding teachers and health personnel) health personnel)	24.88	24.88	-	28	600 0	32	600.000	36	600.000	39	6000	43	600,0000	43	3,0000	**Education and Training**
	Percentage of structural positions that have completed Pim Tk 2, PKA, PKP	43.80	43	-	47	1,300 0 0	50	1,300 0 0	53	2,800.00	57	2,800,000.000	60	2,8000	60	11,000 0 0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Regional Government Agencies Handling Affairs
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	Percentage of civil servants participating in continuing education	100	100	1,660,000	1	2,814,000	1	1,910,000	1	2,222,000	10	2,318,000.000	10	2,654.000	100	10,764.000	
Increased accountability and financial capacity of local governments	**Target Indicators** BPK Opinion	WTP	WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		
	Local Government Financial Management Index	Na	50		60		65		70		75		80		80		
Regional Development Program:																	
Regional Asset Management Program	Percentage of regional assets inventoried	52.5	52.5	1,000	61.74	1,318,120.0	71.46	1,449.932.440	81.70	1,594.925.684	92.47	1,754,418.252	100	1,929.860.078	100	9,047.256,854	**Finance**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Local Government Financial Management Program	Percentage of OPDs that prepare financial reports in accordance with SAP	100	100	2000	100	1,378460.50	100	1,516.306.550	100	1,667.937.205	100	1,834,730.926	100	2,018.204,018	100	8,615.639,199	
	Ratio of non-teacher and non-healthcare staff expenditure	14.73	14.73	600	14	818.636.000	13.5	900.499.600	13	990.549.560	12	1,089,604.516	11.75	1,198.564,968	11.75	5,057.854,644	
	Percentage deviation of actual expenditure from total expenditure in the Regional Budget	12.25	12.25	1700	12	178.107.117,553	11	178.201.741,093	10	178.305.826,987	10	178.420.321,470	9	178,546265,402	9	1,061.581,272.506	
Local revenue management program	Percentage increase in local taxes and fees	Na	na	2,000	10	4,566163 0	10	5,174279.30	10	5,627307.230	100	6,148,136.953	100	6,731.051,748	100	30,246938.231	**Finance**
Improved quality of public services	**Target Indicators** Community Satisfaction Index	Na	5		55		62		75		78		82		82		
Development Program Region:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling General Administration
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
General administrative program	Percentage of OPDs with a minimum IKM rating of "Good"	Na	1	2,316 60	50	400.0 00 0	60	440.0 00 0	70	484.0 00 0	80	532.400.0 00	90	585,640. 0	90	2,442.0 40,000	**Regional Secretariat**
Government and welfare programs People	Percentage of SPM achieved according to target	Na	10	2,316 60	80	500.0 00 0	90	550.0 00 0	10	605.0 00 0	10	665.5 0	1	732,050. 0	100	4,905.8 30,160	**Regional Secretariat**
Program for the implementation of government administration and public services	Percentage of sub-district public services meeting standards service	50	50	-	10	2,596 588.2 14	100	2,789. 826.1 85	100	2,933 880.2 28	100	3,083,935 .187	100	3,225.36 3,987	100	14,629. 593.8 2	**Subdistrict**
Village government development and supervision program	Percentage of villages in the sub-district that properly implement the construction calendar development	50	50	-	10	5,571 0 0	100	5,755 385.6 0	10	5,846. 723.8 40	10	5,914,506 .224	100	5,968.46 6,846	100	29,056 086.51 0	
Community empowerment program for villages and neighborhoods	Percentage of active village/subdistrict community institutions in development	100	10	2,057 0 0	10	11.20 0 0	10	11.76 0. 0	10	12.34 8,000 0	10	12,965.40 0	10	13,613.6 70,000	100	63,944 0 0	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling Population Registration
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Population Registration Program	Percentage increase in e-ID card ownership	87	87	30 49.6 0	88.67	300.5 49.60 0	90.81	306.9 81.36 1	93	313.7 04.25 2	96	323.115.3 79	99.85	335.555. 321	99.85	1,880.4 55,513	**Population Administration and Civil Registration**
	Percentage increase in ownership of KIA documents	10.11	10.1	162.3 0 3	15.46	162.3 04.69 3	18.5	167.2 38.75 5	21.29	171.9 04.71 6	25.57	179.262.2 37	27.88	183,403. 194	27.88	1,026.4 18,288	
	Percentage increase in ownership of family registration documents	94.57	94.57	254 35.7 5	95.84	254.0 35.79 5	96.58	255.9 15.65 9	97.2	257.5 02.33 6	98.2	260.077.3 59	99.91	264,524. 681	99.91	1,546.0 91,625	
Civil registration program	Percentage of ownership of death certificates	100	10	158.8 80 8	100	158.8 80.97 8	100	174.5 90.87 6	100	192.0 49.96 4	100	211.254.9 60	100	232.380. 456	100	1,128.0 38,212	**Population Administration and Civil Registration**
	Percentage increase in ownership of birth certificates birth	4	4	370. 22 2	8	370.7 22.28 2	12	407.3 78.71 0	15	448.1 16.58 2	19	492.928.2 39	23	542,221. 063	27	2,632.0 89,158	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs of the Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling Affairs
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Increased transparency of local government based on information technology	**Target Indicators:** Electronic Government System Index Electronic Governance System Index (SPBE)	1	2		2		2.4		2		2.8		3		3.0		
Regional Development Program:																	
Information technology application program	Percentage of public services provided online and integrated	Na	1	1000	18	300.000	32	315.000	57	330.750.000	68	347.287.50	100	364,651.875	100	1,757.689,375	**Communication and Information Technology**
	Percentage of integrated government administrative services integrated	Na	na	-	5	100.000	25	105.000	50	110.250.000	75	115.762.50	100	121,550.625	100	552.563,125	
	Target Indicator: Openness Index public information	Na	6		62		65		68		72		75		75		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Conditions at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Development Program Region:																	
Public Information and Communication Program	Percentage of OPDs with active assistant PPIDs	Na	na	-	60	300	70	250.000	75	300.000	80	275,000.00	90	350,000	90	1,475.000	**Communication and Information**
	Percentage of communication outcomes between local government heads/deputy heads and the public that followed up	Na	na	-	60	500.000	70	525.000	75	551.250.00	80	578.812.50	90	607,753.125	90	2,762.815,625	
	Percentage of community members/strategic partners of local governments who disseminate government information and policies local	Na	na	-	60	300.000	70	325.000	75	350.000	80	375,000.00	90	400,000	90	1,750 00.000	
MISSION 5: STRENGTHENING SOCIAL RESILIENCE THROUGH CULTURAL INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Region)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Objective: Increased social empowerment of the community	**Goal Indicator:** Number Poverty	12.5	11.34		11		10.71		10.51		10.33		9.54		9.54		
	Social Conflict Rate	23	15		12		9		7		5		3		3		
Objective: Increased empowerment of rural communities	**Target Indicators:** Village Index Building	0.6218	0.634		0.6469		0.6599		0.6731		0.6865		0.6965		0.6965		
Regional Development Program:																	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Goals, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for empowering community institutions, customary institutions, and customary law communities	Percentage of active village community institutions in community empowerment	100	100	-	100	683.190.000	100	693.190.000	100	704.190.000	100	716.290	100	729,600.0	100	3,526.460,000	**Community and Village Empowerment**
	Percentage of villages implementing conservation water sources	Na	na		20		20		20		20		20		20		
	Percentage of villages utilizing appropriate technology in economic development community	72.5	72.5	-	78	500.00	83.50	55.000	89.00	60.500.000	94.50	66.550	98.20	73,205.00	100	305.255,000	
Village Government Administration Program	Percentage of villages that prepare planning documents, budgeting,	100	100	-	100	3,102,2000	100	1,542,420.0	100	3,566.662.0	100	1,866,328.200	100	4,109.961,020	10	14,187,571.220	**Community and Village Empowerment**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	and timely reporting in accordance with regulatory provisions																
	Percentage of BUMDes that have grown/experienced an increase in revenue and contributions to Village Revenue	45.9	45	-	56	50.00	67.54	55.000.00	78.36	60.500.000	89.18	66,500.000	10	73,205.00	100	305.255,000	
	Percentage of BUMDesMa that have developed in managing the potential/assets of the area rural	25	25	-	41	50.00	58.34	55.000.00	75.01	60.500.00	91.68	66,500.000	100	73,205.00	100	305.205,000	
	Target Indicator: Percentage of PMKS who empowered	Na	10		13		18		20		23		25		25		

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp							Target	Rp	
Regional Development Program:																	
Social Protection and Security Program	Percentage (%) of people with physical and mental disabilities, as well as elderly individuals who are not economically active, who have received social security	No	3		6	1,200,000	9	1,250,000	12	1,300,000	15	1,350,000.000	18	1,400,000	18	6,500,000	**Social**
	Percentage of disaster victims whose basic needs are met during and after the emergency response phase in the district Ngada	Na	100		100	100,000	100	100.000,000	100	150.000,000	100	150.000	100	150,000,000	100	650,000	
Social Rehabilitation Program	Percentage (%) of PMKS at the district/city level receiving social assistance for fulfillment		10		20	88,000	30	953.000,000	40	1,026,000,000	50	1,099,000.000	60	1,172,000,000	60	5,130,000	**Social**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for Basic Needs
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	basic needs																
	Percentage (%) Community-Based Social Welfare Facilities (WKSBM) that provide social welfare service infrastructure .	100	100		100	150 0 0	100	150.0 0 0	100	150.0 0 0	100	150.0 0	100	150,000 0	100	750 0	
	Percentage of district/city-level social welfare institutions providing social welfare facilities and services .	Na	100		100	100 0 0	100	100.0 0 0	100	100.0 0 0	100	100 0	100	100,000. 0	100	500 0	
Social Empowerment Program	Percentage of PMKS recipients at the district/city level the program	Na	2		2	867. 0 0	2.36	955.3 0 0	2.42	1,035 300 0	2.5	1,115,800 .000	2.61	1,196.30 0	2.61	5,170.5 00.000	**Social**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
	social empowerment through Community-Based Business Groups (KUBE) or other similar social and economic groups or similar groups																
Objective: Increasing cultural transformation of culture	**Target Indicators** Percentage decrease in social costs	Na	3		5		10		15		18		20		20		**Department of Village Community Empowerment, Women's Empowerment, and Children**
	Percentage of tangible and intangible cultural heritage preserved	Na	30		40		55		70		85		100		100		**Department of Education and Culture**
Regional Development Program:																	
Cultural Development Program	Percentage of regional culture developed	Na	15		20	100	25	105.000	30	110.250.00	35	115.762.50	40	121,550.625	40	552.563,125	**Culture**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Program
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Cultural Heritage Preservation and Management Program	Percentage of cultural heritage sites preserved				20	1000	25	105.000	30	110.2500	35	115.762.50	40	121,550.625	40	552.563,125	
Empowerment program for community organizations, customary institutions, and customary law communities	Number of villages with active LPAs in cultural transformation and conflict resolution	Na	na	-	13	500.00	135	55.000	135	60.500	135	66,550.000	135	73,205.00	135	305.255,000	**Community and Village Empowerment**
	Percentage of villages with mosalaki involved in cultural transformation	Na	na	-	100	500	100	55.000	100	60.500	100	66,550.000	10	73,205.00	100	305.255,000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievement												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Responsible for
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Government and Public Welfare Programs People	Percentage of cultural transformation regulations implemented	Na			100		100		100		100		100		100		**Regional Secretariat**
Objective: Improved community harmony	**Target Indicators** Percentage of resolved social conflicts	Na	na	na	100		100		100		100		100		100		
Development Program Region:																	
Program for Enhancing Public Safety and Order General	Percentage of public order disturbances handled	Na	100	700	100	735.000	100	771.750.00	100	810.337.50	100	850.854.375	100	893,397.094	100	4,761.338,969	**Public Safety and Order and Protection of the Community**
	Percentage of Local Regulations and Bylaws Enforced	Na	100		100	1000	100	100.000	100	150.000	100	2000	100	550,0000	100	1,1000	

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agency Responsible for the Matter
			2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Program for Improving the Quality of Fire Prevention and Rescue Services Non-Fire	Percentage of fires and non-fire rescue incidents handled	Na	100	1000	100	500.000	100	500.000	100	550.000	100	550.00	100	600,0000	100	2,850	
Program to enhance the role of political parties and educational institutions through political education and the development of ethics and political culture	Scope of political education outreach/facilitation to the public	Na	10	916.5770	20	916.577.900	40	916.577.900	60	1,017.163.540	80	916,577.90	100	916,577.900	100	4,683.465,140	**National Unity and Politics**
Empowerment and supervision program for community organizations Community	Percentage of community organizations actively involved in development	Na	30	2000	42	223.361.880	52	223.361.880	63	223.361.880	73	223.380	83	223,361.880	83	1,116.809,400	**National Unity and Politics**
National Awareness and Quality Improvement Program Quality and	Coverage of socialization/facilitation of national and regional awareness	Na	11		22	685.890	44	685.389.200	66	685.389.200	88	685.30	100	685,389.200	100	5,484.267,000	**National Unity and Politics**

Mission/Objectives/Targets/Regional Development Programs	Performance Indicators (Objectives, Targets, Regional Development Programs Regional)	Initial Conditions	Target Achievements												Performance Condition at the End of the Period		Local Government Agencies Handling the Matter
			2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
			Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
Conflict Resolution Facilitation																	

District the development 2021-2026 is implementing a **thematic-holistic** development approach based on the optimization of local potential through *the* **Tante Nela Paris** *program* (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Tourism) which is involved in agriculture, fisheries, and marine affairs, as well as tourism. Tante Nela Paris is supported by programs in other areas, both directly and indirectly. Directly supporting programs are related to institutional strengthening and community empowerment, such as strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises and empowering rural communities, particularly in relation to the development of village-owned enterprises (BUM Desa). Supporting programs are related to policy and infrastructure development, including road infrastructure development programs, trade management policies,

neTante

Nela Paris is implemented through a thematic-holistic approach within the following framework:

- The implementation of Nela Paris's program prioritizes community empowerment in urban, coastal, and mountainous areas, including regions that are geographically less conducive to the development of key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and tourism.
- The program to support Tante Nela Paris must provide added value from upstream to downstream and from on-farm aspects, to encourage economic growth in Ngada Regency, as well as increase the income of farmers, ranchers, fishermen, tourism operators, and reduce poverty among the people of Ngada and contribute to increasing local revenue.
- Priorities in the development of the agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and tourism sectors must continue to consider development in other sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, and other public services.
- Various supporting regulations, both related to local regulations (Perda) and ltgPerkada to elaborate *on* Tante Nela Paris's with various supporting and complementary fields.



Main Program *Tagline*

Tante Nela Paris

- Provision and Development of Agricultural Facilities
- Provision and Development of Agricultural Infrastructure
- Animal health and veterinary public health control
- Agricultural disaster control and management
- Agricultural business licensing
- Agricultural Extension
- Enhancing the appeal of tourist destinations
- Tourism marketing
- Development of Tourism Resources and Creative Economy
- Management of Capture Fisheries
- Aquaculture Management
- Processing and Marketing of Fishery Products
- Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring



Support Programs
(Institutional Strengthening and Empowerment)

- Empowerment of Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs)
- Village Government Administration Program (Village-Owned Enterprises)
- Empowerment of community institutions, customary institutions, and customary law communities
- Economic and Development Program (Facilitation of BUMD)
- Industrial planning and development



Support Programs
(Policy and Infrastructure)

- Improvement of trade distribution facilities
- Stabilization of prices for basic commodities and essential goods
- Domestic product utilization and marketing
- Work training and labor productivity
- Development of an investment climate
- Water resource management
- Road maintenance

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6.5. Integration of KLHS Program Recommendations into the RPJMD

The formulation of regional development programs is carried out through various approaches, namely technocratic, political, and also taking into account the achievement of *the Sustainable* Development Goals (SDGs) (SDGs) (SDGs) which are translated into in 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Planning documents that take into account the SDGs seek to guide sustainable development through four pillars of development, namely the economic, social, environmental, and governance pillars. An analysis of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal indicators has been conducted in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) document of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). The SEA RPJMD formulates several program recommendations for regional development that need to be integrated into the Ngada District RPJMD document for the years 2021-2026 to support the achievement of sustainable development. The following is the integration of KLHS RPJMD program recommendations into the Ngada District RPJMD 2021-2026:

Table 6.6. Integration of KLHS RPJMD Program Recommendations into the Ngada District RPJMD 2021-2026

| KLHS Program Recommendations for the Ngada District RPJMD | MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS OF THE NGADA REGENCY RPJMD 2021-2026 | | |

| Recommendations for the KLHS RPJMD Program for Ngada District | MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS OF THE NGADA REGENCY MID-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMD) FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2026 | | |

| Recommendations for the KLHS RPJMD Program of Ngada District | MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS OF THE NGADA REGENCY MID-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMD) FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2026 | | |

| Recommendations for the KLHS RPJMD of Ngada District | MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS OF THE NGADA REGENCY RPJMD FOR 2021-2026 | | |

| Recommendations for the KLHS RPJMD of Ngada District | MISSION, OBJECTIVES, AND TARGETS OF THE NGADA REGENCY RPJMD FOR 2021-2026 | | |

Based on the results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), several programs have been recommended for integration into the Ngada District RPJMD document to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development. The KLHS RJMD program recommendations consist of 30 programs. Some of the programs from the entire recommendation list are not in line with the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 050-3708 of 2020, thus requiring adjustments. The review results indicate that there are still programs that have not been included in the RPJMD; however, substantively, they are already represented and nearly identical to the programs within the RPJMD, and these programs align with the region's needs. The detailed results of the integration of the KLHS recommendations can be viewed in Table 6.7.

Table 6. 7. Recommendations of the KLHS for the RPJMD within the RPJMD of Ngada District 2021-2026

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
Low Quality of Human Resources	4.1.1.(a)	Percentage of SD/MI with at least B accreditation.	Increased to 84.2%	51	Limited educational infrastructure	1 Improving the quality and quantity of educational facilities and infrastructure for 9 years in accordance with the standard number of students	1. 9-Year Compulsory Education Program	Education	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Early Childhood Education	Education Management Program	Percentage of elementary schools in good condition	Education
						Improving the quality of educators and educational personnel who are accredited			Net Enrollment Rate (NER) for elementary schools		Percentage of junior high schools in good condition	
						3 Improving supervision of curriculum implementation education 9			Net Enrollment Rate (NER) for junior high schools		Percentage of people aged 7-18 who have not completed basic education	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
						year					and/or secondary education who participate in education equality	
									Expected Years of Schooling (EYS)		Percentage of the population aged 5-6 years participating in education Early Childhood Education	
Low Quality of Human Resources	4.1.1.(b)	Percentage of junior high schools/MTs with minimum accreditation B	Increased to 81%	54	Limited educational infrastructure				Average Length of Schooling (ALS)		Percentage of schools accredited with grade A	
Low quality of human resources	4.1.1.(d)	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Elementary/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah/equivalent grade.	Increased to 114.09%	10	Limited educational infrastructure and infrastructure regional				Average student exam scores		Percentage of standardized early childhood education	
Low quality of human resources	4.1.1.(e)	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Junior High Schools/MTs/equivalent equivalent.	Increased to 106.94%	10	Limitations in educational infrastructure and infrastructure regional				Internal Quality Assurance Standard (SPMI)	Teacher and Education Staff Program	Teacher-to-student ratio in elementary schools	Education

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Quality of Human Resources	4.2.2	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in Early Childhood Education (PAUD).	Increased to 77.2%	27	Limited educational and regional infrastructure				Accreditation rating of PAUD institutions		Teacher-to-student ratio in lower secondary education	
											Percentage of teachers and educational staff who are competent	
Low quality of human resources	1.3.1.(a)	Proportion of participants in health insurance through SJSN Field Health	Increased to 98%	19		Strategy	1. Program for the Fulfillment of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts Community	Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Program for the Fulfillment of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternal health services	Health
									Infant mortality rate (IMR)		Percentage of mothers giving birth receiving services childbirth	
									Infant Mortality Rate		Percentage of newborns	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
									Infants (AKABA)		receiving infant health services newborn	
									Stunting rate		Coverage of infant services in accordance with standards	
									Illness rate		Coverage of malnourished infants receiving treatment	
											Percentage of PTM and PM patients receiving services in accordance with standards	
											Percentage of citizens aged 60 years and above receiving health screening in accordance with standards	
											Coverage of referral services for	

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible OPD	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Percentage of the population of primary school age who receive health services	
											Percentage of the productive age population receiving health services	
											Percentage of elderly population receiving health services	
											Percentage of the population with severe mental disorders who receive health	
											Percentage of hospital facilities and infrastructure that meet standards	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.8.2.(a)	National Health Insurance Coverage (JKN).	Increased to at least 95%	32		1 Improving equitable, affordable, and quality health services with a focus on preventive and promotive efforts. Policy Direction: Improving the quality of services at every level of health care and facilities basic	2. Empowerment programs for the poor, remote indigenous communities, and other social welfare beneficiaries (PMKS)		Percentage of PMKS who are empowered	Social Protection and Security Programs	Percentage (%) of individuals with physical and mental disabilities, as well as elderly individuals who are not economically active, who have received social security	Social

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No. Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or the public health system per 1,000 population.	Increasing	According to	Public awareness regarding health insurance remains low	2. Decrease in the percentage of the poor population				Social Empowerment Program	Percentage of PMKS at the district/city level who receive social empowerment programs through Community-Based Enterprises (KUBE) or other similar social and economic groups or similar groups	Social
Low Quality of Human Resources	1.4.1.(b)	Percentage of children aged 12-23 who received complete basic immunization .	Increased to 90%	4.6	Budget constraints and low awareness of the importance of immunization	Strategy 1: Enhancing community and private sector empowerment in health development through cross-sectoral collaboration; Policy Direction 1: Improving accessibility and health services for the community;	Community Empowerment Program in the Health Sector	Health Department		Program for the Fulfillment of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternal health services	Health
Low quality of human resources	3.2.2.(b)	Percentage of districts/cities achieving 80% complete basic immunization for infants.	Increased to 95%	9.6	Awareness of the importance of immunization is still low						Percentage of mothers receiving childbirth services	

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.3.5	Number of people requiring intervention for neglected tropical diseases (Filariasis and Leprosy).	Decreasing	Increasing	Limited health infrastructure and superstructure		Program for the Implementation of Individual Health Efforts and Community Health Efforts	Health Department			Percentage of newborns receiving newborn health services newborn	
											Coverage of services for infants in accordance with standards	
											Coverage of malnourished infants receiving care	
											Percentage of patients with chronic diseases and malnutrition receiving services in accordance with standards	
											Percentage of citizens aged 60 years and above who receive health screening in accordance with standards	
											Service Coverage	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Community Reference	
											Percentage of the population of primary school age who receive health services	
											Percentage of the productive age population receiving health services	
											Percentage of elderly population receiving health services	
											Percentage of the population with severe mental disorders who receive health	
											Percentage of infrastructure and	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
											Hospital infrastructure that meets standards	
Low quality of human resources	3.4.1.(b)	Prevalence of high blood pressure.	Decreased to 24.3%	13.5	Awareness of PHBS					Community Empowerment Program in the Health Sector	Percentage of households practicing PHBS	Health
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.a.1*	Percentage of smoking among the population aged ≥15 years	8.7	21	Awareness of PHBS and the high prevalence of smoking traditions in the community							
Inadequate facilities and infrastructure	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution.	Increasing	Stagnant	Limited health budget	1 Enhancing the development and empowerment of human resources equitable and quality,	Health Human Resource Capacity Building Program	Health Department		Health Human Resources Capacity Building Program	Ratio of medical and paramedical personnel per unit of population	Health
						2: Improving the quality, quantity, and utilization of human resources Health					Percentage of SDMK meeting standards	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure	6.2.1.(a)	Proportion of the population with access to hand washing facilities with soap and water.	Increased	According to		1. The creation of healthy and adequate	1. Housing Development Program	Health Department, DPKPP, DLH	Ratio of decent housing	Settlement Area Program	Percentage of inadequate housing improved	Housing and Residential Areas
											Percentage of decent housing provided for disaster victims	
											Percentage of provision of decent housing for victims of government relocation programs districts	
Inadequate Infrastructure and Facilities	1.4.1.(d)	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water services and	Increased to 100%	23	Awareness of the importance of PHBS is still low	Increased access to clean water and sanitation services and housing for the community	2 programs for the management and development of drinking water supply systems		Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable drinking water services	Program for the Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems	Percentage of households with access to SPAM	Public Works and Spatial Planning

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Key Issues	No. Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
		Sustainability.										
										Wastewater Management and Development Program	Percentage of households receiving domestic wastewater treatment services domestic wastewater	Public Works and Spatial Planning
Inadequate Infrastructure and Facilities	1.4.1.(e)	Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation services. *(number households)*	Increased to 100%	According to	Limited sanitation infrastructure							

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Program for the Improvement of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Public Utilities (PSU)	Percentage of environmental drainage in good condition	Housing and Residential Areas
Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure	1.4.1.(k)	Percentage of poor and vulnerable households whose main source of lighting is electricity, both from PLN and non-PLN PLN.	Increased to 100%	39.0	PLN network infrastructure is still constrained in remote areas						Percentage of households with access to electricity	
Inadequate facilities and infrastructure	6.1.1.(a)	Percentage of households with access to water services water sources	Increased to 100%	23	Clean water infrastructure remains limited							

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
		Access to safe drinking water.										
Low quality of human resources	2.2.2.(c)	Food consumption quality as indicated by the Food Consumption Pattern (FCP) score has reached; and fish consumption levels.	Increased to: PPH score 95.2; fish consumption rate 54.5 kg/capita/year year	12.	Food patterns still depend on rice	Improving the quantity and quality of food for the community	Enhancing food security	Food Security Agency		Program to enhance food diversification and security for the community	Percentage increase in food reserves	Food
			6 kg/capita/year							Economic resource management program for food sovereignty and independence Food	Percentage increase in the availability of food storage facilities and supporting infrastructure	Food
										Program for Enhancing Food Diversification and Resilience community	Percentage of well-developed food distribution institutions (according to stages	Food

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											development)	
											Percentage of active farmer shops	
											Percentage increase in food diversification and processing non-rice food products	
										Food safety monitoring program	Percentage decrease in the use of chemical pesticides beyond the permissible limits for food products food	Food
Poverty and Unemployment	8.3.1.(b)	Percentage of informal workers in the agricultural sector.	Increasing	Decreasing	The interest of the younger generation in agricultural sector employment tends to decline	1. Strengthening Agricultural Business Cooperation and Partnership Networks	1. AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS LICENSING PROGRAM	Agriculture Department, Labor Department		Program for the Provision and Development of Agricultural Infrastructure	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (food crops)	Irrigation
											Percentage of tertiary irrigation networks and rural areas that	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											in good condition	
											Area of idle land converted into agricultural land	
											Area of zoned land Sustainable food	
										Program for the provision and development of agricultural facilities	Percentage of livestock farmers applying science and technology Production	Agriculture
						2 Improving Technical and Management Capacity of Institutional Management Farmers	2. PROGRAM FOR THE PROVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE				Percentage of livestock farmer groups with adequate/sufficient feed	
						3 Strengthening institutional and financing	3. PROGRAM FOR CONTROL AND MITIGATION PROGRAM				Percentage increase in the availability of high-quality seeds	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicator	Affairs
						Agricultural sector actors	AGRICULTURAL DISASTERS					
						4. Facilitating efforts to increase the production and productivity of agricultural commodities oriented towards demand Market	4. PROGRAM FOR THE PROVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE			Aquaculture Management Program	Percentage increase in seed availability	Marine and Fisheries
						5 Facilitating Efforts to Increase Production Through the Provision and Development of Infrastructure Agriculture	5. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION PROGRAM				Percentage increase in the availability of seed development media	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
						6 Increased availability of environmentally friendly and sustainable agricultural commodities sustainable					Percentage of fishing groups with sufficient fish feed	
						7. Developing agricultural cultivation technology to increase production and productivity					Percentage of groups using fish farming technology	
						8 Facilitating efforts to increase production through the provision and development of Infrastructure					Percentage of fisheries groups using agribusiness-oriented aquaculture methods	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Targets	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
						Agriculture						
						9. Improving Farmers' Capabilities in Seed Production and Nursery Production					Percentage of trained fish farming groups	
						10. Increased Capacity and Welfare of Agricultural Extension Workers Agriculture					Percentage increase in aquaculture land area (ponds)	
										Extension Program Agricultural	Percentage of farmers trained (food crops)	Agriculture
											Percentage of farmer groups applying agribusiness-oriented farming methods agribusiness	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Program Provision and development of agricultural infrastructure	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (food crops)	Agriculture
											Percentage of tertiary and rural irrigation networks that in good condition	
											Area of idle land converted into agricultural	
											Area of land zoned for sustainable food	
										Agricultural infrastructure provision and development program	Percentage of farmers able to apply science and technology	Agriculture
											Percentage of agricultural production facilities that in good condition	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Agricultural Disaster Control and Mitigation Program Agricultural Disasters	Percentage of agricultural area not affected pests and diseases	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program Agriculture	Percentage of plantation farmers who are trained	Agriculture
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (crops plantation crops)	Agriculture
											Area of new plantation crop land (ha)	
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage increase in availability of high-quality seeds (plantations)	Agriculture
										Agricultural disaster control and mitigation program Agricultural Disasters	Percentage of plantation area not affected by pests and	Agriculture

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											disease	
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage increase in trained livestock farmers	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups implementing livestock farming methods oriented toward agribusiness	
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups managed in accordance with SOP	
										Agricultural infrastructure provision and development program	Percentage of livestock farmer groups receiving capital assistance capital	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Percentage of livestock farmers with access to adequate water/ sufficient	
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of livestock farmer groups applying science and technology production	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups with adequate feed/ sufficient	
											Percentage increase in seed availability excellent	
										Agricultural Business Licensing Program	Percentage of stores of registered livestock feed stores	Agriculture
										Program Supply and development	Livestock birth rate	Agriculture

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Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										agricultural facilities		
										Animal Health and Public Health Control Program Veterinary	Livestock mortality rate	Agriculture
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (horticulture)	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (horticulture)	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (plantations)	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (plantations)	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups implementing standardization ASU/H	
										Aquaculture management program	Percentage increase in seed availability	Marine and Fisheries

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Percentage increase in availability of development media Seeds	
											Percentage of fisheries groups with adequate fish	
											Percentage of groups using aquaculture technology for fish farming	
											Percentage of fisheries groups using agribusiness-oriented aquaculture methods agribusiness	
											Percentage of fish farming groups	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Targets	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											trained	
											Percentage increase in aquaculture land area cultivation (ponds)	
										Fisheries management program	Percentage increase in availability of fishing gear capture	Marine and Fisheries
											Percentage of trained fishermen	
											Percentage of fishing groups receiving capital assistance capital	
											Percentage of fishing groups using fishing methods oriented toward business	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program	Percentage of fishing areas free from the use of fish poison and electric shock	Marine and Fisheries
										Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing Program	Percentage increase in the availability of facilities quality assurance	Marine and Fisheries
											Percentage of fishery products that do not contain harmful chemicals	
											Percentage of farmer groups applying agribusiness-oriented farming methods agribusiness	
Poverty and unemployment	8.3.1.(a)	Percentage of formal labor force formal.	51		Limited formal employment opportunities	Increasing job opportunities and skills	Work Training Programs and Productivity	Labor Departm ent	Open Unemployment Rate	Work Training and Productivity Program Labor	Percentage of labor force with holding certificates	Labor

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
						Labor	Labor				Competence in line with market demand Labor	
											Percentage of job seekers who have their own business own	
										Labor Placement Program	Percentage of workers placed (including disabled)	Workforce
Poverty and Unemployment	8.5.2.(a)	Half-interrupt level ran.	Decreasing	Stagnant	Limited job opportunities/opportunities to work							
Poverty and unemployment	8.6.1	Percentage of young people (15-24 years) who are not in school, working or	Decreasing	Stagnant	Budget constraints for continuing higher education							

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
		Participating in training (NEET). (*Number*)										
Poverty and Unemployment	8.9.2	Number of workers in the tourism industry as a proportion of the total workforce.	Increasing	Stagnant	Job opportunities in the tourism industry are stagnant		Labor Placement Program	Department of Labor, Department of Tourism		Tourism Marketing Program	Percentage of successful tourism destination marketing that were successful	Tourism
										Tourism and Creative Economy Development Program	Percentage increase in tourism development cooperation that established	Tourism
											Percentage increase in the number of creative economy actors whose their revenue	Tourism
Low quality of human resources	10.4.1.(b)	Proportion of program participants	Increased to: Formal kindergarten	Stagnant	The number of workers is also stagnant	Social Security for Workers	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PROGRAM	Labor Department				

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Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
		Social Security in the Field of Employment Labor.	62.4 million; informal workers 3.5 million									
Low Regional Economic Growth	9.3.2	Proportion of small industries with loans or credit.	Increasing	4	Credit/loan applications from small industries are still relatively low	Capacity building for MSME entrepreneurs.	Empowerment of medium, small, and micro enterprises.	Department of Industry and Department of Cooperatives, SMEs & Trade Department	Contribution of the industrial sector to the Regional Domestic Product (PDRB)	Program for the use and marketing of domestic products	Percentage of merchant groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) mix (4Ps)	Trade
			Year 2020 = 2							Distribution infrastructure improvement program trade	Percentage of traditional markets with in good condition	Trade
										Industrial Planning and Development Program	Percentage of trained SME actors	Industry
			= 5%								Level of smooth availability of raw materials production	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Regional Economic Growth	8.3.1.(c)	Percentage of access to services (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) to financial services financial services.	25	9	Credit/loan applications from MSMEs are still relatively low						Percentage of SMEs receiving capital assistance	
		(Access to KUR for non-BPR SMEs)									Percentage of SMEs using appropriate technology for	
											Percentage of SMEs implementing business-oriented industrial methods business-oriented	
Low Regional Economic Growth	8.10.1.(b)	Proportion of SME credit to total credit.	Increasing	according to	Loan applications from SMEs are still relatively low				Gini Index	Cooperative empowerment and protection programs	Percentage of cooperatives that have improved their management management	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises
									The percentage of cooperatives whose SHU increased	Small and Medium Enterprise Empowerment Program, Small Businesses, and	Percentage of small business products that are certified	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises

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Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Micro Business		
										MSME Development Program	Percentage increase in production capacity SME	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises
									Percentage increase in the number of small businesses upgrading to medium-sized businesses		Percentage increase in SME product marketing capacity	
Low Regional Economic Growth	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP by source.	Increasing	According to	Declining economic growth rate in the region	Improving the management of revenue collection and revenue receipt in accordance with established mechanisms and standards, as well as	Management of Local Revenue	BKAD, Social Affairs Department		Revenue Management Program revenue	Percentage increase in taxes and fees revenue	Finance
										Program for the management of regional assets regional	Percentage of local assets inventoried	Finance
										Local financial management program	Percentage of OPDs that prepare financial reports in accordance with SAP	Financial

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Regional Economic Growth	17.1.1.(a)	Tax revenue to GDP.	Above 12%	11	Tax awareness is still not optimal	Utilizing the latest technology					Ratio of non-teacher and non-healthcare employee spending	
Low regional economic growth	1.a.2*	Expenditure on basic services (education, health, and social protection) as a percentage of total government expenditure	Increasing	Decreasing	Still a priority for infrastructure financing						Percentage deviation of actual expenditure from total expenditure in the Regional Budget	
Low regional economic growth	8.1.1	GDP per capita growth rate.	Increasing	Decreasing	Declining economic growth rate region				Contribution of the agricultural sector to the regional domestic product	Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of trained farmers (food crops)	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No. Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Low Regional Economic Growth	8.1.1.(a)	GDP per capita.	Increase to more than Rp 50 million	30	Declining regional economic growth rate						Percentage of farmers applying agribusiness-oriented farming methods agribusiness	
										Program for the provision and development of agricultural infrastructure	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (food crops)	Agriculture
											Percentage of tertiary and rural irrigation networks that in good condition	
											Area of idle land converted into agricultural land agricultural	
											Area of land zoned for for sustainable food production	
										Program for the Provision and	Percentage of farmers able to	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicator	Affairs
										Agricultural infrastructure development	Application of Science and Technology	
											Percentage of agricultural production facilities in good condition	
										Agricultural disaster control and mitigation program agricultural disasters	Percentage of agricultural areas not affected pests and diseases	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program Agriculture	Percentage of plantation farmers who trained	Agriculture
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (crops plantation crops)	Agriculture
											Area of new plantation of new plantation commodities (ha)	
										Program for the Provision and	Percentage increase	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Agricultural infrastructure development	availability of high-quality seeds (plantations)	
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage increase in livestock farmers who trained	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups implementing livestock farming methods oriented toward agribusiness	
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups managed in accordance with SOP	
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of livestock farmer groups receiving assistance capital	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Percentage of livestock farmers who have access to adequate water/ sufficient	
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of livestock farmer groups applying science and technology production	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups with adequate feed/ sufficient	
											Percentage increase in availability of superior seeds of high-quality seeds	
										Agricultural Business Licensing Program	Percentage of of registered livestock feed stores	Agriculture
										Program Supply and development	Livestock birth rate	Agriculture

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										agricultural facilities		
										Animal health and public health control program veterinary	Livestock mortality rate	Agriculture
										Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (horticulture)	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (horticulture)	Agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Program Provision and development of agricultural facilities	Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (plantations)	Agriculture
										Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (plantations)	Agriculture
											Percentage of livestock farmer groups implementing standardization ASU/H	
										Water Resources Management Program (SDA)	Percentage of irrigation networks in good condition	Public Works and Spatial Planning

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
									Contribution of the fisheries sector to GRDP	Aquaculture management program	Percentage increase in seed availability	Marine and Fisheries
											Percentage increase in the availability of development media Seed	
											Percentage of fisheries groups with adequate fish feed	
											Percentage of groups using aquaculture technology for fish farming	
											Percentage of fishing groups using fish farming methods	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											agribusiness-oriented	
											Percentage of fish farmers who have received training	
											Percentage increase in aquaculture land area (ponds)	
										Fisheries management program	Percentage increase in availability of fishing gear capture	Marine and Fisheries
											Percentage of trained fishermen	
											Percentage of fishermen who received capital assistance capital	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Percentage of fishing communities using fishing methods oriented toward business	
										Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program	Percentage of fishing areas free from the use of fish poison and electric	Marine and Fisheries
										Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing Program	Percentage increase in the availability of facilities quality assurance	Marine and Fisheries
											Percentage of fishery products free from hazardous chemicals	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
									Percentage increase in PMDN realization	Program for Controlling the Implementation of Investment	Percentage increase in identified investment potential identified	Foreign Investment
									Percentage increase in realized foreign direct investment	Investment Promotion Program	Percentage of direct investment promotion that followed up	Foreign Direct Investment
										Program for the development of the investment climate Program	Level of ease of investment licensing	Investment
									Contribution of the tourism sector to the Regional Domestic Product (RDP)	Tourism Destination Attractiveness Enhancement Program	Percentage increase in tourist destinations that developed	Tourism
										Tourism marketing program	Percentage of successful tourism destination marketing that were successful	Tourism

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Tourism and Creative Economy Development Program	Percentage increase in tourism development cooperation that established	Tourism
											Percentage increase in the number of creative economy actors whose their revenue	
									Contribution of the trade sector to the Regional Domestic Product (RDP)	Program for the use and marketing of domestic products	Percentage of merchant groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) mix (4Ps)	Trade
										Distribution Facility Improvement Program for	Percentage of traditional markets with in good condition	Trade
									Contribution of the industrial sector to GRDP	Planning and development program industry	Percentage of trained SME actors	Industry

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Level of smooth availability of raw materials Production	
											Percentage of SMEs receiving assistance capital	
											Percentage of SMEs using appropriate technology for	
											Percentage of SMEs implementing industry-oriented methods business-oriented	
Disaster-prone (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons, and those affected by disasters per 100,000 people	Decreasing	Increasing	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal	Reducing disaster risks in the region and enhancing the resilience of local governments and communities in face	Disaster Management Program	BPBD	Increasing disaster mitigation and response	Water Resources Management Program (SDA)	Percentage of landslide-prone areas with adequate retaining walls	Public Works and Spatial Planning

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)	1.5.2.(a)	Total direct economic losses due to disasters.	Decreasing	Stagnant	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal	disaster		BPBD			Percentage of vulnerable areas with adequate erosion control	Public Works and Spatial Planning
Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)	11.5.1	Number of fatalities, missing persons, and disaster-affected individuals per 100,000 people	Decreasing	Increasing	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal			BPBD		Drainage System Management and Development Program	Percentage of waterlogged areas in the IKK that have been addressed	Public Works and Spatial Planning
Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)	11.5.1.(a)	Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI).	Decreased to 30%	30	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal			BPBD		Disaster mitigation program	Percentage of disaster-resilient villages	Public order and safety, and community protection
Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, drought,	11.5.2.(a)	The amount of direct economic losses resulting from	Declining	stagnant	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal	Reducing regional disaster risk and enhancing resilience		BPBD			Percentage of disaster victims receiving	Public Safety and Order as well as Protection of the Community

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
etc)		disaster				Local government and community in disaster response						
Disaster-prone areas (landslides, floods, droughts, etc.)	13.1.2	Number of deaths, missing persons, and people affected by disasters per 100,000 people	Decreasing	Decreasing	Disaster preparedness is not yet optimal					Program to improve the quality of firefighting and non-fire rescue operations	Percentage of fires and non-fire rescue incidents handled	Public Safety and Order and Community Protection
										Social Protection and Welfare Program	Percentage of victims of natural and social disasters whose basic needs are met during and after the emergency response phase Ngada Regency	Social

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Targets	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										Housing Development Program	Percentage of provision of decent housing for disaster victims	Housing and Settlement Areas

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Poverty and Unemployment	1.2.1	Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, by gender and age group.	Decreased to 6-7%	3.	Inadequate economic growth rates in the region, coupled with limited job opportunities and entrepreneurial prospects	Reducing poverty rates	Social Empowerment Programs,	Social Affairs Depart ment	Percentage of PMKS who are empowered	Social Protection and Security Programs	Percentage (%) of physically and mentally disabled individuals and elderly individuals who are not economically active and have received social security	Social

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible OPD	Target Indicators	Program	Indicator	Affairs
Poverty and Unemployment	1.3.1.(c)	Percentage of poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities whose basic rights and inclusiveness.	Increased to 17.12%	8	Many persons with disabilities live far from health centers		Social Protection and Security Program	Social Affairs Department			Percentage of disaster victims whose basic needs are met during and after the emergency response phase in Ngada District	Social
										Social Rehabilitation Program	Percentage (%) of PMKS at the district/city level who received social assistance for the fulfillment of basic needs	Social
											Percentage (%) of Community-Based Social Welfare Facilities (WKSBM) providing infrastructure	Social

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											social welfare services.	
											Percentage of district/city-level social welfare institutions that provide social welfare facilities and infrastructure .	Social
										Social Empowerment Program	Percentage of PMKS at the district/city level receiving social empowerment programs through Community-Based Enterprises (KUBE) or other similar social and economic groups or similar groups	Social
									Farmers' Exchange Rate	Planning and Development Program	Percentage of IKM/farmer groups that	Industry

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
										industry	developing processed products agricultural products	
											Percentage of processed agricultural products that certified by SNI	Industry
									Fishermen's exchange rate	Industrial planning and development program	Percentage of SMEs/fish farming groups/fishermen's groups developing processed products agricultural products	Industry
											Percentage of processed fishery products certified by SNI	Industry
										Program for the use and marketing of products within domestic	Percentage of fishing groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) method (4Ps)	Trade

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Poverty and Unemployment	10.1.1.(a)	Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group age.	Decreased to 6-7%	3	Suboptimal regional economic growth and limited employment and business opportunities		Work Training and Labor Productivity Programs	Social Affairs Department, Labor Department	Open Unemployment Rate	Work Training and Labor Productivity Program	Percentage of workers with competency certificates matching labor market demand	Labor
											Percentage of job seekers who have their own business their own	Work
										Labor Placement Program	Percentage of workers placed (including disabilities)	Labor

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure	17.6.2.(b)	Level of penetration of fixed broadband access) in Urban and Rural Areas.	Increased to: Urban (20 Mbps) 71% of households and 30% of the population; Rural areas (10 Mbps) 49% of households and 6% of the population	46	Limited fixed broadband infrastructure *xed-*	Increasing the proportion of individuals who own/have mobile phones	Data/Information/Statistics Development Program, Communication, Information, and Mass Media Development Program	Communication and Information Department	Public information disclosure index	Public Information and Communication Program	Percentage of government agencies with active assistant PPIDs	Communication and Information
Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure	17.6.2.(c)	Proportion of the population served	Increased to: Urban 100% population; Rural 52% population	39.8	Limited infrastructure			Communication and Information Agency			Percentage of communication results between regional heads/deputy regional heads and the community that followed up	
											Percentage of community groups/government strategic partners that	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No. Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
											disseminating government information and policies Regional	
Environmental Pollution and Damage	15.1.1.(a)	Proportion of forest cover to total land area n	Increasing	Stagnant	Illegal land conversion is still widespread	Improving the quality and quantity of forest cover	Reforestation program	DLH	Land Cover Quality Index	Biodiversity Management Program (KEHATI)	Percentage increase in green open space area	Environment
		(Forest Cover Index Forest)									Percentage of RTH in good condition good	
											Critical land area rehabilitated	
Low human resource quality	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) or their partners who have needs	Increased to 66%	1.92	Awareness of Fertile Age Couples (FAC) regarding the use of modern contraceptives is still not optimal	Increasing use of long-term contraceptive methods (LTCMs) using modern methods & improving knowledge	1. Enhancing Knowledge and Human Resources of Family Planning Counselors	P2KB	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Family Planning Program	Family planning acceptor ratio per 100 PUS	Population Control and Family Planning

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
		Family planning and use of modern contraceptive methods.				PUS						
						Strategy	2. Recruitment of civil servants/P3K Family Planning Sector.				Percentage of unmet family planning needs (unmet need)	
						1. KIE training and counseling for PLKB Non-civil servants.	3 Increasing family planning knowledge in villages				Percentage of modern contraceptive use	
						2. Provision of PLKB civil servants or P3K.						
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.7.1.(a)	Prevalence rate of contraceptive method use (CPR) all methods among couples of reproductive age (PUS) aged	Increased to 65%	0.92	Awareness of PUS regarding the use of modern contraceptive methods is still not optimal	3. Training and counseling for family planning cadres.			Percentage of families below the poverty line	Family Empowerment and Improvement Program	Percentage of active activity groups	Population Control and Family Planning

KLHS RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
		15-49 Years in a marital status.										
Low Quality of Human Resources	3.7.2.(a)	*Total Fertility Rate* (TFR).	Decreased to 2.28	1	Awareness of PUS regarding the use of modern contraceptives is still not optimal	Direction and Policy:						
Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure	5.6.1.(a)	*Unmet need for* family *planning* (*KB*) (unmet need for family planning/KB that is not met).	Decreased to 7.4%	10.5	Awareness of PUS regarding the use of modern contraceptives is still not optimal	1. Involve other government agencies such as the Health Department (DINKES) and the Research and Development Agency (BP LITBANG) as well as the Vocational Training Center.						

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	**No. Indicator**	**SDG Indicator**	**National Target**	**Gap with National Target**	**Issues**	**Strategic Objectives**	**Program**	**Responsible Government Agency**	**Target Indicators**	**Program**	**Indicators**	**Affairs**
Low Quality of Human Resources	5.6.1.(b)	Knowledge and understanding of couples of reproductive age (PUS) about modern contraceptive methods modern methods.	Increased to 85%	20	Awareness of PUS regarding the use of modern contraceptives is still not optimal	2. Involving the Regional Organization and Personnel Department in mapping PLKB needs						
Social inequality	5.1.1	Number of gender-responsive policies supporting women's empowerment .	increased by 16	According to	Gender focal points frequently change due to job transfers.	Every year, training must be conducted for *Gender Ex ts*	1. Program for Improving the Quality of Life and Protection for Women	PMDP3A	Gender Empowerment Index	Women's Protection Program	Percentage of violence against women resolved	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
							2. Program to Strengthen Gender Mainstreaming Institutions and Children			Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment Program	Percentage of women in decision-making positions structural positions	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Social Inequality	5.2.2	Proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15–64 years) who experienced sexual violence by someone other than their partner in the past 12 .	Decreasing	Increasing	#NAME?						Percentage of women running their own businesses	
Social inequality	16.2.1.(b)	Prevalence of violence against children boys and girls .	Decreasing	increasing	Not all villages have become child-friendly villages	1. Achieving a Ngada free from crime and violence		PMDP3A	Child-Friendly District Status	Special Child Protection Program	Percentage of child violence victims receiving services	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
					- Public awareness is still low	2. Creating a Child-Friendly and Child-Friendly Region				Child Rights Fulfillment Program (PHA)	Percentage of child-friendly villages	Women's Empowerment and Protection Children

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KLHS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
					- Lack of parental supervision	3. Through the Village Fund, it is hoped that activities to protect women and children						
					- Low public awareness low							
Social inequality	16.2.3.(a)	Proportion of women and young men aged 18-24 years of age who experienced sexual violence before the age of 18 years.	Decreasing	increasing	- Lack of parental supervision							

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible Government Agency	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
Social Inequality	10.1.1.(d)	Number of Self-Reliant Villages.	Increased by at least 2,000 villages	Stagnant	The average focus of village development planning remains on activities -activities to meet the basic needs of the community without considering indicators of village development levels.	Realizing Ngada Maju and Mandiri	Village and Urban Community Empowerment Program	PMDP3A	EKPPD Value	Village Development Program	Percentage of villages that have and implement village regulations on local authority at the village level	Community and Village Empowerment
										Program Enhancing Village Cooperation	Percentage of villages that have achieved the Village SDGs	Empowerment of Communities and Villages
									Village Development Index	Programs for empowering community institutions, customary institutions, and communities Customary law	Percentage of active community institutions in village community empowerment	Community Empowerment and Village
											Percentage of villages implementing source conservation water	
											Percentage of villages utilizing appropriate technology in development	

RECOMMENDATIONS									RPJMD 2021-2026			
Key Issues	No Indicator	SDG Indicator	National Target	Gap with National Target	Issues	Strategic Objectives	Program	Responsible OPD	Target Indicators	Program	Indicators	Affairs
											Community Economy	
										Village Government Administration Program	Percentage of BUMDes that have grown/experienced an increase in turnover and contributions to Village Revenue	Community and Village Empowerment
											Percentage of BUMDesMa that are developing in managing the potential/assets of the rural areas	

CHAPTER VII
FUNDING FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Chapter VII covers the funding framework for development and local government programs. The development funding framework includes projections of the actual financial capacity of the local government and budget allocations for the period 2022–2026. These expenditure allocation projections serve as the funding source for local government agency programs. Local government agency programs are the implementation of local government policies in the form of efforts comprising one or more activities using available resources to achieve measurable results in accordance with their duties and functions. The nomenclature of local government programs is derived from Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 90 of 2019 and its updated version, Ministry of Home Affairs Decision No. 050-3708 of 2020. The selection of local government programs is based on strategies and policy directions formulated as a systematic approach to achieving development goals and objectives. The following is the funding framework and local government programs within the Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021-2026.

Table 7.1. Regional Development Funding Framework for Ngada Regency 2021-2026

Description	20	20	20	20	2025	2026
Actual Local Government Financial Capacity	340,514,928,179	393,313,872,126	400,753,789,080	408.191.360.848	425.976.224.929	440,319,924,555
Priority I	238,360,449,725	275,319,710,488	280,527,652,356	285,733,952,594	298,183,357,451	308,223,947,189
Priority II	102,154,478,454	117,994,161,638	120,226,136,724	122,457,408,255	127,792,867,479	132,095,977,367

Table 7.2. Indication of Priority Program Plans Accompanied by Funding Requirements for Ngada District 2021-2026

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
X	XX	1	Support Program for Local Government Affairs of Regencies/Cities	Regional Government Performance Index	na	CC	260.102,009.10	**B**	288.035.553.10	**B**	310,728.241,150	**B**	335,485.897,361	**BB**	362,486.788,453	**BB**	391,564.474,141	**BB**	**1,948,402.963,315**	Non-Operational (All OPDs and Regional Secretariat)
			General Administration Program	Percentage of OPDs with SAKIP scores at least BB	na	5	930.000	10	930,0000	20	480,000.0	25	570,000.000	30	570,000000	45	627,0000	45	4,107,0000	Regional Secretariat

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Regional Government Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of local government agencies implementing the 8 areas of bureaucratic reform Bureaucracy	20	20	-	5	183,044 300	60	182,784. 300	70	183,284. 300	80	189.784. 300	100	189,784. 300	100	928,681.50 0	
				Percentage of OPDs with a minimum Community Satisfaction Index “Good”	na	1	2.316.6 0	50	400,000 0	60	440,000 0	70	484,000 0	80	532,400. 0	90	585,640. 0	90	2,442,040. 000	
				Public Relations, Protocol, and General Services Satisfaction Index of the Regional Secretariat	na	0	369.15 1.040	1	400,000 0	100	440,000 000	100	484,000. 000	100	532,400. 000	100	585,640. 000	100	2,811,191. 040	
1				Mandatory Government Affairs Related to Basic Services																
1	1			Government Affairs in the Field of Education																

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	1	2	Education Management Program	Percentage of elementary schools in good condition	46	48	116.040.0170	56	125,621.000.00	67	128,104.700,000	78	137,813.954,000	89	139,839.454,000	100	140,287.254,000	100	**787,706.372,870**	Education
				Percentage Junior high schools in good condition	40	47		52		63		71		78		85		85		
				Percentage of people aged 7-18 who have not completed primary and/or secondary education and are participating in education equivalency	NA	100		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100		100		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of the population aged 5-6 years participating in early childhood education	NA	100		100		10		10		100		100		100		
				Percentage of schools that accredited	40% PNF	40% PNF		50% PNF		60% PNF		70% PNF		80% PNF		90% PNF		100% PNF		
				Percentage of early childhood education that is standardized	48	48		61		74		88		100		100		100		
1	1	4	Educator and Education Personnel Program	Teacher-to-student ratio in basic education schools	0.087	0.08	1,336 97,280	0.091	954,000 0	0.095	948,000. 0	0.099	948,000. 0	0.103	948,000. 0	0.107	973,000. 0	0.107	6,082,197 280	Education
				Teacher-to-student ratio in secondary education first	0.08	0		0.082		0.084		0.086		0.088		0.090		0.090		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of teachers and educational staff who are competent nsi	25	30		35		40		45		50		55		55		
1	2		Government Affairs in the Health Sector																	
1	2	2	Program for the Fulfillment of Health Efforts for the Community and Health Efforts Community	Percentage of pregnant women receiving health services Pregnant women	62.5	100	52,388 503.35 6	100	159.11 8,001.25 0	100	167.18 5,801.37 5	100	183.90 4,381.51 3	100	202,294 819,664	100	222,524. 301,630	100	987,415.80 8,788	Health
				Percentage of mothers giving birth who received of childbirth	61.31	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
				Percentage of newborns receiving newborn health services birth	61.96	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Coverage of infant care services in accordance with standards	89	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
				Coverage of malnourished infants receiving treatment	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
				Percentage of PTM and PM patients receiving services in accordance with standards	56.82	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
				Percentage of citizens aged 60 years and above who received health screening in accordance with standards	71.79%	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework														Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026						
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp			Target	Rp	
				Coverage of community referral services	0	0.12		0.13		0.14		0		0.16		0.17				0.17		
				Percentage of the population of primary school age receiving health services health	72.57	100		100		100		100		100		100				100		
				Percentage of the productive age population receiving health services health	61.62	100		100		100		100		100		100				100		
				Percentage of elderly people receiving health services health	71.79	100		100		100		100		100		100				100		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of the population with severe mental disorders receiving services Health	74.65	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
				Percentage of hospital facilities and infrastructure compliance with standards	NA	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
1	2	3	Health Human Resource Capacity Building Program	Ratio of medical and paramedical personnel per unit of population	0.67	0.68		0.69	7,471 686,200	0.70	7,471 686,200	0.71	8,218. 854,820	0.72	9,040 740.302	0.73	9,944 814,332	0.73	42,147.7 81,854	Health
				Percentage SDMK in accordance with standards	NA	100		100	500.00 0	100	600.00 0	100	700 0	100	800.00 0	100	900.00 0	100	3,500.00 0.00	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	2	4	Pharmaceutical Supply, Medical Equipment, and Food and Beverage Program	Percentage of pharmaceutical supply sufficiency	94.36	95.49	96,704 70	96.62	150.24 1	97.75	210.26 5,100	98.88	231.29 1,610	100	254.42 0.771	100	279.86 2,848	100	1,222.78 6,020	Health
1	2	5	Community Empowerment Program in the Health Sector	Percentage of households practicing healthy living habits	24.29	26	14,281 408. 0	27.43	3,190. 701,120	30.57	3,885 466,032	33.71	4,274 012,635	36.85	4,701. 413,899	40	5,171 555,289	40	35,504,557 .775	Health
1	3		Government Affairs in the Field of Public Works and Spatial Planning																	
1	3	2	Water Resources Management Program (SDA)	Percentage of landslide-prone areas with adequate retaining walls adequate	40	40	50 0	50	750.00 0	60	850 0	70	950.00 0	80	1, 0	90	1,050 000	90	5,100 0	Public Works and Spatial Planning
				Percentage of vulnerable areas with adequate erosion control adequate	50	50	80 0	60	750.0 0	70	85 0	80	950.00 0.00	90	1,000 0	100	1,050 000	100	5,400. 0	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of irrigation networks in good condition	43.54	43.54	3,500 0	45.94	3,850.0 0	48.34	4,235.00 0	50.74	4,658.50 0.00	52.34	5,124.35 0	55.54	5,636.78 5,000	55.54	27,004,635 .000	
1	3	3	Program for the Management and Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems	Percentage of Households with Access to SPAM	48.43	48.4	1,260 00.000	52.98	25,000 0	57.13	25,000 0	61.29	25,000 0	65.29	25,000 0	69.29	25,000 0	69.29	125,000.0 0	Public Works and Spatial Planning
1	3	5	Wastewater Management and Development Program	Percentage of households receiving domestic wastewater treatment services	67.58	67.5	84,000 0	70.27	10,750 0000	72.96	11,000 0000	75.65	11000 0	78.34	1,100,000 0	81.03	1,100,000 0	81.03	54,750,000 0	Public Works and Spatial Planning

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	3	6	Drainage System Management and Development Program	Percentage of waterlogged areas in the IKK that have been addressed	31.76	31.76	-	33.68	1,000	59.68	1,500,000	79.69	2,000	100	2,000	100	2,000	100	9,000,000	Public Works and Spatial Planning
1	3	8	Building Development Program	Percentage of public building availability relative to needs	NA	NA	-	100	33,000.000.000	100	33,000.000	100	35,000 00	100	35,000.00	100	35,000.00	100	171,000.000	Public Works and Spatial Planning
				Percentage of damaged public buildings Repaired	NA	NA	-	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	2,000	100	2,000	100	2,500	100	8,500,000	
1	3	10	Road Management Program	Road condition index of district roads	69.45	69.45	14,000 00	70.83	35,000	72.21	35,000	73.60	35,000.00	74.98	35,000	76.36	35,000	76.36	17,500,000	Public Works and Spatial Planning

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	3	11	Construction Services Development Program	Percentage of trained construction workers in the district	NA	100	100	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	26,000,000	Public Works and Spatial Planning
1	3	1	Spatial Planning Implementation Program	Percentage of areas with spatial plans	NA	5	30 0	7.14	1,000,000	14.28	1,000,000	21.42	10 0	28.56	1000	35.70	1,000,000	35.70	53,000,000	Public Works and Spatial Planning
				Percentage of spatial planning violations that have been addressed ti	NA	NA	-	NA	50,000	100	50,000.0	100	75,000.0	100	75,000.0	100	100,000	100	35,000,000	
1	4		Government Affairs in the Field of Housing and Settlement Areas																	
1	4	2	Housing Development Program	Percentage of provision of decent housing for disaster victims	NA	-	-	100	110000	100	1,100,000	100	1,100,000	100	1,100,000	100	1,100 0.000	100	5,500,000	Housing and Residential Areas

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of provision of decent housing for victims of government relocation programs	NA	-	-	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	10000	100	500,000,000	
1	4	3	Residential Area Program	Percentage of uninhabitable houses whose quality has been improved	12.03	12.03	2,700	23.27	7,650.00	35.30	7,650.000	47.32	765000000	59.35	765,000	71.38	765000	71.38	38,250,000	Housing and Residential Areas
				Percentage of PSU supporting urban planning in good condition	6	6	150	12	7,500,000	18	750,000000	24	750,000000	30	750,000000	38	750,000	38	37,500,000	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	4	5	Program for the Improvement of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Public Utilities (PSU)	Percentage of settlements with access to neighborhood roads	33.27	33.27	1,000 00	33.40	7,500 0	33.66	7,500 000	34.31	7,500 000	34.96	7,500 0	35.60	7,500 0	35.60	37,500,000 .000	Housing and Residential Areas
				Percentage of environmental drainage in good condition	35.47	35.47	10 0	55.47	2,400 000	75.47	2,400 000	95.47	2,400 000	98.47	2,400 0	100	2,400 0.00	100	12,000,000 .00	
				Percentage of households with access to electricity	72.03	75	-	77	1,025 150,000	79	1,025. 150,000	80	1,025.15 0	81	1,025.15 0	82	1,025.15 0.000	82	5,125,750 0	
1	5		Government Affairs in the Field of Public Order and Safety as well as Community Protection																	
1	5	2	Program for Improving Public Safety and Order	Percentage of public safety and order disturbances handled	NA	100	700 0	100	735,000 0	100	771,750. 000	100	810,337. 500	100	850,854 375	100	893,397 094	100	4,761,338. 969	Public Order and Safety and Community Protection

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of Regional Regulations and Bylaws that Enforced		100		100	1000	100	100,000,000	100	150,000,000	100	200,000,000	100	200,000,000	100	750,000.000	
1	5	3	Disaster Management Program	Percentage of disaster-resilient villages	NA	-	-	5	6581000000	10	757,100,000	15	771,5000	20	787,000,000	25	802,500,000	25	3,776,2000	Public Order and Safety and Community Protection
				Percentage of disaster victims receiving assistance	NA	100		100	1000	100	1,000,0000	100	1,500,0000	100	1,500,0000	100	2,000,0000	100	700,0000	
				Percentage of disaster mitigation protocols implemented implemented				20	25,0000	40	25,000.00	60	30,000.00	80	30,000.00	100	35,000.00	100	145,000.000	
1	05	0	Fire prevention, mitigation, rescue, and non-fire rescue programs fire	Percentage of fires and non-fire rescues that	na	100	100.00	100	500.000	100	5000	100	5500	100	550 0.00	100	600.000	100	2,850.000	Public Order and Safety and Community Protection

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Handled																
1	6		Government Affairs in the Social Sector																	
1	6	2	Social Empowerment Program	Percentage (%) of PMKS at the district/city level that received social empowerment programs through Community-Based Enterprises (KUBE) or similar socio-economic groups Other	NA	2		2	867,800 0	2.36	955,300. 0	2.42	1,035.30 0	2.5	1,115.80 0.00	2.61	1,196.30 0.00	2.61	5,170,500 0	Social

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
1	6	4	Social Rehabilitation Program	Percentage (%) of PMKS District/city level receiving social assistance for basic needs fulfillment	na	10		20	880,000 0	30	953,000. 000	40	1,026,00 0	50	1,099.00 0	60	1,172.00 0	60	5,130,000 0	
				Percentage of Community-Based Social Welfare Facilities (WKSBM) that provide social welfare facilities and infrastructure	100	100		100	150 0	100	150.00 0	100	150 0	100	150 0	100	150 0	100	750,000 0	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of district/city-level social welfare institutions providing infrastructure for social welfare services Social.	100	100		100	100.00	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	5000000	
1	6	5	Social Protection and Security Program	Percentage of people with physical and mental disabilities, as well as elderly people who are not economically active, who have received social security	na	3		6	1,200 000	9	1,250 000	12	1,300, 000	15	1,350 000	18	1,400 000	18	6,500 0	
				Percentage of victims of natural and social disasters whose basic needs are met at the time and after	na	100		100	100.00	100	1000	100	1500	100	1500	100	1500	100	6500000	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Head of the responsible department
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Disaster Emergency Response																
2			Mandatory Government Affairs Not Related to Basic Services																	
2	7		Government Affairs in the Field of Labor																	
2	7	3	Work Training and Labor Productivity Programs	Percentage of labor force with competency certificates matching labor market demand labor	33	33	-	43	1,770 000	48	545.00 0	53	827 0.00	58	852.00 0.00	63	863.00 0.00	63	3,994.00 0	Labor
				Percentage of job seekers who own their own business	53	53	-	58		63		68		73		75		75		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	7	4	Labor Placement Program	Percentage of workers placed (including persons with disabilities)	NA	5		10	35,000.000	15	36,000.000	20	40,000.000	25	41,000.000	30	44,500.000	30	196,5000	Labor
2	8		Government Affairs in the Field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection																	
2	8	2	Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment Program	Percentage of women in decision-making positions	9.04	9	-	10	4000	10.24	700,0000	10.74	7000	10.99	7000	11.24	7000	11.24	3,200.000	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
				Percentage of women running their own businesses	1.58	1.5		1.59		1.60		1.62		1.63		1.65		1.65		
2	8	3	Women's Protection Program	Percentage of violence against women that resolved	100	100	-	100	160.000	100	150.000	100	1400	100	1300	100	120.000.00	100	700,0000	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
2	8	6	Program for the Fulfillment of Rights	Percentage of eligible villages	0	16	-	33.2	190.00	49.8	250.000.00	66.14	1900	83	250.00	100	190.000	100	1,070.000	Women's Empowerment

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for Children's Affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
			Children (PHA)	Children																and Protection Children
2	8	7	Special Child Protection Program	Percentage of child victims of violence who received services	100	100		100	160,000 000	100	150,000. 000	100	140,000. 000	100	130,000 000	100	120,000 000	100	700,000. 0	Women's Empowerment and Protection Children
2	9	Government Affairs in the Food Sector																		
2	9	2	Management of economic resources for food sovereignty and self-reliance	Percentage increase in the availability of food reserves and supporting infrastructure yes	2	22		46	500.00 0.00	60	1,200 000	73.3	1,200 000	86.67	1,200 000	100	1,200 000	100	5,300 0	Food
2	9	3	Community Food Diversification and Security Improvement Program	Percentage increase in food reserve stocks	1	1		1	250 0	2	300.00 0	3	350 0	4	400 0	5	400 0	5	1,500,000 0	Food

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicator	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of food distribution institutions that are developing well (in accordance with development stages))	16	16		16	500.000	32	375.000.00	48	525.000.00	64	525.000.00	100	525.000.00	100	2,450,0000	Food
				Percentage of active farmer shops	NA	NA		20	4000	40	400	60	400	80	4000	100	4000	100	2,0000	Food
				Percentage increase in food diversification and processing non-rice	8.3	8.3		12	1,100 000	25	1,100 000	50	1,100 000	75	1,100 000	10	1,100 000	100	5,5000	Food
2	9	5	Food Safety Monitoring Program	Percentage decrease in the use of chemical substances exceeding the permissible limit for food products food	100	100		100	400.00	100	4000	100	4500	100	4500	100	4500	100	2,150,0000	Food

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicator	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
			Food Insecurity Mitigation Program	Percentage of food-insecure areas addressed	49	49.67		60.2	1,200 0	73.51	1,200 000	80.13	1,200 000	86.75	1,200 000	100	1,200 000	100	6,000 0	Food
2	1		Government Affairs in the Field of Land																	
2	10	4	Land Dispute Resolution Program	Percentage of land cases resolved	100	100	-	100	37,500 0000	100	37,500 0000	100	375,000 0	100	3,750,000 0	100	3,750,000 0	100	18,750,000 0	Land
2	10	7	Customary Land Determination Program	Percentage of customary land designated	NA	NA	-	8	2500 0000	16	25 0	24	2,500,000 0	32	2,500,000 0	40	2,500,000 0	40	1,250,000 0	
2	10	8	Vacant Land Management Program	Percentage of vacant land that has been inventoried i	NA	NA	-	8	25000 000	16	25000 0000	24	2,500,000 0	32	2,500,000 0	40	2,500,000 0	40	1,250,000 0	
2	10	10	Land Management Program	Percentage of Certified Government Land Assets	70.85	70.85	-	77.33	30 0	83.81	30,000 0000	90.28	3,000,000 0	96.76	3,000,000 0	100	3,000,000 0	100	15,000,000 0	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	1		Government Affairs, Environmental Affairs																	
2	1	3	Environmental Pollution and/or Damage Control Program	Percentage of land fire cases handled	NA	8.1	4000	16.20	440.000	24.30	484.000.00	32.40	532.400.00	40.50	585.640	42	585.640.000	42	2,442,040	Environment
				Percentage of companies managing waste in accordance with applicable regulations applicable regulations	55	60	550	65	605.000	70	665.500	75	732.050.00	80	805.255,000	85	805.255,000	85	3,357,805.0	Environment
				Percentage of monitored water sources	NA	4	750	8	80,000.0	12	85,000.00	16	90,000.00	20	95,000.00	24	95,000.00	24	425,000.00	Environment
				Percentage of water sources rehabilitated	9.9	9.9	0	11.9	160,0000	13.9	170,000000	15.9	180,0000	17.9	190,000000	19.9	190,0000	19.9	890,000.000	Environment

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	11	4	Biodiversity Management Program (KEHATI)	Percentage increase in green space area	548 Ha	0.12	3000	0.18	330.000	0.20	363.000.00	0.24	399.300.00	0.29	439.230.000	0.35	439.230.000	0.35	1,831,5300	Environmental
				Percentage of RTH in good condition good	1.40	1.40	2,4000	1.60	2,6400	1.64	2,904.0	1.71	3,194.400,000	1.77	3,513 840,000	1.84	3,513 840,000	1.84	18,166. 80,000	Environmental
				Percentage of well-maintained urban parks	100	100	1000	10	110,0000	100	121,000 000	100	133,100. 000	100	146,410. 00	100	146,410. 000	100	610,510.000	Environment
				Land area Critical rehabilitated area	56.7 ha	0	0	66.7 ha	100,0000	76.7 ha	110,000. 000	86.7 ha	121,000. 000	96.7 ha	133,100. 0	106.7 ha	146,410. 0	106.7 ha	610,510.000	Environment
2	11	6	Program for the Development and Supervision of Environmental Permits and Permits for the Protection and Management of the Environment (PPLH)	Percentage of business operators and/or activities that comply with environmental permits, PPLH permits, and LH	75	75	100	79	110,0000	86	120,000 000	90	130,000 000	95	140,000. 000	100	140,000. 000	100	740,0000	Environment
2	11	11	Waste Management Program	Percentage of waste management facilities in good condition	58.3	60	428.00	62	3,500.000	64	3,500 000	65.50	3,500 000	66.70	3,850 000	67.70	4,235 000	67.70	19,013. 0	Environment

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Good																
				Percentage of waste at landfills managed using the *sanitary* landfill method	16.60	16	1,845 86,400	16.60	3,850 000.00	16.60	4,235. 000	100	4,658 500,000	100	5,124 350,000	100	5,124. 350,000	100	23,948.8 36,400	Environmental
				Percentage of waste management groups implementing the 3R method	0	0	0	20	30 0	40	330 0	60	363 0	80	399.30 0.00	100	439.23 0.000	100	1,831,530. 0	Environmental Agency
2	1		Government Affairs in the Field of Population Administration and Civil Registration																	
2	12	2	Population Registration Program	Percentage increase in e-KTP ownership	87	87.27	300.5 9,600	88.67	300,000 0	90.81	330,000. 0	93.0	363.0 0	96	399.30 0	99.85	335,555 321	99.85	1,880 455,513	Population Administration and Civil Registration

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in ownership of KIA documents	10.11	10.11	162.304,693	15.46	162,304,693	18.5	167,238,755	21.29	171,904,716	25.57	179,262,237	27.88	183,403,194	27.88	1,026.418,288	
				Percentage increase in ownership of family registration documents	94.57	94.57	254.035,795	95.84	254,035,795	96.58	255,915,659	97.20	257,502,336	98.20	260,077,359	99.91	264,524,681	99.91	1,546.091.625	
2	12	3	Civil Registration Program	Percentage of death certificate ownership	100	10	158.80.97	1	158,880,978	100	174,590,876	100	192,049,964	100	211,254,960	100	232,380,456	100	1,128.038,212	Population Administration and Civil Registration

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in birth certificate ownership	4	4	37 2.28	8	370,722,282	12.00	407,378,710	15.00	448,116,582	19.00	492,928,239	23.00	542,221,063	23.00	2,632.089,158	
2	12	4	Population Administration Information Management Program	Percentage increase in updated population data	98.97	98.97	210.90	98.98	210,900,0	98.99	210,914,125	99.00	210,935,216	99.01	210,956,309	99.02	210,977,404	99.02	1,265.583,054	Population Administration and Civil Registration

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for Population Affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of government agencies utilizing population data in accordance with regulatory provisions	20	20	141.250	3	141.250	50	296,362.357	66	343,780.334	83	402,222.990	100	470,600.898	100	1,654.216,579	
2	13		Government Affairs in the Field of Community Empowerment and Village Development																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for Affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	13	2	Village Development Program	Percentage of villages that have and implement village regulations on local authority at the village level	100	100	-	1	15,345 1	10	16,879.6 21	10	18,567.5 83	100	20,424.3 41	100	22,466.7 76	100	93,683,431	Community and Village Empowerment
				Percentage of completed administrative facilitation for village boundaries (village boundaries, village codes)	36	36.2	-	48.8	42,837.8 0	61.40	250,000. 0	74.00	51,833.7 38	86.6	57,833.7 38	100	300,000 0	100	702,505.27 6	
	13	3	Village Cooperation Enhancement Program	Percentage of villages achieving SDGs	na	12	75,000 0	2	80,000 .000	36	85,000 .000	48	90,000 .000	60	95,000 .000	72	100 0	72	525,000 0	Community and Village Empowerment

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	13	4	Village administration program	Percentage of villages that have prepared planning documents , budgeting, and reporting on time and in accordance with regulations regulations	100	100	-	100	3.102.200	10	1,542.420	100	3,566.662,000	100	1,866.328,200	100	4,109.961,020	100	14,187,571.220	Community and Village Empowerment
				Percentage of BUMDes that have developed /experiencing increased revenue and contributions to Village Revenue	45	45	-	56.7	50,000 0	67.54	55,000.00	78.36	60,500.00	89.18	66,500.00	91.68	73.205.00	91.68	305.205.000	
				Percentage of BUMDesMa that have developed and manage the potential/assets of the area rural	25	25	-	41	50,000 0	58.34	55,000.00	75.01	60,500.00	91.68	66,500.00	100	73,205.00	100	305.205.00	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	13	5	Community Empowerment Program for Community Institutions, Customary Institutions, and Customary Law Communities	Percentage of active village community organizations in community empowerment	100	100	-	100	683,190 0	100	693,190. 000	100	704,190. 000	100	716,290. 000	100	729,600. 000	100	3,526,460. 0	Community and Village Empowerment
				Percentage of villages utilizing appropriate technology in community economic development	72	72	-	78	50 0	83.5	55,000.0 0	89.00	60,500.0 0	94.50	66,550.0 0	98.20	73,205.0 0	98.20	305.255.0 0	
				Percentage of villages implementing water source conservation	na	0	0	7	5 0.00	9	55.00 0.00	11	60,500 .000	13	66.55 0	15	73,205 .000	15	305,255 .000	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
			Program for Community Institutions, Customary Institutions, and Customary Law Communities	Number of villages with active LPA in cultural transformation and conflict resolution conflict	na	13		135	50,000 0	135	55,000.0 0	135	60,500.0 0	135	66,550.0 0	135	73,205.0 0	135	305.255.0 0	Community and Village Empowerment
				Percentage of villages with active mosalaki involved in cultural transformation	na	50		10	50,000 0	10	55,000.0 0	100	60,500.0 0	100	66,550.0 0	100	73,205.0 0	100	305.255.0 0	
2	14		Government Affairs in Population Control and Family Planning																	
2	14	3	Family Planning Program	Family Planning Acceptance Rate per 100 PUS	61	65	5,377 81,000	65.3	6,184.44 8,150	65.45	6,493.67 0.557	66.15	6,818.35 4,084	66.30	7,159 271,788	66.45	7,517.23 5,377	66.45	39,550,760 .956	Population Control and Family Planning
				Percentage of unmet family planning need (*unmet need*)	6.3	6.07		5.82		5.57		5.32		5.07		4.82		4.82		

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of modern contraceptive use	NA	60		61		62		63		64		65		65		
2	14	4	Family Empowerment and Improvement Program	Percentage of active activity groups	NA	5	1,315.321	5	1,340.840	57	1,522.503,400	58	1,522.503,400	59	1,598.028,500	60	1,598.028,500	60	8,897,225.0	Population Control and Family Planning
2	15		Transportation Affairs																	
2	15	2	Road Traffic and Transportation Management Program (LLAJ)	Percentage of terminals in good condition	46.68	46.68	-	54.68	1250	62.68	125.000	70.68	125.000	78.68	5,0250	86.68	75,0000	86.68	5,475,0000	Transport

Code			Field of Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of roads in good condition	27.36	27.36	100 0	41.36	1,236 250,000	55.36	1,036 250,000	69.36	936.25 0	79.36	936,250. 0	83.36	525,000 0	83.36	4,670,000. 0	
				Coverage of adequate public transportation services	86.67	86.67	-	86.67	125.0 0	86.67	75,000 .000	100	75,000 .000	100	1,250,000 0	100	7,500,000 0	100	475,000,000	
				Percentage of KIR testing facilities and infrastructure in accordance with standards	10	10	-	65	12,164 .963,400	75	100.0 0	80	100 0	85	100,000 0	90	100,000 000	90	12,564,963 .400	
				Percentage of public vehicles passing the roadworthiness test	0	0	-	0	50,000 .000	100	100,000 000	100	50,000 .000	100	100,000 000	100	50,000. 0	100	350,000.00 0	
				Percentage of motor vehicles passing emissions tests	0	0	-	0	130 0	100	370.00 0	100	450 0	100	450,000 0	100	450,000 000	100	1,850,000. 0	
2	16		Government Affairs in the Field of Communication and Information Technology																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	1	2	Public Information and Communication Program	Percentage of government agencies with a Public Information Officer (PPID) active assistants	na	na	-	60	300.000	70	250.000	80	3000	90	2750	100	3500	100	1,475.000	Communication and Information
				Percentage of communication results between local government heads/deputy heads and the public that were followed up ti	na	na	-	60	500,000.000	70	525,000.000	80	551,250.000	90	578,812.500	100	607,753.125	100	2,762.815,625	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for affairs
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of community members/strategic partners of the local government who disseminate government information and policies	na	na	-	60	300,000,000	70	325,000,000	80	350,000,000	90	375,000,000	100	400,000,000	100	1,750,000	
2	16	3	Information Technology Application Program	Percentage of public services provided online and integrated	na	18	1000	18	300,000	32	315,000,000	57	330,750.0	68	347,287.500	100	364,651.875	100	1,757,689.375	Communication and Information Technology
				Percentage of government administrative services that are integrated	na	na	-	5	100,000,000	25	105,000.000	50	110,250.000	75	115,762.50	100	121,550.625	100	552,563.125	
2	17		Government Affairs in the Field of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	17	6	Cooperative Empowerment and Protection Program	Percentage of cooperatives with improved governance quality	50 Cooperatives	0	-	8	450,000 0	16	450,000 000	24	650,000 000	58	655.0 0	68	675,000 0	68	2,880,000. 0	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises
2	17	7	Small and Medium Enterprise Empowerment Program (UMKM)	Percentage of certified small business products	5	5	-	24	250,000 000	24	275,000. 000	24	300,000 000	24	325,000 000	24	350,000 000	24	1,500,000 00	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises
2	17	8	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Program	Percentage increase in SME production capacity	17	17	-	27	850.0 0	37	950.00 0.00	47	1, 000	57	1,050 000	67	950 0	67	4,800 0	Cooperative, Small and Medium Enterprises

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in marketing capacity for SME products	5	5	-	9	250 0.00	13	250 0.00	17	250 0	21	250 0.00	24	250 0	24	1,250 0	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises
2	1		Government Affairs in the Field of Investment																	
2	18	2	Investment Climate Development Program	Percentage increase in identified investment potential	na	na	-	20.84	640.0 0	32.08	704.00 0	35.29	774.40 0.00	38.83	851.84 0.00	42.70	937.02 4,000	42.70	3,907,264. 0	Capital Investment
2	18	3	Investment Promotion Program	Percentage of direct investment promotion that has been followed up	na	na	-	20	1,160 462,000	40	1,277. 000	60	1,404. 200,000	80	1,544 575,000	100	1,699. 000,000	100	7,085,237. 0	Capital Investment

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	18	5	Control of Investment Implementation	Level of ease of investment licensing	na	na	-	0	4 6,300	1.54	474.60 1,930	2.37	522.06 2,123	4.02	574.26 8,335	4.89	631.69 5,168	4.89	2,634,083. 856	Investment
			Investment Services Program	Percentage of permits and non-permits issued on time and in accordance with regulations Standard Operating Procedures	na	60	350 0	70	381.50 0	80	419.65 0.00	90	409.80 0	100	481.15 0.000	100	481.15 0.000	100	2,042.10 0.000	
2	19		Government Affairs in the Field of Youth and Sports																	
2	19	2	Youth Competitiveness Capacity Development Program	Percentage of active youth organizations	NA	60	499.99 3,100	70	980.00 0.00	80	1,078 0	90	1,185. 800,000	100	1,3044 38,000	100	1,434 818,000	100	5,048.23 1,100	Youth and Sports

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of youth in entrepreneurship	NA	5		10		15		20		25		30		30		
2	19	13	Sports Competitiveness Development Program	Coverage of certified coaches	1.23	1.5	1,015 0	2	1,875 0	2.5	1,992 500,000	3	2,121. 250,000	3.5	2,262. 375,000	4	2,416. 112,500	4	11,682.2 37,500	Youth and Sports
				Coverage of youth athlete development	NA	45		50		60		70		80		90		90		
				Percentage of sports facilities and infrastructure in good condition	NA	50		55		60		65		70		75		75		
				Coverage of sports clubs/branches facilitated	52	55		58		61		64		67		70		70		
2	2		Government Affairs in the Field of Statistics																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	2	2	Sectoral Statistics Implementation Program	Percentage of E Database SIPD Completion	89	89.09	-	1	500	100	525,000.0	100	551,250.0	100	578,812.500	100	607,753.125	100	2,762,815625	Statistics
2	2		Government Affairs in the Field of Cryptography																	
2	21	2	Cryptography implementation program for information security	Percentage of cryptography applications implemented in electronic-based government systems	na	na	-	10	30000	25	315,000.000	45	330,750.0	75	347,287.500	100	364,651.875	100	1,657,689.375	Encryption
2	2		Government Affairs in the Field of Culture																	
2	2	2	Cultural Development Program	Percentage of local culture developed	na	15		20	100	25	105,000.000	30	110,250.000	35	115,762.500	40	121,550.625	40	552,563.125	Culture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	2	5	Cultural Heritage Preservation and Management Program	Percentage of cultural heritage sites preserved	na	15		20	100	25	105,000.000	30	110,250.000	35	115,762.500	40	121,550.625	40	552,563.125	Culture
2	2		Government Affairs in the Field of Libraries																	
2	2	2	Library Development Program	Ratio of library collection adequacy to population	NA	0	-	0.51	2,206,400,000	0.52	529.220.000	0.53	445.372,000	0.54	561.889,200	0.55	518.808,120	0.55	4,261.689,320	Library
				Percentage of libraries meeting national standards	NA	1		2		3		4		5		6		6		
				IKM library services	NA	80		80		81		81		82		82.5		82.5		
2	24		Government Affairs in the Field of Archives																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
2	2	2	Archive Management Program	Percentage of available archives as digital-based performance accountability materials	na	na	-	10	200,000 000	10	200,000. 000	15	250,000 000	15	250,000 000	20	300,000 0	20	1,200 0	Archiving
3			Selected Government Affairs																	
3	25		Maritime and Fisheries Affairs																	
3	25	2	Fisheries Management Program	Percentage increase in the availability of capture fisheries facilities	2	6	3,550 0	8	7,980.0 0	11	5,945.00 0	15	6,735.00 0	17	8,160.00 0	19	8,160.00 0	19	32,370,000 .00	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of trained fishermen	2	2	90 0.000	3	350,000 0	8	500,000 000	16	675,000 000	25	875,000. 000	27	875,000. 000	27	3,300,000 00	Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of fishing communities receiving capital assistance	2	2	750.000	6	175,0000	13	225,000,000	22	325,000,000	35	575,0000	37	575,000.000	37	2,050,000.0	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of fishermen using business-oriented fishing methods	4	10	2,210.00	15	1,710.00	25	2,021.000	55	540,0000	56	780,000.0	58	780,000,000	58	7,261,000.0	Marine Affairs and Fisheries
3	25	3	Aquaculture Management Program	Percentage increase in seed availability	0	0	1,1100	1	910,0000	3	1,430,000	5	1,950.000	8	2,470.000.00	10	2,470.000	10	7,870,0000	Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for Affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in availability of seed carriers seed carriers	0	0	5,000 0	1	1,200.0 0	3	600,000 0	5	204,000 000	8	204,000. 000	10	204,000. 000	10	7,208,000. 0	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of fisheries groups with adequate fish feed	0		1,188 0	2	495,000 0	35	693,000. 000	55	1,089,00 0	67	1,326.60 0	69	1,326.60 0.00	69	4,791,600 0	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of groups using fish farming technology	1	5	487. 0	1	300,000 0	25	312,500. 000	55	900,000 0	56	712,500. 000	58	712,500. 000	58	2,712,500. 0	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of fisheries groups using aquaculture methods oriented	3	1	1,000 0	15	1,500.0 0	25	2,500 0	55	5,500 0.000	56	5,600 0	58	5,600.00 0	58	16,100,000 .000	Marine and Fisheries

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Head of the Responsible Department for
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Agribusiness																
				Percentage of trained fish farmers	0	0	175.0	1	525,0000	5	875,000.000	10	1,225,000	17	2,275.000	19	2,275.000	19	5,075,0000	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage increase in aquaculture land area (ponds)	1	1	1,2020	2	2,029.500	5	2,759.500	10	3,392.000.000	17	4,092.000	19	4,092.000	19	13,475,000.000	Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	25	4	Marine and Fisheries Resources Monitoring Program	Percentage of fishing sovereignty free from the use of fish poison and electric shock	1	6	5400	1	630,0000	22	810,000.0	34	1,080,000	49	1,350.000	51	1,350.000	51	4,410,0000	Marine Affairs and Fisheries
3	25	5	Fisheries Product Processing and Marketing Program	Percentage increase in the availability of quality assurance facilities	1	1	2,6600	3	2,160.00	6	2,471.000.00	9	990,0000	12	1,230,000	14	1,230.000	14	9,511,0000	Marine and Fisheries
				Percentage of fishery products free from harmful chemicals	0	2	750	40	75,000.0	60	75,000.00	80	75,000.00	100	75,000.00	100	75,000.00	100	375,000.000	Marine Affairs and Fisheries
3	2		Government Affairs in the Tourism Sector																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	26	2	Tourism Destination Attractiveness Improvement Program	Percentage increase in developed tourist destinations	25	25	1000	40	7,902.000	55	7,850.000	70	7,700.000	85	7,700.000	100	9,300.0000	100	36,452,000.00	Tourism
3	26	3	Tourism Marketing Program	Percentage of successful tourism destination marketing	10	10		28	1,6000	46	1,600.000	64	1,600.000	82	1,600.000	100	1,6000	100	8,000,0000	Tourism
3	26	5	Tourism and Creative Economy Development Program	Percentage increase in tourism cooperation agreements established	30	30		44	6,4500	58	1,450.000.000	72	1,4500	86	1,450.000	100	1,450.000	100	12,250,000.000	Tourism

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in creative economy actors with increased turnover	25	25		40	875,0000	55	775,000.000	70	775,000000	85	775,000000	100	775,000.000	100	3,975,000.0	
3	27		Agricultural Affairs																	
3	27	2	Program for the Provision and Development of Agricultural Facilities	Percentage of farmers who are able to apply science and technology	na	13.5	10,500000	15.00	10,500.0	16.50	10,500.000	18.00	10,500.000	20.00	10,500.000	20.00	10,500.000	20	63,000,000.00	Agriculture
				Percentage of agricultural production facilities in good condition	60	65	2,0000	70	2,0000	75	2,0000	80	2,0000	85	2,0000	85	2,0000	85	12,000,000.000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage increase in the availability of high-quality seeds (plantations)	na	90	3,500 00	90	3,500.0 0	90	3,500.00 0	90	3,500.00 0	90	3,500.00 0	90	3,500.00 0	90	21,000,000 .000	Agriculture
				Percentage of livestock farmers applying science and technology production	15 Group (0)	5	950.0 0	10	950.00 0	15	600 0	25	600 0	40	500 0	40	500 0	40	4,100,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage of livestock farmers with adequate/suffi cient feed	15 Group (0)	20	125 0	40	150 0	60	175 0	80	200 0	100	250 0	100	250 0	100	1,150,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage increase in availability of high-quality seeds	15,000 head	40	280 0	40	550.00 0	50	820 0	60	1,090 000	70	1,360 000,000	80	1,360 000	80	5,460,000. 000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Livestock Birth Rate	Cattle and buffaloes under artificial inseminati on (AI) 500 head	100	950 0	100	1,200.00 0	100	1,450.00 0	100	1,700.00 0	100	1,950.00 0	100	1,950.00 0	100	9,200,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (horticulture)	20	30	1,500 0	35	1,500.0 0	40	1,500 0	45	1,500 0	50	1,500.00 0	50	1,500.00 0	50	9,000,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage of farmer groups using post-harvest handling technology (plantations))	20	30	2,000 0	35	2,000 0	40	2,000 0	45	2,000 0	50	2,000 0	50	2,000 0	50	12,000,000 .000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	27	3	Agricultural Infrastructure Provision and Development Program	Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (food crops)	2	10	2,500 0	22	2,500.0 0	38	2,500 0	60	2,500 0	80	2,500 0	100	2,500.00 0	100	15,000,000 .000	Agriculture
				Percentage of tertiary and rural irrigation networks in good condition good	na	90.0	5,450 00	92.5	5,450.0 0	95.0	5,450.00 0	97.5	5,450.00 0	98.5	5,450.00 0	100.0	5,450.00 0	100 %	32,700,000 .000	Agriculture
				Area of idle land converted into agricultural land agricultural	0	50	50 0.00	10	500 0	150	500,000 0	200	500,000 0	250	500,000 0	300	500,000 000	300	3,000,000 0	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for Food Security Affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Area of sustainable food production land	13,578	13,778	1,500 0	13,978	1,500.0 0	14,278	1,500.00 0	14,378	1,500.00 0	14,478	1,500.00 0	14,578	1,500.00 0	14,578	9,000,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage of farmer groups receiving capital assistance (plantation crops)	90	13	2,500 0	4	2,500.0 0	60	2,500 0	80	2,500 0	90	2,500 0	100	2,500.00 0	100	15,000,000 .000	Agriculture
				Area of new plantation crops	709	824	2,800 0	939	2,800.0 0	1054	2,800.00 0	1,169	2,800.00 0	1284	2,800.00 0	1399	2,800.00 0	1399	16,800,000 .00	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of livestock farmers receiving capital assistance	15 group	0	0	2	55,000.000	4	60,500.000	6	65,550.000	8	73,205.000	10	73,205.000	10	377,460.000	Agriculture
				Percentage of livestock farmers with access to adequate water/ sufficient	1 group	0	0	2	705.00.00	4	1,310 500,000	6	765.550	8	1,598 205,000	10	1,598.205,000	10	9,527,460.0	Agriculture
3	27	4	Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Control Program	Livestock mortality rate	6% of Livestock Population	6	3,110 0	6	3,222 500,000	5	3,336.000	4	3,450 600,000	3	3,566 410,000	2	3,566 410,000	2	20,251,920.000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		20		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	27	6	Agricultural Business Licensing Program	Percentage of registered livestock feed stores	10 pet food stores	0%	25,0	10	26,000.0	20	27,000.00	30	28,000.00	40	30,0000	50	30,0000	50	166,000.000	
3	27	7	Agricultural Extension Program	Percentage of trained farmers (food crops)	10	15	7,1000	20	7,100.00	30	7,100.000	40	7,100.000	50	7,100.000	60	7,100.000	60	42,600,000.000	Agriculture
				Percentage of farmers applying agribusiness-oriented farming methods agribusiness	0	7	1,6800	14	1,680.00	22	1,680.000	29	1,680.000	36	1,680.000	43	1,680.000	43	10,080,000.000	Agriculture
				Percentage of trained farmers (plantations)	9.2	9.84	2,50000	10.5	2,500.00	11.3	2,5000	12.06	2,5000	12.86	2,5000	13.66	2,5000	13.66 %	15,000,000.000	Agriculture
				Percentage increase in trained livestock farmers	a. Artificial insemination officers: 20 Persons b. PKB officers: 22	10	2800	12	3100	14	490.000.00	16	3300.00	18	355.000.00	20	355.000	20	2,120,0000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
					ATR Officer: 18 Org															
				Percentage of livestock farmers applying agribusiness-oriented livestock farming methods	1 group	0	0	9.2	1,713.000	12	1,396.800.00	14	1,531.480	17	1,117.128,000	20	1,117.128,000	20	10,055,536.000	Agriculture
				Percentage of livestock farmers managed in accordance with SOP	15 Group (0)	0	0	20	52,500.000	40	52,500.000	60	55,000.000	80	58,000.000	100	58,000.000	100	326,0000	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (horticulture)	na	0	0	2	2,000 0.000	4	2,000 0	6	2,000 0	8	2,000 0	10	2,000 0	10	10,000 .000	Agriculture
				Percentage of farmer groups receiving training and assistance in post-harvest handling (plantations))	na	0	0	2	1,500 0	4	1,500.00 0	6	1,500 0	8	1,500 0	10	1,500.00 0	10	9,000,000 0	Agriculture
				Percentage of livestock farmers applying standardization ASUH	1 group	0	1,200 0	3	627.0 0	4	766.40 0.00	5	884.90 0.000	6	513.00 0.00	7	513.00 0.00	7	4,504,300 0	Agriculture

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	2	5	Agricultural Disaster Control and Mitigation Program	Percentage of agricultural area not affected by pests and diseases	na	80	1,050	85	1,050.00	90	1,050	95	1,050.000	99	1,050.000	100	1,050.000	100	6,300,000	Agriculture
				Percentage of plantation area not affected by pests disease	na	80	1,050	85	1,050.00	90	1,050	95	1,050.000	99	1,050.000.00	100	1,050.000	100	6,300,000	Agriculture
3	28		Forestry Affairs																	
3	29		Government Affairs in the Energy and Mineral Resources Sector																	
3	3		Government Affairs in the Field of Trade																	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	3	3	Program for Improving Trade Distribution Facilities	Percentage of traditional markets with well-maintained facilities	47	na	-	53	3,000	63	4,000000	70	4000	83	5,000	100	5,000,000,000	100	2100000	Trade
3	3	4	Price Stabilization Program for Essential Commodities and Important Goods	Percentage increase in the stability of the availability of basic commodities and essential goods	64			71	850.00	79	850.000.00	86	8500	93	850.000.00	100	850.000.00	100	4,250.000.00	Trade

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
3	3	6	Consumer Standardization and Protection Program	Percentage decrease in trade dispute cases	NA			50	1,110 000,000	40	50 0	30	500 0	20	500 0	10	20 0	10	2,810 0	Trade
3	30	7	Domestic Product Utilization and Marketing Program	Percentage of merchant groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) method	NA			6	50 0	18	500.00 0	35	500 0	65	500 0	100	500 0	100	2,500.00 0	Trade

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of farmer groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) method	NA			20	600	40	6000	60	6000	80	600	100	6000	100	3,000	Trade
				Percentage of fishermen groups implementing the marketing mix (4Ps) method	na			20	500	40	500.000	60	500	80	5000	100	500 0.00	100	2,500.000	Trade
3	3		Government Affairs in the Industrial Sector																	
3	31	2	Industrial Planning and Development Program (Priority is also given to the national bamboo project national projects in Ngada)	Percentage of trained SMEs	90 SMEs			16	3500	18	350 0.00	20	3500	22	3500	24	3500	24	1,750.000	Manufacturing

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Level of smoothness in the availability of raw materials for production	75			75	540.00	80	540.000.00	85	540 0.00	90	540 0.00	100	540.000.00	100	2,700.000.00	Industry
				Percentage of SMEs receiving assistance Capital	90 SMEs			4	120 0	12	12 0	19	120 0	27	120 0	38	120 0.00	38	600,000 0	Industry
				Percentage of SMEs using appropriate technology appropriate technology	415 SMEs			17	800 0	18	800 0	20	800.00 0.00	22	800.00 0	23	800 0	23	4,000 0	Industry
				Percentage of SMEs implementing industry-oriented business methods business	1563 SMEs			3	150.00.00	4	150.000	5	150 0	6	150 0.00	8	150 0.00	8	750,000 0	Industry
				Percentage of SMEs/ of farmer groups engaged in processing agricultural products agricultural	192 SMEs			12	2,200 000	16	2,200 000	20	2,200 000	22	2,200 000	25	2,200 000	25	11,000 0	Manufacturing

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of processed agricultural products with certification SNI	na			8	100 0	12	100.00 0	19	100 0	27	100 0	35	100 0	35	500,000 0	Industry
				Percentage of SMEs/ fish farming groups/fishing groups that process agricultural products agricultural	na			14.29	250,000 000	20	250,000 000	25,71	25 000	31.43	250,000 000	37.15	250,000 000	37.15	1,250,000. 00	Industry
				Percentage of processed fishery products certified under SNI standards				2	100,000 0	40	100 000	60	100,000 000	80	100,000 000	10	100,000 0	10	500 0	Industry
3	3		Government Affairs in the Field of Transmigration																	
3	32	2	Regional Planning Program Transmigration	Percentage of documents planning	NA	NA	-	20	16000 000	40	65,000 000	60	87,500 0000	80	795,000 0	100	305,000 0	100	27,850,000 0	Transmigration

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for affairs
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Transmigration																
3	3	4	Transmigration Area Development Program	Percentage of transmigrants who received training and mentoring an	NA	NA	-	15	20 000	30	26,000 000	45	47,000 0000	65	490000 0	90	5,000,000 0	90	19,200,000 0	
4			Supporting Elements of Government Affairs																	
4	1		Regional Secretariat																	
4	1	2	Government and Public Welfare Program	Percentage of government and public welfare policies implemented 100	10	90	2,752.4 89.5	100	779,523 0	100	483,606. 910	100	788,656. 910	100	486,706. 910	100	796,806. 910	100	6,087,790. 187	Regional Secretariat
				Percentage of SPM achieved in line with target	na	10	1,853.2 80	80	500,000 0	90	550,000 000	100	605,000. 000	100	665,500. 0	100	732,050. 000	100	4,905,830. 160	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of local regulations not revoked by the provincial government and central	90	90	600.00	10	602.316.790	100	631,411.510	100	700,300.430	100	747,147.387	100	787,755.892	100	4,068,932.009	
				Percentage of local government cooperation that is ongoing	na	100	300.00	10	315,0000	10	330,750.0	100	347,287.500	100	364,651.875	100	382,884.469	100	2,040,573.844	
				Percentage of cultural transformation regulations implemented	by	0	0	30	50.00.00	10	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100	2500000	
4	1	3	Economic and Development Program	Percentage of economic and development policies implemented	100	10	150.00	10	3000	100	3300	100	135.784,300	100	135.784,300	100	135.784,300	100	1,187.352,900	Regional Secretariat
				Percentage of implementation	8	80	424.05	80	400,000	82	400,000	84	400,000	86	400,000	88	400,000	90	2,424,052.	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Budget absorption on time			2,104		000		0		0		000		000		10	
				Percentage of usage in procurement procurement	75	75	968.208,416	75	1,200 000	8	1,200 000	85	1,200 000	87	1,200 000	90	1,200 000	90	6,968.208,416	
				Contribution of State-Owned Enterprises to Local Revenue	0	0	-	0	237.424,000	0	250.000	25	205.000	30	205.000.00	45	225.500	45	1,122.924,000	
				Percentage increase in revenue of state-owned enterprises	0	0	-	0	537,424.0	0	580,000.0	25	340,784.300	30	340,784.300	45	361,284.300	45	2,160,276.900	
4	2		Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council																	
4	2	2	Program to Support the Implementation of the Tasks and Functions of the DPRD	Percentage of support services for the duties and functions of the Regional People's Representative Council in accordance with standards	100	100	4,837.90	100	5,313.058,200	100	5,797 008.020	100	6,353.736,485	100	6,916 414,147	100	7,529.033,220	100	36,747,150.072	Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council
5			Supporting Elements for Government Affairs																	
5	1		Planning																	

Code			Field of Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Conditions	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
5	1	2	Program for Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Regional Development	Percentage of program target achievement in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)	70	70	49,500 0	1	100,000 000	100	105,000. 000	100	110,250. 0	100	115,762 500	100	121,550 625	100	602,063.12 5	Planning
				Percentage of Musrenbang results followed up in the regional budget	98	9	648.86 9,500	100	400,000 000	100	420,000. 000	100	441,000. 000	100	463,050. 0	100	486,202. 500	100	2,859,122. 0	
				Percentage of integration of the RPJMD with strategic plan	98	98	1,585.0 22,040	100	50,000.0 0	100	50,000.0 0	100	500,000 0	100	50,000. 0	100	17,685.2 84,375	100	19,920.306 .415	
				Percentage of integration of the Regional Development Plan (RKPD) with the Medium-Term Develop ment Plan (RPJMD)	98	98	679.29 5,160	10	700,000 0	100	770,000. 0	100	847,000. 0	100	931,700. 0	100	1,024.87 0	100	4,952,865 160	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
5	1	3	Program for Coordination and Synchronization of Regional Development Planning	Percentage of integration of economic and physical and infrastructure planning	na	1	300.00	10	465,787 267	100	512,365. 993	100	563,602. 593	100	619,962. 852	100	681,959. 137	100	3,143,677 842	Planning
				Percentage of integration of social sector planning culture	na	96	150.000	10	287,819. 098	100	316,601. 078	100	348,261. 108	100	383,087. 219	100	421,390. 094	100	1,907,158. 597	
5	2		Finance																	
5	2	2	Local Financial Management Program	Percentage of OPDs that prepare financial reports in accordance with SAP	100			100	1,378.460	1	1,516.30 6,550	100	1,667.93 7,205	100	1,834.73 0.926	100	2,018.20 4,018	100	180,564.46 9,420	Finance
				Ratio of employee expenditure excluding teachers and staff health	14.73			14	818,636. 000	13.5	900,499. 600	13	990,549. 560	12	1,089.60 4,516	11.75	1,198.56 4,968	11.75	5,057,854. 644	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage deviation of actual expenditure from total expenditure in the Regional Budget	12.25			12	178,107 117,553	11	178.201. 741.093	10	178,305. 826,987	10	178,420. 321,470	9	178,546. 265,402	9	1,061,581. 272,506	
5	2	3	Local Government Asset Management Program	Percentage of local government assets that have been inventoried si	52.54	52.54	1,000 00	61.74	1,318.12 0.400	71.46	1,449.93 2,440	81.70	1,594.92 5,684	92.47	1,754.41 8,252	100.00	1,929.86 0.078	100.00	9,047,256. 854	Finance
5	2	4	Local Revenue Management Program	Percentage increase in local taxes and fees	na	Na	2,000 00	1	4,566 163,000	100	5,174 279,300	100	5,627 307,230	100	6,148 136,953	100	6,731. 051,748	100	30,246,938 .231	Finance
5	3		Human Resources																	
5	3	2	Regional Human Resources Program	Percentage of staff requirements met	52.50	52.5	225.50 0	54.35	520,000 0	56.18	520,000 0	57.98	520,000 0	59.65	520,000 0	61.26	520,000 000	63.78	2,835,000. 00	Personnel

Code			Field of Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for the matter
						2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of employees with a minimum SKP score "High	18	18.37	1,353 0	42.85	439,162. 0	52.04	405,022. 000	64.28	293,162. 000	79.58	184,162. 000	97.95	184,162. 000	97.95	2,858,670. 000	
				Percentage of employee services meeting standards service	22.22	22	1,127.5 0	44.44	1,095.0 0	66.67	1,115.00 0	77.78	1,130.00 0	88.89	1,095.00 0	100.00	845,000 0	100	6,407,500. 0	
				Percentage of civil servants involved in cultural transformation	na	Na		na		na		na		na		na		na		
5	4		Education and Training																	
5	4	2	Human Resource Development Program	Percentage of functional positions with competency certification (civil servants excluding teachers and health personnel) health personnel)	24.88	24.88	-	28	600 0	32	600,000. 000	36	600,000 000	39	600,000 0	43	600,000 0	43	3,000,000. 0	Education and Training

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		PD responsible for the matter
						2021		2022		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Percentage of structural positions that have completed training for Level 2 Leadership, PKA, and PKP	43.8	43	-	47	1,300 0	50	1,300.00 0	53	2,800 0	57	2,800 0	60	2,800 0	60	11,000,000 .00	
				'Percentage of civil servants participating in further education	100	100	1,660 0	1	2,814.00 0	100	1,910.00 0	100	2,222.00 0	100	2,318.00 0	100	2,654.00 0.00	100	10,764,000 .000	
5	5		Research and Development																	
5	5	2	Regional Research and Development Program	Percentage of research results used as input for planning and decision-making decision	na	0		10	750 0.00	10	787.50 0	20	1,614 375,000	25	1,695 093,750	25	1,779. 848,438	25	6,626.81 7,188	Research and Development
				Regional Innovatio n Index	Disclaimer			Less Innovativ e	50 0	Innovative	50 0	Innovative	50,000 0	Very Innovative	60 0	Very Innovative	60 0	Very Innovativ e	270 0	
5	6		Border Management																	

Code			Field of Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
6			Supervisory Element of Government Affairs																	
6	1		Regional Inspectorate																	
6	1	2	Supervision Implementation Program	Percentage of Follow-Up Actions on Internal and external	55	55	1,100	60	1,818.298,400	65	1,844.667,733	70	1,911.583,726	75	1,937.953,060	80	1,994.869,053	80	10,607,371.972	Supervision
				Percentage of internal and external supervision conducted in accordance with standards and on time	na	Na	-	50	1,173.866,400	55	1,173.866,400	60	1,209.963,060	65	1,209.963,060	70	1,236.059,720	50	6,003,718640	
6	1	3	Policy Formulation, Monitoring, and Assistance Program	Percentage of OPDs implementing WBK-WBBM	0	0	100	20	150,000,000	20	150,000,000	25	192,000,000	30	229,000,000	30	229,000,000	30	1,050,000,000	
				Percentage of public complaints followed up	75	75	8000	80	1,200.000	85	1,2000	90	1,2000	95	1,2000	100	1,200.000	100	6,800,0000	

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible PD for the matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				and completed																
7			Regional Elements																	
7	1		Subdistrict																	
7	1	2	Program for the Implementation of Government Administration and Public Services	Percentage of subdistrict public services meeting service standards	50	50	-	100	2,596.588,214	100	2,789.826,185	100	2,933.880.228	100	3,083.935,187	100	3,225.363,987	100	14,629.593,802	Subdistrict
7	1	3	Village government development and supervision program	Percentage of villages in the sub-district that are properly implementing the development calendar n	5	50	-	10	5,571.004,000	10	5,755.385,600	100	5,846.723,840	100	5,914.506,224	100	5,968.466,846	100	29,056,086.510	Subdistrict
7	1	6	Community empowerment program for villages and sub-districts	Percentage of active community organizations in villages/neighborhoods in	100	50	2,057.00	10	11,200.00	100	11,760.00	10	12,348.00	100	12,965.40	100	13,613.670,000	100	63,944,070.000	Subdistrict

Code			Government Affairs and Priority Development Programs	Program Performance Indicators	Initial Performance Condition	Program Performance Achievements and Funding Framework												Performance Condition at the End of the RPJMD Period		Responsible Agency for the Matter
						2021		20		20		2024		2025		2026				
						Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	Target	Rp	
				Development																
			General Government																	
8	1		National Unity and Politics																	
8	1	3	Program to enhance the role of political parties and educational institutions through political education and the development of ethics and culture Politics	Scope of socialization/facilitation of political education to the public	n.a	10		20	916,577 90	40	916,577. 900	40	1,017.16 3,540	60	916,577 900	80	916,577. 900	(100%)	5,499,467. 400	National Unity and Politics
8	1	4	Empowerment and supervision program for community organizations	Percentage of community organizations actively involved in development n	n.a	30		42	223,361 880	52	223,361. 880	63	223,361. 880	73	223,361. 880	83	223,361. 880	83	1,316,809. 400	National Unity and Politics
			National Awareness Enhancement Program and Improvement of Quality and Facilitation of Handling Conflicts	Coverage of socialization/facilitation of national and regional awareness	n.a	11		2	685,389 2	44	685,389. 200	66	685,389. 200	88	685,389. 200	100	685,389. 200	100	3,426,946. 0	

CHAPTER VIII
PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Chapter VIII covers the performance of local government administration in the form of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the Head of the Local Government and Heads of Local Government Agencies, as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). KPIs and KPIs serve as evidence in the preparation of performance reports on local government administration and, more broadly, in building accountability for local development performance.

8.1. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Regional Heads

KPIs are *outcome-or impact-oriented* indicators that reflect the achievement of the main mandates of the regional head and heads of regional agencies. The formulation of KPIs takes into account the highest performance tree, national and provincial key performance indicators, and regional needs/context. The KPIs for the Regional Head of Ngada District are as follows:

Table 8.1. Establishment of Key Performance Indicators for Ngada District 2021-2026

No	Local Government Head KPI	Unit	Target					
			20	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Economic Growth Rate	Percent	4.79	4.91	5.03	5.18	5.44	5.71
2	Gini Index	Value	0.321	0.316	0.312	0.305	0.299	0.292
3	Poverty Rate	Percent	11.34	11.14	10.71	10.51	10.33	9.54
4	Environmental Quality Index	Value	68.25	68.29	68.30	68.36	68.38	68.41
5	Life Expectancy	Years	68.44	68.84	69.24	69.64	70.04	70.44
6	Human Development Index	Value	68.8	69.3	69.7	70.1	70.6	71.1
7	Stunting Rate	Number	14.36	13.02	11.68	10.34	9	9.0
8	Open Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.08	3.78	3.48	3.18	2.88	2.58
9	Average travel speed between regions priority	Km/h	28.00 km/h	28.16 km/h	28.54 km/h	28.93 km/h	29.32 km/h	29.70 km/h
10	Percentage decrease in accident rates	Percent	21.00	21	20	20	20.00	20.00
11	Percentage of tourism areas accessible by adequate public transportation	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	Slum settlement ratio	Percent	12.13	10.6	7.9	5.1	2.4	0.0
13	Disaster Risk Index	Value	109.9	104.1	98.3	92.5	86.7	80.9
14	Bureaucratic Reform Index	Score/ Rating	51 (CC)	55 (CC)	59 (CC)	63 (B)	67 (B)	71 (BB)
15	Social Conflict Index	Value	15	12	9	7	5	3
16	Village Development Index	Value	0.6342	0.6469	0.6599	0.6731	0.6865	0.6965

8.2. Key Performance Indicators for Regional Government Agencies

Key performance indicators for local government agencies are indicators at the outcome or impact level that are the responsibility of the head of the local government agency. These indicators can be achieved with the support of the realization of program indicators for local government agencies. The following are the key performance indicators for each local government agency in Ngada District:

Table 8. 2. Determination of Key Performance Indicators for Regional Apparatus

No	Local Government Agency Responsible Area	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
1	Education	Average years of schooling	Year	8.73	8.94	9.15	9.36	9.57	9.78
		Expected years of schooling	Year	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
2	Culture	Percentage of tangible and intangible cultural heritage that are preserved	Percentage	30	40	55	70	85	100
3	Health	Maternal mortality rate	Rate	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH	102/100,000 KH
		AKB	Number	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000 KH	34/1000KH	34/1000
		Morbidity rate	Number	6.78	6.33	5.88	5.43	5	5
		Infant mortality rate	Rate	34/1000KH	34/1000 live births	34/1000 live births	34/1000 live births	34/1000KH	34/1000 KH
4	Public Works and Spatial Planning	Percentage of road length on priority sections in good condition	Percent	70.41	71.37	72.33	73.29	74.25	75.21

No	Local Government Agency Responsible Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		Percentage of space utilization according to its intended use	Percentage	67.11	71.51	75.91	80.31	84.71	89.11
		Percentage of buildings meeting with standards	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Housing and Residential Areas	Ratio of decent housing	Ratio	79	81	83	85	87.00	88
		Percentage of residential areas and housing with adequate PSU	Percent	89.09	90.91	92.73	94.55	96.36	98.18
		Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water services sustainable	Percent	80	84	88	92	96	100
		Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable	Percent	70.27	72.96	75.65	78.34	81.03	83.72
6	Public Order and Safety and Community Protection	Percentage decrease in K3 disorders	Percent	85	90	95	100	100	100
		Number of victims	Number	150	100	70	40	30	0

No	Responsible Local Government Agency Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		disaster							
7	Social	Percentage of empowered PMKS	Percent	10	13	18	20	23	25
8	Labor	Employment rate	Percent	95.19	96	97	98	99	100
9	Village Empowerment	Village Development Index	Number	0.6342	0.6469	0.6599	0.6731	0.6865	0.6965
		Percentage decrease in social costs	Percentage	3	5	10	15	18	20
10	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Child-Friendly County Status	Title	Pratama	Pratama	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Nindya
		Level of female labor force participation/IPG	Percentage	96.29	96.49	96.7	96	97.1	97.31
		Percentage decrease in violence against women and children	Percent	10.81	12.1	13.79	16	19.04	25
11	Food	Availability Index	Number	Na	93.9	93.93	93.93	93.93	93.93
		Affordability Index	Number	Na	77.13	77.63	78.13	78.63	79.13
		Utilization index	Number	Na	67.3	67.8	68.3	68.8	69.3
		Percentage of food meeting tolerance standards threshold	Percent	Na	60	70	80	90	100

No	Responsible Local Government Agency Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
12	Environment	IKU	Number	85.07	84.65	84.25	83.95	83.50	83.10
		IKA	Number	50.50	51	51.50	52	52.50	53.00
		IKTL	Number	69.320	69.321	69,322	69,323	69,324	69,325
		Percentage Percentage of waste volume managed	Percent	18.63	19	20	21	22	23
13	Population Administration and Civil Registration	SMEs in the field of civil registration administration services and Civil Registration	Score	75	78	80	82	84	86
14	Population Control and Family Planning	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Rate	3.5	3.	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5
15	Transport	Percentage of transportation infrastructure in good condition	Percent	46.68	54.68	62.68	70.68	78.68	86.68
		Percentage increase in access to public transportation	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	Communication and Information Technology	SPBE Index	Score	2	2.2	2	2	2	3
		Public Information Disclosure Index	Value	60	62	65	68	72	75
17	Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises	Percentage increase in active cooperatives (cooperatives producers)	Percentage	4	4	5	6	7	8

No	Responsible Regional Agency Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		Percentage increase in SME revenue	Percent	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Percentage increase in marketing capacity for agricultural, livestock, and fisheries	Percent	20	20	20	20	20	20
18	Capital Investment	Percentage increase in investors	Percent	2.04	2.04	2.87	3.67	4.52	8.39
		Licensing IKM	Value	75	78	80	82	84	86
19	Youth and Sports	Provincial Rankings	Rank	3	3	3	2	2	2
		Percentage of youth participation in youth organizations youth organizations	Percentage	5	10	15	20	25	25
20	Tourism	Percentage increase in tourist visits	Percent	37.78	45.99	54.3	66.76	79.23	100
		Money spent	Value	9,067,500,000	11,067,500,000	13,067,500,000	16,067,500,000	19,067,000	24,067,500,000
21	Archives	Archiving IKM	Value	75	78	80	82	84	86
22	Library	Community Literacy Development Index	Value	60	62	64	66	68	70
		Library Service Quality Management	Value	80	8	81	81	82	82.5
23	Marine and	Fisheries production	Ton	311	311	431	657	788	1012

No	Local Government Agency Responsible Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
	Fisheries	Aquaculture							
		Capture fisheries production	Ton	268	268	340	418	5028	6018
		Percentage of certified fishery products	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	Agriculture	Food crop production							
		- Rice	Ton	51,958	51,958	56,193	60,773	65,726	71,083
		- Corn	Ton	19,725	19,725	21,333	23,071	24,952	26,985
		- Soybeans	Ton	604.8	604.8	654	707	765	827
		- Red Beans	Ton	75	75	81.1	87.	94.9	102.7
		- Cassava	Ton	5,192	5,192	5,615	6,073	6,568	7,103
		Food crop productivity							
		- Rice	Ton	54	54	56	57.3	59	60.8
		- Corn	Ton	30	30	31	31.8	32.8	33.8
		- Soybeans	Ton	18	18	19	19.1	19.7	20.3
		- Red beans	Ton	15	15	15	15.9	16.4	16.9
		- Cassava	Ton	59	59	61	62.6	64.5	66.4
		Plantation crop production	Ton	6,962.8	7,082.42	7,102.74	7,173.76	7,245.49	7,317.94
		Percentage of food crops and horticultural products that certified							

No	Local Government Agency Responsible Affairs	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		- Food Crops							
		Rice	Percentage	58.20	58.20	63.30	67.90	71.80	75.20
		Corn	Percent	97.30	97.30	104.30	110.40	115.60	120.10
		-Horticulture							
		Ginger	Percent	83.30	83.30	95.20	96.70	97.90	98.70
		Turmeric	Percent	80.00	80	83.80	87.10	89.80	92.10
		Percentage increase in livestock population (large livestock and poultry)	Percent	10.5	15.5	20	25	30.5	35
		Percentage increase in production meat	Percent	20.5	40.5	50.5	60.5	70.5	80.5
		Percentage increase in egg production	Percent	22	42.5	52.5	62	72.5	82.5
		Percentage of livestock products certified under the ASUH program	Percent	10	10	10	10	10	20
25	Industry	Percentage increase in production value of SMEs (Only one of which is Bamboo SMEs)	Percent	16	18	20	22	24	26
		Percentage of agricultural products with increased added value	Percent	10	20	22	24	26	28

No	Responsible Local Government Agency Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		Percentage of fishery products with increased value added	Percent	10	20	22	24	26	28
26	Trade	Level of smooth distribution of basic goods and important goods essential	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Percentage increase in marketing capacity for processed products agriculture	Percent	20	20	20	20	20	20
		Percentage increase in marketing capacity for processed fishery products	Percent	20	20	20	20	20	20
27	Regional Secretariat	SAKIP Score	Score/Rating	54 (CC)	58 (CC)	62 (B)	67 (B)	73 (BB)	75 (BB)
		EKPPD Score	Score	2.8000	2.85	2.90	2.95	3.0000	3.0500
		IKM	Value	50	55	62	75	78	82
		Percentage of local policies implemented	Percentage	90	100	100	10	100	100
28	Secretariat of the Regional People's Representative Council	Support Services for the Functions and Duties of the Regional People's Representative Council	Value	60	70	80	90	10	100

No	Responsible Local Government Agency Responsible	IKU	Unit	Target					
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
29	Planning	Planning Quality Index	Value	na	60	65	65	70	70
30	Finance	Local Government Financial Management Index	value	50	60	65	70	75	80
		BPK Opinion	Rating	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
		Contribution to Local Revenue	Rupiah	55,201,351,668.00	112,632,303,176.64	117,043,865,514.71	121,469,674,464.79	128,429,899,401.43	135,646,221.183
31	Human Resources	Professionalism Index of Civil Servants	Score	55	60	65	70	75	81
29	Supervision	SPIP Maturity	Level	1	1	2	2	3	3
		APIP Capabilities	Level	2	2	2	3	3	3
		Anti-Corruption Perception Index/Survey Score on Governance Integrity	Score	80	80	80.7	80.9	81	81.0
30	Subdistrict	Community Satisfaction Index (subdistrict average)	Value	75	78	80	82	84	86
		Average Number of advanced/self-sufficient villages in each sub-district	Number	1	1	2	2	3	3
31	National Unity and Politics	Social conflict figures	Number	15	12	9	7	5	3

8.3. Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are indicators that have a stratification at the district level. These indicators may be derived from Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 18 of 2020 and program indicators of local government agencies that can better reflect the contextual conditions of Ngada District. The following are the Key Performance Indicators for Ngada District for the years 2021-2026:

Table 8. 3. Setting of Regional Performance Indicators Against the Achievement of Government Administration Performance in Ngada District for the Years 2021-2026

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Regional Development Performance Indicators	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the end of the RPJMD period
				2021	2022	20	20	20	2026	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4	(5	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A.	**ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY WELFARE**									
1	**Economic Welfare and Equity**									
1.	Percentage increase in Local Revenue (PAD)	Percentage	na	80	80	85	90	95	100	100
1.	Increase in per capita GRDP / Economic Growth Rate	Percent	0.04	4.7	4.91	5.03	5.18	5.44	5.71	5.71
1.3	Gini index	Index	0.326	0.321	0.316	0.312	0.305	0.299	0.292	0.292
1.4	Percentage of population below the poverty line	Percent	12.5	11.34	11.14	10.71	10.51	10.33	9.54	9.54
1.5	Human Development Index (HDI)	Index	67.8	68.8	69.3	69.7	70.1	70.6	71.1	71.1
1.6	Life expectancy length of schooling	Number	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.9
1.7	Average length of schooling	Number	8.52	8.73	8.94	9.15	9.36	9.57	9.78	9.78
1.8	Life expectancy	Number	68.04	68.44	68.84	69.24	69.64	70.04	70.44	70.44
1.9	Open unemployment rate	Percent	4.69	4.08	3.78	3.48	3.18	2.88	2.58	2.58
1.10	BPK Opinion	Opinion	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Responsibility/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
1.11	Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the Regional Domestic Product (PDRB)	Per	34	34	34.97	35.32	35.85	36.39	36.93	36.93
1.12	Contribution of the Fisheries Sector to GRDP	Percent	34.2	34.62	34.97	35.32	35.85	36.39	36.93	36.93
1.13	Contribution of the Tourism Sector to GRDP	Percent	0.42	0.64	0.70	0.79	0.88	0.99	1.12	1.12
1.14	Contribution of the Trade Sector to GRDP	Percent	7.59	7.86	7.9	7.95	8.12	8.18	8.44	8.44
1.15	Contribution of the Industrial Sector to GRDP	Percent	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.55	1.59	1.63	1.71	1.71
A	**Mandatory Government Affairs Related to Basic Services**									
1	**Government Affairs in the Field of Education**									
1	Level of participation of citizens aged 5-6 years in early childhood education	Percent	3,423 students/18.50	10	10	10	100	100	100	100
1.2	Level of participation of citizens aged 7-12 who participated in primary education	Percentage	17,740 students/92.37	10	10	100	100	100	100	100
1.3	Participation rate of citizens aged 13-15 years participating in lower secondary education	Percentage	na	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.4	The percentage of citizens aged 7-18 years who have not completed primary and secondary education and are participating in equivalency education	Percentage	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	**Government Affairs in the Health Sector**									
2	Hospital bed capacity ratio to population	Percent	0.06	0.07	0.07	0	0.09	0.01	0.1	0.01
2.2	Percentage of district/city referral hospitals that are accredited	Percentage	N/A	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.3	Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternal health services	Percent	49.3	10	100	100	100	100	100	100

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
2.4	Percentage of mothers giving birth who receive childbirth services	Percent	51.75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.5	Percentage of newborns receiving newborn health services	Percent	39.16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.6	Coverage of health services for infants according to standards	Percent	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.7	Percentage of children of primary school age who receiving health services according to standards	Percentage	59.64	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.8	Percentage of people aged 15-29 years receiving health screening according to standards	Percent	59	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.9	Percentage of citizens aged 60 years and above who receive health screening in accordance with standards	Percentage	61	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.1	Percentage of hypertensive patients who received health services according to standards	Percent	71.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.11	Percentage of DM patients receiving standard health care services	Percent	90.68	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.12	Percentage of severe ODGJ receiving mental health services in accordance with standards	Percent	74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.13	Percentage of people suspected of having TB who receive TB services according to standards	Percentage	85.85	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.14	Percentage of people at risk of HIV infection who receive early HIV detection in accordance with standards	Percent	64	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	**Government Affairs in the Field of Employment General and Spatial Planning**									
3	Ratio of flood-prone residential areas protected by infrastructure	Percent	31.7	34.5	39.68	59.68	79.68	99.68	100	100

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
	Flood control									
3.2	Ratio of residential areas along the coast that are prone to abrasion, erosion, and accretion and protected by coastal protection infrastructure	Percent	50	55	60	70	80	90	100	100
3.3	Ratio of irrigated area under authority served by irrigation network	Percent	43.54	45.94	48.34	50.74	53.14	55.54	57.94	57.94
3.4	Percentage of households with access to drinking water through piped water supply systems and non-protected piped water supply systems protected against households	Percent	48.4	48.4	52.98	57.13	61.29	65.44	65.59	65.59
3.5	Percentage of households receiving domestic wastewater treatment services	Percent	67.58	67.58	70.27	72.96	75.65	78.34	81.03	81.03
3.6	IMB compliance ratio	Percent	50	70	75	80	85	90	95	95
3.7	Road Stability Level	Percent	69.45	70.83	72.21	73.60	74.98	76.36	76.36	76.36
3.8	Ratio of operators/technicians/analysts with competency certificates	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3.9	Project ratio under its supervision without construction accidents	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	**Government Affairs in the Field of Housing and Residential Areas**									
4.1	Provision and rehabilitation of decent housing for disaster victims	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.2	Facilitating the provision of decent housing for communities affected by government relocation programs	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.3	Percentage of slum areas	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Targets for 2021				2022	Performance Condition at the end of the RPJMD period
				2023	2024	2025	2026		
	below 10 hectares in districts/cities that are being addressed								
4.4	Reduction in the number of units of Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH)/Ratio of Habitable Houses	Percent	78	79	81	83	85	87	88	88
4.5	Number of housing units equipped with Public Infrastructure, Facilities, and Utilities (PSU)/Percentage of residential areas and housing with adequate PSU	Percent	NA	89	90.91	92.73	94.55	96.36	98.18	98.18
5	**Government Affairs in the Field of Public Safety and Order, as well as Community Protection**									
5	Percentage of public order disturbances resolved	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.2	Percentage of Local Regulations and Decrees Enforced	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.3	Percentage of citizens receiving disaster information services	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.4	Percentage of citizens receiving disaster prevention and preparedness services	Percentage	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Percentage of citizens who received disaster rescue and evacuation services	Percent	70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.6	Percentage of fire rescue and evacuation services	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.7	Fire response time	Time	40	40	42	35	30	25	20	20

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Targets for 2021				2022	Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2023	2024	2025	2026		
6	**Social Affairs**								
6	Percentage of persons with disabilities, abandoned children, elderly persons, and homeless beggars whose basic needs are met of their basic needs outside of shelters	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100
6.2	Percentage of victims of natural and social disasters whose basic needs are met during and after the emergency response in Ngada Regency	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100
B	**Mandatory Government Affairs not Related to Basic Services**								
1	**Government Affairs in the Field of Labor**								
1	Percentage of activities carried out in accordance with the labor plan	Percent	1	2	45	65	85	100	100
1.2	Percentage of certified workforce	Percent	10	20	40	60	75	90	10
1.3	Labor productivity level	Percent	10	20	40	60	75	90	10
1.4	Percentage of companies implementing decent work governance (PP/PKB, LKS, Bipartite, Wage Scale Structure, and registered participants BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)	Percent	10	2	40	60	75	90	10
1.5	Percentage of workers placed (domestic and international) through inter-agency job placement services within Ngada Regency	Percent	7	1	40	60	75	90	100
2	**Government Affairs in the Field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection**								

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
2.1	Percentage of ARG in direct APBD spending	Percentage	NA	20	22	25	26	28	30	30
2.2	Percentage of child victims of violence handled by relevant district agencies	Percent	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100
2.3	Ratio of violence against women, including TPPO (per 100,000 female population)	Percentage	0.02	0.018	0.016	0.014	0.012	0.01	0.008	0.008
3	**Food Administration**									
3	Percentage of food availability (availability of rice/corn) according to needs	Percent	NA	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	**Government Affairs in the Field of Land**									
4	Percentage of land allocation for public facility development	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.2	Availability of construction sites for investment	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.3	Availability of *Land* for Redistribution *(*) *LandLandReform(*Tah *ObyekLandreform,* TOL) ready for redistribution originating from Maximum Excess Land and Absentee Land	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.4	Availability of land for the community	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.5	Land dispute resolution through mediation	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	**Environmental Affairs Life**									
5.1	Environmental Quality Index (EQI)	Number	68.25	68.25	68.29	68.30	68.36	68.38	68.41	68.41
5.2	Implementation of waste management in the area	Percent	18	18.63	19	20	21	22	23	23

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for					Performance Conditions at the end of the RPJMD period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
5.3	Compliance of business operators and/or activity implementers with environmental permits, PPLH permits, and PUU LH permits issued by the Government Regional	Percent	75	75	79	86	90	95	100	100
6	**Government Affairs in the Administrative Sector Population and Civil Registration**									
6	Electronic ID Card Registration	Per	87	8	88	90	93	96	99.85	99.85
6.2	Percentage of children aged 0-7 years who are less than 1 (one) day late in receiving the KIA	Percent	1	13	15.4	18	21.29	25.57	27.88	27.88
6.3	Birth Certificate Ownership	Percent	4	6	8	12	15	19	27	27
6.4	Number of OPDs that have utilized population data based on cooperation agreements	Number	43	50	60	70	80	90	10	100
7	**Government Affairs in the Field of Community Empowerment and Village Development**									
7	Percentage of underdeveloped villages (underdeveloped to developed)	Percentage	63	6	75	80	85	90	95	95
7.2	Percentage increase in the status of self-sufficient/developed villages	Percentage	3.7	7	10	13	15	20	25	25
8	**Government Affairs in Population Control and Family Affairs Planning**									
8.1	TFR (Total Fertility Rate)	Rate	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
8.	Percentage of unmet family planning needs	Percent	6.3	6	5.8	5.5	5.32	5.07	4.82	4.82
8.3	Percentage of modern contraceptive use	Percent	60	60	61	62	63	64	65	65
9	**Government Affairs in the Field of Transport**									

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
9.1	Connectivity ratio	Percent	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
9.2	Traffic performance	Percent	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.40
10	**Government Affairs in the Field of Communication and Information Technology**									
10	Percentage of government agencies connected to the internet provided by the Communication and Information Technology Department	Percent	0	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	Percentage of public services that provided online and integrated	Percent	NA	18	18	32	57	68	100	100
10.3	Percentage of the population targeted by public information dissemination who are aware of government and local government policies and priority programs in Ngada District	Percentage	NA	60	70	80	90	10	100	100
11	**Government Affairs in the Field of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises**									
11	Percentage increase in quality cooperatives	Percentage	NA	7.	8.3	10	12.96	15.74	18.52	18.52
11.2	Percentage increase in micro businesses becoming entrepreneurs	Percent	2	2	10	1	10	10	10	10
12	**Government Affairs in the Field of Investment**									
12.1	Percentage increase in investment	Percent	0.84	1	1.54	2.37	3.17	4.02	4.89	4.89
13	**Government Affairs in the Field of Youth Affairs**									

No	Aspects/Focus/Fields of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
	and Sports									
13	Youth participation rate in independent economic activities	Percentage	NA	5	10	15	20	25	30	30
13.2	Youth participation rate in youth organizations and social organizations	Percentage	NA	60	70	80	90	10	100	100
13.3	Improvement in sports performance (Provincial sports competition rankings)	Rank	NA	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
14	**Government Affairs in the Field of Statistics**									
14.1	Percentage of government agencies using statistical data in preparing regional development plans	Percentage	NA	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
14.2	Percentage of OPDs using statistical data in conducting evaluations regional development	Percentage	NA	10	100	10	100	100	100	100
15	**Government Affairs in the Field of Cryptography**									
15	Level of government information security	Percent	NA	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	**Government Affairs Library**									
16	Level of public interest in reading	Percent	1.25	1.37	1.5	1.65	1.81	1.99	2.18	2.18
16.2	Community Literacy Development Index	Number	NA	60	62	64	66	68	70	70
16.3	Percentage of library utilization by the community	Percent	NA	10	100	10	100	100	100	100
16.4	Ratio of library staff to population	Percent	20.6	22.7	25.73	28.3	31.13	34.24	37.66	37.66
16.5	Percentage of libraries meeting national library standards	Percent	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6

No	Aspects/Focus/Fields of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	2022	20	20	20	2026	
17	**Archival Affairs**									
17	Archival availability rate as performance accountability material	Percent	NA	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
17.2	Level of availability of archives as material for accountability in every aspect of national and state life	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	**Government Affairs in the Field of Culture**									
18	Preservation of cultural heritage	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
C	**Government Affairs**									
1	**Government Affairs in the Marine and Fisheries Sector Fisheries**									
1.1	Total aquaculture production	figure	54	311	431	657	788	1012	3199	3199
1.2	Total production of capture fisheries	figure	2088	268	340	418	5028	6018	21330	21330
2	**Government Affairs in the Tourism Sector**									
2.1	Percentage growth in the number of international tourists by nationality	Percentage	NA		5	7	10	12	15	15
2.2	Percentage increase in domestic tourist arrivals to Ngada Regency	Percent	NA	5	10	15	15	20	20	20
2.3	Accommodation occupancy rate	Percent	NA	75	75	80	80	85	85	85
2.4	Contribution of the tourism sector to the current price GDP	Percent	0.42	0.64	0.7	0.79	0.88	0.99	1.12	1.12
2.5	Contribution of the tourism sector to PAD	Percent	NA	2	5	7	10	15	20	20
3	**Agricultural Affairs**									

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Affairs/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	2022	20	20	20	2026	
3.1	Food Crop Productivity									
	- Rice	Ton	58.2	58.2	58.2	63.30	67.90	71.80	75.20	75.20
	- Corn	Ton	97.30	97.30	97.30	104.30	110.40	115.60	120.10	120.10
	- Soybeans	Ton	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.60	10.80	10.90	11:00	11
	- Red Beans	Ton	30	30	30	30.30	36.30	38.90	41.10	41.10
	- Cassava	Ton	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.90	12:40	12.80	13:10	13.10
3.2	Horticultural Productivity									
	- Ginger	Ton	80.30	83.3	83.3	95.20	96.70	97.90	98.70	98.70
	- Turmeric	Ton	78	80.00	80.00	83.80	87.10	89.80	92.10	92.10
	- Galangal	Ton	78.00	80	80.00	83.80	87.10	89.80	92.10	92.10
	- Porang	Ton	N/A	10	10	10	10.6	10.9	11.3	
3	Percentage decrease in the incidence and number of cases of infectious animal diseases	Percentage	6	60	50	40	40	30	25	25
3.4	Livestock birth rate	Number	Cattle and buffalo under artificial insemination: 500 head	Cattle and buffalo that are IB: 500 head	300	30	300	300	300	1,500
3	Percentage decrease in incidence and number of cases of infectious animal diseases	Percentage	6% of the population livestock	6	5	4	3	2	2	2
4	**Government Affairs in the Field of Trade**									
4	Percentage of business operators obtaining permits in accordance with regulations (IUPP/IUTS/SIUP for supermarkets)	Percent	NA	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.2	Percentage of fertilizer realization performance	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4.3	Percentage of measuring, weighing, and testing equipment (UTTP) with valid calibration marks	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target for						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
5	**Government Affairs Sector Industry**									
5.1	Increase in the number of small and medium-sized industries	Number	5.6	5.8	6	6	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9
5.2	Percentage of achievement of industrial development targets, including derivative indicators of industrial development in the RIPIN as set out in the RPIP	Percent	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.06	0.06
5.3	Percentage of monitoring and supervision results compared to the number of Small and Medium Industry Business Licenses (IUI) issued by the relevant authorities	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.4	Percentage of the number of monitoring and supervision results compared to the number of Industrial Zone Business Licenses (IUKI) and Expansion Licenses (IPKI) in Ngada Regency	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5.5	Availability of complete and up-to-date industry information	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
D	**Supporting Elements of Government Affairs**									
1	**Regional Secretariat**									
1	Percentage of procurement conducted using competitive methods	Percent	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.2	Ratio of expenditure made through procurement	Percent	36.35	40	42	44	46	48	50	50
E	**Supporting Elements of Government Affairs**									
1	**Finance**									
1	Ratio of expenditure on non-teacher and non-health personnel	Ratio	14.73	14	13	13	12	11.75	11.75	11.75

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Target 2021 20						Performance Conditions at the End of the RPJMD Period
					20	20	20	2026		
1.2	PAD ratio	Percentage	na	6.43	6.79	6.84	6.93	7	7.11	7.11
1.3	General government expenditure ratio (excluding transfer expenditures)	Percent	8.15	8.15	9	9.15	9.3	9.75	10	10
1.4	Deviation of actual expenditure from total expenditure in the APBD	Percent	12.25	12	12	11	10	10	9	9
1.5	Deviation of PAD realization from the PAD budget in the APBD	Percent	na	3.99	3.43	2.31	1.87	1.43	1.03	1.03
1.6	Asset management	Number	NA	327	332	339	351	364	1713	1713
1.7	Ratio of remaining budget to total expenditure in the previous year's APBD	Percent	4.8	4	4	4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
1.8	Information about available resources for services	Percentage	NA	1	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.9	Public access to local financial information	Percentage	NA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1.10	BPK Opinion	Rating	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
2	**Human Resources**									
2.1	Ratio of employees with higher and secondary/primary education (%) (Civil servants excluding teachers and health workers)	Percentage	95.5	95.89	96.24	96.59	96.94	97.28	97.98	97.98
2.2	Ratio of functional employees (civil servants excluding teachers and health workers)	Percent	24.8	24.88	28.44	31.99	35.55	39.10	42.65	42.65
2.3	Certified functional position ratio Competency (%) (Civil servants excluding teachers and health workers)	Percentage	24.8	24.8	28.44	31.99	35.55	39.10	42.65	42.65
F	**Supervision of Government Affairs**									
1	**Regional Inspectorate**									
1	SPIP Maturity	Level	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
1.2	Improvement of Supervisory Apparatus Capabilities	Level	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3

No	Aspect/Focus/Field of Work/Indicators of Regional Development Performance	Unit	Performance Condition at the Beginning of the RPJMD Period	Annual Achievement Targets for						Performance Condition at the end of the RPJMD period
				2021	20	20	20	20	2026	
	Internal Government (APIP)									
G	**Competitiveness Aspects**									
1	**Focus on Economic Capacity**									
1	Farmers' Exchange Rate	Percent	106.26	110.19	111.82	113.44	115.07	116.70	118.33	118.33
1.2	Total Regional Productivity	Percent	30.98	31.5	32.1	32.67	33.24	33.81	34.37	34.37
2	**Focus on Regional Facilities/Infrastructure**									
2	Road length to vehicle ratio	Ratio	1:7	1:7	1:7	1:6	1:6	1:5	1:5	1:5
2.2	Compliance with the Spatial Master Plan	Percent	32	32	32	50	50	60	70	70
2.3	Percentage of households using clean water	Percent	48.8	52.98	57.13	61.29	65.44	66.59	66.59	66.59
2.4	Electric power availability ratio	Percent	86.81	86.81	89.44	92	94.7	97.3	100	100
2	Percentage of households using electricity	Percent	72	72	77	82	92	97	100	100
3	**Climate Focus Investing**									
3	Crime rate	Rate	6.92	6.5	5.58	5.0	4.46	3.32	2.21	2.21
3.2	Number and types of local taxes and fees	Number								
3	Average length of the licensing process	Time	5	5	4	3	3	2	1	1
3.4	Community satisfaction index (External public satisfaction survey)	Number	3.34	3.5	4	4	5	5	6	6
4	**Focus on Human Resources**									
4	Dependency ratio	Percent	45.71	45.71	45.50	45.30	45.10	44.90	44.70	44.70

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION

The Ngada District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026 serves as a guideline for policymakers in the development sector. This document operationalizes the vision and mission of the district head. The vision and mission are broken down into objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, and development programs.

The 2021-2026 Ngada Regency RPJMD serves as a guideline for the preparation of annual planning and budgeting. As an instrument for performance control and evidence of development achievements, the RPJMD is accompanied by indicators and targets aimed at achieving optimal conditions. The RPJMD must be implemented in accordance with certain principles to ensure synergy and effectiveness, as follows:

1. Local government agencies under the Ngada Regency Government, the business sector, and the community are required to actively participate in the implementation of development as outlined in this document;
2. This Ngada Regency RPJMD document for the years 2021-2026 is further elaborated in the RKPD;
3. Local government agencies within the Ngada Regency Government are required to formulate Local Government Strategic Plans (Renstra-PD) that include objectives, targets, strategies, policy directions, programs, activities, and sub-activities in accordance with the duties and functions of each local government agency, guided by the RPJMD. This document also serves as a guideline for the formulation of Local Government Work Plans;
4. Regional Government Agencies must ensure consistency between the RPJMD document and regional government planning.

5. In order to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of the RPJMD, the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency (BP-Litbang) of Ngada Regency is required to conduct monitoring and evaluation in the implementation and achievement of performance targets in the RPJMD;
6. In order to ensure the continuity of development and fill legal gaps, the preparation of the 2027 Regional Development Plan (RKPD) is based on the current Long-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) of Ngada District.

REGENT OF NGADA,



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN NGADA
PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH DAERAH KABUPATEN NGADA

TAHUN 2021 - 2026

