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COPY

REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA

REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 10 OF 2016

ABOUT

REGIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT YEAR 2016-2021

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering:

a. that in accordance with the provisions of Article 263 paragraph (3) and Article 264 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2015 2014 Regional Government, regarding Regional Medium Term Development Plans determined by Regional Regulations;

b. that based on the provisions as intended in letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation concerning the 2016
Sukoharjo Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2016-

2021;

Remember :

1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the State Constitution Republic of Indonesia in 1945;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;

3. Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finances (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 47, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4286);

4. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);

5. Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balancing between the Central Government and Regional Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4438);

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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 Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);

8. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of Indonesia Number 5679);

9. Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4578); 10. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparing, Controlling and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 21, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4817);

11. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);

12. Presidential Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 3);

13. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2008 concerning the Long Term Regional Development Plan of Central Java Province for 2005–2025 (2008 Central Java Provincial Gazette Series E Number 3, Supplement to Central Java Provincial Gazette Number 9);

14. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning Central Java Province Regional Spatial Planning for 2009-2029 (Central Java Province Regional Gazette of 2010 Number 7, Supplement to Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 28);

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15. Regional Regulation of Central Java Province Number 5 of 2014 concerning the Regional Medium Term Development Plan of Central Java Province for 2013–
2018 (Central Java Province Regional Gazette 2014 Number 5);

16. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Long Term Development Plan 2005-
2025 (2010 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 3, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 174);

17. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Preparing Regional Development Planning (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2012 Number 10);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

To stipulate: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGION 2016-2021.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by: 1. Region is Sukoharjo Regency.

2. Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by regional governments and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties with the principle of the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of the Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

4. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.

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5. The Regional Development Planning Agency, hereinafter abbreviated to Bappeda, is an element of government administration planning that carries out tasks and coordinates the preparation, control and evaluation of the implementation of regional development plans.

6. National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019, hereinafter abbreviated as RPJMN, is a national development planning document for a five year period starting from 2015 up to 2019 which is an elaboration of the President's vision, mission and programs guided by the RPJPN.

7. Regional Development is the use of existing resources to improve real community welfare, both in terms of income, employment opportunities, business opportunities, access to policy making, competitiveness, and increasing the human development index.

8. Regional Development Plan is a process of preparing stages of activities that involve various stakeholder elements in it, in order to utilize and allocate existing resources, in order to improve social welfare in a regional/regional environment within a certain period of time.

9. Long Term Regional Development Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RPJPD, is a regional planning document for a period of 20 (twenty) years.

10. The Regional Medium Term Development Plan, hereinafter abbreviated to RPJMD, is a regional planning document for a period of 5 (five) years.

11. Next Regional Annual Development Plan called the Regional Government Work Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RKPD, is a regional planning document for a period of 1 (one) year.

12. Next Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan abbreviated as Renstra-Regional Apparatus is a planning document for Regional Apparatus for a period of 5 (five) years.

13. Regional Apparatus Work Plan, hereinafter abbreviated to Regional Apparatus Renja, is a plan document containing programs and activities required to achieve development targets, in the form of a regulatory framework and budget framework.

14. Vision is a general formulation of the desired situation at the end of the planning period.

15. Mission is a general formulation of the efforts that will be carried out to realize the vision.

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CHAPTER II

REGIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Section 2

(1) RPJMD as a basis and guideline for Regional Governments in implementing development for 5 (five) years starting from 2016 to 2021.

(2) Further implementation of the RPJMD as intended in paragraph (1) is stated in the RKPD.

Article 3

(1) RPJMD is an elaboration of:

a. Vision, Mission and Program of the elected Regent in 2016; And

b. Goals, targets, strategies, development policy directions and development programs to be implemented by Regional Apparatus, accompanied by an indicative funding framework.

(2) The RPJMD is guided by the RPJPD and RPJMN and pays attention to:

a. Provincial RPJMD;

b. RTRW;

c. SEA; And

d. RPJMD of surrounding districts/cities.

Article 4

The RPJMD is a guideline for Regional Apparatus in preparing the RKPD, Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan, Regional Apparatus Renja and as a reference for all stakeholders in the Region in carrying out development activities during the 2016-2021 period, and is used as an evaluation instrument for regional government administration.

Article 5

The RPJMD is implemented by the Regional Government in the context of implementing development in the Region.

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Article 6

(1) The RPJMD as intended in Article 2 is prepared systematically as follows:

a. PIG : Introduction;
b. CHAPTER II : General Description of Regional Conditions;
c. CHAPTER III : Overview of Financial Management Regions and Funding Framework;
d. CHAPTER IV : Analysis of Strategic Issues;
e. CHAPTER V: Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets;
f. CHAPTER VI : Strategy and Policy Direction;
g. CHAPTER VII : General Policies and Programs Regional development;
h. CHAPTER VIII: Indication of Priority Program Plans Accompanied by Funding Requirements;
i. CHAPTER IX : Determination of Regional Performance Indicators;
j. CHAPTER X: Transition Guidelines and Rules Implementation;
k. CHAPTER XI : Closing.

(2) The RPJMD as intended in paragraph (1) is listed in the Attachment which is an inseparable part of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER III
CONTROL AND EVALUATION

Part One
Control

Article 7

The Regent exercises control over regional development planning.

Article 8

Control as intended in Article 7 includes control of:

a. regional development planning policies; And

b. implementation of regional development plans.

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Article 9

(1) Control by the Regent in its implementation is carried out by Bappeda for overall regional development planning and by the Head of Regional Apparatus for programs and/or activities in accordance with assignments principal and function.

(2) Control by Bappeda includes monitoring, supervision and follow-up on deviations from achieving objectives so that programs and activities comply with regional development policies.

(3) Monitoring the implementation of programs and/or activities by Regional Apparatus as intended in paragraph (1) includes realization of target achievement, absorption of funds, and obstacles faced.

(4) The results of monitoring the implementation of programs and/or activities as intended in paragraph (3) are prepared in the form of quarterly reports to be submitted to Bappeda.

(5) The Head of Bappeda reports the results of monitoring and supervision of development plans to the Regent, accompanied by recommendations and necessary steps.

The second part
Evaluation

Article 10

(1) The Regent carries out an evaluation of regional development planning.

(2) The evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out at least 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.

Article 11

Evaluation as intended in Article 10 includes evaluation of:

a. regional development planning policies;

b. implementation of regional development plans; And

c. results of regional development plans.

Article 12

(1) Evaluation by the Regent in its implementation is carried out by Bappeda for the overall regional development planning and by the Head of Regional Apparatus for performance achievements in implementing programs and activities of Regional Apparatus for the previous period.

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(2) Evaluation by Bappeda includes: a.

assessment of the implementation of the process of formulating regional development plan documents, and implementation of regional development programs and activities; And

b. collect, analyze and compile evaluation results of Heads of Regional Apparatus in order to achieve regional development plans.

(3) The results of the evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) become material for the preparation of regional development plans for the following period.

Article 13

The Regent is obliged to provide information regarding the results of the evaluation of the implementation of regional development planning to society.

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES TO DEVELOPMENT PLANS REGIONAL MEDIUM TERM

Article 14

(1) The RPJMD can be changed in the

case of: a. the results of control and evaluation show that the formulation process and the substance formulated are not in accordance with the mechanisms regulated in statutory regulations;

b. fundamental changes occur; and/or

c. detrimental to national interests.

(2) Changes to the RPJMD are determined by Regional Regulations.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 15

While the 2021 - 2026 RPJMD has not yet been prepared, the preparation of the 2022 RKPD is guided by the 2016-2021 RPJMD and RPJPD and refers to the Central Java Province RPJMD and RPJMN.

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CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

Article 16

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone is aware, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette.

Stipulated in Sukoharjo on August 12 2016

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo on August 12, 2016

REGIONAL SECRETARY SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed

AGUS SANTOSA

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE YEAR 2016 NUMBER 10

The copy corresponds to the original
HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION,

BUDI SUSETYO, SH, MH
NIP
Trustee. 19730705 199203 1 004

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, PROVINCE CENTRAL JAVA : (10/2016)

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EXPLANATION

ON

PLAN OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

NUMBER 10 OF 2016

ABOUT

REGIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT YEAR 2016 - 2021

I. GENERAL.

That in order to provide direction and goals in realizing the ideals and objectives of regional development in accordance with the vision and mission of the Regional Head in accordance with Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as stated in amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is necessary to prepare a Regional Medium Term Development Plan for the next 5 (five) years.

The 2016-2021 Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is an elaboration of the Regent's vision, mission and program, the preparation of which is guided by the RPJPD and takes into account the RPJMN and RPJMD of Central Java Province, contains regional financial direction and policies, regional development strategies, general policies and Regional Work Unit programs, cross-regional Work Unit programs, and regional programs are accompanied by work plans within the regulatory framework and indicative funding framework.

The preparation of the 2016-2021 Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) was carried out in a participatory manner by involving all development stakeholders, and referring to the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

The 2016-2021 Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) will be used as a guideline in preparing the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for each budget year starting 2017-2021. Apart from that, it is also used as a reference for preparing development planning documents for Sukoharjo Regency.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Quite clear.

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Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Quite clear.

Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

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ATTACHMENT
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 10 OF 2016
ABOUT
MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGION 2016 - 2021

PIG

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Indonesian government has established a Development Plan National Medium Term (RPJMN) 2015-2019 which is structured as elaboration of the Vision, Mission and Agenda *(Nawa Cita)* of the President/Vice President. Nawa Cita 2 *We will make the Government not absentBy building clean governance, effective, democratic and trustworthy,* where the first target is Restoring public trust through party system reform, Elections, and representative institutions with indicators of success, namely 100% of Ministries/Institutions/Regions (K/L/D) involve the community in preparing and supervising the implementation of the Budget and Regional development plan in 2016. Concept of involvement community in regional development planning needs to be implemented by local governments.

Regional development planning is a unified national development planning system as the embodiment of the regulatory mandate of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning National Development Planning System, Law no 17 of 2007 concerning Long Term Development Plans National (RPJPN) 2005-2025, as well as Article 264 paragraph (1) of the Law Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Furthermore, based on article 15 paragraph (2) Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of Regional Development Plans, it is stated that Regional Regulations concerning Development Plans The Regional Medium Term (RPJMD) is set no later than 6 (six) months after the regional head was appointed.

Regional development planning is a process preparation of stages of activities involving various stakeholder elements for utilization and allocation existing resources in order to improve the welfare of the community in an area within a certain period of time.

Based on the duration of time, planning includes Plans

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Regional Long Term Development (RPJPD), RPJMD, and Plans Regional Government Work (RKPD). The RPJMD document is an elaboration from the vision, mission and program of the regional head that was prepared guided by the RPJPD. Implementation of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJPD 2005–2025 has entered the Five Year Development stage Third. This third Five Year Development Stage is part of this which is integral to the vision and mission of the Regent's government Sukoharjo for the 2016–2021 period as the 2016-2021 RPJMD.

Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD 2016-2021, is further explanation of the vision and mission of the Regent and Deputy Regent elected in the simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) on December 9 2015, namely H. Wardoyo Wijaya, SH., MH and Purwadi, SE., MM. Apart from that, the preparation of the 2016-2016 RPJMD 2021 is guided by the RPJPD, and pays attention to the Provincial RPJM and RPJMN. The Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD contains a general description condition of the Sukoharjo Regency area, management overview regional finance as well as funding framework, strategic issues, vision, mission, goals and objectives, strategy and policy direction, policies general and regional development programs, indication of priority program plans, determination of regional performance indicators, transition guidelines and implementation rules. In the preparation of the 2016-2021 RPJMD This cannot be separated from the implementation of development over a period of time previously from various series and periodizations of leadership areas according to the emphasis and themes on which they are based various perspectives, conditions and current development developments That. For this reason, the 2016-2021 RPJMD was prepared prepared with a sustainability strategy, namely with the principle of continuing to pay attention to the development programs being implemented in the previous period which has provided a number of results and achievement of social and economic welfare development for public.

The 2016-2021 RPJMD target is directed at strengthening the overall course of development in various fields, especially those that emphasize the realization of quality resources people, optimizing the utilization of regional potential, equitable development through regional development, facilities and infrastructure, which is supported by good governance and appropriate apparatus

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professional and in order to strengthen regional conditions safe, peaceful, orderly and serene through upholding supremacy law.

The 2016-2021 RPJMD document is needed so that development results that have been achieved previously can be guaranteed sustainability and current problems and challenges faced by the region can be addressed more optimally. Therefore, in preparing regional development planning is necessary development programs that are capable of adapting are considered with such rapid changes.

As a basis for development planning for a period of time the next five years, then the 2016-2021 RPJMD is listed indication of the regional annual priority program plan that will be implemented for a period of five years. Therefore RPJMD The years 2016-2021 are used as a reference in preparing planning regional annual plan in the RKPD for the period 2016-2021. RPJMD contains benchmarks for district government development performance Sukoharjo for five years.

1.2. Legal Foundation

Preparation of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021 based on :

1. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning Establishment Regency Areas within the Java Province Middle;
2. Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning Implementation A country that is clean and free from corruption, collusion and Nepotism;
3. Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning Finance Country;
4. Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning Treasury Country;
5. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning Systems National Development Planning;
6. Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Balancing Finance Between Central Government and Regional Government;

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7. Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning Plans
National Long Term Development 2005-2025;
8. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning;
9. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning Establishment
Legislation;
10. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Government
Regions and their changes;
11. Government Regulation Number 55 of 2005 concerning Funds
Balance;
12. Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 concerning
Regional Financial Management;
13. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for the
Development and Supervision of Implementation
Local government;
14. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2006 concerning Reports
Finance and Performance of Government Agencies;
15. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2006 concerning Tata
How to Control and Evaluate Plan Implementation
Development;
16. Government Regulation Number 40 of 2006 concerning Procedures for
Preparing National Development Plans;
17. Government Regulation Number 3 of 2007 concerning Reports
Implementation of Regional Government to the Government,
Regional Head Accountability Report to
Regional People's Representative Council, and Report Information
Implementation of Regional Government to the Community;
18. Government Regulation Number 7 of 2008 concerning
Deconcentration and Assistance Duties;
19. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages,
Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of Implementation
Regional Development Plan;
20. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning Plans
National Regional Spatial Planning;
21. Presidential Regulation Number 1 of 2007 concerning Invitations
and Dissemination of Legislation;

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22. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2008 concerning Provincial Long Term Development Plans Central Java 2005-2025;
23. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning the 2009-2029 Regional Spatial Planning for Java Province Middle;
24. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2014 Regarding the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Central Java Province 2013-2018;
25. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2008 Concerning Government Affairs Under the Authority Sukoharjo Regency Regional Government;
26. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 on the Principles of Regional Financial Management;
27. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Regional Long Term Development Plans Sukoharjo Regency 2005-2025;
28. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 regarding the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Planning Plan 2011-2031;
29. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 concerning Regional Development Planning Procedures.
30. Domestic Regulations Number 54 Year 2010 Concerning the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 About Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control, and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans.

1.3. Relationship between RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021 with other planning documents.

Drafting RPJMD pay attention to national development in particular Which related to regional development Which influencing national development. Preparation RPJMD Also pay attention to the Central Java Province RPJMD and Regional RPJMD around with the aim of supporting coordination between development actors nand must be in harmony and synergy between regions, intertime, interspace, andintergovernmental functions,

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and ensuring linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, supervision and evaluation.

The National RPJP and Provincial RPJP which have also been referred to in the Sukoharjo Regency RPJP will serve as guidelines in preparing the RPJMD. has Besides that, RPJMN which been noticed in RPJMD Provinces will be taken into account in the preparation RPJMD. RPJMD This will be explained in RKPD and then becomes a guideline in preparing the RAPBD. Temporary The RPJMD will also serve as a guideline in the preparation of the PD Strategic Plan will be explained further in the Renja PD. Relationships between development planning documents can be selected at the following image:

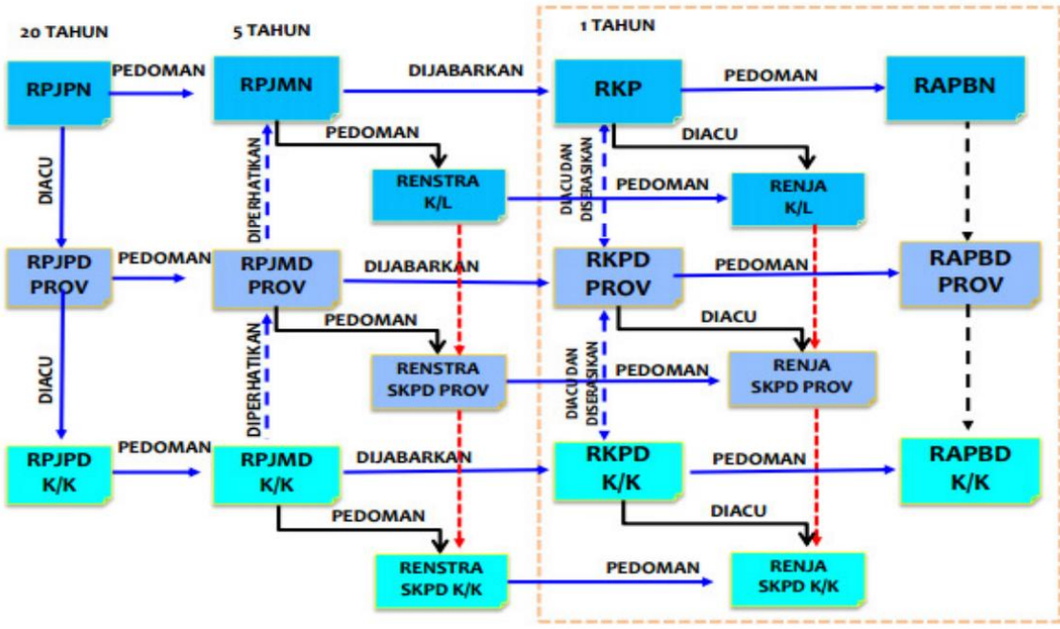

Figure 1.1

Relationship Diagram Between Planning Documents

1. Relationship between RPJMD and RPJMN (Presidential Regulation Number 2 Year 2015 aboutPlan Development Medium Term National 2015-2019)

Vision and Mission in the RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021 is in line with the Vision, Mission and Nine Priority agendas called the Nawacita Program which is described in the RPJMN currently in effect.

2. Relationship between the RPJMD and the RPJMD of Central Java Province (Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2014

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concerning Regional Medium Term Development Plans Central Java Province 2013-2018)

Vision and Mission in the RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021 is in line with the Vision and Mission outlined in the currently valid RPJMD of Central Java Province.

3. Relationship between the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD and the RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulations Number 3 of 2010 concerning Term Development Plans Sukoharjo Regency Area Length 2005-2025)

The RPJMD is guided by the RPJPD of Sukoharjo Regency. RPJMD Sukoharjo RegencyYear 2016-2021 describes the development priorities for the III in the RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency Stage (2015-2019).

4. Relationship between RPJMD and RTRW Sukoharjo Regency (Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Governance Plans Sukoharjo Regency Regional Space 2011-2031)

Regional development that pays attention to spatial aspects *(spatial) becomes* important so that space and resources are available can provide benefits for economic activities for the greatest welfare of the people, guided by spatial and political structure development policies space specified in the Sukoharjo Regency RTRW of 2018 2011-2031.

5. Relationship between RPJMD and RKPD

The RPJMD is translated into the RKPD as a document annual planning. RKPD as intended in Article 99 letter d of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 regarding Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation Implementation of the Regional Development Plan, including the draft regional economic framework; regional development priority programs; and work plans, funding, and forward forecasts. Work plan, funding and forward forecasts as mentioned consider the funding framework and indicative ceilings, which come from the APBD and other sources used by encouraging community participation. Framework design

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Regional economics contains a description of economic conditions and capabilities funding and financing of regional development at least 2 (two) previous years, and estimates for the planned year. Regional development priority programs contain programs oriented towards fulfilling basic rights

society and the achievement of sustainable justice as elaboration of the RPJMD for the planned year. Plan work and funding as well as forecasts going forward with consider the funding framework and indicative ceilings sourced from the APBD, containing development programs and activities implemented directly by the regional government, accompanied by calculation of funding requirements sourced from the APBD for the following years of the planned budget year. With Thus, the RPKD prepared is an implementation of the targets annual targets stated in the RPJMD. RKPD is the main ingredient for implementing the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) Sukoharjo Regency which was implemented in stages starting from the Village/Subdistrict, Subdistrict, and District.

6. Relationship between RPJMD and Regional Government Strategic Plans (PD Strategic Plan)

RPJMD serve as a guideline in the preparation of the PD-Renstra in a span of time 5 (five) year. Strategic Plan-PD is a technical explanation RPJMD Which functions as an operational technical planning document in harvesting policy direction and indications program and activities in every field and/or government function for him a period of 5 (five) years, compiled by each Device Regions under the coordination of the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) Sukoharjo Regency.

Device Area (PD) is a replacement nomenclature for Device Work Unit Area (SKPD) which was used after the existence of Law Number 23 2014 concerning Regional Government. So that the Strategic Plan-PD or previously referred to as the Strategic SKPD Plan as mentioned in Article 93 Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 of 2010, contains:

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other: introduction; service overview SKPD; issue-strategic issues based on main tasks and functions; vision, mission, goals and objectives, strategies and policies; program plans, activities, performance indicators, target groups and indicative funding; and SKPD performance indicators that refer to goals and targets RPJMD. Terms in CHAPTER IX RPJMD, namely Determination of Regional Performance Indicators in line with CHAPTER VI SKPD Strategic Plan, namely performance indicators SKPD Which refers to the goals and objectives of the RPJMD.

7. Relationship between RPJMD and Sectoral Development Plans

Preparation of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021 paying attention to several sectoral development planning documents at the national and provincial levels, the DPRD's Principles of Thought for RPJMD Sukoharjo RegencyYear 2016-2021 as well as Recommendations for the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Musrenbang Year 2016-2021. Several sectoral development planning documents in national and Central Java provincial levels, including: Agenda Post-2015 Development as stated in Sustainable *Development Goals* (SDG's), National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition (RAN PG), National Action PlanHuman Rights (RANHAM), National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAN GRK), *Grand* Design Bureaucratic Reform, Poverty Overcoming Strategy Area (SPKD) Java Province Middle, RAD Food and Nutrition, Central Java Province, RAD Reducing Gas Emissions RumahKaca Province, Central Java, RAD for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Guidelines for Implementing PUG in Central Java.

1.4. Writing system

Systematics of Writing the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Year 2016-2021 as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background, legal basis, interrelationships between documents, systematic writing, purpose and objectives.

CHAPTER II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF REGIONAL CONDITIONS

This chapter explains the results of the analysis and overview study general regional conditions including geographical aspects,

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demographic, economics, and indicators performance implementation of local government.

CHAPTER III. OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents an overview of the results of data processing and analysis of financial management and framework regional funding.

CHAPTER IV. ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIC ISSUES

This chapter explains the analysis of strategic issues that will be determine development performance within 5 (five) year.

CHAPTER V. VISION, MISSION, GOALS AND TARGETS

This chapter explains the vision, mission, goals and objectives will be achieved within the 5 (five) year plan.

CHAPTER VI. STRATEGY AND POLICY DIRECTION

This chapter explains the strategy and policy direction in achieve goals and objectives.

CHAPTER VII. GENERAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AREA

This chapter explains the relationship between general policy and development programs in accordance with achievement targets performance indicators.

CHAPTERVIII. INDICATIONS FOR PRIORITY PROGRAM PLANS WITH FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

This chapter explains the indications of priority program plans accompanied by indicative funding needs.

CHAPTER IX. DETERMINATION OF REGIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This chapter describes the successful achievement of the vision and mission demonstrated by achieving performance indicators area.

CHAPTER X. TRANSITION GUIDELINES AND IMPLEMENTATION RULES

This chapter explains the transition guidelines and rules implementation of regional development planning.

CHAPTER XI CLOSING

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1.5. Purpose and objectives

Meaning and purpose preparation Sukoharjo Regency Year RPJMD document to 2016-2021 is provide an overview of development over the past 5 years and data area establish an overview medium-term development strategic problems and issues regions in the next 5 years (2016-2021). In particular, aims and objectives of preparing the document RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency for 2016-2021, are as follows:

1. Intent

The purpose of preparing the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for the year 2016-2021 are as follows:

a. Provide medium-term development direction Sukoharjo Regency, 2016-2021;

b. Become the basis for preparing the Renstra-PD document;

c. Become guidelines in preparation of RKPD documents Sukoharjo Regency, which then became the basis in preparation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD);

d. As guidedantolok measuring level of success in implementing regional government under leadership Regent and Deputy Regent of Sukoharjo Regency during the period of time 2016-2021;

e. As a guide for all stakeholders in carrying out development in Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021; And

f. As an instrument for implementing the DPRD's supervisory function in controlling the implementation of regional development and channeling community aspirations in accordance with priorities and target program development Which set with regulations Area Sukoharjo Regency about RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021.

2. Goals

The purpose of preparation document RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency Year 2016-2021 are as follows:

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a. Describe the vision and mission into goals, objectives, and regional development performance indicators in Sukoharjo Regency for the next 5 (five) years, so that the regional development plans that have been determined can be realized;

b. Ensure consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, And supervision development in Sukoharjo Regency during the period 2016-2021;

c. Supporting efforts to achieve shared prosperity through synergy, coordination and synchronization by each development actors in a pattern of attitudes and actions;

d. Realizing environmental, social and economic balance in sustainable development;

e. Ensure the creation of integration, synchronization and synergy regional development planning between the Government Sukoharjo Regency with surrounding areas, Provincial Government, and Central Government; as well as

f. Realizing the use of resources effectively, efficiently, fair and sustainable.

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CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF REGIONAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Geography and Demographic Aspects

2.1.1 Geographical Location

Geographically, Sukoharjo Regency is located between The eastern tip is 110,570 South Latitude, the western tip 110.420LS, North End Part 7.320E, End Part North of 7.49032.000E. Sukoharjo Regency has administrative area boundaries to the north of Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency, South of Gunung Regency Kidul (DIY) and Wonogiri Regency, East of the Regency Karanganyar, and the West of Boyolali Regency and Klaten Regency.

Administratively, Sukoharjo Regency is divided into: 12 sub-districts consisting of 167 villages/sub-districts covers 17 Sub-districts and 150 Villages, with an area area 46,666 Ha. The largest sub-district is the District Polokarto is 6,218 Ha (13% of the Regency area), and the smallest sub-district is Kartasura Sub-district with an area of 1,923 Ha (4% of the Regency area). In more complete, area per sub-district in Sukoharjo Regency available seen in Table 2.1 below.

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Table 2.1

Subdistrict area in Sukoharjo Regency

Subdistrict	Wide	Subdistrict	Wide
Weru District	4,198 Ha	Bulu District	4,386 Ha
Subdistrict Tawangsari	3,998 Ha	District Sukoharjo	4,458 Ha
Nguter District	5.88 Ha	Subdistrict Bendosari	5,299 Ha
Polokarto District	6,218 Ha	District Mojobalan	6,554 Ha
Grogol District	3,000 Ha	Baki District	2,197 Ha
Gatak District	1,947 Ha	District Kartasura	1,923 Ha

Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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Meanwhile regarding the location of each sub-district and Regional borders can be seen in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1. Map of Sukoharjo Regency Administrative Area

Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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2.1.2. Topography, Geology, Hydrology and Climatology

Most of the Sukoharjo Regency area has relatively flat slope conditions between 0-8%. Whereas Quite steep slopes are only found in a few areas in the southern part of the district, namely in the sub-district Weru contains areas with slopes of 8-15%, and at Bulu District has areas with slopes of 8-15%, 15-25% and 25-40%. This shows that most The area in Sukoharjo Regency has a relative slope flat.

From a geological perspective, there are three types of geology that cover the Sukoharjo Regency area. In the northern part, namely in the Districts of Kartasura, Gatak, Baki, Grogol, Mojolaban and Polokarto are mostly composed of mountain breccia fire. This happens because it is still close to Mount Merapi and Mount Merbabu are in the Regency Boyolali. In the middle part, namely in Sukoharjo District, Polokarto, Bendosari, Tawangsari, Bulu, and some sub-districts Weru is dominated by clay, silt and sand. Meanwhile, there is only a small amount of andesite lava in the parts south, namely in Weru and Bulu Districts.

The Sukoharjo Regency area has six types of soil different. The most common types of soil are: gromosol type which is distributed in the middle, namely on Mojolaban, Polokarto, Bendosari, Nguter, Tawangsari Districts, and Feathers. Then the type of alluvium in Baki, Grogol, Sukoharjo and Nguter. Types of Latosol in Polokarto, Bendosari and Nguter Districts. Types of regosol in the western tip, namely Kartasura, Gatak, Weru and Tawangsari Districts. Then, Litosol types are often found in Tawangsari District and Feathers. Meanwhile, the least common type is found Mediterranean which is often found in Mojolaban District.

Sukoharjo Regency has almost no rainfall evenly distributed in all regions. Based on large data rainfall by month and sub-district in the Regency Sukoharjo in 2014, it is known that the rain cycle in the Regency

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Sukoharjo in one year with average rainfall

The lowest in August and September was 0

mm, while the highest was in January at 28

mmm. High or low rainfall indicates seasonal changes from the rainy season to the rainy season

drought.

Table 2.2

Average Rainfall by Month and District in the Regency

Sukoharjo (mm) 2014

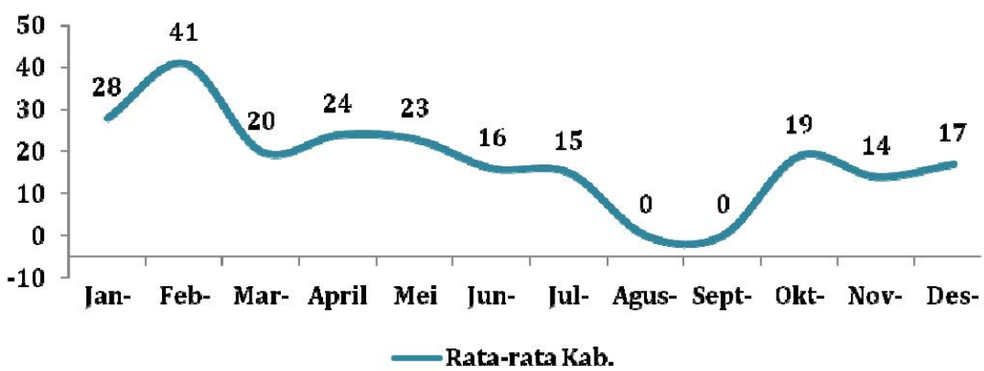
Subdistrict	Month											
	Jan-	Feb-	Mar-	April	May	Jun-	Jul-	Aug-	Sept-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-
Weru	32	34	18	29	20	0	10	0	0	7	19	24
Hair	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts	ts
Tawangsari	41	32	34	27	23	15	10	0	0	11	11	17
Sukoharjo	38	20	18	17	18	10	8	0	0	16	13	14
Talking	27	18	17	30	23	17	19	0	0	25	22	14
Bendosari	34	17	13	29	19	22	12	0	0	16	15	11
Polokarto	15	58	24	21	29	19	25	0	0	10	20	16
Mojolaban	16	28	11	22	30	13	21	0	0	27	14	20
Grogol	24	24	35	20	22	15	0	0	0	87	103	161
Tray	57	36	18	21	41	21	0	0	0	60	137	117
Not sure	17	44	12	21	0	21	13	0	0	26	9	17
Kartasura	21	33	13	19	18	17	7	0	0	11	11	30
Average Regency.	28	41	20	24	23	16	15	0	0	19	14	17

Source BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

Figure 2.2

Average Rainfall by Month in Sukoharjo Regency (mm)

Year 2014



Source: Sukoharjo in Figures 2014

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2.1.3 Disaster Prone Areas

Based on the disaster risk index analysis carried out National Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the Province Central Java in 2013, Sukoharjo Regency was one of the districts/cities that was at risk high level of disaster (thirteenth out of thirty-five districts and cities) (Bappenas, 2014). If you look at the data existing disasters, Sukoharjo Regency has several disaster threats, including flooding, for example Floods in Grogol District and Mojolaban District at the end of April 2015); landslides, for example in Nguter District in February 2015; For example, hurricanes in Baki District, Subdistrict Kartasura and Bendosari Districts in February 2015. Apart from These three main danger threats, there are also threats danger of drought, forest/land fires, and earthquakes *(Sukoharjo BPBD data, 2012).*

a. Flood Disaster Vulnerability

Flooding is an event or situation where submergence of an area or land due to the volume of water which is increasing. Sukoharjo Regency has at least eleven rivers, including the Bengawan Solo River, Dengkeng River, Jlantah River, Brambang River, Samin River, Ranjing River, Walikan River, River Langsur, Palur River, Premulung River and River Embankment. The existence of these rivers on one side provide benefits to water availability in the Regency Sukoharjo, but on the other hand during the rainy season, for example from December to January March could pose a threat of flooding in the area which is flat and does not have a catchment area.

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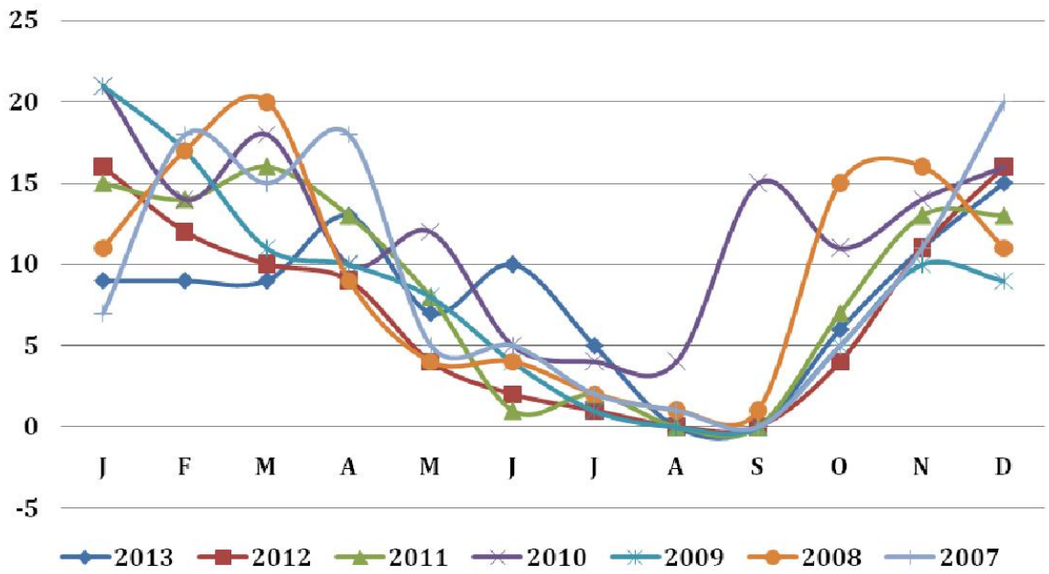
Figure 2.3

Fluctuation of Rainy Days Per Month Per Year (2007-2013)

(Note: one of the meteorological stations in Bulu District was not functioning in 2013)



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

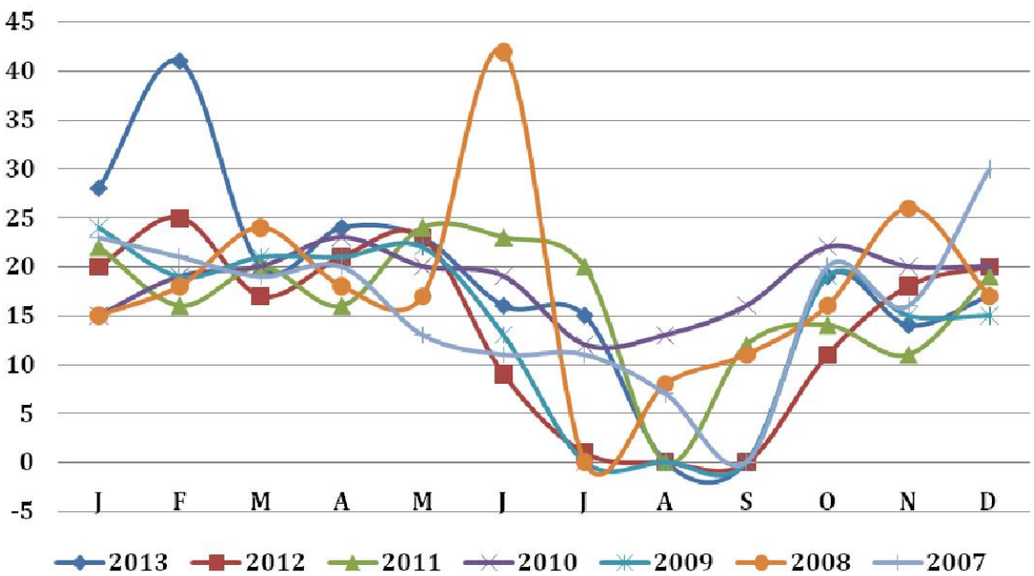
Figure 2.4

Rainfall Fluctuations (mm) Sukoharjo Regency Year

2007 – 2013

(Remarks: one of the meteorological stations in Bulu District

not working in 2013)



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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Topographically, the area is prone to danger
Floods cover the districts of Kartasura, Gatak, Baki, Grogol, Sukoharjo and Mojolaban. This is because this area is a flat area and is an area where several rivers meet, for example Nguter District
(meeting of the Jlantah River and the Bengawan River Solo), Tawangsari District (meeting between Kali Brambang and the Bengawan Solo River), Grogol District (Bengawan Solo River flow). This is confirmed by the data BPDAS Solo (2008), most of the Regency area Sukoharjo is an area that is prone to flooding. Meanwhile, according to BPBD data for Sukoharjo Regency (2012), there are nine sub-districts that have areas which is prone to the threat of flooding, namely the District Sukoharjo, Tawangsari, Grogol, Mojolaban, Nguter, Polokarto, Weru, Gatak and Baki. Flood characteristics in Sukoharjo Regency is in the form of inundation overflowing river. In general, the flood is ongoing for two to three days. Several flooding incidents caused losses including floods in December 2007 to January 2008, January 2012,
February and April 2015.

b. Landslide Disaster Vulnerability

Sukoharjo Regency, there are three sub-districts has a threat of landslides, namely the District Bulu, Weru District and Tawangsari District. Based on the slope of the land, the three sub-districts have areas that are undulating (5-15%), steep (15-
40%) to very steep (40%) (a). In addition, if Judging from the type of soil, most of the soil is is in a steep and quite steep area is lithosol soil (b). Litosol soil is a type rocky soil with no soil layers so thick. The cross-section is large and pebble-shaped, sand or small rocks, because there are very few experiencing changes in the structure or profile of the rock origin. Litosol soil is poor in nutrients. This type of soil

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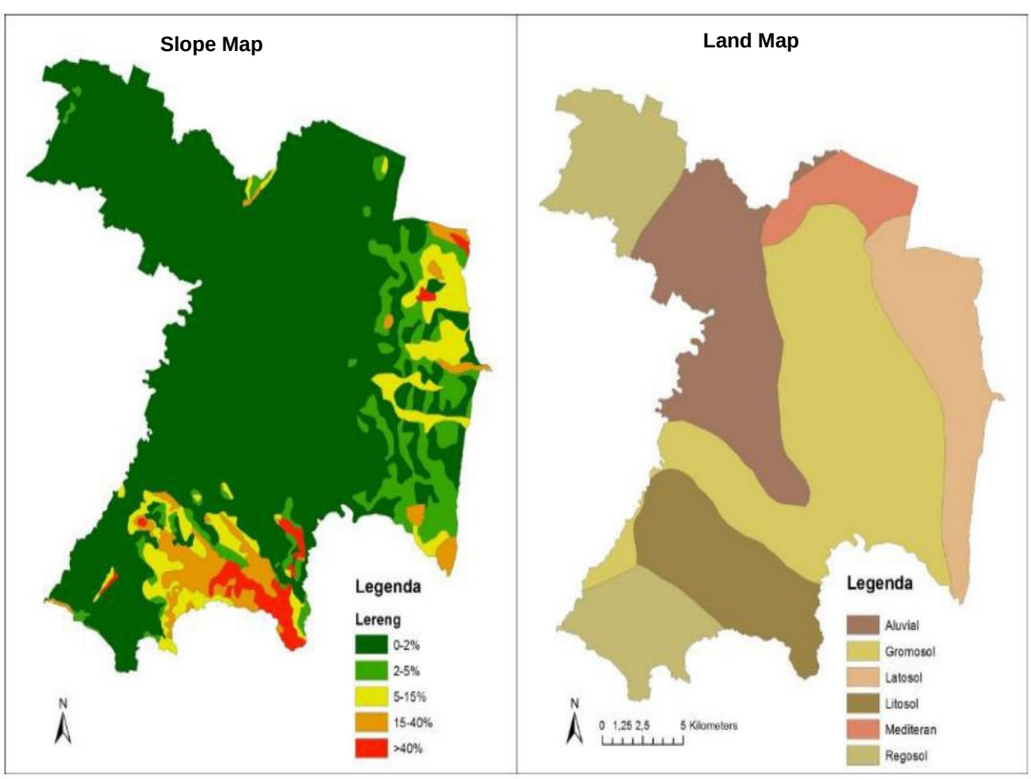
often found on mountain slopes and mountains in
throughout Indonesia which is experiencing a severe erosion process.

If an area has slope criteria and
types of soil that are susceptible to landslides are flushed by
rain with high intensity, then no no
Maybe in that area there will be a landslide disaster.
If we observe, the Sukoharjo Regency area is part
south, especially in the Districts of Bulu, Weru and
Tawangsari is an area that has threats
landslide disaster. This is even proven by some
landslide incidents, for example at the end of December 2014, there were six
villages declared red zones prone to landslides by BPBD Sukoharjo Regency,
namely Village
Gentan, Pundunrejo and Kamal (Bulu District), as well as
Alas Ombo, Karangmojo and Grogol villages (District
Weru).

Figure 2.5

Slope Map and Soil Map of Sukoharjo Regency



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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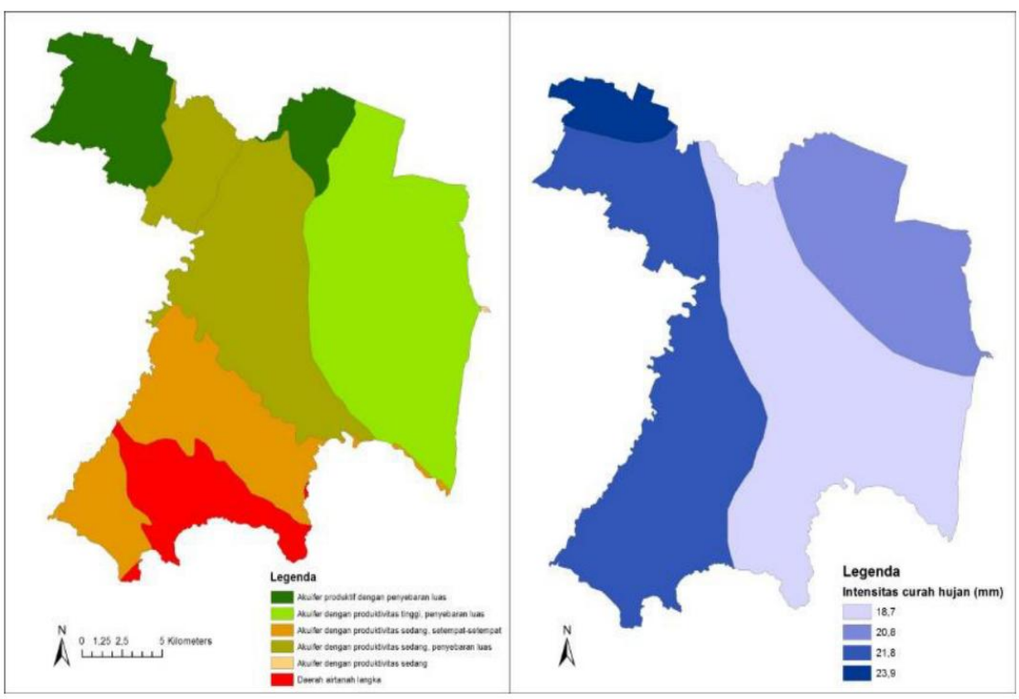
c. Drought Disaster Vulnerability

When studied from the groundwater aquifer aspect, the region Sukoharjo Regency can be divided into six regions, namely areas with wide-spread productive aquifers, wide-spread high-productivity aquifers, wide-spread high-productivity aquifers, productivity is being widespread, aquifer local moderate productivity, aquifer productivity medium and rare groundwater areas. Meanwhile, if you look at it from rainfall intensity, western region of the Regency Sukoharjo has a higher intensity than in the central and eastern regions. It can be concluded that areas that have a threat of drought in the dry season, especially in the southern region of the Regency Sukoharjo, precisely in Weru, Tawangsari and Districts Hair. Some disaster data states that Drought once hit Bulu District (August 2009) and Tawangsari and Weru Districts (August 2013). Meanwhile, agricultural drought has hit some A large amount of agricultural land in Sukoharjo Regency relies on the Colo Dam as a source of irrigation supply.

Figure 2.6

Hydrogeological Map and Rainfall Intensity



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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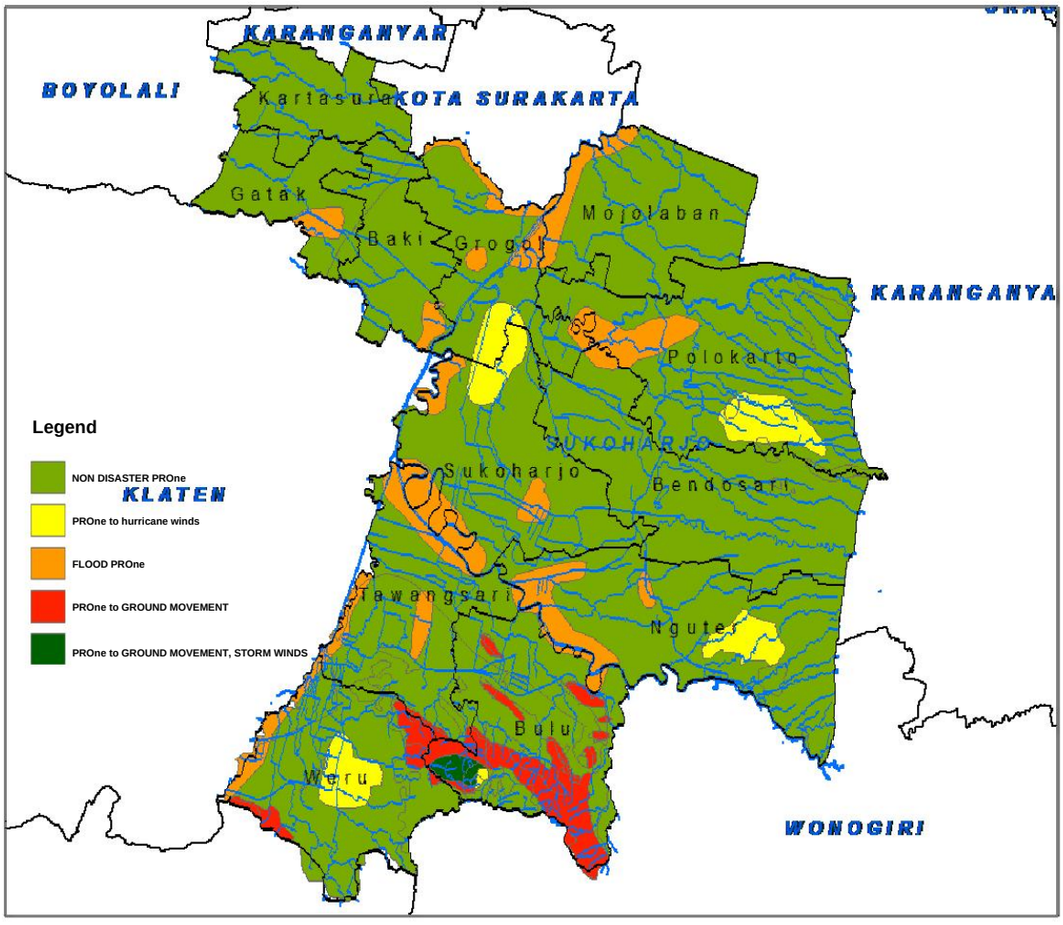
d. Hurricane/Tornado Disaster Vulnerability

In Sukoharjo Regency there are several areas who have been or even been exposed to wind several times storms or tornadoes, for example Baki District (February 2015), Polokarto District (February 2015), Weru District (October 2013) Nguter District (January 2014) and Kartasura District (January 2014). Usually the areas hit by tornadoes open area. According to several studies, areas that have been hit by hurricanes or tornadoes pickaxes in general have a threat to the wind storm or tornado in the future. There are several areas that have threats to This disaster spread across several sub-districts, namely Baki, Polokarto, Weru, Nguter and Kartasura Districts.

Figure 2.7

Disaster Prone Map of Sukoharjo Regency



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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2.1.4 Regional Development Potential

Based on district development characteristics Sukoharjo, Sukoharjo Regency is divided into three regions namely the northern region, the central region and the southern region.

Table 2.3

Regional Characteristics in Sukoharjo Regency

AREA	*CHARACTERISTICS*
NORTHERN AREA	
Region SUROGOLBANTAKI	• This area includes the District Kartasura, Grogol, Mojolaban, Gatak and Tray. • Development is influenced by developmental runoff from the City Surakarta. Characteristics are urban and central settlements trade in services with density buildings that develop from solid becomes very dense
CENTRAL AREA	
Region SUKOSARIKARTO	• This area includes the District Sukoharjo, Bendosari, and Polokarto • Regional development is affected by development Subdistrict Sukoharjo as a service center regency. Building density progresses from moderate to dense. Urban characteristics are seen especially in settlements new, while villages generally still have a mix of urban characteristics and rural. Activity appears trade on main road corridors, and there is industrial activity

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AREA	*CHARACTERISTICS*
SOUTHERN REGION	
NGULURUSARI Area • This area includes the District	**Nguter, Bulu, Weru, and Tawangsari** **• It is a region buffer urban, with development density is still low.** **Most of the area's development still characterized by rural areas the village developed sporadically and groups separated by area agriculture. Activity trade and services, as well as industry develops linearly towards road network.**

Regional development potential in Sukoharjo Regency considering its strategic position close to the two poles growth centers namely DI Yogyakarta and Solo and This is an area that is accessed by transportation from Surabaya which will go west, such as Yogyakarta Sukoharjo Regency will continue to improve routes transportation. This is supported by the creation of a type A terminal in Nguter District is the terminal in Wonogiri Regency The terminal area can no longer expand while the availability of bus fleets and inter-transportation province is increasing from year to year. Besides that the existence of Solo Baru which is an expansion of the urban area from Solo City creates economic potential in the field trade and services are getting more intense so it is appropriate if Grogol District which in Regional Regulation no. 14 of 2011 the status of the urban system is determined to be a potential PKLp increased to PKWp in the latest RTRW evaluation. Potency regional development in Central Java Province in general can be seen in the image below.

Figure 2.8

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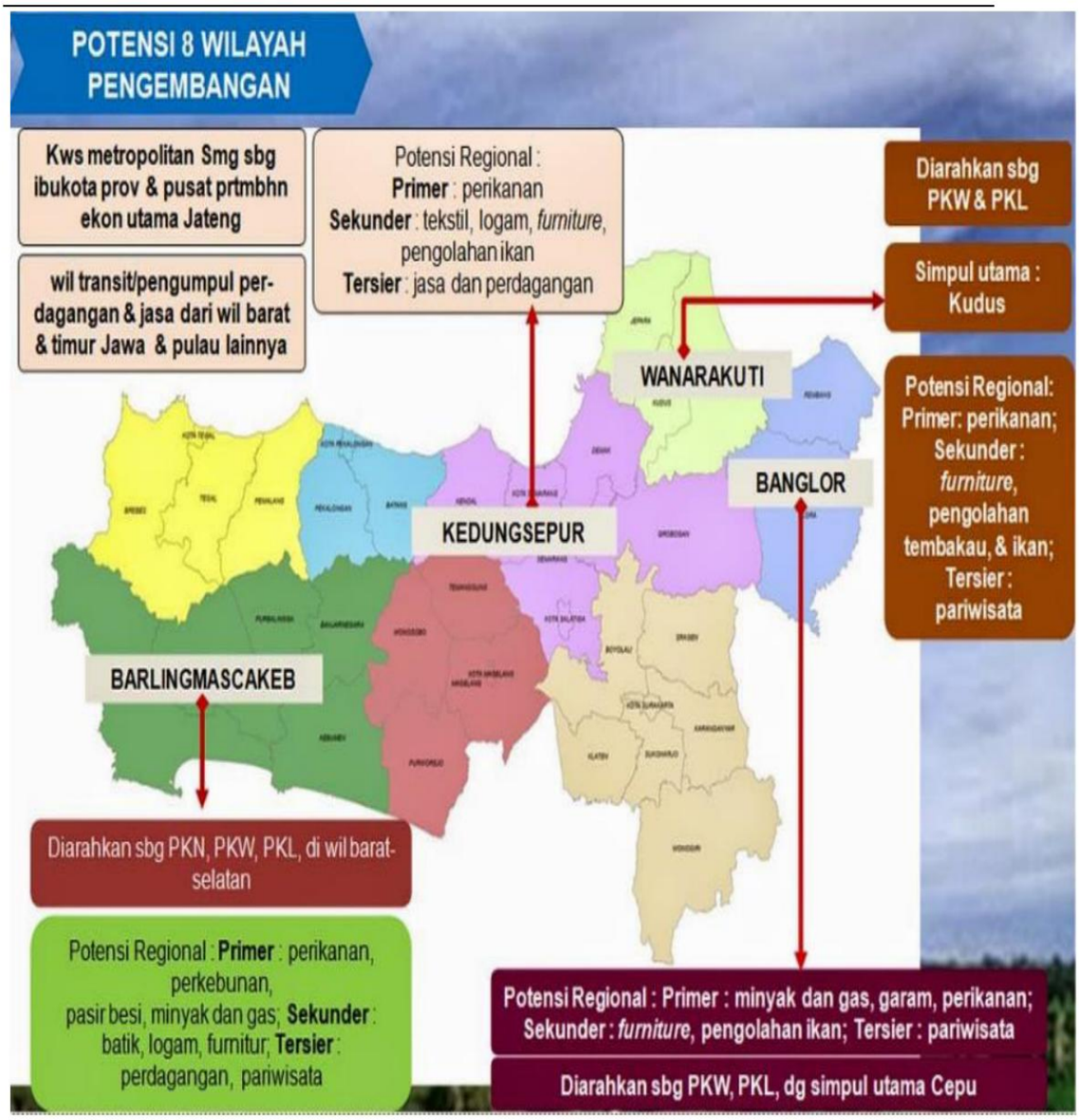

Source: RTRW Study and Evaluation, 2015

Changes in the existing urban system status plan in Sukoharjo district can be seen in the table below.

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Table 2.4

Hierarchy and Urban Status Plan of Sukoharjo Regency

District No	Regional Regulation no. 14 years 2011		Analysis Results	
	Hierarchy	Status	Hierarchy	Status
1 Weru	III	PPK	III	PPK
2 Feathers	III	PPK	III	PPK
3 Tawangsari	III	PPK	III	PPK
4 Talking	III	PPK	II	Street vendors
5 Sukoharjo	I	Street vendors	III	PPK
6 Bendosari	III	PPK	II	PPK
7 Polokarto	III	PPK	III	PPK
8 Grogol	II	PKLp	I	PKWp
9 Mojolaban	III	PPK	II	Street vendors
10 Trays	III	PPK	II	PPK
11 Scratchy	III	PPK	III	PPK
12 Kartasura	I	Street vendors	I	Street vendors

Source: RTRW Study and Evaluation, 2015

Grogol District according to regional regulation no. 14 of 2011

PKLp status but based on the results of scalogram and index analysis centrality is known that the number and type of social facilities, The economy in Grogol District is quite varied and much so there is potential for an increase in status no only street vendors but can become PKWp. Meanwhile, District There are three PKLs included, namely Kartasura, Mojolaban and Nguter Districts. Kartasura District is sub-districts with quite a number of facilities, namely as many as 1,934 units. This condition can be assumed that Kartasura District is a center for trade and health education activities that can attract the population other sub-districts to migrate to this location. Subdistrict Nguter is an industrial center so the government needs it provide adequate infrastructure facilities for investors to invest capital in regional development

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Nguter industry. Meanwhile, Mojolaban District will become
location for expansion of existing settlements in Karanganyar
pressing towards Sukoharjo Regency because of the direction of speed
the development of the city continues to head south.

2.1.5 Land Use

Sukoharjo Regency has an area reaching
466.66 km². The region is administratively divided into 12
sub-district. The physiographic conditions of the region are quite varied, starting from
from flat to hilly depending on land use
also varies. Use of agricultural and plantation land
In general, it is quite dominant, which also describes the condition of the region's
economic activities. Agricultural and plantation activities are still dominant, so
this land area is becoming
which is quite dominant among other land uses.

Land use conditions show trends
economic activities of the population of a region.Domination
Land use provides an overview of economic structure
its territory. 2014 land use data in the Regency
Sukoharjo based on Sukoharjo Regency Regional data
The figures for 2015 are as follows:

- Rice field area : 20,814 Hectares
- Non-rice field land area: 25,852 hectares
  - Yard : 16,473 Hectares
  - Tegal/garden : 4,254 Hectares
  - Community Forest : 1,337 Hectares
  - State Forest : 390 Hectares
  - Ponds/ponds : 51 Hectares
  - PBS/PBN : 708 Hectares
  - Etc : 2,639 Hectares

Use of rice fields based on this data
reaching 20,814 hectares. Use of non-rice field land
especially for housing, shops, industry, and
occupation. The area of land and gardens in general
is located to the south of the Sukoharjo Regency area, namely
in Tawangsari District, Weru District, and District

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Feathers. The physiographic conditions of the area tend to be wavy to hilly, besides the land is not very fertile making it more suitable for plantation and forest activities people.Cultivation of perennial plants is one option to be able to manage land sustainably.Land with Slopes of more than 15% tend to erode more easily to landslides. Use of garden land and community forests Planting perennials is a viable plant choice holding soil particles so that it becomes one of the actions land and water conservation.

Table 2.5

Land use in Sukoharjo Regency in 2014

Subdistrict	Area (Ha)		
	Rice Fields Non-Paddy	Lands Total Area	
1	2	3	4
W eru	1,989	2,209	4,198
Hair	1,123	3,263	4,386
Tawangsari	1,656	2,342	3,998
Sukoharjo	2,363	2,095	4,458
Talking	2,569	2,919	5,488
Bendosari	2,569	2,730	5,299
Polokarto	2,453	3,765	6,218
Mojolaban	2,169	1,385	3,554
Grogol	991	2,009	3,000
Battery	1,254	943	2,197
Don't worry	1,251	696	1,947
Kartasura	471	1,452	1,923
2014	20,814	25,852	46,666
2013	20,858	25,808	46,666
2012	21,010	25,656	46,666
2011	21,054	25,612	46,666
2012	21,287	25,379	46,666

Source: Sukoharjo in 2015 Figures

Based on the data above, it can also be said that land changes, especially rice fields, have occurred

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the area is not too big. This can be seen from changing rice fields to non-rice fields, where from In 2003, the area of rice fields which amounted to 21,184 Ha was reduced by 63 hectares to 21,121 Ha in 2008. This area was again reduced to 20,858 in 2013.

Conversion of rice fields into non-rice fields over time From 2008 to 2013 it was quite large, reaching 263 hectares or around 52 hectares annually. Rate of change in use This shows that land from rice fields to non-rice fields shows there is a process of changing regional conditions, both in the form of physical and socio-economic changes in society.

The reduction in the area of rice fields indicates urban development with increasing amounts of non-rice land built into built land. Viewed from a social perspective economy, the reduction in agricultural land shows that there is changes in the structure of population activities from agriculture to non-agricultural. One of the characteristics of urban development is reduction in agricultural land. Reduced intensity of activities Agriculture shows changes in eye structure people's livelihood from the agricultural to non-agricultural sectors.

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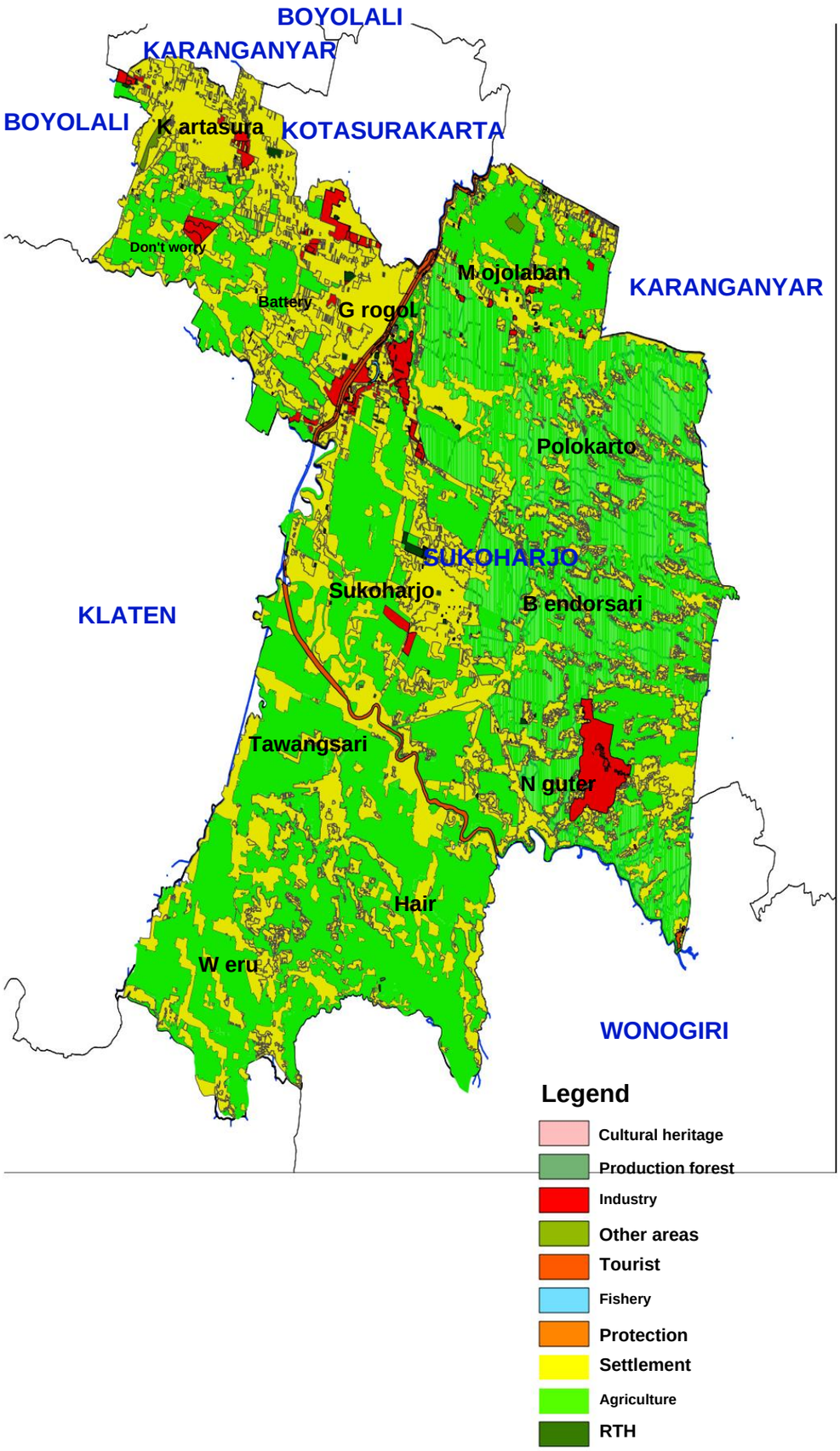
Figure 2.9

Map of Spatial Patterns of Sukoharjo Regency



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2.1.6 Demographic Conditions

In Sukoharjo Regency, the population of productive age is: the age group between 15-64 amounted to 621,436 people (69.83%), while the largest age group in the population aged between 35 - 39 years. For that composition based on gender, the largest in the age group 35 – 39 years old

Table 2.6

Number and Proportion of Population by Age and Gender in Sukoharjo Regency in 2015

No	Group Age	Male	Female	Total	%
		N	N	N	
1	0 – 4	27,033	25,597	52,630	5.91
2	05 – 09	34,372	32,024	66,396	7.46
3	10 – 14	34,532	32,583	67,115	7.54
4	15 – 19	34,352	32,717	67,069	7.54
5	20 – 24	34,257	32,969	67,226	7.55
6	25 – 29	32,374	31,060	63,434	7.13
7	30 – 34	37,332	36,738	74,070	8.32
8	35 – 39	37,451	37,664	75,115	8.44
9	40 – 44	33,677	33,856	67,533	7.59
10	45 – 49	31,842	32,397	64,239	7.22
11	50 – 54	28,107	29,288	57,395	6.45
12	55 – 59	25,030	24,609	49,639	5.58
13	60 – 64	18,825	16,891	35,716	4.01

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14	65 – 69	12,582	13,553	26,135	2.94
15	70 – 74	9,781	10,552	20,333	2.28
16	ÿ 75	17,146	18,775	35,921	4.04
Amount		448,693	441,273	889,966	100.0

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Population and Civil Registration Service 2015

From table 2.3, the population of working (productive) age aged 15-64 years is 621,436 people (69.83%), while the population under 15 years of age or young people in total 186,141 (20.92%), for residents aged over 65 year amounted to 82,389 people (9.26%). Position number of groups age in the table above, for young people with less age from 15 years to the next 5 years

Apart from that, regional governments must pay attention to adequate education and training and the government must be able to create jobs. Meanwhile, the population is toddlers as much as 5.91%, this can be done by the regional government as attention to health and education.

If we look at the population of Sukoharjo Regency in 2015 there was a quite large increase (4.6%) compared to the population in 2010. This caused by the increase and growth of the industrial sector in Sukoharjo Regency, resulting in high rate of migration from surrounding areas. Net migration figures which is the figure for in-migration minus out-migration per 1000 population of the District. The following is an overview of net migration figures for Sukoharjo Regency in 2015.

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Table 2.7

Sukoharjo Regency Net Migration Figures for 2015

Regency/District: 33.11 SUKOHARJO							
No	Subdistrict		Number of Migration			Amount Population UK Perteng ahan Year	Number Migration Net
	Code	Name Entry	Exit	Difference			
1	33.11.01	WERU	1,369	3,085	-1,716	61,072	-28.10
2	33.11.02	HAIR	1,072	2,353	-1,281	42,206	-30.35
3	33.11.03	TAWANGSARI	1,068	3,060	-1,992	56,935	-34.99
4	33.11.04	SUKOHARJO	2,887	3,358	-471	91,577	-5.14
5	33.11.05	NGUTER	1,675	3,441	-1,766	58,209	-30.34
6	33.11.06	BENDOSARI	1,626	2,497	-871	63,095	-13.80
7	33.11.07	POLOKARTO	1,776	4,038	-2,262	83,356	-27.14
8	33.11.08	MOJOLABAN	3,201	5,163	-1,962	87,573	-22.40
9	33.11.09	GROGOL	4,778	8,601	-3,823	118,170	-32.35
10	33.11.10	TRAY	2,492	3,615	-1,123	68,478	-16.40
11	33.11.11	WRONG	1,624	2,966	-1,342	51,339	-26.14

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12	33.11.12	CARD R.A	5,627	8,798	-3,171	104,194	-30.43
Total			29,195	50,975	-21,780	886.204	-24.58

Data Source: Population and Civil Registration Service Sukoharjo Regency, 2015

Net migration figures in Sukoharjo Regency in 2015 is -25 From the population registration figures, this is called negative net migration, where more people enter little of it comes out. In Sukoharjo Regency, numerical data Net migration in each sub-district shows the numbers Negative net migration, meaning the attraction for residents in the region still low around.

Based on data from the Department of Population and Records Civil, population distribution per sub-district in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015 can be seen in Table 2.8.

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Table 2.8

Number of Population According to Gender in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Subdistrict	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	L	P	Amount	L	P	Amount	L	P	Amount	L	P	Amount	L	P	Amount	L	P	Amount
Weru	31,828	31,648	63,476	32,291	32,125	64,416	34,895	34,851	69,746	30,499	30,282	60,781	30,843	30,601	61,444	30,656	30,374	61,030
Hair	25,606	24,062	49,668	25,247	24,194	49,441	22,074	25,984	48,058	21,949	20,328	42,277	21,984	20,462	42,446	21,841	20,412	42,253
Tawangsari	31,477	30,722	62,199	3,125	30,769	33,894	33,331	32,975	66,306	29,407	28,322	57,729	29,258	28,180	57,438	29,064	28,082	57,146
Sukoharjo	27,458	25,923	53,381	29,408	26,989	56,397	49,523	49,405	98,928	45,836	45,050	90,886	45,862	45,068	90,930	46,585	45,758	92,343
Talking	46,676	47,668	94,344	45,265	44,878	90,143	35,361	34,613	69,974	29,545	28,147	57,692	29,974	28,740	58,714	29,810	28,538	58,348
Bendosari	32,525	31,627	64,152	33,317	32,927	66,244	36,748	36,565	73,313	31,419	30,927	62,346	31,553	31,659	63,212	32,112	31,467	63,579
Polokarto	33,488	32,871	66,359	35,797	35,787	71,584	45,583	45,399	90,982	41,815	41,064	82,879	42,364	41,819	84,183	42,268	41,611	83,879
Mojolaban	3,808	38,225	42,033	38,563	38,708	77,271	46,862	47,023	93,885	43,406	43,245	86,651	43,394	43,266	86,660	44,056	43,882	87,938
Grogol	65,651	64,778	130,429	59,872	59,554	119,426	65,367	65,149	130,516	59,802	59,021	118,823	59,403	58,362	117,765	59,714	58,718	118,432
Tray	34,498	35,083	69,581	33,661	33,933	67,594	36,647	36,955	73,602	33,966	33,765	67,731	34,124	33,865	67,989	34,570	34,203	68,773
Not sure	25,476	26,003	51,479	25,137	25,343	50,480	26,986	27,368	54,354	25,541	25,617	51,158	25,805	25,844	51,649	25,755	25,728	51,483
Kartasura	56,158	57,579	113,737	51,285	51,393	102,678	55,858	56,434	112,292	52,073	52,337	104,410	51,887	52,106	103,993	52,262	52,500	104,762
Regency Sukoharjo	414,649	446,189	860,838	412,968	436,600	849,568	489,235	492,721	981,956	445,258	438,105	883,363	446,451	439,972	886,423	448,693	441,273	889,966

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Regarding Population Density Levels in 2015, District Kartasura is the most populous sub-district with 5448 people/km2 and the sub-district with the lowest density is Bulu sub-district with 963 people/km2. For complete data, see Table 2.9.

Table 2.9

Population Density Level per District in the Regency Sukoharjo 2015 (people/km2)

Subdistrict	Population Density Level (people/km)
Weru	1454
Hair	963
Tawangsari	1429
Sukoharjo	2071
Talking	1063
Bendosari	1200
Polokarto	1349
Mojolaban	2474
Grogol	3948
Tray	3130
Not sure	2644
Kartasura	5448

Source: Dispendukcapil

2.2 Community Welfare Aspects 2.2.1 Focus on Welfare and Economic Equity

a. GRDP Growth

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is an added value gross all goods and services created or produced in domestic territory of a country/region which arises as a result of various economic activity in a period certain without Pay attention to whether the resident owns the production factors or not non-resident.

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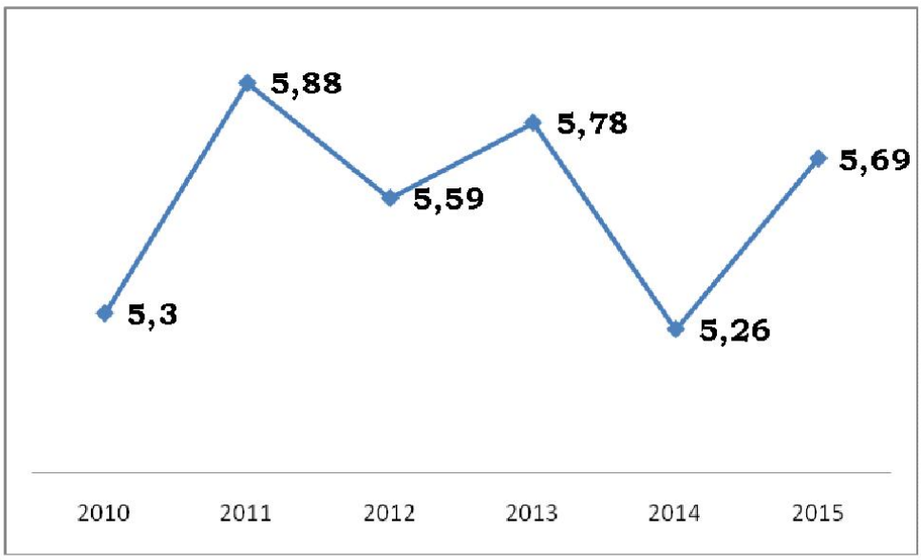
Figure 2.10

Sukoharjo Regency Economic Growth 2010-2015

(Calculated with Base Year 2010)



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

The rate of economic growth in Sukoharjo Regency fluctuates every year. In 2010 the rate figures Sukoharjo Regency's economic growth was 5.3. This figure successfully increased to 5.69 in 2015.

In general, Sukoharjo Regency's GRDP has increased but the GDP growth rate has decreased over the years 2013 and increased again in 2014. In detail, the GDP growth rate in Sukoharjo Regency decreased in 2012 from 12.45% in 2011 down to 9.97 % in 2012 and continued to decline in 2013 to 8.90% and in 2014 it rose to 10.12%. GRDP on In 2014 it reached Rp. 24.26 Trillion. For more details The following image will explain the GRDP growth rate Sukoharjo Regency.

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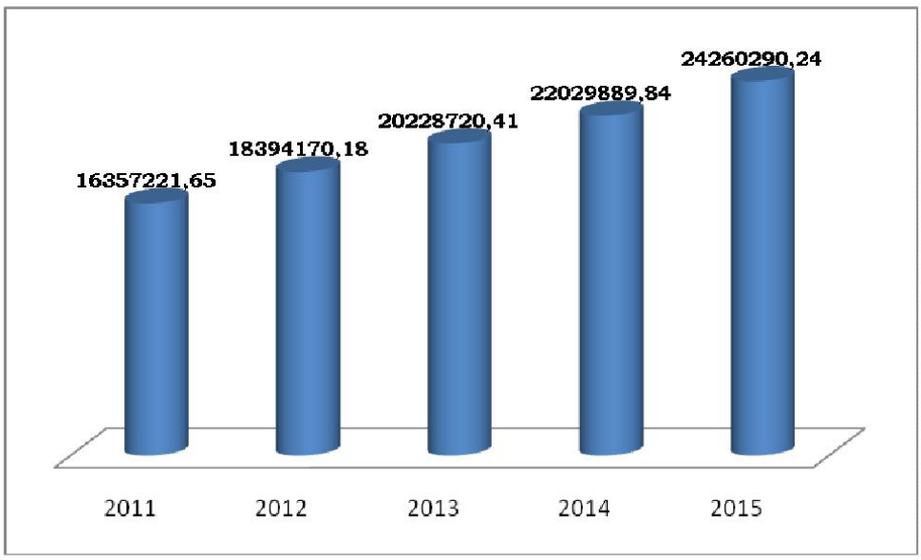
Figure 2.11

Development of Sukoharjo Regency GRDP

2010-2014 (Million Rp)

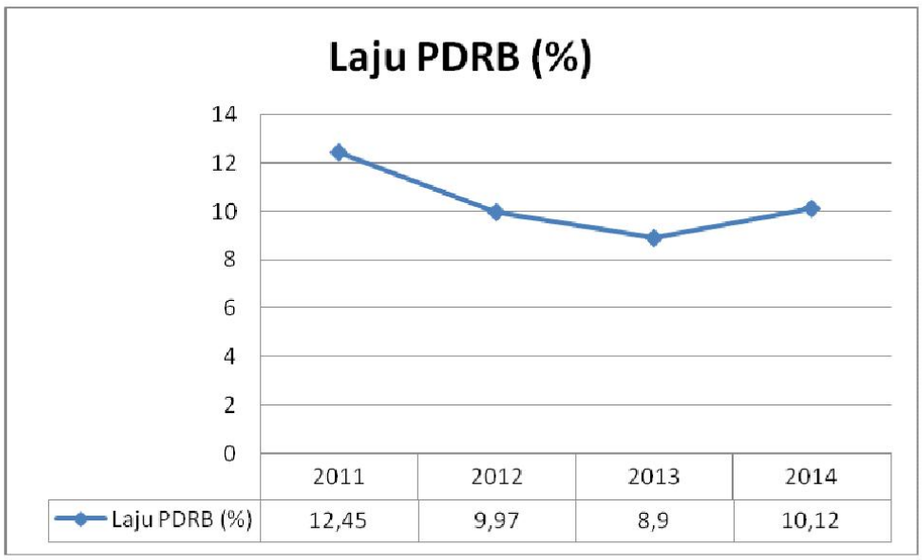


Source: Bappeda Kab. Sukoharjo in 2015

Figure 2.12

Sukoharjo Regency ADHB GRDP Growth Rate

2011-2014 (%)



Development of GRDP growth rate according to prices

Constantly valid in Sukoharjo district for 5 (five) years,

detailed as follows:

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Table. 2.10 District GDP

Sukoharjo According to Current Prices 2010 -2015 (in Million Rupiah)

Category	Business field	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A	Agriculture	1,701,403.76	1,778,838.44	2,158,932.39	2,338,414.27	2,281,302.24	2,624,438.81
B	Mining&	81,453.44	87,815.27	89,411.61	94,344.32		138,919.07
	Excavation					117,218.81	
C	Processing industry	5,976,807.99	7,098,779.46	7,886,513.88	8,619,764.15	9,663,586.73	10,368,908.70
D	Electricity Procurement and Gas	22,897.92	25,106.17	26,558.71	28,914.96	29,117.22	28,402.19
E	Water Supply, Waste management And Waste And Recycle	7,681.56	7,942.21	7,830.73	8,155.73	8,614.02	9,100.99
F	Construction	1,122,558.97	1,195,177.51	1,291,343.53	1.400.213.29	1,560,510.58	1,756,017.76
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repaari Cars and Bikes Motorcycle	3,342,021.47	3,641,219.94	3,754,753.39	4,000,213.78	4,315,030.98	4,721,567.22
H	Transportation and Trading	537,491.95	559,339.86	583,876.43	647,697.56	755,298.98	854,256.76
I	Provision Accommodation and	625,512.93	682,950.13	709,326.69	772,410.53	880,857.68	996,537.57

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	Eating and drinking						
J	Information and Communication	653,973.60	720.748.50	779,428.43	846,567.02	999,241.31	1,112,024.35
K	Financial services and Insurance	649,927.94	715.971.60	783,696.88	836,687.60	895,928.11	1,020,392.91
L	Real Estate	392,518.98	416,654.66	432,584.25	469,835.99	535,272.15	597,272.99
M N	Company Services	52,105.98	60,022.12	66,150.68	78,469.92	87,511.82	100,274.18
O	Administration Government, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	445,445.00	463,395.92	514,673.75	550,175.42	584,381.73	639,113.44
P	Education Services	380,321.97	538,578.53	718,441.62	857,750.95	982,734.87	1,086,759.37
Q	Health Services and Social activities	117,245.58	141,298.31	168,271.37	187,521.60	223,683.03	256,071.41
R, R, T, U	Other services	247,852.62	260,271.53	256,926.06	292,672.73	340,000.24	364,232.93

Data Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

Meanwhile, the GRDP growth rate for the 2010 base year according to business fields is depicted as follows:

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Table 2.11 GRDP Growth Rate for Base Year 2010

According to Sukoharjo Regency Business Field

2010 – 2015(%)

Category	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	2015
A	Agriculture	-	-218	13.14		1.60	-561	7.15
B	Mining and excavation	-	1.30		1.33	2.93	4.75	1.91
C	Processing industry	-	9.04	7.40		8.12	6.35	2.98
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	-	8.84	7.45		10.52	0.56	3.65
E	Water Supply, Management Garbage And Waste And Recycling Repeat	-	2.52	-189		1.26	2.26	1.96
F	Construction	-	0.85	3.67		4.41	3.36	7.88
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Bicycle Repair	-	4.32		1.25	3.22	4.83	5.60

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	Motorcycle						
H	Transportation and Trade	-	3.88	4.05	9.81	8.90	9.25
I	Provision of Accommodation and Eating and drinking	-	5.99	2.45	2.82	6.76	6.97
J	Information and Communication	-	8.75	8.37	8.93	39.98	14.48
K	Financial services and insurance	-	3.04	1.33	2.22	1.20	8.71
L	Real Estate	-	4.52	3.00	7.33	7.02	7.87
M N	Company Services	-	7.65	6.16	13.45	7.70	8.91
O	Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Must	-	2.04	0.18	1.97	-46	5,11
P	Education Services	-	25.46	21.58	8.42	10.77	8.44
Q	Health Services and Activities Social	-	12.44	9.05	6.28	14.50	9.84
R, S, T, U	Other services	-	1.76	-214	10.19	8.77	3.34

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GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	-	**5.8 8**	**5.90**	**5.78**	**5.26**	**5.69**

Data Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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Based on table 2.11. The average base year GRDP growth rate according to business field was 5.7%. If we look at the development, the GDP growth rate is based on the field business for the last 2 (two) years has decreased, At In 2012 the growth rate was 5.90%, the following year (1913) the GDP growth rate decreased to 5.78% and continued decreased in 2014 to 5.26% and rose again in 2014 to 5.69%. Negative growth occurs because it exists decline in several fields, including: electricity and gas business fields fell from 10.52% to 5.60%, business fields company fell from 13.45% to 7.70%. Some even the growth rate is negative, that is, agricultural business opportunities are falling up to -5.61% and in the field of Government Administration and guarantees social fell to -4.60%. in 2014.

Description of GRDP Percentage Distribution on Basis Prices Effective Base Year 2010 According to Business Fields in Sukoharjo Regency is the largest in the Industrial Management sector, increasing every year from 36.54% in 2010 to 39.83%. The next largest percentage is the business field Wholesale and retail trade amounted to 17.79%. In detail you can seen in table 2.12 below.

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Table 2.12. ADHB GRDP Percentage Distribution

According to Sukoharjo Regency Business Fields 2010 – 2014

(%)

Category	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A	Agriculture	10.40	9.67	10.67	10.61	9.40
B	Mining&	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.48
C	Processing industry	36.54	38.59	38.99	39.13	39.83
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12
E	Water Supply, Management Garbage And Waste And Recycling Repeat	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
F	Construction	5.86	5.50	6.38	6.36	6.43
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair	20.43	19.80	18.56	18.16	17.79

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H	Transportation and Trade	3.29	3.04	2.89	2.94	3.11
I	Provision of Accommodation and Meals Drink	3.82	3.71	3.51	3.51	3.63
J	Information and Communication	4.00	3.92	3.85	3.84	4.12
K	Financial services and insurance	3.97	3.89	3.87	3.80	3.69
L	Real Estate	2.40	2.27	2.14	2.13	2.21
M N	Company Services	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.36
O	Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Must	2.72	2.52	2.54	2.50	2.41
P	Education Services	2.33	2.93	3.55	3.89	4.05
Q	Health Services and Social Activities 0.72		0.77	0.83	0.85	0.92
R, R, T, U	Other services	1.52	1.41	1.37	1.33	1.40
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: BPS Sukoharjo Regency 2015

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Table 2.13. GRDP Per Capita Base Year 2010 According to District Business Fields

Sukoharjo Year 2010 - 2014 (Rupiah)

Uarian	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Upper GDP Per Capita Basic Price Applies	19,805,641.27	22,057,131.90	24,031,144.35	25,932,588.87	28,310,471.47
2. Upper GDP Per Capita Constant Price Basis	19,805,641.27	20,768,621.24	21,790,067.92	22,840,496.64	23,833,154.36

Source: Bappeda Sukoharjo Regency 2015

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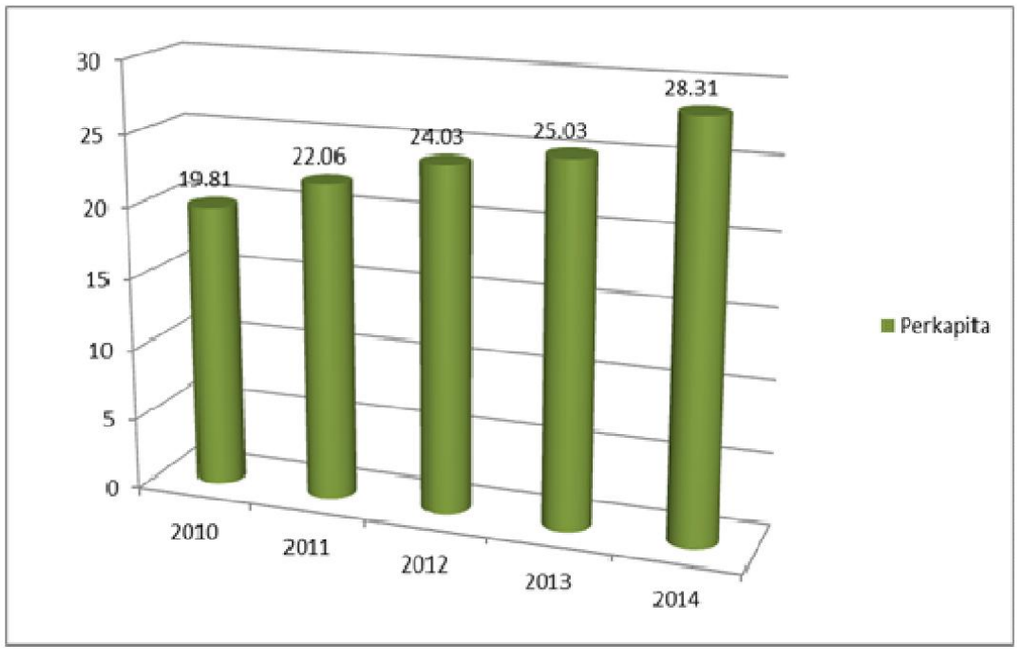
Meanwhile, what is meant by GDP per capita is GRDP an area divided by the number of residents in the middle of the year living in that area, it will produce a GDP per capita. GDP per capita based on current prices shows the GRDP value per head or per one resident. The following are details of Sukoharjo Regency's GDP per capita from year to year 2010-2014

The GDP of an area is divided by the number of residents in in the middle of the year who live in that area, a GDP per capita will be generated based on current prices. The GDP per capita of Sukoharjo Regency has increased from from 2010 to 2014, namely from Rp. 19,806 Million to be Rp. 28,310 Million. or experienced an increase of 42.94% or an average of 8.95% per year. The following is the development of GDP per capita Sukoharjo Regency until 2014:

Figure : 2.13. GRDP Per Capita Sukoharjo Regency

2010-2014



Source: Sukoharjo Regency 2015

Meanwhile, based on the distribution of per capita income in Sukoharjo district per sub-district, it can be seen that the highest per capita income is in Grogol sub-district, namely

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amounting to 7.2 million, while the lowest per capita income was in Bulu District, only 713 thousand. The following is an illustration of the distribution of per capita income in all sub-districts in Sukoharjo Regency.

b. Inflation Rate

According to Bank Indonesia, inflation is an increase in prices generally and continuously. Price increase of one or two goods alone cannot be called inflation unless it increases extends (or causes price increases) to other goods. One of the impacts of this inflation is the decline in people's purchasing power, which can be interpreted as the level of welfare society is disturbed because of the incompetence of the population within consume goods or services.

Inflation figures in Sukoharjo Regency for the last five years (2010-2015) fluctuated with an increasing trend. In 2010 inflation in Sukoharjo Regency was 6.50%, in 2011 it decreased drastic to 2.63%. In 2012 and 2013, that figure rose to 4.22% and 8.42%. This number started to fall in in 2014, it became 7.93% and fell very drastically to 2.69% in 2015.

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Figure 2.14

Distribution of Per Capita Income in Sukoharjo Regency in 2015

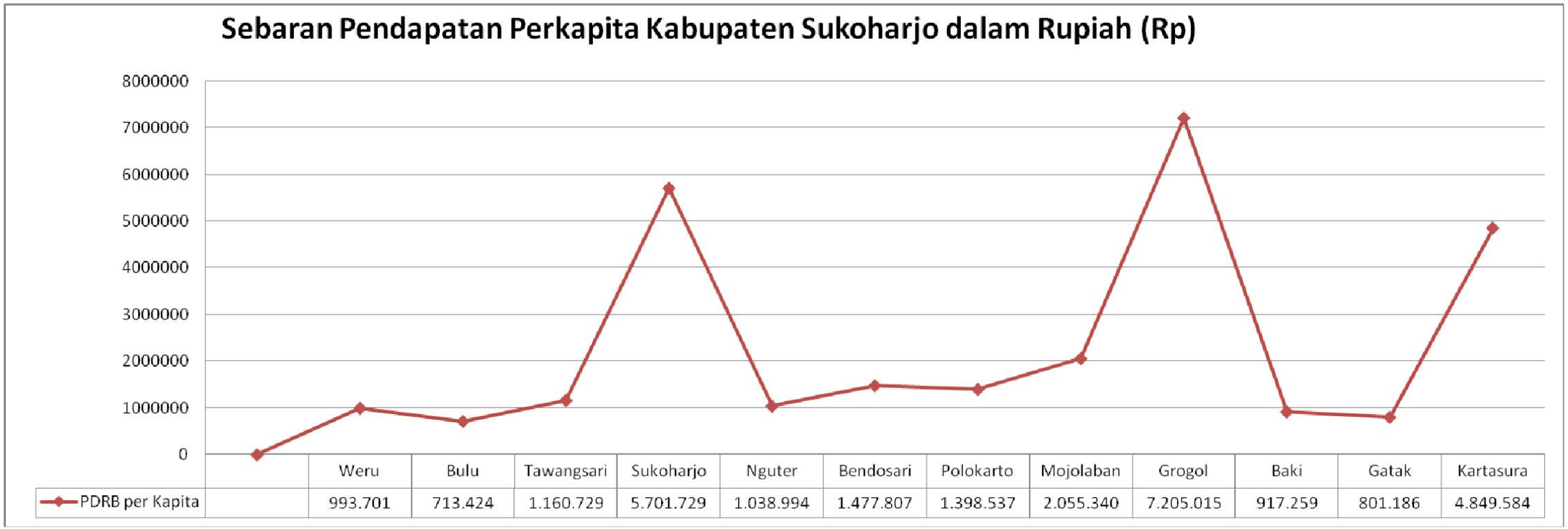

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Table 2.14

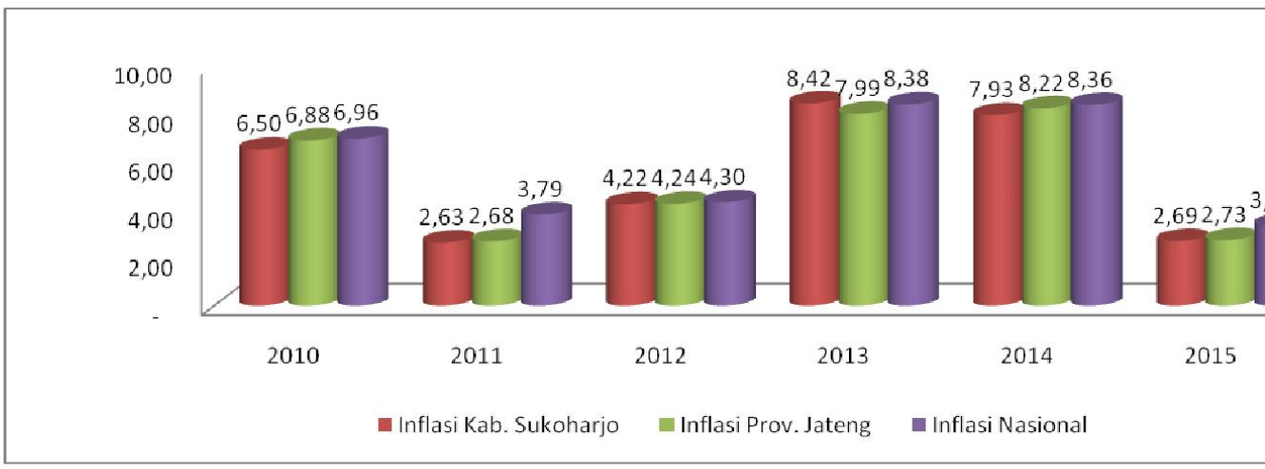
Sukoharjo Regency Inflation Rate 2010-2015

Year	Inflation Rate
2010	6.50
2011	2.63
2012	4.22
2013	8.42
2014	7.93
2015	2.69

Source: BAPPEDA Kab. Sukoharjo

Figure 2.15

Comparison of the Inflation Rate of Sukoharjo Regency with Central Java and National 2010-2015



Source: BAPPEDA Kab. Sukoharjo

Compared with inflation in Central Java Province and inflation Nationally, Sukoharjo Regency's inflation rate tends to be higher low every year. It's just that in 2013, Sukoharjo Regency's inflation rate was the highest among Central Java and National Provinces, namely 8.42%.

c. Gini Index

The Gini Index is one measure to look at income inequality between income groups public. The 2011 Gini Index was 0.33.
The development of the Sukoharjo Regency Gini Index experienced a decline in 2013 but managed to rise again this year

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2014 to 0.35. Sukoharjo Regency Gini Index can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.15

Sukoharjo Regency Gini Index 2010-2014

Year	Gini Ratio
2010	0.30
2011	0.33
2012	0.35
2013	0.34
2014	0.35

Source: BPS Sukoharjo

d. Poor Population

The problem of poverty is still a task which must be resolved by the government, including the Sukoharjo Regency Government. Many kinds of poverty alleviation program carried out by It is hoped that the government and private sector will continue to apply pressure poverty rate to the lowest level low. The Food Poverty Line (GKM) is a value equalized minimum food requirements expenditure with 2,100 kilo calories per capita per day. Line of poverty Non-Food (GKBM) is the minimum requirement for housing, clothing, education and health. In the year of In 2014, the poverty line for Sukoharjo Regency was 291,949 Rp/capita/month has increased from 2013, namely 279,400Rp/capita/month. more details can be seen at picture below.

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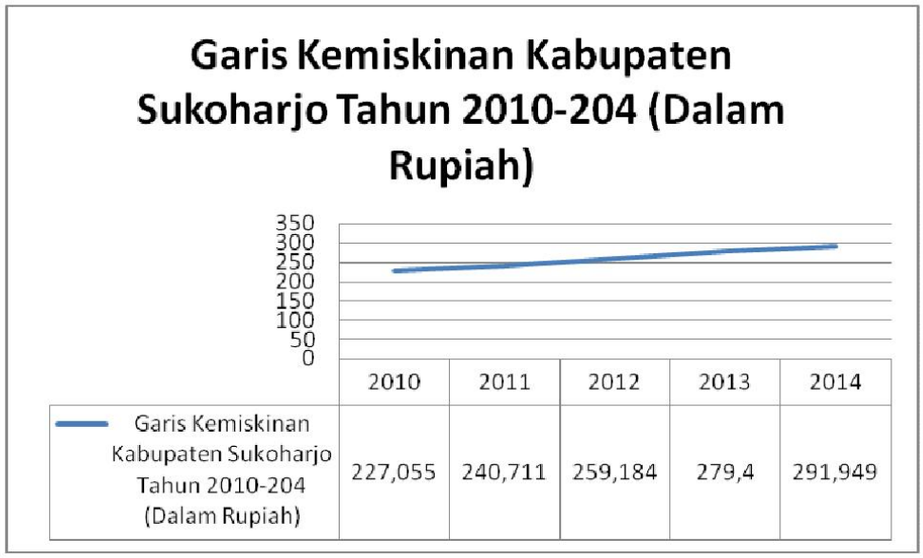
Figure 2.16

Sukoharjo Regency Poverty Line 2010-2014



Source: Bappeda Sukoharjo Regency

Percentage of poor people in Sukoharjo Regency

the condition always declines from year to year, year on year

In 2010 the percentage of poor people in Sukoharjo Regency reached 10.94%, in 2015

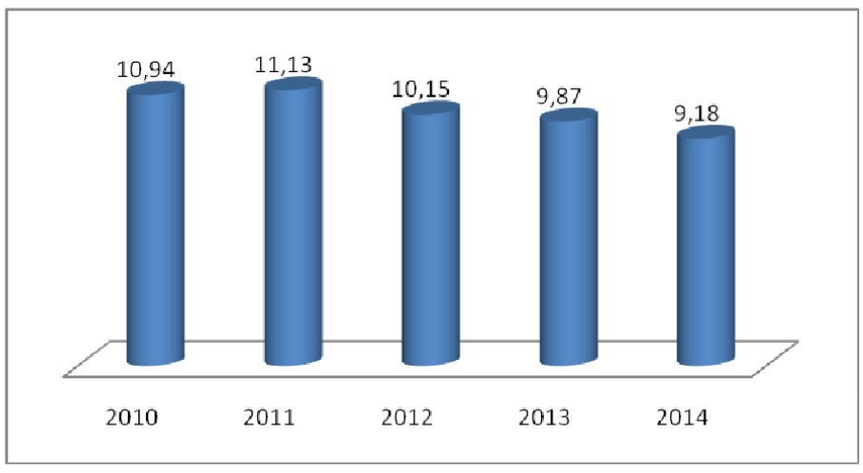
the percentage of poor people was reduced to 9.18%. This means various things

The poverty alleviation program carried out was quite successful.

Figure 2.17

Percentage of Poor Population in Sukoharjo Regency, Year

2010-2014



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

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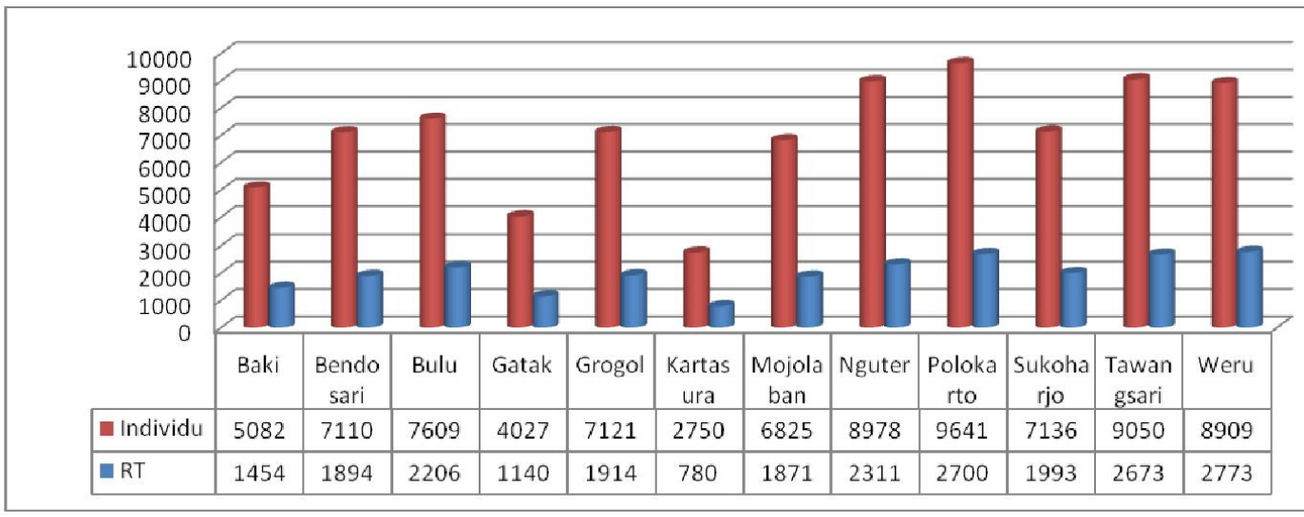
The number of poor people in Sukoharjo Regency per sub-district can be seen in the image below.

Figure 2.18

Distribution of Poor Population per District in 2015



	Baki	Bendosari	Bulu	Gatak	Grogol	Kartasura	Mojolaban	Nguter	Polokarto	Sukoharjo	Tawangsari	Weru
Individu	5082	7110	7609	4027	7121	2750	6825	8978	9641	7136	9050	8909
RT	1454	1894	2206	1140	1914	780	1871	2311	2700	1993	2673	2773

Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

From the picture above, it can be seen that the population is poor The largest number is in Polokarto District, namely 9641 individual and 2700 RT. Meanwhile, the sub-district with population The lowest poor is Kartasura District with a number of 2750 individual and 780 RT.

1) Poverty Depth Index

The Poverty Depth Index (P1) is a measure the average expenditure gap for each population poor towards the poverty line. The development of P1 in Sukoharjo Regency in 2010 was 1.54 to 1.68 in 2011 and rose again in 2012 to 1.78. However, in 2013 and 2014, that number can be reduced to 0.91 and 0.76.

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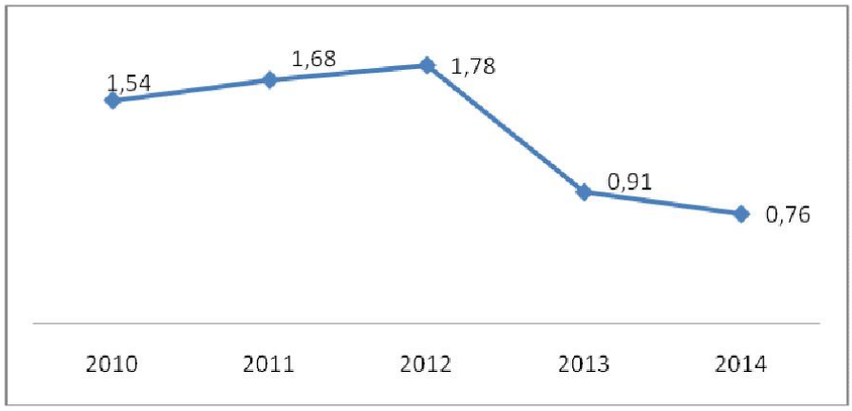
Figure 2.19

Poverty Depth Index (P1) Sukoharjo Regency Year 2010-2014



Source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

Although the poverty depth index in the Regency Sukoharjo began to show a downward trend in 2018 2013 but it is still necessary to pay attention that P1 will continue to decline in the following years.

2) Poverty Severity Index

Meanwhile, the Poverty Severity Index (P2) is an index unit that provides an overview regarding the distribution of expenditure among the population poor. The higher the index value, the higher it is inequality of expenditure among the poor. Development of the Poverty Severity Index (P2) in the last five years (2010-2014) in Sukoharjo Regency shows an upward and downward trend. In 2010 of 0.34 rose to 0.35 in 2011 and is rising again in 2012 to 0.49. But in 2013, the number started to decrease to 0.14 and remained there year 2014.

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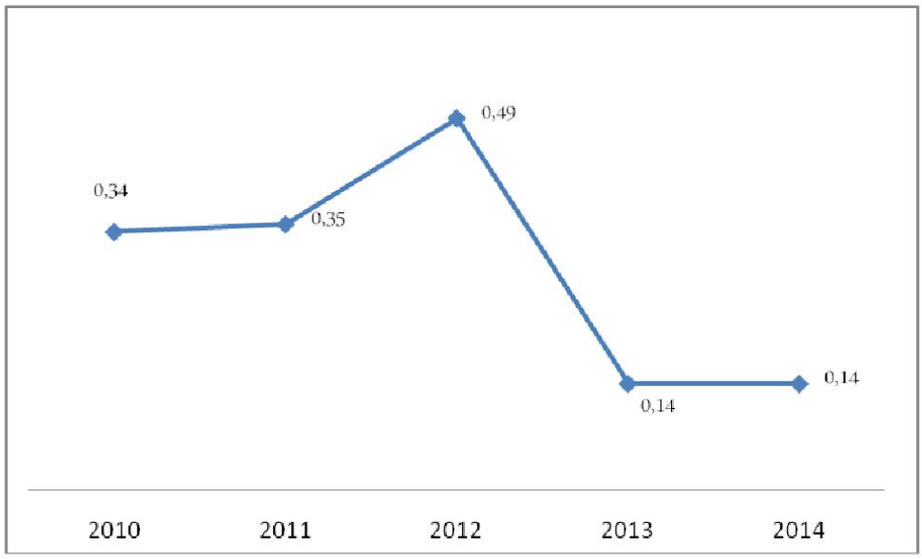
Figure 2.20

Graph of the Development of the Poverty Severity Index (P2)

Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2014



S

source: BAPPEDA Sukoharjo Regency

Although the Poverty Severity Index (P2) shows a downward trend starting in 2013 but remains attention needs to be paid to avoid an increase in P2. To In the future, it is hoped that the P2 value will be even smaller Expenditure inequality among the poor becomes smaller.

2.2.2 Focus on Community Welfare

a. Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator to determine the basic capability status of the population, including: includes Life Expectancy Rate, Expected Years of Schooling, Average Years of Schooling, and Per Capita Expenditure to measure access to resources to achieve standards live worthily.

Sukoharjo Regency HDI condition from year to year always increasing. In 2010 the Regency HDI Sukoharjo was recorded at 73.57, increasing to 73.76 in year 2014; and in 2015 it increased to 74.53 as shown in the following table:

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Table 2.16

Sukoharjo Regency HDI Achievements 2010-2015

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
HDI	73.57	73.97	74.21	74.91	73.76	74.53		

Source: BPS Sukoharjo

You can provide a complete description of the indicators that form the HDI explained below.

1) Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is defined as the average estimated number of years that can be taken by society from birth which reflects the level of health a society. District public health quality Sukoharjo in general is getting better based on the average average life expectancy is getting longer. Average achievement average life expectancy of the population in Sukoharjo Regency shows an increasing trend. Within a period of time 2010 – 2015 the achievement of life expectancy increased from 77.37 years to 77.46 years.

Table 2.17

Development of Life Expectancy Rates for Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	Expected number life (Years)	77.37	77.40	77.42	77.44	77.45	77.46		

Source: BPS Provincial Central Java

2) Expected Years of Schooling

The expected number of years of schooling is calculated for the population aged 7 years and over. Long hopes the school can used to determine the condition of system development education at various levels indicated in the length of education (in years) that each child is expected to achieve. The development of old hopes schools in Sukoharjo Regency tend to increase from

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from 12.43 (in 2010) to 13.42 (in 2015).

Development of long-term expectations of schools in Sukoharjo Regency during 2010 -2015 can be seen in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18

Development of Expected Years of Schooling in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	Long hopes school (year)	12.43	12.55	12.61	12.66	12.96	13.42		

Source: BPS Provincial Central Java

3) Average Years of Schooling

The average length of schooling is the number of years of study residents aged 15 years and over who have completed in Formal Education (excluding repeat years). The average number of years of schooling is useful for seeing the quality of the population in terms of receiving education Formal. The average number of years of schooling in the district Sukoharjo shows fluctuations. In the period 2010 – 2015 the average number of years of schooling increased from 8.36 year to 8.50 years. Average length of school District Sukoharjo 2010-2015 can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.19

Average Length of School for Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015 (Year)

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.	Old Average School	8.36	8.52	8.53	8.82	8.50	8.50		

Source: BPS Provincial Central Java

4) Per Capita Expenditure

Per capita expenditure in Sukoharjo Regency increased from IDR 646.94 thousand (in 2010) to Rp. 10,416 thousand (2015). These performance achievements show that the level of expenditure per capita of the population is experiencing Regency Sukoharjo

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increase. Expenditure development per capita Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20

Development of Expenditures per Capita, Sukoharjo Regency, Year 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	Expenditure per capita (thousand Rp)	646.94	649.96	652.39	654.95	10,264	10,416		

Source: BPS Provincial Central Java

b. Rough Participation

Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) is the proportion of school children at a certain level of education against the number population in the age group at that level of education.

Table 2.21

APK SD/MI, SMP/MTs, SMA/SMK/MA in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1	APK SD/MI	115.39	115.72	114.11	113.70	112.85	112.84		
2	SMP/MTs APKs	101.60	102.22	99.32	101.44	105.14	106.90		
3	APK SMA/SMK/MA	64.79	70.94	71.27	76.51	81.22	83.38		

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

c. Pure Participation Figures

Pure Participation Rate (APM) is the proportion of school children in a certain age group who attend school at a certain level appropriate to the age group of all children in that age group.

The NER achievement of basic education (SD/MI and SMP/MTs) during the 2010-2015 period fluctuated. Middle School NER achievement equivaler during the same period showed fluctuation. In detail

APM achievements for elementary school and equivalent and junior high school equivalent can be seen in the table 2.22 follows:

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Table 2.22

Achievements of APMSD/MI, SMP/MTs and SMA/SMK/MA

in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.	Participation Figures Pure elementary school equivalent	99.09	96.80	99.86	99.10	98.20	97.99		
2.	Participation Figures Pure junior high school equivalent	76.96	75.80	71.33	70.61	76.65	82.16		
3. NER SMA/SMK/ MA		44.53	47.91	53.09	52.59	54.47	56.46		

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

d. School Dropout Rate

The success rate of the 9 year Compulsory Education Program is wrong one can be measured through the School Dropout Rate (APS). APS describes students who no longer continue school for some reason. The most prominent reason students can't Continuing school is usually for economic reasons or inability of parents to pay for their children's schooling. Reason the other is because children are less interested in going to school due to social environmental factors.

APS for basic education in Sukoharjo Regency shows relatively good condition. Development of APS levels of education Elementary school equivalent during the 2010-2015 period tended to be fluctuating. On the national target, SD APS is equal in 2018 2015 is 0.15 so the Sukoharjo Regency APSK is already in under the National APS. Likewise for junior high school and equivalent levels of education. The development of SMP APS during the 2010-2015 period experienced fluctuations, in 2010 it was 0.17 and in 2015 it became 0.03 or close to it of 0. Meanwhile, APS SMA/SMA/MA also experienced fluctuation. In the 2010-2012 period it showed a decline of 0.83 to 0.52 in 2012. In the 2013-2014 period the figure The figure rose 0.5 to 0.57 in 2013 and rose again to 1.33 in 2014. In 2015 it worked lowered back to 0.88. In detail, the development of APS in Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in Table 2.23 below:

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Table 2.23

APS Achievements for Elementary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools and High Schools/Vocational Schools

Equal

in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
1.	APS Elementary School Equivalent	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04		
2.	APS SMP or equivalent	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.03		
3.	APS SMA/SMK/MA Equal	0.83	0.58	0.52	0.57	1.33	0.88		

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

e. Graduation Rate

The success of educational development is also measured through graduation rate indicator. Pass rates compare between the number of participants who passed the exam and the number of participants exam. Graduation rate for elementary school education equivalent during 2010-2015 shows a trend increase. Likewise for junior high school education equivalent, the graduation rate also shows a trend increase. Achievement of graduation rates for elementary and middle school equivalents equivalent is included in the medium category.

The graduation rate in Sukoharjo Regency during the 2010-2015 period showed fluctuations. Number Elementary school and equivalent graduation has reached 100 in 2010. However, in the 2011-2012 period this figure decreased to 95.30 in 2012. In the 2013-2014 period showed an increase to 97.86 in 2014 and decreased again to 96.75 in 2015. Graduation Rate SMP and equivalent also experienced fluctuations. In 2014 already almost reached 100, namely 98.15 but fell again in 2015 to 94.74. Likewise with Numbers SMA/SMK/MA graduation experiences fluctuations. However, on average the average has exceeded 90. Development of Graduation Rates seen in the following table:

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Table 2.24

Sukoharjo Regency Graduation Rate Achievements 2010-2015

No	Indicator	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Graduation Rate Elementary School Equivalent	100	96.17	95.30	95.83	97.86	96.75
2	Graduation Rate Middle School Equivalent	85.58	94.74	86.94	84.02	98.15	94.74
3	Graduation Rate SMA/SMK/MA Equal	99.11	89.95	95.30	94.35	85.29	83.33

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

f. Continuing Number (AM)

The Continuing Number Indicator is a strategic indicator to measure whether all elementary school graduates are equal continue to junior high school or equivalent and graduate from junior high school or equivalent continue to Middle School (SM). All expected Elementary school graduates of the equivalent continue to junior high school and the equivalent, and all graduates of junior high school and the equivalent continue to secondary school. The achievements of AM to SMP and equivalent and to SM can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.25

Achievement of Continuing Numbers for Students Attending Schools in the Regency Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No	Indicator	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Figures Continuing to the equivalent junior high school	102.69	105.67	106.91	108.61	106.26	105.65
2	Figures Continuing To school intermediate (high school/vocational school)	101.86	101.18	98.95	122.51	1.03.37	112.41

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

The table above shows that the numbers continue from elementary school equivalent to junior high school equivalent has exceeded 100%, and numbers This tended to increase from 2010 to 2013.

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In 2014 and 2015, the figure decreased slightly to 106.26% and 105.65%. Meanwhile, for numbers, continue from SMP and equivalent to SMA/SMK in 2010 was 101.86%, this figure decreased slightly in 2011 and 2012 to 101.18% and 98.95%. However, in 2013 the figure rose quite a lot to 122.51%. In 2014 it fell again to 103.37 and rose again to 112.41% in 2015. This shows the good category, namely the average exceeds 100% per year.

g. Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is the case of female deaths resulting from processes related to pregnancy (including ectopic pregnancy), childbirth, abortion (including *molar abortion),* **and the period within 42 days after termination of pregnancy regardless of gestational age, and no including causes of death due to accidents or incidental event. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the District Sukoharjo from 2010-2015 experienced fluctuations. In 2010, the MMR was 152.34 per 100,000 live births or 21 cases, experiencing a sharp decline in 2011 to 64.62 per 100,000 births or as many as 9 cases. In the 2013-2015 period it showed an increase of up to 159.05 per live birth in 2015 or as many as 20 case. One of the reasons why AKI in Sukoharjo is not yet possible reached zero because there were still pregnant women who were pregnant comorbidities are detected after the mother is pregnant and pregnant women are found to be at high risk in the 3rd trimester.**

Table 2.26

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) per 100,000 KH in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Year	MMR per 100,000 KH/Cases
2010	152.34 /21 Cases
2011	92.55 / 13 cases
2012	64.62 / 9 Cases
2013	98.86 / 13 Cases

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2014	102.47 / 13 Cases
2015	159.05/ 20 Cases

Source: Sukoharjo District Health Service

One of the efforts to reduce cases of maternal mortality is through providing optimal services to pregnant women and mother giving birth. Services for pregnant women include: routine check-ups during the pregnancy process. Apart from inspection for pregnant women, another effort to reduce MMR is through assisted delivery by personnel trained healthcare.

h. Infant Mortality Rate and Under-Five Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infant deaths between 0-12 months within one year. Infant Mortality Rate (AKB) Sukoharjo Regency from 2010-2015 shows fluctuating numbers. In 2010 AKB Regency Sukoharjo was 10 per 1,000 live births or 138 cases, in 2011 the figure decreased to 9.11 per 1000 live births or as many as 128 cases, in year In 2012 the figure rose to 9.69 or 135 cases,

Under-five Mortality Rate (AKABA) is a case of infant death aged 0-12 months plus children aged 1-5 years in the period one year's time. AKABA in Sukoharjo Regency from year 2010-2015 also fluctuated tending to decrease, in 2010 it was 11.39 per 1,000 live births or as many as 138 cases, decreased to 10.39 per 1,000 live births or as many as 146 cases in 2012. The highest AKABA occurred in 2013, namely 12.47 per 1,000 live births or as many as 164 cases.

Table 2.27

AKB and AKABA in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Indicator No	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 IMR (per 1,000 Birth Life)/ case	10 (138 Case)	9.11 (128 case)	9.69 (135 Case)	10.79 (142 case)	10.43 (135 case)	9.94 (125 case)
2 AKABA (per	11.39	10.39	10.77	12.47 (	11.98	11.92

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	1,000 Birth Life)/case	(157 Case)	(146 Case)	(150 Case)	164 Case)	(155 Case)	(125 Case)
3	Prevalence toddler nutrition not enough (%)	3.9	4.07	3.92	4.8	4.21	4.96

Source: Sukoharjo District Health Service,

i. Community Health insurance

Community Health Maintenance (PKMS) aims to provide health care guarantees for the community Sukoharjo Regency has especially poor communities. Membership Public health insurance until 2015 can be seen in Table 2.28 below.

Table 2.28

Sukoharjo Regency Public Health Insurance 2010-2015

Indicator No		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	PARTICIPATION	kep	100,019	100,019	160,020	160,020	159,255
1	JAMKESMAS	275,262	275,262	275,262	305,952	-	-
2	JKN (Central PBI)	-	-	-		305,952	305,952
3	NON PBI JKN	-	-	-	-	47,476	222,548
4	JKN (PBI APBD I)	-	-	-	-	-	3,753
5	JKN (PBI APBD II)						6963
	FINANCE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	JAMKESMAS	556,181,650	354,875,500	834,987,412	1,279,212,092	-	-
	JAMPERSAL		364,660,000	2,619,050,000	2,483,970,000		
2	JKN (Central PBI)	-				22,010,022,000	22,484,516,000
3	NON PBI JKN	-	-	-		- 3,051,966,000	4,185,354,000
4	JKN (PBI APBD I)	-	-	-	-		1,038,828,000
5	JKN (PBI APBD II)	-	-	-	-	-	1,070,870,950
6	PBI & Non-PBI CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	1,877,931,626
	TOTAL	556,181,650	400,147,500	3,454,037,412	3,763,182,092	26,370,570,000	30,091,689,601

Source: Sukoharjo Regency DKK, 2016

Starting in 2014, JAMKESMAS public health insurance has switched to National Health Insurance (JKN), with the number of participants remained stable until 2015, namely 305,952 participant.

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j. Working Population Ratio

The working population ratio is a comparison population aged over 15 years who work with a total population aged over 15 years and over. The ratio of working population has fluctuated from 2010 to 2010 2015. Based on existing data, the ratio of working population in in 2010 it was 95.40. This means every 100 The workforce population is 95 people working In 2015, this figure was successfully increased to 94.16. Complete data can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.29

Working Population Ratio in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012		2013	2014	2015	
Number of Forces Work (person)	432526	435414	428077	431087	458046	457744		
Amount Resident Work (person)	400526	411536	402487	405276	436987	431021		
Population Ratio working	95.40	94.01	94.02	94.52	92.60	94.16		

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Manpower and Transmigration Office

k. Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate Open

The labor *force* participation rate **is the ratio between the labor force (all those currently working or looking for work) to the total working age population. In five year period (2010-2014), two main field variables workforce shows improved performance. Level Labor Force Participation (TPAK) and unemployment rate open (TPT) shows a fluctuating trend. In 2010 TPAK figure was 69.38%. This figure has fluctuated every year. However, in 2015 it managed to rise to 69.52%. While the TPT figure in 2010 was 7.40% and was successfully reduced to 4.60% in 2015.**

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Table 2.30

Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate
Open in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Force Participation Level Employment (TPAK) %	69.38	68.41	68.63	70.08	69.13	69.52
Unemployment Rate Open (TPT) %	7.40	5.48	5.98	5.99	4.60	4.60

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Manpower and Transmigration Office

The open unemployment rate is an employment indicator that is shown to see how big it is the number of unemployed in Sukoharjo Regency compared with the number of residents included in the generation category Work. The size of the open unemployment rate indicates the large percentage of the workforce that including unemployment.

In 2014-2015, the unemployment rate was open Sukoharjo Regency is 4.60%, lower if compared to conditions in 2013 of 5.99%. With an open unemployment rate of 4.60%, shows that out of 100 residents aged 15 years and over who work or with conditions available for produces goods and services (labor force) of 4 people is unemployed.

l. Gender Development Index and Empowerment Index Gender

The same basic human capabilities as the Index Human Development *(Human Development Index)* **but in terms of specifically puts emphasis on unequal achievement between men and women by looking at some indicators, namely a long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living. Gender Development Index (IPG)**

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Sukoharjo Regency always shows an increase in 2010-2014 period, from 94.85 in 2010 to 96.34 in 2014. This condition shows that the quality of women's human resources in Sukoharjo Regency is getting better, especially in the field of education, health and income. Empowerment Index Gender (IDG) increased from 67.78 in year 2010 to 71.94 in 2014. Development of IPG and IDG Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in Table 2.31 below:

Table 2.31

IPG and IDG in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
IPG	94.85	95.16	95.34	95.53	96.34
IDG	67.78	67.46	68.73	67.02	71.94

Source: BPS Sukoharjo

2.2.3 Focus on Arts, Culture and Sports

Number of arts groups in Sukoharjo Regency in year 2014 recorded as many as 426 organizations, consisting of dance arts groups, reog/jathilan groups, kethoprak/theatre arts groups, Puppetry/Puppetry, group palm oil, group campursari, modern music groups, religious groups (laras madya/hadrah) and fine arts groups.

Based on data from the Sukoharjo Regency Education and Sports Department, the number of sports which develops in society 14 sports, with facilities adequate sports infrastructure, namely 79 buildings badminton, 2 football stadiums, 35 tennis courts, 119 soccer fields, 20 futsal fields, 115 volleyball fields, 20 basketball courts and 6 swimming pools. The following is data on the club's development sports in Sukoharjo Regency.

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Table 2.32

Development of Sports Clubs in Sukoharjo Regency
2010-2015

Indicator	Year					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Type of Sport (CLUB)						
1 Aeromodeling Sport	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Volleyball/Beach Volleyball Sports	12	12	12	12	12	12
3 Bicycle Racing Sports	2	2	2	2	2	2
4 Badminton Sports	65	65	65	65	65	75
5 Gliding Sports	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Paragliding Sports	2	2	2	2	2	2
7 Rock Climbing Sports	2	2	2	2	2	2
8 Pencak Silat Sports	6	6	6	6	6	7
9 Swimming/Diving Sports	0	0	0	0	0	6
10 Football/Futsal Sports	47	47	47	47	47	61
11 Gymnastics Sports	0	0	0	0	0	10
12 Table Tennis Sports	2	2	2	2	2	2
13 Field Tennis Sports	10	10	10	10	10	17
14 Boxing Sports	1	1	1	1	1	4
AMOUNT	151	151	151	151	151	202

Source: District POPK Service. Sukoharjo

2.3 General Service Aspects

2.3.1 Mandatory Government Affairs Related to Services Base

a. Education

1) Early Childhood Education

Early Childhood Education (PAUD) has a strategic role in preparing Indonesian children, to be a source qualified human resources and good character. preschool prepare children early from a very young age so that children's growth and emotional development

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and also the child's psychomotor skills are monitored and developed. PAUD educates children to become quality human beings later.

Table 2.33

Kindergarten School Availability Ratio in the Regency Sukoharjo 2010-2014

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Availability ratio school/population school age	1 : 27.62	1 : 26.74	1: 27.04	1: 27.88	1: 25.55

Source: Bappeda Kab. Sukoharjo

2) 9 Years Basic Education

9 years of basic education is a government program to improve the quality of human resources. Since In 2003, the government issued the System Law National Education (Sisdiknas) Law Number 20 2003) which aims to organize and provide guidelines for the implementation of education in Indonesia. Through 9 years of basic education is expected in the future, The minimum education for the Indonesian population is graduation SMP/MTs.

To support and improve the quality of education 9 year base, infrastructure and teaching staff are needed to support the learning process. Ratio School availability is the number of schools available compared to the school age population. Availability ratio schools in 2010-2015 can be seen in Table 2.34 below:

Table 2.34

School Availability Ratio for SD/MI and SMP/MTs Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2014

No	Indicator	Year				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Availability ratio school/age population elementary/MI schools	1 : 138.02	1 : 138.49	1 : 135.87	1 : 137.83	1 : 114.32

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2	Availability ratio school/age population junior high school/MTS	1: 449.42	1: 1376.35	1: 437.52	1 : 431.07	1 : 122.39

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

The ratio of the availability of educational schools per 100 population the age of primary education indicates that availability schools, both SD/MI and SMP/MTs, are relatively adequate. Meanwhile, the availability of basic education teachers/students is sufficient adequate.

3) Educators and Education Personnel

Number of teachers meeting D4/S1 qualifications during the period 2010-2015 showed an increase. Percentage of teachers who met the D4/S1 qualifications in 2015 amounted to 83%. 80% of elementary school teachers meet D4/S1 qualifications. Meanwhile, junior high school teachers meet D4/S1 qualifications by 85%. High school teachers who meet D4/S1 qualifications by 88%. In detail the development of teachers who have D4/S1 qualifications are shown in Table 2.35 below:

Table 2.35

Percentage of Educators with D4/S1 Education Level Qualifications SD/MI, SMP/MTs, SMA/SMK/MA Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Elementary/MI teacher fulfil S1/D-IV qualifications (%)	48.51	56	62.89	71.24	74.24	79.38
2	SMP/MTs teachers who fulfil S1/D-IV qualifications (%)	84.89	86.30		87.52	88.55	89.82 91.56
3	Elementary/MI teachers, SMP/MTs, SMA/SMK/MA fulfil S1/D-IV qualifications (%)	66.14	71.03		75.03	79.55	82.35 85.95

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No	Indicator	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	SMA/SMK/MA teacher which fulfills S1/D-IV qualifications (%)	91.99	92.88	90.83	91.25	93.71	95.21

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Education Office

Table 2.35 illustrates that overall Teacher qualifications in Sukoharjo Regency are quite good, however still needs to be improved, especially elementary/MI teachers.

b. Health

Based on the mandate of Health Law Number 36 In 2009, the health development goal was to: increase awareness, will and ability to live healthy for everyone to achieve a degree of health society as high as possible, as an investment for development of socially productive human resources and economical. Realizing the level of public health is efforts to improve health conditions that are better than before. The highest possible degree of health achieved at a time according to conditions and situations as well the real abilities of each person or society.

Health development achievements from 2010-2015 can be seen from several indicators below.

1) Community Health Center Ratio

The number of Community Health Centers in Sukoharjo Regency is spread widely 12 sub-districts each have 1 health center. Meanwhile, for supporting community health centers, in the 2010- In 2013, the number remained at 49 supporting community health centers. On In 2014, the number increased to 57 supporting community health centers and did not increase until 2015. Mobile health centers dar from year to year also does not change as much as 28 mobile health center. With the increase in the number of health centers, then the ratio of community health centers to population can also be reduced from 1.46 in 2010 to 1.35 in 2015.

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Table 2.36

Number of Community Health Centers in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Year	Number of Community Health Centers			
	Public health center	Public health center Servant	Public health center Around	Ratio Public health center by quantity resident
2010	12	49	28	1.46
2011	12	49	28	1.41
2012	12	49	28	1.40
2013	12	49	28	1.39
2014	12	57	28	1.38
2015	12	57	28	1.35

2) Health Personnel Ratio

The success of public health services, among others influenced by the ratio of existing health workers. Availability of health workers in the Health Service Sukoharjo Regency as of December 2015, as follows: 56 general practitioners, 22 dentists, nurses 179 people, 400 midwives, 29 pharmaceutical technical staff people, nutrition workers 19 people.

If seen from the ratio of health workers in accordance with Decision Minister Health R.I Number 81/Menkes/SK/I/2014 concerning guidelines for preparing and HRK planning at the Provincial/Regency/City level and Hospitals, the current staffing is still very limited insufficient to provide health services to public.

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Table 2.37

Number of Paramedic Personnel in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Year	Number of Doctors		Paramedics			
	Doctor General	Doctor Tooth	Nurse	Midwife	Energy Pharmacy	Power Nutrition
2010	57	23	175	309	22	21
2011	55	22	177	392	28	18
2012	55	22	193	400	28	18
2013	51	21	162	441	27	20
2014	57	22	173	401	24	20
2015	56	22	179	400	29	19

3) Infectious Diseases

The percentage of pulmonary TB sufferers in Sukoharjo Regency in 2010 was 29.5%, which was successfully reduced to 25.9% in 2014.

The number of people affected by HIV in 2010 was still 0 until 2011, it had increased to 30 sufferers in 2011 in 2014. Meanwhile, initially there were no AIDS sufferers from 2010 to 2010, starting to appear in 2012 as many as 19 sufferers and continues to increase to 34 sufferers in 2014.

The DHF *Incident Rate* **(IR) in 2010-2014 tended to trend increased. In 2010 the DHF IR was 2.29 per 10,000 population rose in 2014 to 36.47 per 10,000 residents.**

4) Healthy Environment

Environmental health development is seen from the percentage healthy homes, healthy public places. Scope Healthy homes in Sukoharjo Regency from 2010-2015 experienced fluctuations from year to year. In 2010 the coverage of houses that had SPAL was 69% down to 57% in 2015.

5) Community Nutrition

In the Sukoharjo Regency area it was not found prevalence of malnutrition. The cases that are still being discovered are:

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percentage of malnutrition, which cases tend to experience fluctuation. In 2010, the percentage of malnutrition was as high as 5.7% to 4.11% in 2015.

6) Ratio of Health Facilities per Population Unit

Health facilities in Sukoharjo Regency include facilities basic health and referral health facilities. Means Primary health includes community health centers, supporting community health centers, clinics, private practice doctors.

There are as many basic health facilities in Sukoharjo Regency as there are 12 sub-district health centers, while sub-district health centers as many as 57 supporting community health centers, 51 medical centers general, 215 private practice midwives and 181 pharmacies. Amount hospitals in Sukoharjo Regency up to 2015 as many as 9 hospitals.. Home service indicators illness is indicated by bed utilization (BOR = *Bed Occupancy Rate).* **Average BOR in 2010 was 70% increased to 71.43% in 2015.**

Achievement of health affairs performance based on Several indicators regulated by several applicable laws and regulations can be identified in the table following:

Table 2.38

Achievements of District Health Development Indicators

Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Coverage Free Treatment	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Figures Mother's Death	/100.000 KH.	83	92.5 4	64.62	98.86	102.47	159.05
3	Numbers Infant Death	/1000 KH	10	9.11	9.69	10.79	10.43	9.94
4	Nutritional Status	%	8.6	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02

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No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Bad							
5	Nutritional Status not enough	% 5.7		3.38	4.06	4.69	4.21	4.11
6	Alert Villages Active	% 18		27	49	58.08	100	100
7	Incident Rate /Number pain dengue fever	/100. 000 pddk	< 20	0.94	5	31	26.7	29.7
8	CFR / Figure death dengue fever	% < 1		98.8	1	1.9	4.5	3.8
9	Villages/Kelurahan an Universal Child Immunization (UCI)	% 95	30.1	98			100	98.2 99.5
10	Discoveries new patient TB BTA positive	% 70		100	72.1 4		39	36 40
11	Availability appropriate medication need	% 100		75	100	100	100	100
12	Participants Family planning services	% 70		100	72.1 4		74.18	76.2 77.25
13	Active participants KB	% 81		100	79.5 4		74.18	76.2 77.25
14	Availability appropriate medication need	% 100		100	100	100		100 100
15	Procurement	% 100		100	100	90		100 100

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No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	essential medicine								
16	Procurement generic drugs	%	100	100	100	90		100	100
17	Availability narcotics, psychotropic in accordance need service health	%	-	27	100	100		100	100
18	Writing medical prescription generic	%	100	95	100	96		96	96
19	Houses that have SPAL	%	69	26.68	54	56	55.58	57	
20	Total bed inpatient	fruit	180 200 200	252	302	354			
21	Avg residence bed (DRILL)	%	70	81	72	85		81	71.43
22	Total outpatient visit	people	64.000	75303	68566	90451		95267	96287
23	Total visit IGD	people	15.500	17104	17803	20151		21643	22009
24	Total visit Installation	people	28.500	38822	38057	48179		51985	52048

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No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Laborat							
25	Total visit Installation Radiology	people	7,000	9644	1093	8	1563 7	1513 7	1574 8
26	Total visit Consultation Nutrition	people	1,800	2003	1553	1953	2038	2148	
27	Number of visits Installation Medical Rehab	people	5,700	1018	5	1243 5	1563 7	1707 1	1728 7
28	Fulfillment service patient medication	%	100		100	100	98	99	99
29	Prevalence HIV/AIDS	per 100.000	2	-	3	0	7	6	
30	Healing Pulmonary TB	%	>85	-	90.53	89	90	90	
31	Guarantees Service Health thd area poor people	%	100	-	100	100	100	100	
32	Achievements Strata 3 Village Standby	%	30	27	40	58.08	30.54	32.46	
33	Achievements level Integrated Healthcare Center		30	55.3	6	>50	28.7		

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No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	- Full Moon						59.97	59.97
	- Independent						25.45	25.45
34	Age of Hope Life	%	70.17	77.4	0	77.42	77.44	77.45 77.45

Source District Health Service. Sukoharjo

c. Public Works and Spatial Planning

Basic Services in the Public Works Sector are types public services in the field of basic public works and absolutely necessary to meet people's needs in life social, economic and governmental. The importance of maintenance This public works matter has been recognized by the government with issued a Regulation of the Minister of Public Works of the Republic Indonesia Number 01/PRT/M/2014 concerning Service Standards Minimum Public Works and Spatial Planning. The SPM in the field of Public Works and Spatial Planning is carried out in stages with an achievement deadline of up to one year 2019. Seeing these conditions, it is necessary to set targets SPM per year integrated with RPJMD.

Public works matters are internal services providing primary public facilities and infrastructure in support regional development activities. Public works is one of the affairs in an area that needs attention.

Public works services are focused on road and bridge services, water resources, Urban and Rural, Wastewater, Drainage, Settlements, Buildings and Environment, and Construction Services.

1) Roads and Bridges

Sukoharjo Regency's transportation network system is interconnected related to both national, provincial and district road corridors. The transportation network in Sukoharjo Regency forms a system grid pattern which is a characteristic feature

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urban type of transportation. The section of National Road that is located in Sukohajo Regency includes: Boyolali Regency Boundaries (Bangak)-Kartasura- Sukoharjo, and Kartasura – Tegalgondo. Meanwhile, the Provincial Road sections in Sukoharjo Regency include: Sukoharjo–Sukoharjo–Nguter and Sukoharjo – Weru – Watukelir. Apart from the road mentioned above is the authority of the district.

When viewed on a regional scale, Sukoharjo Regency It is also traversed by the primary system road network, namely arterial roads primary Sukoharjo-Semarang which passes through the District Kartasura, the primary collector road connects the Regency Sukoharjo with Wonogiri/ Pacitan as well as primary local roads connecting Sukoharjo Regency with the Regency Klaten and Karanganyar.

Length of roads in Sukoharjo Regency in 2014 a total length of 673.12 km is divided into 14.59 km of state roads, 53.41 km of provincial roads, and 605.12 km km of district roads.

Road conditions in Sukoharjo Regency are in good condition along 285.90 km, while the remaining 104.20 km are in damaged condition, 142.72 km are in fair condition and heavily damaged along 72.30 km.

2) Water resources

Water resources in Sukoharjo Regency include: rivers, springs, reservoirs and embungs. Sukoharjo Regency is part of the River Development Area (DPS) Hulu Sukoharjo, Samin, and Dengkeng which include the River Bengawan Sukoharjo, Dengkeng River, Brambang River, Jlantah River, Samin River, Ranjing River, and River Guardian. These rivers are then divided into: several other tributaries, so that in Sukoharjo Regency There are approximately 31 rivers that flow in this area, with the total length of the river being 292.05 km.

Management of River Basin water resources includes:

a. Management of water resources in the Bengawan River Region Sukoharjo and the Karanganyar – Boyolali groundwater basin.

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b. River Region trans-provincial water resources network

Bengawan Sukoharjo is in the form of the Bengawan Sukoharjo watershed.

c. Development of the Mulur Reservoir in Bendosari District.

d. Development of Colo Dam in Nguter District. e. Embung

development includes: Bulu District,

Weru District, Tawangsari District, District

Nguter, Polokarto District, Baki District,

Bendosari District and Sukoharjo District.

The condition of irrigation areas in Sukoharjo Regency consists of:

The 92 Irrigation Areas (DI) consist of 1 DI authority

central, 21 DI provincial authorities and 70 DI authorities

Sukoharjo Regency where 82.81% was in good condition and 17.19%

experienced damage. Medium extensive service

a total of 20,446 hectares. As the main source

used for irrigation is by utilizing

31 rivers, with a length of up to

292.05 kilometers. To utilize water sources

The following 86 weirs were built

The primary irrigation network is 20,960 meters long,

secondary 250,350 meters long and tertiary 633,800 meters long. Area

The irrigation system has 608 sluice gates

as well as 557 sharing/tapping buildings,

other buildings 579 units.

The authority of irrigation areas is in the Regency

Sukoharjo are as follows:

a. Central Authority covers an area of 10,577 hectares consisting of DI

East Colo 7,547 hectares and West Colo 3,030 hectares. Area

East Colo Irrigation has a service area that includes six

Districts, namely Nguter, Bendosari, Polokarto, Mojolaban,

Sukoharjo, Grogol. The West Colo irrigation area has an area

services cover three sub-districts, namely Tawangsari, Bulu,

Weru.

b. Provincial authority, the existing irrigation area is 1,026

hectares, namely the Trani Irrigation Area. This irrigation area serves two sub-districts, namely Polokarto (307 hectares) and Mojolaban (899 hectares).

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3) Wastewater

The source of waste water production in Sukoharjo Regency comes from from domestic activities for washing, cooking, bathing, etc., and non-domestic activities for public facilities such as markets, hospitals, commercial facilities such as restaurants, hotels, industry, and so on.

With the increase in population causing there is an increase in the amount of waste water discharged into environment, which can lead to a decline environmental quality and at a more extreme level can cause damage to the environment.

To avoid the impact of pollution domestic wastewater disposal requires water treatment waste. Domestic wastewater treatment can be divided into 3 system, namely *on site system, off site system* **and with** small bore sewer **system . For** *off site systems* **in the Regency Sukoharjo has never been implemented, while for** *small sewer bore* **no data. The system that has existed so far is in the form of** *an on site system ,* **namely through the SLBM, USRI and Private Toilet.**

Sukoharjo Regency has 3 ways of waste disposal household activities carried out by the community, namely:

- **Groups that dispose of domestic wastewater directly into water bodies without undergoing processing first.**
- **Groups that dispose of their domestic wastewater to in the wild after undergoing initial processing very simple in the form of a septic tank.**
- **Groups that dispose of their domestic wastewater to water body after being completely processed in the system adequate wastewater treatment (SANIMAS).**

Meanwhile, the methods that already exist and are applied for domestic liquid waste processing in Sukoharjo Regency is an on site system that can be further divided into 2, namely individually and communally with the explanation is as follows:

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- Individually (septic tank/cubluk), which can be divided into 2, namely:

- **Waste water from toilets** *(black water)* **and used waste water washing, bathing, etc.** *(grey water)* **is channeled inside septic tank equipped with impregnation.**
- **Waste water from the toilet** *(black water)* **is channeled inside septic tank equipped with infiltration while waste water from washing, bathing, etc.** *(grey water)* **is directly discharged into water bodies/environment or drainage channel.**

- Communally (Communal IPAL)

This system is applied in program form SANIMAS (Community Based Sanitation).

The population of Sukoharjo Regency has access to proper sanitation in 2013 was 719,451 people or 83.30%, consisting of the provision of Communal IPAL a total of 2,586 SRs covering services for 12,930 people or 1.50%, and residents have disposal facilities final stool as many as 235,507 Households with coverage as many as 706,521 people or 81.80% of the total population.

Provision of Waste Water Treatment Systems (SPAL) in the form of Communal IPAL organized through SLBM (DAK-APBN) up to 2013 includes 18 Villages/Subdistricts in 6 Districts (Kartasura, Grogol, Mojolaban, Baki, Sukoharjo, and Weru) as many as 3,645 families, while the USRI program started in 2012 a number of 8 Villages in 4 Districts (Kartasura, Mojolaban, Grogol and balance) of 552 families.

4) Drainage

Drainage network in the Regency Sukoharjo consists of primary, secondary and tertiary networks.

a. The primary network is in the form of a river or network holds water from secondary tissue.

b. Secondary network in the form of existing drainage network and follow the highway pattern on the right or left accommodate water from the tertiary network (housing).

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c. The tertiary network is a drainage network found in
in road locations in residential areas.

Currently, the condition of the drainage network in the Regency Sukoharjo, especially the city channels, have experienced a lot of sedimentation, while the natural channels have experienced shallowing caused by erosion and good sedimentation by natural events or waste disposal.

Areas that are prone to flooding are in the sub-district areas Sukoharjo, Nguter, Weru, Tawangsari, Gatak, Grogol, Mojolaban and Polokarto. Narrow drainage network or not the functioning of several channel facilities results in several The road section became a puddle area and some of the water flowed across the main road. Apart from that, there are also drainage channels which is one with irrigation channels like in the city Sukoharjo and the New Sukoharjo area.

Until 2015, the Sukoharjo Regency Government have made various efforts to overcome flooding, among others others include:

1. Preparation of a drainage master plan for Sukoharjo Regency.
2. Developing an ecodrainage concept to overcome the danger of flooding due to the overflow of the Bengawan Sukoharjo River.
3. development of primary drainage in urban areas including:
   a. Sukoharjo District.
   b. Kartasura District.
   c. Grogol District.

Drainage channels located on protocol roads on Generally it already exists, in the form of a closed channel with mainholes for maintenance. Apart from that, there are channels-natural or artificial channels, both open and closed. Currently in Sukoharjo Regency it has begun to be implemented Biopori technology which functions as rainwater catchment. New housing construction sites have begun to be implemented this biopore system.

5) Building arrangement

The development of urban activity centers, often brings complex issues that are not easy to disentangle and solved. The problems that arise are many related

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with a decline in the quality of urban space and physics, apart from that loss of orientation of an area/part of the city. So that Urgent treatment is required as a precautionary measure as well as solutions.

So anticipate changes and developments urban areas are very urgent to do with hopes of creating a comfortable and safe urban environment and under control. To provide direction for urban development then the Building and Environmental Arrangement is carried out with prepare planning documents, as for documents that have been composed includes:

a. Urban Area Building and Environmental Planning Grogol District in 2013.

b. Urban Area Building and Environmental Planning Sukoharjo District in 2013.

c. Banaran Area Building and Environmental Plan Grogol District in 2014.

The Regent's Regulations regarding Building Planning Plans and the environment that has been structured includes: a. Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 46 of 2012 concerning Building and Environmental Plans for Jalan Jenderal Sudirman and Jalan Jenderal Slamet Riyadi Sukoharjo.

b. Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2013 concerning Building and Environmental Plan for Jalan Slamet Riyadi Kartasura.

c. Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 19 of 2014 concerning Building and Road Environment Plan Ir. Sukarno and Jalan Palem Raya, Grogol District.

Meanwhile, efforts are made to realize Building Arrangement and Environment, physical development that has been carried out includes:

a. Building and Environmental Arrangement of Jalan Jenderal Ir. Sukarno Grogol District in 2014 and 2015.

b. Building and Environmental Arrangement on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Sukoharjo in 2015.

6) Waste

Activities that produce sources of waste are: residential, household, commercial (markets, supermarkets, shops),

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public facilities (hospitals, offices, education), facilities commercial (hotels, restaurants), and industrial. Meanwhile, according to The types of waste produced in Sukoharjo Regency are organic waste (paper, food scraps, feces) and inorganic waste (plastic, metal, glass, rubber, textiles (cloth) and wood).

Areas served by the solid waste system in the Regency Sukoharjo currently consists of 12 sub-districts, 17 sub-districts and 150 Villages 2,026 Dukuh 1,438 Rw and 4,428 Rt under service The waste is not yet at its maximum, only serving 7 District, 17 sub-districts, 6 villages, 5 housing complexes and 1 brigade Palur. Each sub-district can be detailed as follows:

1.	Sukoharjo District	=	6 Ward,
2.	Bendosari District	=	1 Ward,
3.	Grogol District	=	5 Sub-district and 2 housing complexes,
4.	Baki District	=	1 Ward,
5.	Kartasura District = 8		Ward,
6.	Mojolaban District =		1 Housing and 1 Brigif Palur and
7.	Polokarto District	=	2 Ward.

The ratio of carrying capacity to average waste production - daily average:

- **waste production = ± 176.70 m3**
- **waste transported = ± 105 m3**
- **waste that is not transported = 71.70 m3.**

In detail the performance achievements of public works affairs in Sukoharjo Regency can be seen as follows:

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Table 2.39

Sukoharjo Regency Public Works Performance Achievements

2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Satuan	Condition i Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Proportion long road network in condition Good	Km	23.43	33.16	31.20	31.2	35.32	48.52
2	Wake up a channel drainage	km	3	2.75	3	3.54	3.54	4.75
3	Ratios network irrigation	%	63.70	70.00	72	70	75	88.56

Source: Public Works Department

7) Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is a mandatory matter local government. Spatial planning in this area is very important to realize integrated development within the region city and harmony with the surrounding area. Regulations regarding Regency Regional Spatial Planning Sukoharjo for twenty years, has been established through Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Governance Plans Sukoharjo Regency Regional Space 2011-2031.

In Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Detailed City Spatial Plan is

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elaboration of RTRW into spatial planning distribution plans and buildings and non-buildings in the city area.

The Sukoharjo Regency Government is following up on the RTRW with the preparation of the Draft Regional Regulation along with the attached documents Technical Detailed Regional Spatial Planning (RDTRK). prepared for 11 (eleven) RDTRK including:

- **RDTRK Kartasura District.**
- **Baki District RDTRK.**
- **Gatak District RDTRK.**
- **RDTRK Grogol District.**
- **RDTRK Mojolaban District.**
- **Bendosari District RDTRK.**
- **RDTRK Sukoharjo District.**
- **Nguter District RDTRK.**
- **Tawangsari District RDTRK.**
- **Bulu District RDTRK.**
- **Weru District RDTRK.**

However, the 11 (eleven) RDTRK Draft Regional Regulations mentioned above have not yet been adopted as Regional Regulations. Matter This is because the RDTRK Draft Regional Regulation is still in process to obtain the Governor's Recommendation and Approval Substance of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning.

Complete performance achievements for Spatial Planning Affairs can be seen in Table 2.40 as follows:

Table 2.40

Development Achievements in the Spatial Planning Sector of Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	percentage area forest production to area district area.	%	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

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No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Sukoharjo							
2	percentage land area food to area district area. Sukoharjo	%	60.84	60.84	50.88	50.88	53.72	53.22
3	percentage area plantation to area district area. Sukoharjo	%	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	5.22	4.97
4	percentage area settlement to area district area. Sukoharjo	%	23.36	30.00	30	38.77	38.77	42.54
5	Percentage land area certified	%	70	72	80	78.64	80.99	87.68

Source: DPU

d. Public Housing and Settlement Areas

Housing and residential development, especially for Low Income Communities (MBR) continues to be used provide optimal service to the community. In the year of 2010 Sukoharjo Regency Government built RUSUNAWA, located in Sukoharjo District, with 2 Twin Blocks with an area of 2 hectares.

Development of houses with self-owned status in the Regency Sukoharjo from 2010 to 2012 experienced decreased with an average annual decrease of 4.31%,

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in 2013 increased by 6.36%;Decreased amount houses as a result of the growth in the number of households each annually reached an average of 1.44%; The decrease in the number of houses had an impact on the number of housing needs, which in 2010 was 32,287 units to 46,869 units in 2010. 2012, until 2013 it decreased to 36,766 units; Total RTLH in Sukoharjo Regency in 2012 experienced an increase of 11.92% from 20,946 units in 2011 to 23,782 units in 2012, until 2013 experienced a decrease of 84.16% from 2012, namely to 12,914.

However, if we look at the percentage of the number of households, the number of habitable houses in Sukoharjo Regency experienced an increase from 2010 of 88.40% to 94.03% or an annual average of 1.88%.

Settlement development patterns based on development Urban activities are divided into two, consisting of settlements urban and village settlements. Urban settlement is a developing area that can be seen from The density of buildings dominates urban areas, while village settlements are still areas characterized by rural areas and will develop in the future come.

The characteristics of residential development consist of: traditional settlements, slum settlements, vulnerable settlements floods, and border settlements. Slum settlements identified as slum settlements on land designated as residential areas *(slums).* **These settlements are found in urban areas or close to the district city center Sukoharjo. Slum area of Sukoharjo Regency, based on the Decree of the Regent of Sukoharjo Number 663/1003/2014 determined to be 35,280 ha, as of 2015 has been handled covering an area of 21,524 ha, which includes:**

a. Banaran area 10,240 ha
b. Sonorejo area 2,407 ha c. Purwogondo area 5,177 ha

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d. Klaseman area 3,700 ha

e. Peace, Public Order and Community Protection

Environmental safety controls have been carried out for 12 years months of the year and continued to be carried out in the period 2010-2015 for the sake of creating environmental comfort in the district Sukoharjo. Controlling and raids carried out by Satpol PP was also carried out 38 times in 5 years. Performance achievements in matters of peace, public order and community protection in Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.41

Performance Achievements for Peace Affairs, Public Order, and Community Protection in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator	Unit	Condition beginning 2010	Realization				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
-	Availability of Energy controller work security (Security guard)	month	12	12	12	12	12	12
-	Implementation situation monitoring area, Implementation Fast report and early detection of the situation area	person	396	4,131	112	112	191	154
-	Implementation Activity control security environment	month/ subdistrict	12	12	12	12	12	12
-	Implementation procurement of clothing Hansip and completeness	Person	0			5,970	347	475

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No.	Indicator	Unit	Condition beginning 2010	Realization				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
-	Monitored it existence and people's activities foreigners and power foreign work in region Sukoharjo district	book/ perush	0	21			21	21
-	The most important thing is the people. against danger Alcohol and Drugs	person	100	75	75	100	75	75
-	Raids / Controlling and Coaching prostitutes	time	12	6	12	8	6	6
-	Implementation coordination Professional Organizations, Mass organizations and NGOs	time	2	1	1	1	1	1
-	Intertwined that relationship both between local governments and NGOs	time	0	1	1	1	1	1
-	Reports and data violation of local regulations and Regional Regulations	report	12	12	12	12	12	12
-	Implementation Activity investigation/Tipiring	time	4	9	18	16	16	18
-	Schedules and reports PPNS activities	report	12	1	1	1	1	1
-	Orderly and the establishment of street vendors entire district.	%/ kec	100	12	12	12	12	12

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No.	Indicator	Unit	Condition beginning 2010	Realization				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Sukoharjo							
-	Organized activity Report POL PP	report	12	12	12	12	12	12
-	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting about equality gemder, empowerment women too protection women and child.	subdistrict	0	12	12	12	12	12
-	Implementation PUG training for officials, institutions institute at 12 subdistrict.	person/ time	60		75	75	6	6
-	Availability of facilities and infrastructure at the center integrated services empowerment Woman (P2TP2). .	package/ subdistrict	0				12	12
-	Implementation cross coordination perpetrator mainstreaming gender.	subdistrict	0				12	12
-	Implementation results exhibition	time	0				2	2

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No.	Indicator	Unit	Condition beginning 2010	Realization				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	women's work in the field development.							
-	Implementation coaching to organization female se Regency Sukoharjo	District	0	12	12	12	12	12
-	Implementation counseling Mother's and baby's health and child.	person/ subdistrict	30	12	12	12	12	12

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Satpol PP, Kesbangpol and BPBD, April 2016

f. Social

Number of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) in Sukoharjo Regency experienced fluctuations. In 2010 the number of PMKS was 13,913 people. This number is increasing drastic in 2014 and 2015 due to the increase number of poor people every year. PMKS details are available at Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.42

Number of PMKS in Sukoharjo Regency 2013-2015

No	Types of PMKS	2013		2014		2015	
		L	P	L	P	L	P
1	Abandoned Toddler Figures (ABT)	98	94	77	75	80	72
2	Abandoned Children (AT)	454	429	420	401	408	418
3	Children Dealing with Law (ANBDH)	24	16	15	6	0	0
4	Street Children (AJ)	40	3	24	2	0	0
5	Children with Disabilities						
A	Child with Physical Disabilities	151	90	125	71	116	117
B	Blind Children	17	14	11	8	7	9
C	Children who are Deaf-Mute (Deaf-Mute)	53	53	35	37	38	34
D	Ex-Psychotic Mental Child (Tuna	30	17	17	12	24	21

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	Barrel)						
E	Mentally Retarded Children (Tuna Grahita)	107	67	8	52	12	20
F	Multiple Disabled Children	60	43	40	30	84	72
6	Children Who Become Victims Acts of Violence (AMKTK)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Children in Need Special Protection (AMPK)	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Neglected Elderly (LUT)	657	842	576	737	2025	1713
9	Persons with Disabilities (PDIS)						
A Person with Physical Disabilities		717	577	617	511		
B Blind Person		283	255	246	215	109	94
C	People with Deaf and Speech Disabilities (Deaf-Mute)	512	457	468	414	155	144
D	Ex-Psychotic Disabled Person (Tuna Tuna)	24	18	13	11	97	44
E	People with Mental Disabilities Retardation (Mental Impairment)	17	18	11	10	152	103
F	Multiple Disabilities	34	33	21	19	331	238
G	Used Disabled Chronic Diseases (TB, Stroke)	353	318	321	299	299	299
H	Used Disabled Chronic Sufferers (Leprosy)	42	23	29	13	13	13
10 Prostitutes (TS)		0	48	0	33	0	0
11	Vagrant (GEL)	45	47	29	34	0	0
12	Beggar (PENG)	37	36	29	34	0	0
13 Scavenger (PL)		37	46	24	32	0	0
14	Minority Groups (KPMIN)	0		0	0	0	0
15	Former Institutional Residents Correctional	65	19	44	14	0	0
16 People with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)		0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Victims of Drug Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Trafficking Victims (KTRAF)	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Victims of Violence (KTKSAN)	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Troubled Migrant Workers Social (PMBS)	0		0	0	0	0
21	Natural Disaster Victims (KBM)	57	40	387	575	0	0
22	Social Disaster Victims (KBS)	0 0		0	0	0	0
23	Socially Vulnerable Women Economics (PRSE)	2406 3707 2406			3707	27	2325
24	The Poor (FM)	0 0		64627 95121 76416 84190			
25	Social Problem Families	122	161	97	128	0	0

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	Psychology (KBSP)						
26	Remote Indigenous Communication (KAT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6442	7471	70717	102601	80393	89926
	Total (L+P)	13913		173318		170319	

Table 2.43

Social Sector Performance Achievements in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Improvement quality means infrastructure worship place	Units	212	212	212	212	212
2.	Improvement quality means infrastructure institution religious	Units	20	35	48	65	89
3.	Improvement amount institution preaching (prayer assembly)	institution	21	21	21	21	21
4.	Organized bid database. Religious	Fruit	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Social Manpower and Transmigration Service, April 2016

2.3.2 Mandatory Government Affairs Not Related to Basic Services a. Labor

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Employment conditions in Sukoharjo Regency in general macro can be seen from the open unemployment rate (TPT) and labor force participation rate (TPAK). Data shows that TPAK in Sukoharjo Regency from 2010 to 2015 shows that the numbers have fluctuated. On in 2010 it was 69.38% which could be increased to 69.52% in 2015. TPT from 2010 has decreased up to 2014. Work participation rate in year 2015 reached 4.60%. As for other indicators of employment matters can be seen in Table 2.44 following.

Table 2.44

Performance Achievements in the Manpower Sector, Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Indicator No	Performance	Condition	Unit	Beginning	Performance Achievements				
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Amount Ratio Labor educated compared to with Amount Force Work	%	0	0.7	0.007	1	0.61	0.72	
2	Amount Ratio Labor educated with amount request labor	%	0	0.59	0.29	96	89	89	
3	Businessman New	%	48	30	20	50	50	50	
4 Quantity	Instructor Which	%	2	3	0	0	0	0	

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Indicator No	Performance	Condition Unit	Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	follow Upgridding							
5	Level participation force Work	%	69.38	68.41	68.63	70.08	69.13	69.52
6 Total	Chance Work	Person	4026	4892	9940	1479	7	3,392 3458
7 Total	Placement Labor Domestic	Person	1613	4155	4886	1304	5	2,213 1987
8	Amount Placement Labor Overseas	%	36	66	90	39	0	0
9	Number of permits LPTKS and certification graduate of LPTKS	Institution	21	25	15	15	10	10
10 Total	Strike Case Work	Case	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Total	Dispute Connection Industrial	Case	7	15	13	18	0	0
12 Total	layoff cases	Case	4	15	17	18	7	10
13 %		%	87	90	90	90	100	100

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Indicator No	Performance	Condition Unit	Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	company which has apply MSE							
14 %	Company with “Zerro accident"	%	67	75	75	75	92	92

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Manpower and Transmigration Department

b. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Regarding the empowerment of women and children, the government strives to provide equal rights in development through gender equality efforts. That matter manifested in the form of the issuance of a Presidential Instruction Number 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, which was then followed up with issuance of Permendagri 15 of 2008 concerning Guidelines Gender Mainstreaming which was later replaced with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 67 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 15 of 2008 mandate the integration of gender issues in various areas in the field of development, the establishment of PUG institutions as well as support for *gender responsive* **development financing . Apart from that, Minimum Service Standards have also been mandated matters of women's empowerment and child protection. Implementation of the SPM is a consequence of implementation gender responsive and child responsive development programs.**

Number of cases of violence against women in the period 2011-2015 tends to always decrease. On in 2011 there were 34 cases. This figure has been successfully reduced to 22 cases in 2015. Meanwhile for cases violence against children tends to fluctuate. On in 2011 there were 17 cases. Most cases occurred in in 2014, namely 26 cases.

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Table 2.45

Number of Violence Cases and Percentage of Domestic Violence Resolved in Sukoharjo Regency 2011-2015

Year	Case Violence on Woman	Case Violence in Children	Percentage Domestic violence resolved (%)
2011	34	17	100
2012	30	18	100
2013	28	17	100
2014	28	26	100
2015	22	18	100

Achievement of performance in Women's Empowerment matters and Child Protection based on regulated indicators in several regulations can be identified in Table 2.46 following:

Table 2.46

Achievement of SPM Performance in the Handling Services Sector Victims of Violence against Women and Children in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Unit Indicator		Condition i early 2010	Realization				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Domestic Violence Ratio	%	22.5	30	30 45	45 48		
2	Arrangement regulation legislation about gender and	package	0	1	1	1	1	1

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	child							
3	Formation Center Service Integrated Victim Violence Based Gender	District	1	-	12	12	12	12
4	Handled a victim violence to Woman and child in 12 subdistrict.	subdistrict	12	12	12	12	12	12
5	Preparation REGIONAL REGULATION about protection Woman and child in Regency Sukoharjo	docu n	0	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Bapermas, PP, PA and KB, April 2016

c. Food

According to Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, Food Security is a condition where food is fulfilled for the state to individuals, which is reflected in availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community, to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life sustainable. Food security in an area includes:

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four components, namely: (1) adequate food availability; (2) stability of food availability without fluctuations from season to season season or from year to year; (3) accessibility/affordability of food; and (4) food quality/safety.

Development performance in food security matters details can be seen in table 2.47 below:

Table 2.47

Food Affairs Performance Achievements 2010-2015

No	AFFAIRS/INDICATORS	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Availability of food (rice, etc.)	Tons	207,306	189,182	208,471	230,518	226,222	253,092
2	Food consumption (rice, etc.)	Tons	88,343	148,854	80,794	104,518	112,205	135,639
3	Food Insecure Village	Village	41	40	39	39	35	35
4	Community food consumption patterns	k.cal/kap/day	1,459.2	1,908.5	1,924.3	1,960.8	2,039.8	2,027
5	Establishment of community food distribution institutions	institution	1	1	1	-	-	1
6	Hope food patterns	%	83.8	86.50	87.10	89.00	91.60	91.70
7	Percentage of supervision and coaching food safety	%	-	-	-	42.86	60.00	85.71
8	Availability percentage main food	%	187	133	246	230	218	250
9	Stability percentage strategic food prices	%	78.67	93.52	97.84	80.76	89.94	83.07

Source: BKP

d. Land

In accordance with article 2 paragraph 2 of Presidential Decree Number 34 of the Year 2003 concerning National Land Policy, government Regions have authority in the land sector as following:

1) Granting location permits, which includes: (a). permission granted to the company to acquire the necessary land

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in the context of investment which applies as a permit
transfer of rights, and to use the land
for investment business purposes; (b). A company is an individual
or legal entity that has obtained permission to make appropriate
capital investments
applicable provision; and (c). capital investment is
who uses or does not use the facilities
foreign investment and domestic investment.

2) Organizing land acquisition for development.
Land procurement is an activity to acquire land
either by providing compensation or without
provide compensation (voluntarily).

3) Settlement of cultivated land disputes. Land dispute
dispute is a conflict or difference of interests
from two or more parties over cultivated land.

4) Settlement of compensation and land compensation for
development. Compensation is a replacement for value
land including buildings, plants and/or objects
other things related to land resulting from the release or surrender
of land rights, in the form of money, land
replacement, resettlement, combination of two or more
form of compensation or other forms.

5) Determination of the subject and object of land redistribution, as well as compensation
maximum excess land losses and *absentee* land
which is the land *subject to land reform.*

6) Utilization and resolution of vacant land problems. Vacant land is
land controlled by property rights, business use rights, building use
rights, and land use rights, rights
management, or land that has already been acquired on a basis
control but have not yet obtained rights to the land
in accordance with the provisions of the statutory regulations
applicable or so on, which have not been used appropriately
with the nature and purpose of granting rights or the Governance Plan
Applicable Region Space.

7) Utilization and resolution of vacant land problems. Vacant land is
land that is controlled by ownership rights, use rights
business, building use rights, and land use rights, rights
management, or land that has already been acquired on a basis

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control but have not yet obtained rights to the land in accordance with the provisions of the statutory regulations applicable or so on, which have not been used appropriately with the nature and purpose of granting rights or the applicable Regional Spatial Plan.

8) Granting permission to open land. Interpreted as permission given to someone to take advantage of and using land directly controlled by the State.

9) Land use planning in Regency/City areas. Matter This is interpreted as the implementation and determination of location appropriate activity plans that have a clear budget government, private sector and individuals who will need land in the Regency/City area based on data on land use pattern information in accordance with the regional spatial planning area. As for Land use patterns are information about conditions control, ownership, use and utilization of land according to the area prepared by the office Regency/City Land.

Land development and management is something that is important to develop for the better because has an important social and economic role. By therefore, to be able to strengthen and prove Ownership of land requires evidence in the form of land certificate. Land certificates consist of Ownership Rights (HM), Rights Business Use (HGU), Building Use Rights (HGB), Use Rights (HP), Management Rights, and Waqf.

Table 2.48

Sukoharjo Regency Land Affairs Performance Achievements

2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Percentage land area	%	70	72	80	78.64	80.9	87.68

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	certified							
2	Availability map use land and map administration	fruit	0	4	4	4	4	4
3	Her breast milk book information land	fruit	4	60	60	60	60	60

e. Environment

Table 2.49

Sukoharjo Regency Environmental Affairs Performance Achievements

2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition i Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of units that effort friendly environment (PROPER)	Units	0	0	0	14	11	8
2	Decrease pollution quality air	company n	0	0	23 50	104 182		
3	Implementation Socialization Regulations Per- Laws and fields LH	Participant	0	0	100 80	120 130		

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No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition i Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	Organized a supervision management environment industry/center industry	Companyan	0	11	30 40	32 66		
5	Realization Trash can	Units	118	67 166	154 215	198		
6	Trash Cans Segregated Indoor	km	0	50 60	75 977			0
7	Baskets Compost	Units	0	-	0	80 300	171	
8	Infiltration wells	Units	0	6	14	99	31	99

Referring to the measurement results above, it can be seen that, procurement of waste management infrastructure including segregated waste bins; indoor segregated waste bins; composters and absorption wells whose target achievements were exceeded 100% . This is due to the existence of financial support from Special Allocation Fund for the Environment Sector (DAK-LH) for procurement of infrastructure for waste management is also a commitment BLH to increase community participation for managing the resulting domestic waste to be more useful and supporting the assessment of the Adipura program or the Adiwiyata school in Sukoharjo Regency. Apart from that for supervision of industrial environmental management/industrial centers also exceeded the specified targets , this is because it is commitment from the Environment Agency to do so supervision of companies that have the potential to produce results liquid waste and air with the hope of making it happen better environmental quality. Meanwhile, to achieve performance indicators for reducing the quality of air pollution

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also exceeded the specified target, this was due to
This indicator is supported by several activities, namely Coordination
Blue Sky Assessment; Guidance in the Context of Management
Environment; BPO Control and Supervision; Testing
Emissions/Air Pollution Due to Industrial and Educational Activities
and Pollution Control.

However, there are still several indicators that
Performance achievements have not been optimal, as in implementation
socialization of environmental regulations, this matter
because this activity only started in 2012 and there is a lack of it
budget support to organize socialization.

f. Population Administration and Civil Registration

Population administration services in the Regulations
Minister of Home Affairs Number 69 of 2012 concerning Standards
Minimum services in the field of domestic government include:
(1) Coverage of Family Card Issuance; (2) Scope of Publication
Identity card; (3) Scope of Deed Excerpt Publication
Birth; and (4) Scope of Issuance of Death Certificate Excerpts.
The following are the achievements of each indicator in the domestic
government sector for the type of population document services:

Table 2.50

Population Administration and Civil Registry Services
2010-2015

No	Type Service	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Certificate Birth	26,793	33,793	12,800	18,902	16,435	15,061
2	Certificate Death	62	64	99	96	121	197
3	Marriage	264	255	271	210	198	248
4	Divorce	15	26	25	22	37	38
5	Confession Child	6	2	4	7	1	6
6	ID cards						

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		895,107 879,183 986,927 883,363 885,823 889,966					

Source: Dispendukcapil

Implementation of population administration in the Regency Sukoharjo in the 2010-2015 period went well, this can be seen from the percentage of residents with ID cards, the ratio of infants birth certificate, ownership of birth certificate. This matter shows awareness of the community in fulfilling it Population administration obligations are good.

A birth certificate is the right of every child born, Fulfillment must be carried out by parents. Within the period In 2010-2015, the percentage of babies who had birth certificates was 99.6%. In 2010 it was only 60% of the population have a birth certificate, this figure increases to 92% in 2015. Even though there has been an increase in deed ownership birth but there are still many people who have not have it. This needs to get attention from Sukoharjo Regency Government.

Table 2.51

Performance Achievements in Population Affairs and Regency Civil Registry Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Ratio resident have ID card per unit resident	%	68	92	88	98	92	97
2	Infant ratio deed birth	% 98.25		99	99	99	99.5	99.6
3	Ratios family K.K	%	98	98	100	100	90.09	92.4
4	Ratios resident act	%	60	90	72	80	88	92

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No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	birth							
5	Ratios resident have a VIN	%	98	98	100	100	100	100
6	Ratios resident die deed death	Deed	10	63	65	70	75	78
7	Utilized it's NIK as data must	affairs	19	17	17	17	80	90

Source: Department of Population and Civil Registry

g. Community and Village Empowerment

Community empowerment is a development process in which the community takes the initiative to start the activity process social activities to improve one's own situation and condition. Community empowerment can only occur if its citizens participate. A successful business is rated as "community empowerment" if a community group or The community becomes a development agent or is known also as a subject. Here the subject is the driving force, and not just the beneficiaries or objects. Rukun Warga or Rukun Tetangga (RW/RT) as the spearhead of services The community should be encouraged to play a more active role in the implementation of the development process starting from planning to evaluation. Apart from RT/RW, PKK becomes another actor who also needs attention.

Percentage of Empowerment and Welfare Drivers Active families (PKK) in Sukoharjo Regency during the 2010-2015 period reached 100%. The percentage of activity of Community Empowerment Institutions is also always 100% over time 2010-2015.

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Community participation in development includes women's participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation have not shown good progress. If we look at the quality/activity involved, physically it is quite good, but not yet in terms of capacity showed quite good contribution.

The success of development implementation can be seen from increasing the quality of public service delivery. The quality of the delivery of public services does not matter regardless of the human resource capacity of sub-district officials. In general the capacity of sub-district officials in administering government and development has not been optimal, the understanding and ability of officials in development planning and evaluation of results development has not shown good results.

Overview of performance achievements in community empowerment affairs Sukoharjo Regency during the period 2010-2015 received presented in Table 2.52 below.

Table 2.52

Performance Achievements in Regency Community Empowerment Affairs Sukoharjo

2010-2015

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Percentage status village self-sufficient	%	3, 5	3.33	8	3.5	5	5
2	Quantity product village law.	type	0	3	3	2	-	6
3	Increasing a income totally original village village 150 village	%	0	8	7	7	-	40

Source: BPMD

h. Population Control and Family Planning

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Population growth in Sukoharjo Regency is wrong
the other is due to the success of the Family program
Planned. The average number of children per family in Sukoharjo Regency
each year is below 2, meaning it is still in a condition that is not worryingly
below the national average and
province. Although there has been an increase in the average number of children per family.

Meanwhile, the coverage of active family planning participants is up to 1 year
2015 reached 862871 participants with the use of tools
The most common contraceptives are injections and pills.

Table 2.53

Number of KB and KK Sejahtera Participants in Sukoharjo Regency
2011-2015

Year	Participant KB New	DO KB	Family planning participants Active	Man-Man KB	Amount K.K	Amount KK Pre Prosperous	Amount K.K Prosperous I
2011	24235	19930	121872	686	231152	50441	46858
2012	23992	25580	123642	1128	236047	49549	47768
2013	24319	22465	124744	990	238971	48075	50223
2014	22504	22820	122355	1965	242714	47453	52798
2015	167596	158770	862871	7573	1655054	343583	342496

Source: KPPKB Sukoharjo Regency

i. Relations

Development of transportation network infrastructure has
role important. Availability accessibility or
the affordability of transportation infrastructure services can be improved
strengthen inter-regional support and equality
regional development. Transportation supports development
cities and regions as connecting facilities and points
distribution node. Regional and regional land use plans must be directly
supported by road network pattern plans
which are details of the planned land use. Pattern
A good road network will influence the development of the city
and areas planned in accordance with the use plan
land. This means transportation fully supports development
physical condition of a city or region.

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The bus terminal is a road transportation infrastructure for the purposes of dropping off and picking up passengers, intra- and/or inter-modal transfers as well Arrange the arrival and departure of public transportation.

Table 2.54

Sukoharjo Regency Transportation Affairs Performance Achievements 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Route clearance ratio	%	60	65	71	68	68	70
2	Number of transport KIR tests general	Units	9,547	9,630	6.121	10,960	1,021	985
3	Total bus station	Fruit	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Quantity people/things who was transported transport general	Person (thousand)	1,559.7	11,590.6	1,555.4	9,293.2	6,674.8	6,245
5	Total people/things through terminal per year	People (thousand)	756.7	2,941.9	756.9	9,679.8	6,674.8	6,245
6	Number of stops bus	Fruit	2	5	4	4	4	4
7	Ratio of parking attendants understand Regional Regulation on Parking	%	50	75	60	70	93.55	100
8	Procurement Trafficlight and Signs	point/ intersection	20	21	21	22	22	22
9	Ratios awareness manager transport general above safety passenger	%	50	60	60	60	80	85

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Source: Dishubinfokom

j. Communication and Informatics

Development in information and communication matters characterized through indicators of communication, information and mass media development, facilitation of improving human resources in the field of communica and information, as well as cooperation between information and mass media.

Communication networks are channels used for forward messages from one person to another. Development Communication networks are intended to speed up efforts coordination and completion of various group organizational tasks as well as individuals. To support information systems and development communication, each PD is encouraged to build an online communication network via a website.

Website development in Sukoharjo for the last five years (2010-2015) has been 100% or all PD. Development goals The website for the Sukoharjo Regency government is facilitate communication with inter-institutions, with community or related parties who are trying to establish communication to obtain information. Communication via websites will be much easier because they do not recognize differences in location, both far and near and are also more efficient in terms of cost and time. Development implementation performance Communication, Information and Mass Media in Sukoharjo Regency during 2010-2015 can be seen in Table 2.55 below This.

Table 2.55

Communication, Information and Development Performance Achievements Mass Media in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Unit	Performance Indicators		Condition Beginning	Performance Achievements				
				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of SIMs applied		type	5	8	8	42	45	45
2	Amount announcement provider goods.services government through		time	2	100	100	1163	1196	1204

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	Internet							
3	Number of employees who has email	%	10	75	75	78	80	86
4	Number of PDs correspond Through the internet	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Percentage of websites Active PD	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Number of newspapers national	fruit	2	-	3	3	3	3
7	Number of newspapers regional	fruit	14	-	6	16	16	16
8	Number of broadcasts local radio	fruit	3	10	10	8	8	8
9	Number of broadcasts Local TV	fruit	3	-	1	6	6	6
10	Number of broadcasts National TV	fruit	10	10	10	11	11	11
11	Number of institutions communication	fruit	2	2	3	2	4	4
12	Number of Groups Information Public (KIM)	group k	5	12	14	0	12	16

Source: Dishubinfokom Kab. Sukoharjo

k. Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises

The main pillars of the regional economic system are: Micro Enterprises, MSMEs and Cooperatives as pillars national economy. Number of Cooperatives in Sukoharjo 826 units have been incorporated, consisting of There are 681 active cooperatives and inactive cooperatives as many as 145 units.

Table 2.56.

Number of Cooperatives and MSMEs in the Regency Sukoharjo in 2015

No	Description	Amount

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1 Cooperative			
		Number of Cooperatives	826
		Active Cooperative	681
		Inactive Cooperative	145
2 MSMEs			
		Number of MSMEs	11,000
		Non-Industrial MSMEs Agriculture	2,866
		Agricultural Industry MSMEs	469
		Trading MSMEs	6,633
		MSMEs Various Services	1,032

Source: Dinkop and UMKM Kab. Sukoharjo

The Role of Micro Enterprises, MSMEs and Cooperatives in Sukoharjo Regency play a strategic role in economic activities, must able to contribute to regional production, opening up employment opportunities in order to realize economic resilience area.

Table 2.57

Performance Achievements in Cooperative and MSME Affairs in the Regency Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	It's growing a KUKM	Person	30	30	30	60	100	100
2	Made it happen Enhancement Access Marketing for KUKM	Person	30	40	40	57	20	28

Machine Translated by Google

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3	Percentage Active cooperative	%	70.34	76.84	76.84	77.72	77.65	82.59
4	Cooperative	Cooperative	596	609	643	651	656	833
5 SMEs		SMEs	10500	10600	10700	10936	11000	11125
6	Orderly institutional cooperative	Cooperative	30	30	30	30	65	75
7 Processing time licensing		Day	90	30	30	30	90	90

Source: Dinkop UMKM Sukoharjo Regency, April 2016

I. Capital investment

Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Sukoharjo Regency Government must carry out capital investment authority in accordance with applicable provision. These powers include, among others grant business permits for investment activities and non-licensing which is the authority of the district/city; implementing one-stop integrated services based on delegation or delegation of authority from an institution or agencies that have licensing and non-licensing authority which is the authority of the district/city; Carry out promotion of investment in district/city areas both within domestically or abroad; reviewing, formulating and compiling technical policies for implementation control capital investment in districts/cities. Indicator achievements investment in Sukoharjo Regency over a period of time 2010-2015 can be seen in Table 2.58 below:

Table 2.58

Performance Achievements in Investment Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator	Unit	Condition	Performance Achievements

Machine Translated by Google

	Performance		Beginning 2010	2011 2012		2013	2014	2015
1 Quantity	**investors scale national (PMDN / PMA):**							
	- PMA	**Investors**	**10**		*2*	**4**	**4**	**2**
	- PMDN	**Investors**	**14**		*4*	**4**	**4**	**7**
	- Non PMA/ PMDN	**Investors**	**22,892**		*525*	**433**	**333**	**297**
2 Number of values	**investment scale national (PMDN/PMA) :**							
	- PMA	*Thousand USD*	**174,422.9**		**1,111.1**	**7,000**	**11,800**	**1,600**
	- PMDN	*million IDR*	**525,641**		**20,425**	**117,500**	**29,734**	**762,547**
	- Non PMA/ PMDN	*million IDR*	**1,959,296**		**426,800**	**2,264,000**	**1,469,603**	**377,508**

Source: BPMPP

m. Youth and Sports

Youth and sports are important matters the authority of the district/city government is delegated by the central government. The provisions stated in Law Number 40 of 2009 state that:

The youth referred to are Indonesian citizens entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years.

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Youth development aims to realize young man who believes and is devoted to God Almighty One, noble character, healthy, intelligent, creative, innovative, independent, democratic, responsible, competitive, and has the spirit of leadership, entrepreneurship, pioneering and nationality based on Pancasila and the State Constitution Republic of Indonesia in 1945 within the framework of the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia. Youth development is implemented in the form of youth services and aims to carrying out awareness, empowerment and development leadership, entrepreneurial and pioneering potential youth in all aspects of social, national and state life.

Thus, youth development has a role strategic in creating the nation's next generation quality and a high sense of nationalism. Internal activities for the purpose of coaching youth and youth activities can directly increase creative and innovative power youth and teach youth to always be sensitive to developments over time and environmental developments. Following are the achievements in the youth sector and sports in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015.

Table 2.59

Performance Achievements in Youth Affairs and Sports in the Regency Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of Data Potency Youth	doc en	1	1	0	1	0	0
2	Quantity Organization Youth	Organist breast milk	21	21	21	20	21	21
3	Total Participant Organization	person	24	96	50	50	50	55

Machine Translated by Google

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Youth who are trained							
4 Quantity	Field Pioneering Youth	Field	1	2	0	3	1	2
5 Total	Championship Creation Competition among youth	Championan	6	6	6	6	6	6
6 Total	Group The young man ber- entrepreneurship new	group OK	6	6	6	6	6	6
7 Total	Group The young man trained and skilled	group OK	0	0	0	6	6	6
8 Total	athlete/sport wan	person	121	121	150	246	246	275
9 Total	Branch Sports in Regency. Skh	branch OR	20	20	30	30	30	30
10 Number of Athletes	Very talented built	person	50	45	0	30	0	20

Machine Translated by Google

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
11	Total Branch Sport Achievements in Regency Sukoharjo	branch OR	5	6	6	20	20	15
12	Number of Athletes each Branch OR Achievement	person	10	15	25	10	10	10
13	Number of Athletes Which follow OR competition	person	0	50	10	208	55	60
14	Number of Athletes in each OR Branch	person	83	10	20	10	10	10
15	Total OR Branch who is ready match	branch OR	0	5	6	20	10	10
16	Number of Athletes Which following Tri Fighting Competition	person	0	20	0	12	0	0
17	Total School Football which is built	club	10	8	15	15	15	15
18	Total Football Coach The ball built	person	4	10	45	45	45	45
19	Total Addition Facilities and OR Infrastructure	items	0	0	0	0	1	1

Machine Translated by Google

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
20	Total OR Coach which is built	person	0	50	32	15	15	15

Source: POPK Service

n. Statistics

Collection of data or what is called statistics can be in the form of numbers or not arranged in tabular form (list) or in diagram form which is an illustration from a particular situation or problem. In this case, The data set that has been processed will be described so that: can be used to prepare a planning document. The available data can also be used to make future policies. Therefore, it is necessary the provision of data that is fast, precise and accurate so that can make it easier for planners to compile development planning in accordance with policies and regulations in each region. Data available online sustainability must always be renewed for its realization proper development planning.

Table 2.60

Performance Achievements in Statistical Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arranged Profile Book Area	%	100	100	100	100		100	100
Arranged Sukoharjo	%	100	100	100	100		100	100

Machine Translated by Google

Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
In number							
Arranged IPM Book	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Arranged GRDP Book	%	100	100	100	100	100	100

o. The artistic

culture that is developing in the Sukoharjo Regency area is sufficient diverse. Public knowledge of art is necessary improved in light of developments over time modern. Too little knowledge can cause traditional arts can fade. As for the scope of performance Cultural affairs of Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in the table 2.61 below:

Table 2.61

Performance Achievements in Cultural Affairs of Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Quantity knowledge traditional Which identified	type	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Quantity knowledge traditional Which developed	type	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Total Facilitation in conserve And develop	events	0	2	2	2	2	2

Machine Translated by Google

	and wealth culture							
4 Quantity	Staging Group Art	group OK	10	20	40	59	40	40
5 Total	Game Children will developed	type	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: POPK Service

p. Library and Archives

Library affairs development performance according to Attachment 1 to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 of the Year 2010 can be seen from several indicators, namely the number of libraries, the level of library visits per year, and book collections available in regional libraries.

Sukoharjo Regency has 1 (one) regional library which can be accessed by the public with a visit level which increased from 2010-2015. Performance achievements development of library affairs can be seen in Table 2.62 below.

Table 2.62

Performance Achievements in Library Affairs 2010-2015

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Early 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Quantity	special library (PD)	units	8	3	3	4	4	4
2 Quantity	library, place of worship	units	3	3	3	5	7	9

Machine Translated by Google

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Early 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3	Total library village/kel	LP)	17	10	10	32	35	35
4	Quantity library around	units	2	1	3	3	4	4
5	Total library school	units	227	70	475	444	444	444
6	Total library college tall	person	4	2	5	4	4	5
7	Librarian	person	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	Members Library	person	1495	4390	680	5653	6135	6548
9	Total visitors library per day	person	150	167	175	180	187	190
10	Amount visitors library around per day	person	200	150	-	222	250	237

Source: KPAD

2.3.3 Selected Government Affairs

a. Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Fisheries production in Sukoharjo Regency experienced fluctuations every year. Fish production is divided into 2, namely pond fisheries and cage fisheries. Both experienced fluctuation. In 2015 pond fishery production reached the figure is 4,786.5 tons while the cage fishery is as much 1,758.3 tons. Development of performance in fisheries affairs can be seen in Table 2.63 below:

Table 2.63

Performance Achievements in Fisheries Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency

Machine Translated by Google

2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	One an	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	**Fisheries production:**							
	- Pool	tons	967.69	2367	3352.18	4,447.73	4,967.15	4,786.5
	- Karamba	tons	343.13	1090	1485.49	1,427.42	1,620.72	1,758.32
2	Quantity units seed	unit	138	139	139	141	145	145

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Agricultural Service

b. Tourist

Several tourist attractions in the Sukoharjo Regency area includes:

1. **Natural tourist attractions include the Batu Seribu tourist attraction, Mount Sepikul, Colo Dam, Mulur Reservoir, Polokarto Rubber Mat and Pandawa** *Water World.*
2. **Pilgrimage tourist attractions include the tomb of Ki Ageng Balak, Pesanggrahan Langenharjo, the tomb of Ki Ageng Sutowijoyo, the tomb Ki Ageng Purwotosidik and Sonosewu Temple.**
3. **Historical tourist attractions include the Pajang Palace Temple and A glimpse of the Kartasura Palace. Apart from that, Sukoharjo Regency too has cultural arts tourism including Pulung Langse, Kebo Kinul and Jurit Suropaten,**
4. **culinary tourism consisting of Jenang Krasikan, Nasi Liwet and Gempol Pleret as well as craft tourism in the form of Tatah sungging, glass carving and gamelan.**

Temporary data about Tourism in the Regency Sukoharjo, can be classified as follows:

Table 2.64

Sukoharjo Regency Tourism Data

2010-2015

No.	Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of Objects Tour	2	2	2	2	2	2

Machine Translated by Google

2 Number of Hotels	10	11	13	15	16	20
3 Number of Restaurants	1	1	4	19	24	25
4 Number of Events Annual	7	7	7	7	7	3
5 Total Businessman Tourism is built	50	70	100	50	50	30

Source: Sukoharjo Regency POPK Service

The number of tourist attractions in Sukoharjo Regency tends to be low increased until 2015. Number of hotels and restaurants shows an increase every year. In 2015 the number There are 20 hotels in Sukoharjo Regency and a number of restaurants as many as 25 restaurants. The above indicators influence number of tourist visitors in Sukoharjo Regency. The number of tourist visitors also shows an increase every year.

The performance achievements of Sukoharjo Regency's tourism affairs can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.65

Performance Achievements in Tourism Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition i Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Number of Increases Tourist Visitors	%	100	20	40	60	80	90
2	Quantity Organizing/Event t se Sukoharjo Raya	Events	2	2	1	3	3	4
3	Total Maintenance Promotional cooperation inter-tourism District/City	Package	11	4	5	4	1	2
4	Number of Increases Development and	%	100	20	40	60	80	90

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No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition i Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	goal setting tours and attractions tour							
5	Number of Additions Facilities at the Object Tour	Items	4	1	0	1	1	0
6	Number of Upgrades Facilities and infrastructure Tourist	Items	4	4	4	4	3	0
7	Tourism Data which is up to date	Type	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Number of Groups Travel Aware	Group	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	Number of Champion Categories tourism ambassador	Person	8	8	8	8	8	8
10	Number of Partnerships Tourist	Organization i	9	9	9	9	9	9

Source: District POPK Service. Sukoharjo

c. Agriculture

In 2015, the agricultural, forestry and fisheries business sectors made quite a large contribution to GRDP.

In 2015 agricultural results were less than encouraging.

This fairly high decline was due to conditions

changing climate and pests and diseases. Performance achievements

Agricultural affairs in Sukoharjo Regency can be seen at

following table:

Table 2.66

Performance Achievements in Agricultural Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency

2010-2015

No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

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No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	**Number of facilities production which provided and undertaken by the institution seeding:**							
	- means of production	units	42	252	187	193	171	193
	- rice seeds in Seed hall	tons	62	5	83	77	78	77.2
	- rice seeding in the breeder group	tons	130	157	330.4	405	403	405
2	**- amount of fertilizer subsidy:**							
	** urea*	tons	21,872	12,038	12,686	13,331	11,223	13330.5
	** SP36*		5,572	3,170	3,630	3,900	3,380	3900
	** Z.A*	tons	5,832	6,120	7,083	7,705	5,486	7704.95
	** NPK*	tons	8,928	8,206	13,394	13,009	11,674	13009.3
3	**Production :**							
	- non-hybrid rice	tons	213,713		346,039	327,182	317,510	237182
	- hybrid rice	tons	5,709	208,420	3,461			
	- Corn	tons	17,460	25,963	23,939	21,424	17,599	21424
	- soya bean	tons	7,524	5,076	5,007	3,532	3,071	3532
	- peanuts	tons	13,072	12,769	12,990	12,841	9,030	1281
4	**Productivity:**							
	- non rice hybrid/ rice field	ku/ha	60	59	66	68	65	68.47
	- hybrid rice	ku/ha	55	68	74			
	- Corn	ku/ha	71	18	19	93	97	93.15
	- soya bean	ku/ha	23	14	18	19	19	19.42
	- peanuts	ku/ha	17		12,990	18	14	17.71
5	**Harvest Area:**							
	- non rice hybrid/ rice field	Ha	35,458	35,185	52,041	47,783	49,025	47783
	- hybrid rice	Ha	1,040	3,834	3,237			
	- Corn	Ha	4,451	2,763	2,663	2,300	1,815	2300

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No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	- soya bean	Ha	3,996	9,028	7,278	1,819	1,615	1819
	- peanuts	Ha	6,333		7,278	7,251	6,338	7251
6	**Number of areas attacked by OPT:**							
	- crops	Ha	4,511	6,992	6261	3,241	3,951	3241
	- horticultural crops	Ha	34	7	-		26	1.6
	- plantation crops	Ha	5		5	2	5	
7	**Livestock population:**							
	- Beef cattle	tail	27,093	36,436	40,092	27,467	27,998	27467
	- Dairy cows	tail	658	354	383	32	34	32
	- Buffalo	tail	2,398	495	557	555	565	555
	- Goat	tail	38,611	41,275	41,959	42,796	43,838	42796
	- Sheep	tail	36,434	38,401	39,035	39,855	41,152	39855
	- Chicken Layers	thousand heads	702.8	706.8	716.8	715.0	733.2	714950
	- Broiler Chickens	thousand head	2,165.0	2,198.8	2,256.2	2,262.1	2,347.1	2,262.13
	- Free range Chicken	thousand head	693.6	749.7	773.3	774.5	819.9	774,463
	- Duck	thousand head	127.6	200.1	209.5	213.7	218.8	213690
	- Quail	thousand head	90.2	91.0	92.8	93.6	94.7	93640
8	**Production :**							
	- Meat	tons	6,808.9	7,185.7	7,200.0	7,454.1	7,470.3	7454133
	- Egg	tons	8,557.7	8,821.2	9,033.9	9,083.1	9,219.1	9,083.1
	- Milk	tons	731.0	799.6	589.9	325.7	38.6	325746
9	**Artificial insemination (Cow, Goat, Pig):**							
	- acceptor	tail	19,148	15,603	14,180	13,375	13,360	13375
	- Insemination	dose	21,563	21,027	18,996	15,183	15,551	15183
	- Birth	tail	11,634	12,873	10,206	9,206	8,575	9206
10	**Vaccines and treatment :**							
	- Cow	tail	8,018	8,095	8,213	8,289	8,376	8289
	- goat	tail	6,021	6,046	6.127	6,273	6,469	6273

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No.	Performance Indicators	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	- Poultry	tail	10,000	50,054	51,150	42,601	45,659	42601
11	Number of institutions farmers whose capacities are developed and empowered through extension and training activities agriculture	group	634 163	634	634	634	631	634
12	Number of apparatus in the agricultural sector who are empowered and have their capacity developed through counseling, education and training	person	77	76	62	62	63	62

Source: Department of Agriculture

d. Trading

In 2015, large trade and business fields retail has contributed to the economy or GRDP amounting to 17.70%. Contribution to this field from 2010-2014 seems to tend to decrease, namely from: 20.25%; 19.36%; 18.89%; 18.81% and became 17.79%. There is also no export value can be increased further, the export value increases by 1% per year. Supervision and monitoring of the circulation of goods/services and prices will also continue to be carried out in order to reduce inflation. Achieveme Trading performance in 2010-2015 can be seen in the table following.

Table 2.67

Performance Achievements in Trade Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2011-2015

No.	Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Monitoring circulation goods/services	Month	12	12	12	12	12

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2. Increase in export value	%	1	1	1	1	1
3. System monitoring distribution of materials basic/important items	Month	12	12	12	12	12
4. Monitoring material prices principal	Month	12	12	12	12	12
5. Developed/maintained its the market	fruit	0	0	2	8	2

Source: Department of Industry and Trade

e. Industry

The number of small industries developing in the Regency Sukoharjo in 2015 has reached 16609 industries, while the number of medium industries is 320 industry, and 125 industries. This cannot be separated from facilitation industry carried out by the government. Training is also carried out in order to improve the quality of industry in the Regency Sukoharjo. Performance achievements in the industrial sector of the Regency Sukoharjo can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.68

Performance Achievements in Industrial Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Facilitation industry small and intermediate	person	380	510	510	170	80	80
2	Training business industry small and medium	person	100	-	155	120	120	120
3	Total klester	Units	8	3	3	3	7	7

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No.	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	industry creative							
4	Coaching industry small and intermediate in strengthen network klester	person	125	200	155	120	120	120

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Industry and Trade Department

f. Transmigration

The main policy regarding transmigration matters is directed at: facilitation to prospective transmigrants in their placement in transmigration destination areas. The performance of transmigration affairs can be seen from the number of transmigrants who departed. In over a period of five years the number of transmigrants departures experience fluctuations, year's highest In 2010 there were 120 people, an increase in 2015 as many as 502 people.

Achievement affairs performance Transmigration can identified in the following table:

Table 2.69

Performance Achievements in Transmigration Affairs in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Quantity candidate transmigrant who is ready	K.K	10	16	10	10	0	36

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No	Indicator Performance	Unit	Condition Beginning 2010	Performance Achievements				
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	deployed							
2	Quantity public socialized transmigration	Person	120	0	0	102	400	502
3	Total candidate transmigrant trained in the field farm, agriculture And entrepreneurship an	Person	0	32	20	20	0	73

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Social Manpower and Transmigration Department, 2015

2.3.4 Supporting Functions for Government Affairs

This function is carried out by the Regional Secretariat, Council Secretariat, Revenue Service, Regional Financial and Asset Management, Inspectorate, Office Integrated Services, Regional Personnel Agency, 12 Districts and 17 Ward.

Table 2.70

Performance Achievements in the Field of Regional Autonomy, Public Government, Regional Financial Administration, Regional Apparatus, Personnel and Encryption in Sukoharjo Regency 2011-2015

Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percentage of PD that convey	%	80	85	80	85	85

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Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
LAKIP on time						
Percentage of PD that have had Performance Indicators Main	%	80	80	80	80	80
Facilitated assessment activities public service.	Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
Availability of facilities inter-coordination Government officials.	Fruit	1	1	1	1	1
The preparation of the APBD includes 58 PD	%	100	100	100	100	100
Responsibility n Implementation APBD which includes 58 PD	%	100	100	100	100	100
PAD targets increase	%	75	100	75	80	85
Asset Management Owned by the Regional Government. SKH	%	75	80	75	80	85
Administration Regional Finance	%	100	100	100	100	100
Data transparency APBD	%	100	100	100	100	100
Payment of taxes Earth and Buildings (PBB) by Taxpayers	%	70	100	70	75	80
Percentage of PD whose institutions are in accordance with needs and regulation	%	100	94.64	100	94.64	100
Number of PDs has been evaluated SOTK	PD	4	3	4	3	3
Number of regulations about guidelines / standardization of facilities and infrastructure published.	fruit	9	6	9	6	6
Percentage of PD that carry out	%	100	100	100	100	100

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Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
System Policy and Procedures Supervision Melakat.						
The discussion of the draft regional regulations is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations	%	100	100	100	100	100
Implementation the function of the DPRD as a whole optimal	%	100	100	100	100	100
Implementation Body meetings Musrawarah, Commission, Budget Agency,	%	108	100	108	103	179
Legislative Body Region, Agency Honor and committee meeting special Implementation meetings plenary and special plenary	%	55	55	55	62	83
Absorbed community aspirations through visits work in the area	time	3	3	3	3	3
Number of SIMs applied	Fruit	8	8	8	8	42
Amount announcement supplier, government services Through the internet	Fruit	100	100	100	100	116
The number of employees who have email	%	10	12	25	38	42
Number of PDs correspond Through the internet	%	20.83	20.38	20.83	20.38	75
Percentage of websites Active PD	%	90	90	90	90	92
Number of Groups Information Public	Group 12		12	12	12	12

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Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
(KIM)						
Participation ratio inner society implementation public policy	%	75	75	75	75	75
Number of officers in agricultural sector who are empowered and developed its capacity through counseling, education and training	person	76	76	76	62	62
Number of officials echelon II and officials public	person	26	26	26	29	20
Availability of data LP2P monitoring	Dock	2	2	2	2	3
Availability of LHKPN monitoring data	Dock	2	4	2	4	3
Number of Objects Appropriate inspection PKPT and Non PKPT	0brik	144	192	144	192	192
Number of LHPs issued/ go out	Type	144	192	144	192	192
Number of complaints public	case	20	19	20	19	10
Number of Objects Inspection	obrik	20	19	20	19	10
Number of LHPs published	type	20	19	20	19	10
Number of inspection objects	PD	144	211	144	192	50
Number of actions continued findings	PD	144	211	144	192	50
% Level TLHP completion	%	100	100	100	100	70
Number of cases KKN complaints	case	5	4	5	4	3
Handling KKN	case	5	4	5	4	3
Propensity ratio KKN crime	%	45	30	45	30	25

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Indicator	Unit	Year's Work Achievements				
Implementation KKN monitoring	month	12	12	12	12	12
Percentage handling public complaints	%	45	50	45	50	100
Frequency of dialogue between local governments	Time	10	15	15	10	10
Frequency of dialogue with the private sector	Time	10	10	10	10	10
Number of programs collective agenda periodically	fruit	2	2	2	2	2
Number of agreements cooperation	fruit	13	0	13	10	0
Number of participants in the body cooperation	fruit	1	1	1	1	1
Number of PDs connected to the intranet network	fruit	26	26	26	26	26
Number of Towers / tower telecommunication	fruit	120	*138*	160	162	163
Community ratio who accesses internet in the area public	%	25	*25*	25	25	25
Number of PDs has an address e-mail	fruit	56	*56*	56	56	56
Number of villages has an address e-mail	fruit	25	*33*	45	49	75
Number of websites	fruit	15	15	15	15	15
% Number of schools access the internet	%	19.61	*22.31*	24.25	28.65	34.56
SIM usage education (e-book)	fruit	15.87	*20.46*	22.55	27.58	29.97

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Several achievement indicators that need to be achieved

The concern, among other things, is that there are still civil servants being charged disciplinary punishment and still late PD in conveyed LAKIP, Management of Regional Government Assets and there are still PDs that have not implemented system policies and inherent monitoring procedures.

In carrying out its duties, the Regency Government Sukoharjo is supported by an apparatus of 9,870 people Civil Servants (PNS). As for the employee structure according to Group in detail are as follows:

Table 2.71.

Employee Data (PNS) Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

EMPLOYMENT DATA	YEAR					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Data on Number of Employees	9606	10616	10201	9818	10154	9870
Goal IV/a - IV/d	4294	4331	4366	4295	4251	4039
Goals III/a - III/d	3653	3905	3634	3496	3938	4079
Goals II/a - II/d	1527	2158	2003	1851	1748	1552
Goals I/a - I/d	132	222	198	176	217	200

Source: District Regional Personnel Agency. Sukoharjo

A description of the elements of staff who have qualifications Relatively adequate human resources, capable of supporting in carry out the duties and functions of the work unit Sukoharjo Regency Government, can be seen in the table following:

Table 2.72.

Number of Employees According to Education in the District Sukoharjo 2010-2015

No	Education Level	Amount/Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	elementary school	132	10,616	10,201	9,818	10,154	9,870

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2 junior high school	329	4,331	4,366	4,295	4,251	4,039	
3 high school	2,423	2,186	2,023	1,890	1,864	1,698	
4 Diploma (D1, D2, and D3)	2,634	2,381	2,196	2,059	1,924	1,550	
5 S1	4,827	5,074	5,010	4,901	5,256	5,574	
6 S2	467	562		596	623	756	754
7 S3	1	2	2	2	2	2	

Source: Sukoharjo Regency Regional Personnel Agency 2016

In an effort to improve the quality of resources Humans, have been given ample opportunities to the employees to increase professionalism through formal education and non-formal education as well trainings. As in the following table

Table 2.73.

Number of Employees Who Participated in Structural Training in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Training	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Diklatpim Kindergarten II	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Diklatpim Kindergarten III	1	1	1	11	14	14
3	Diklatpim Kindergarten IV	-	5	-	80	22	16

Source: District Regional Personnel Agency. Sukoharjo in 2015

Various types of technical education and training and functional efforts continue to be implemented improve technical skills for certain positions.

There are not many types of technical or technical education and training functions that can be carried out by the Sukoharjo Regency Government. This is because it is still limited

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budget you have. More details on types and quantities employees who take part in education and training are as follows :

Table 2.74.

Number of Employees Who Participated in Functional Training in Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

No	Training	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Technical Training Functional	45	248	157	314	334	365
2	Pre-Service Training Goal II	616	614	79		-	-	235
3	Pre-Service Training Goal III	333	332	105		-	-	306

Source: District Regional Personnel Agency. Sukoharjo 2016

2.4 Aspects of Regional Competitiveness

2.4.1 Focus on Regional Economic Capabilities

The per capita expenditure of Sukoharjo Regency residents over the last five years has shown an increase. Expenses per The population capita of Sukoharjo Regency in 2015 reached figure 10,416 thousand rupiah. This figure increased from 646.94 thousand rupiah in 2010.

Table 2.75

Expenditure per Capita Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015 (thousand Rp)

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Expenses per capita (thousand Rp)	646.94	649.96	652.39	654.95	10,264	10,416

Source: BPS Provincial Central Java

2.4.2 Focus on Regional Facilities and Infrastructure

a. Relations

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The length of the road network in Sukoharjo Regency is 670.64 km. Of the length of the road network, it is 13.84 km national roads; 51.68 km are provincial roads; and 605.12 km are district roads. If you look at the condition, it is 115.10 km are in good condition; 264.83 km are in condition currently; and 254.71 km are in damaged condition.

b. Supporting Facilities

One of the elements supporting development is existence banking. Banking services in Sukoharjo Regency are served by government owned banks, national private owned banks, owned banks local government. Government-owned banks include BRI, BNI, BTPN and BTN. National private banks include Mandiri, BCA, Mega, CIMB Niaga. Banks owned by regional governments include, among others Bank Jateng, BKK, BPR.

Hotel facilities also support economic development in Sukoharjo Regency. This hotel will facilitate visitors from outside the city who will carry out business, tourism and activities etc. Based on data from the Sukoharjo Regency POPK Service In 2015, the number of hotels in Sukoharjo Regency is currently 20 units.

c. Provision of Drinking Water

Access to drinking water services in Sukoharjo Regency on In 2013 it reached or 800,678 people, 92.70% compared population in 2013. From the total service coverage is served via SPAM with a Pipeline Network (JP) as many as 175,985 people or 20.38% and Non-Pipe Networks (BJP) as many as 624,693 people or 72.33%.

Provision of drinking water with a Pipeline Network (JP) in Sukoharjo Regency is managed by PDAM, Dinas Public Works (DPU) through APBN Special Allocation Funds (DAK), and Community Self-Sufficiency through the PAMSIMAS program.

In 2015 the number of connections held by PDAM reached 26,508 SR with service coverage as many as 135,900 people or reaching 16.01% of the total population of Sukoharjo Regency in 2015. Coverage

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PDAM services increased by 2.31% when compared with service coverage in 2014 which has just reached 13.70%. PDAM service area until 2014 covers 11 sub-districts consisting of 57 villages/sub-districts.

Meanwhile, drinking water is provided using a pipe network organized by the DPU or self-help community, on average the program is directed at the region rural. The provision of drinking water through DPU and This community empowerment program is almost complete sourced from underground water through drilled wells.

Number of house connections via DAK up to in 2015 it reached 5,709 SR with service coverage reaching 25,966 people or 3.04% when compared with population in 2014 (2.61%).

Meanwhile for PAMSIMAS the number of connections in Year 2015 reached 13,918 SR with service coverage reaching 65,252 people or 67.64% when compared to the number population in 2014 (7.07%).

Provision of drinking water using non-piped networks (BJP) is the provision of drinking water carried out by the community itself based on the number of protected wells.
Based on data from BPS, the number of people who access water drinking from protected wells in 2013 reached 624,693 people or 72.33%, and 27.67% of people in Sukoharjo Regency still has no access to drinking water safe, as in rivers, unprotected wells.

2.4.3 Investment Climate

a. Crime Rates

One of the problems in Sukoharjo Regency is must be minimized is the crime rate. Number of Actions Crimes in Sukoharjo Regency that were solved from the start 2010-20154 always experienced a decline, namely 437 cases in 2010 became 346 cases in 2014.

Table 2.76

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Crimes Handled in Sukoharjo Regency

2010-2014

Year	Act the crime Handled
2010	437
2011	507
2012	384
2013	369
2014	346

Source: Sukoharjo in Figures 2014

b. Licensing

Licensing services are provided by the Capital Investment Agency and Integrated Licensing. The type of permit served is registration building construction permits, disturbance permits, company registration certificates, and trading business permits.

Table 2.77

Permits Issued in 2011-2015

No.	Type of Permit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	IMB	1,189	1,354	1,069	1,216	1,581
2	HO	522	599	504	531	599
3	SIUP/TDP	830/913	980/1016	704/794	780/858	790/879

Source: BPMPP Sukoharjo Regency 2016

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Table 2.78

Details of Licensing Data in Sukoharjo Regency for 2011-2015

No.	Year	Amount Licensing Which enter	Amount Licensing Which finished	Average time Completion Licensing	Average time Completion Licensing related investment	Amount Object Licensing	Amount Complaint related Licensing	Amount Complaint Licensing Which handled	Amount Complaint Licensing Which finished handled
1	2015	4167	4167	± 7 Days	3 days	21	5	5	5
2	2014	5348	5348	± 7 Days	3 days	13	6	6	6
3	2013	4684	4684	± 7 Days	3 days	13	4	4	4
4	2012	4643	4643	± 7 Days	3 days	13	6	6	6
5	2011	3277	3277	± 7 Days	3 days	13	4	4	4

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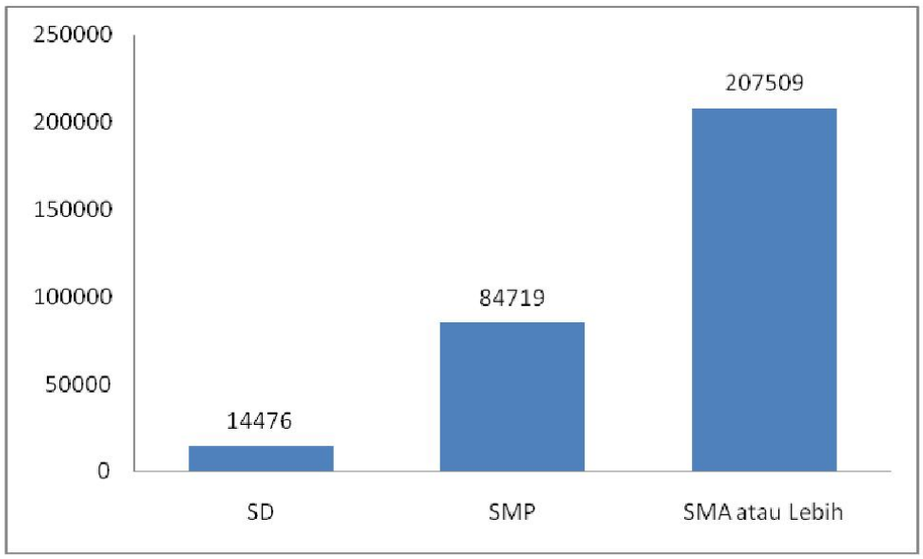
2.4.4 Human Resources

Human resources included in the productive age (15-64 years) who worked in Sukoharjo Regency in 2014 numbered 436,988. Of this number, 14,476 people were elementary school graduates, 84,719 people were junior high school graduates, and 207,509 people are high school graduates or above.

Figure 2.21

Number of Working Age Population Based on Education Level in Sukoharjo Regency Year 2014



Source: Sukoharjo Regency Regional Statistics, 2015

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CHAPTER III

OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING FRAMEWORK

Regional Finance is the rights and obligations of the region implement regional autonomy in accordance with regulatory provisions legislation. Management of regional expenditure and financing directed to meet regional needs in accordance with its duties and functions in accordance with performance-based budgeting principles. Analysis financial performance for 2011-2016, intended for find out the average growth that can be used as basic analysis of future financial projections. Performance analysis finances are carried out on the performance of APBD implementation and regional balance sheet of Sukoharjo Regency. District Regional Finance Sukoharjo is managed in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance, Law Number 1 2004 concerning State Treasury, Government Regulations Number 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 concerning Regional Financial Management Guidelines as amended several times, most recently with a Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 21 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Ministerial Regulations Domestic Affairs Number 13 of 2006 concerning Management Guidelines Regional Finance, as well as other laws and regulations related. Next is the Regional Financial Management Policy Sukoharjo Regency is directed to optimize resources sources of income through intensification and extensification efforts regional income, optimization of government assets and wealth Regions include developing Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) is new by adhering to the principle (1) Potential, meaning that it focuses more on its potential than on the large number or types of levies. (2) Does not burden the community, (3) No damaging the environment (4) Easy to apply/applied, easy implemented, (5) Income adjustments regarding tariffs and the material.

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3.1. Past Financial Performance

3.1.1 APBD Implementation Performance

Regional government financial performance can be seen from the performance of APBD implementation and the condition of regional balance sheets. The performance of APBD implementation is shown in regional income which inc regional originals, balancing funds and other regional income legitimate; shopping (direct shopping and indirect shopping); as well as financing area. Whereas balance sheet area reflects developments in the condition of regional government assets, regional government obligation conditions and fund equity conditions available.

Sukoharjo Regency APBD implementation performance 2010-2015, described based on income, expenditure and financing regions, as follows;

a. Income

Based on Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 regarding Regional Financial Management, it is explained that Regional income is a recognized right of regional governments as an addition to net worth. Sources of revenue for Central Java Province come from Regional Revenue and Financing Revenue. Regional Income consists of: 1) Original Regional Income (PAD) includes Regional Taxes, Levies Regions, Results of Separated Regional Wealth Management and Other Legitimate Regional Original Income; 2) Balancing Fund which includes Profit Sharing Funds, General Allocation Funds and Funds Special Allocation; and 3) Other regional income groups Legitimate ones include Grants, Emergency Funds, and Other Income determined by the Government. Meanwhile, financing receipts sourced from the Surplus Budget Calculation (SiLPA), Disbursement of Reserve Funds and Receipt of Regional Loans.

Development of the realization of Regency regional income Sukoharjo and its average growth over time 2011 - 2015 in detail can be seen in Table 3.1.

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Table 3.1

Realization of Regional Income 2010 – 2015

No	Description	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A	Regional Income	797.611.718.188	1,015,438,257,161	1,217,485,978,304	1,365,641,177,393	1,570,745,025,149	1,784,106,364,462
1	Locally-generated revenue	64,446,167,388	96.166.806.526	164.954.318.824	192.971.720.442	264.814.413.083	313.947.492.011
a	Local tax	21,688,463,781	42,558,642,562	85,704,497,336	102.524.770.063	116,089,421,090	137,043,704,396
b	Retribution	31,339,132,636	39,418,728,509	22,461,598,967	21,834,054,019	30,503,593,366	27,714,083,536
c	Results of separated regional wealth management	4,378,390,186	4,462,342,843	4,416,537,219	8,357,189,178	5,594,654,201	9,361,021,962
d	Other 2 valid PAD	7,040,180,785	9,727,092,612	52,371,685,302	60.255.707.182	112.626.744.426	139.828.682.117
2	Balancing Fund	620.123.839.912	657.247.355.925	760.615.713.918	844.525.645.286	907.773.806.381	944.640.592.926
a	Tax Profit Sharing/Profit Sharing Not Tax	54,082,821,912	43,243,409,925	32,764,394,918	27,938,065,286	23,876,353,110	21,411,266,926
b	General Allocation Fund (DAU)	516,588,118,000	564,840,146,000	680,235,009,000	763,462,900,000	826,891,481,000	854,457,636,000
c	Special Allocation Fund (DAK)	49,452,900,000	49,163,800,000	47,616,310,000	53,124,680,000	57,005,972,271	68,771,690,000
3	Other Regional Income Legitimate	113,041,710,888	262,024,094,710	291.915.945.562	328.143.811.665	398.156.805.685	525.518.279.525
a	Grant Income	-	2,517,650,000	338,428,800	2,018,826,747	1,410,962,300	4,804,656,450

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No	Description	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
b	Tax Revenue Sharing Funds from the Province and Other Regional Governments	39,064,281,088	56.911.129.430	76,283,760,762	86.359.097.111	109.882.656.219	129.241.052.324
c	Adjustment and Autonomy Fund Special	57,801,032,800	131.811.605.280	121,525,711,000	180,694,171,000	206,958,151,000	332,176,067,000
d	Financial Assistance from the Province or Other Regional Governments	16,176,397,000	70,783,710,000	93,768,045,000	59,071,716,807	79.905.036.166	59,296,503,751
e	Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2016

Regional income performance is measured by indicators of the degree of regional financial independence. This indicator is calculated from the ratio Original Regional Income to total Regional Income. By knowing the financial independence of this region will be known how big is *the local taxing power* of a region, and how big is PAD's ability to fund regional spending budgeted to provide public services to the community. The degree of fiscal decentralization of Sukoharjo Regency over the period 2010-2015 was still relatively low, as can be seen from the average proportion of PAD to total regional income of only around 14.16%. This condition shows the level of dependence of Sukoharjo Regency on transfer funds from the central government and the Central Java Provincial government is quite high.

Below is presented the proportion of PAD Balancing Funds and Other Regional Income to Total Regional Income 2010-2015.

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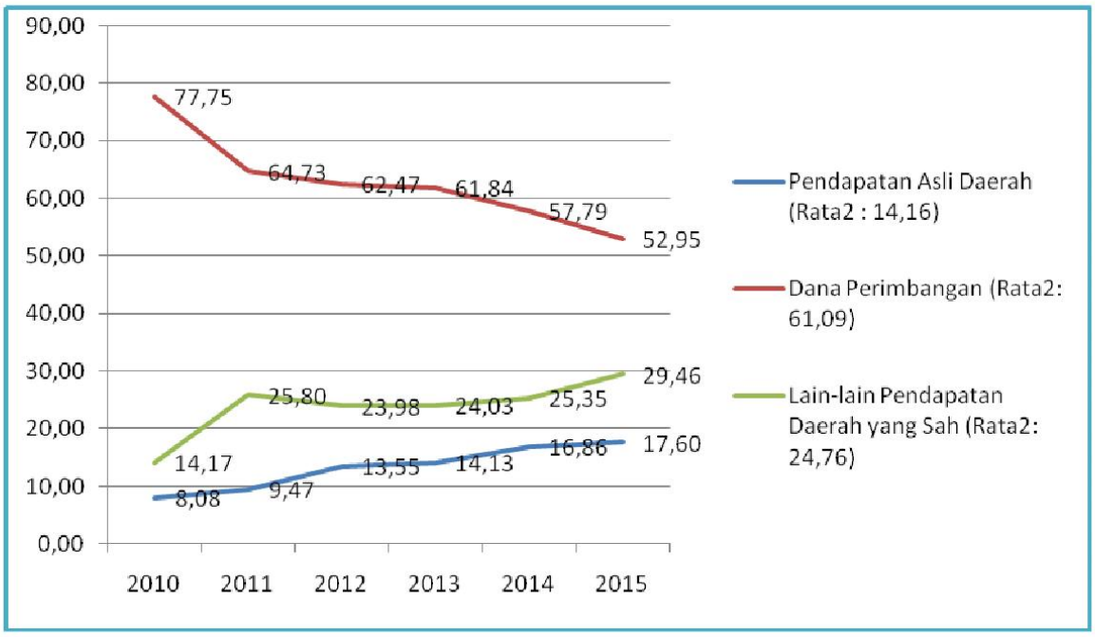
Figure 3.1

Proportion of PAD, Balancing Fund and Other Regional Income to Total Regional Income (%)



Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2015

Based on Figure 3.1, it is known that in the period 2010-2015 proportion of PAD to total Regional Income shows an increase, as does Other Legitimate Regional Income, while the proportion of Balancing Funds shows a decrease. Flat-average Balancing Fund ratio during the 2010-2015 period contributes to Total Regional Income of 61.09%, while the average ratio of PAD to Total Regional Income is 17.60%, and the average ratio is Others Legal Regional Income to Total Income Regions contributed 29.46%.

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b. Shopping

Based on Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005

regarding Regional Financial Management, it is explained that Regional expenditure is the obligation of the Regional Government recognized as a reduction in net worth. For obtain an overview of the realization of spending policies on the 2010–2015 period was carried out through expenditure analysis area. The Regional Expenditure Policy for 2010–2015 as stated in the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD 2010–2015 are as follows:

1) Indirect Shopping

Indirect Shopping is shopping that budgeted is not directly related to implementation of programs and activities, including:

a) Employee Expenditures are compensation expenditures, in form of salary and allowances, as well as other income given to designated Civil Servants in accordance with statutory provisions;

b) Interest Expenditures are used for payment of interest on regional government loans to other parties;

c) Subsidies, used to budget financial assistance production to certain companies/institutions for prices selling the production/services produced can be affordable to the general public;

d) Grant Expenditures are used to budget grants grants in the form of money, goods/services to the government regions or other local governments, and groups communities/individuals who specifically have its designation is determined;

e) Social Assistance, namely organizational social assistance community support, including religious assistance, education, community, food procurement and political party assistance;

f) Profit Sharing Expenditures, including regional tax revenue sharing expenditures and regional levies to districts/cities;

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g) Unexpected Shopping is spending for activities which are unusual in nature or are not expected to recur, such as dealing with natural disasters and social disasters that were not previously predicted, incl refund of excess regional revenues for the year previously closed.

2) Direct Shopping

Direct Shopping is shopping that The budget is directly related to programs and activities, including:

a) Employee Expenditures, for civil servant honorarium expenditure, non-PNS honorarium and overtime pay, Employee Expenditures BLUD, Non-PNS Services Expenditure;

b) Shopping for goods and services, for spending on used materials consumables, materials, office services, heavy equipment rental, rent equipment, rental of office equipment and tools, food and drink, official clothing and attributes, work clothing, special clothing, official travel, scholarships civil servant education, courses, training, socialization, guidance technical matters, travel to change assignments and so on;

c) Capital Expenditure, for land acquisition expenditure, buildings, heavy equipment, motorized land transportation equipment, non-motorized land transportation equipment, transportation equipment motorized water, non-motorized water transportation equipment, workshop equipment, agricultural and livestock processing, office equipment, office supplies, computers and others other.

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An overview of the development of the realization of Regional Expenditures in Sukoharjo Regency during 2010-2015 and

The distribution of proportions can be seen in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3.

Table 3.2

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Expenditure Growth 2010 – 2015

No	Description	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Regional Shopping						
A	Shopping No Direct						
1	Employee expenses	502,505,417,437	587,675,252,407	678.730.940.174	720.644.842.217	820.946.459.483	871,502,980,791
2	Shop for flowers	68,934,925	57,908,963	47,003,832	35,857,033	24,831,073	13,805,111
3	Subsidized spending	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Grant shopping	10,021,848,235	8,579,227,507	49,361,389,560	48,520,253,000	49,945,130,000	33,123,853,500
5	Shopping for social assistance	22,977,103,050	32,967,500,000	7,565,132,000	16,297,614,000	14,903,500,000	19,474,373,000
6	Profit sharing shopping to Province/Regency/ Cities and Government Village/city, village government and political parties	1,057,830,000	1,057,830,000	-	-	-	-
7	Shop for financial aid to province/district/de sa/political party	34,840,567,840	31,243,229,840	38,957,394,540	52,862,365,840	60,606,116,000	115,525,790,000
8	Unexpected shopping	61,500,000	2,499,150,000	597,282,000	2,962,638,750	284,500,000	135,550,000

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No	Description	Year					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Amount of Shopping No Direct	571,533,201,487	664,080,098,717	775,259,142,106	841.323.570.840	946.710.536.556	1,039,776,352,402
B	Shop directly						
1	Employee spending	45,626,985,267	56,833,837,962	59,112,392,796	69,426,530,979	93,903,647,068	99,631,966,423
2	Shopping for goods and service	101.993.517.862	151.231.045.031	128,703,837,558	161,206,644,586	288.065.310.626	229.945.433.473
3	Capital expenditure	62,128,063,880	97.153.874.221	233,723,888,487	209.691.364.140	197.957.953.910	265.948.514.720
	Amount of Shopping Direct	209,748,567,009	305,218,757,214	421,540,118,841	440.324.539.705	579,926,911,604	595.525.914.616
	Total Expenditure Amount	781,281,768,496	969,298,855,931	1,196,799,260,947	1,281,648,110,545	1,526,637,448,160	1,635,302,267,018

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2015

Budget allocation for mandatory and optional government affairs shows the implementation of the Government's authority Sukoharjo Regency based on Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government Affairs Between the Government, Provincial Regional Government, and Regency/City Regional Government. Development of budget allocations on each Sukoharjo Regency government affair for 2010 – 2015 can be seen in Table 3.3 below:

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Table 3.3

Allocation of Direct Expenditures Per Affairs/Field for 2010-2015

AFFAIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Realization Shopping 2010	Realization Shopping 2011	Realization Shopping 2012	Realization Shopping 2013	Realization Shopping 2014	Realization Shopping 2015
Mandatory Affairs	755,522,640,571 939,901	1,166,664 1,137,520,884,957	1,225,248,776,388	1,434,417,246,693	1,594,505,419,639	
MANDATORY Field Affairs Education	418,494,022,399	503,996,969,936	613,823,512,810	619,070,987,956	683,127,199,878	724,807,764,949
MANDATORY Field Affairs Health	85,708,362,488	98,069,552,032	111,191,907,055	134,857,222,049	185,107,205,847	210,306,121,965
MANDATORY Affairs in the Field of Work General	42,716,490,139	106,107,153,790	142,839,392,091	126,299,399,798	202,684,632,840	206,006,319,962
MANDATORY Field Affairs Housing area	-	-	-	-	-	4,780,314,327
MANDATORY Affairs in the Arrangement Sector Room	-	-	-	-	-	863,924,450
MANDATORY Field Affairs Development Planning	3,260,856,234	4,604,643,348	4,336,616,182	5,269,219,879	6,630,643,769	7,326,798,563
MANDATORY Field Affairs Relations	5,403,812,249	6,956,567,560	7,880,406,546	10,212,797,240	11,496,066,483	13,590,590,618
MANDATORY Field Affairs Environment	3,062,094,776	3,547,542,995	3,772,470,882	4,530,581,858	5,495,234,099	14,259,558,360
MANDATORY Field Affairs Land	-					1,403,887,800

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AFFAIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Realization Shopping 2010	Realization Shopping 2011	Realization Shopping 2012	Realization Shopping 2013	Realization Shopping 2014	Realization Shopping 2015
MANDATORY Field Affairs Population and Records Civil	4,611,561,936	5,172,000,024	7,928,998,467	7,034,189,360	7,905,741,487	7,662,868,726
MANDATORY Field Affairs Women's Empowerment and Child protection	5,388,089,214	4,530,566,899	6,002,104,154	6,506,034,952	6,671,233,886	6,601,097,783
MANDATORY Family Affairs Planning and Family Prosperous	-	-	-	-	-	2,229,323,300
MANDATORY Social Affairs	2,663,924,285	2,962,987,878	3,481,064,050	6,315,889,013	4,510,520,345	8,352,581,811
MANDATORY Field Affairs Employment	3,520,405,953	3,938,259,696	4,408,498,030	5,994,617,973	6,957,590,728	7,735,692,297
MANDATORY Affairs in the Cooperative Sector and Small and Medium Enterprises	2,098,178,394	2,421,903,980	2,769,276,943	3,802,014,736	4,357,884,775	3,799,478,380
MANDATORY Field Affairs Regional Capital Investment	821,242,518	933,349,306	991,897,905	1,119,120,214	1,248,786,207	268,924,918
MANDATORY Field Affairs Culture						1,054,388,605
MANDATORY Field Affairs Youth and Sports	3,165,911,529	3,804,448,898	3,769,970,914	6,313,109,038	5,480,056,258	5,954,196,276
MANDATORY Affairs in the Unitary Sector Nation and Domestic Politics	8,407,011,818	7,833,332,212	10,084,264,875	18,635,875,401	19,194,729,309	20,970,099,089

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AFFAIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Realization Shopping 2010	Realization Shopping 2011	Realization Shopping 2012	Realization Shopping 2013	Realization Shopping 2014	Realization Shopping 2015
MANDATORY matters in the Regional Autonomy Sector, General Government, Admin Keu Dae, Regional Apparatus, Personnel and Coding	161,395,878,295	180,178,285,259	209,069,033,410	262,697,029,191	274,960,672,116	311,723,265,101
MANDATORY Field Affairs Food security	1,543,163,121	1,752,455,199	1,916,797,732	2,391,263,719	3,258,051,182	14,563,141,290
MANDATORY Field Affairs Community Empowerment and Village	3,261,635,223	3,091,147,652	3,254,672,911	4,199,424,011	5,330,997,484	11,986,207,744
MANDATORY Affairs in the Field of Statistics	-				-	96,779,000
MANDATORY Affairs in the Archives Sector	-				-	218,808,000
MANDATORY Field Affairs Communication and Informatics	-				-	5,518,552,000
MANDATORY Field Affairs Library	-				-	2,424,734,325
Selected Matters	25,785,690,425	29,397,689,267	59,273,413,990	56,399,334,157	92,220,201,467	40,796,847,379
Field CHOICE Affairs Agriculture	18,536,392,642	20,881,866,397	21,713,428,196	22,614,876,239	28,530,783,923	16,724,693,086
Field CHOICE Affairs Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	1,620,673,000
CHOICE Affairs in the Energy Sector	-	-	-	-	-	974,853,600

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AFFAIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Realization Shopping 2010	Realization Shopping 2011	Realization Shopping 2012	Realization Shopping 2013	Realization Shopping 2014	Realization Shopping 2015
and Mineral Resources						
Field CHOICE Affairs Tourist	-	-	-	-	-	214,204,000
Field CHOICE Affairs Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	3,198,899,350
Field CHOICE Affairs Trading	-	-	-	-	-	3,606,428,689
CHOICE Affairs in the Industrial Sector	7,249,297,783	8,515,822,870	37,559,985,794	33,784,457,918	63,689,417,544	14,337,692,054
Field Choice Matters Transmigration	-	-	-	-	-	119,403,600
TOTAL	781,308,330,996	969,298,855,931	1,196,794,298,947	1,281,648,110,545	1,526,637,448,160	1,635,302,267,018

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Table 3.4

Percentage of Realized Regional Expenditures in Sukoharjo Regency 2010 – 2014

Budget Year		Realization	(%)
2010	854,110,331,744	781,281,768,496	91.47
2011	1,069,434,968,904	969,298,855,931	90.64
2012	1,291,393,958,602	1,196,799,260,947	92.67
2013	1,465,782,091,000	1,281,648,110,545	87.44
2014	1,709,444,570,000	1,526,637,448,160	89.31

Source: DPPKAD Kab. Sukoharjo in 2015

c. Regional Financing

Regional financing is any revenue that is received need to be repaid or expenses to be received return, both in the relevant fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years. Financing policy regions consist of Financing Acceptance Policy and Regional Financing Expenditures are directed:

1) **Use of the previous year's Calculation Surplus (SiLPA) as a source of revenue in the year's APBD next, based on careful calculations and rational;**
2) **Capital participation in order to fulfill obligations in precautionary principle;**
3) **Efforts are made to reduce SiLPA as it becomes more effective use of budget planning;**
4) **Establish a reserve fund.**

Regional financial policies, both policy figures supported income, expenditure and financing with state financial policy, as stated in the Sukoharjo Regency APBD and APBN are for support the achievement of planning targets development of Sukoharjo Regency. Realization of regional financing in Sukoharjo Regency during 2010 - 2015 Complete details can be seen in Table 3.5.

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Table 3.5

Realization of Sukoharjo Regency Regional Financing 2010 – 2015

No	Description	The year 2010	Year 2011	In 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	2015
1.	Regional Financing Revenue						
a.	Excess of Budget Calculation Previous Fiscal Year	70,456,678,744	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450
b.	Regional Loan Acceptance	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
c.	Receipt of Gifts Loan	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Number of Receipts Regional Financing	75,456,678,744	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450
2.	Financing Expenditures Area						
a.	Capital Participation (Investment) Local government	4,923,000,000	6,679,000,000	5,114,000,000	10,466,000,000	14,540,000,000	19,660,000,000
b.	Debt Principal Payment	2,592,552,532	92,552,532	2,361,796,282	92,552,532	92,552,532	92,552,532
c.	Providing Regional Loans	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
d.	Returns to Parties Third						
	Amount of Expenditure Regional Financing	10,015,552,532	6,771,552,532	7,475,796,282	10,558,552,532	14,632,552,532	19,752,552,532
	Net Financing Amount	65,441,126,212	74,999,523,372	113,663,128,320	123,791,293,145	193,151,807,461	217,506,831,918
	Surplus/Deficit	16,329,949,692	46,139,401,230	20,686,717,357	83,993,066,848	44,107,576,989	148,804,097,444

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No	Description	The year 2010	Year 2011	In 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	2015
	Remaining Over Financing **Relevant Year's Budget**	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450	366,310,929,362

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency

3.1.2. Regional Balance

The Regional Balance Sheet provides information regarding the financial position in the form of assets, liabilities (debt) and fund equity the date the balance sheet is issued. The Regional Balance Report is one of the financial reports that must be prepared by regional government which has a function as a regional government management tool, not only in order to fulfill obligations of applicable laws and regulations, but also as a basis for directed decision making, in the context of managing economic resources owned by the region efficiently and effectively. Balance Sheet Analysis

The regional aim is to determine the financial capacity of the Regional Government. In detail the development of the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Balance Sheet is in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Balance Sheet 2010-2015

No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	ASSET						
1.1	CURRENT ASSETS						
1.1.1	Cash in the Regional Treasury	81,743,647,407.00	121,138,923,502.00	134,346,717,445.00	205,475,351,918.00	205,666,369,567.00	327,497,022,276.00

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No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.1.2	Cash at the Treasury Reception	0.00	1,707,106.00	15,774,315.00	0.00	0.00	21,925,642.00
1.1.3	Cash at the Treasury Expenditure	27,428,497.00	1,100.00	3,128,232.00	0.00	31,827,766.00	34,601.00
1.1.4	Cash in BLUD	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,309,008,075.00	23,649,679,501.00	21,516,986,777.00
1.1.5	Cash in the Fund Treasurer JKN capitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,997,487,779.80	17,274,960,066.00
1.1.6	Other Cash	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,083,340.00	776,123,496.00
1.1.7	Short Term Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.1.8	Revenue Receivables	301,212,050.00	597,847,574.00	57,824,783,813.00	71,930,999,275.00	77,171,486,807.00	76,380,837,538.00
1.1.9	Allowance for Accounts Receivable Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(47,611,846,240.00)	(46,451,531,329.00)
1.1.10	Other Receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,848,762,000.00	1,701,522,000.00	1,678,167,000.00
1.1.11	Allowance for Accounts Receivable Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(587,358,450.00)
1.1.12	Prepaid Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,444,445.00
1.1.13	Inventory	11,790,030,812.50	12,919,078,415.00	13,868,499,994.50	11,228,832,779.00	14,265,697,409.00	106,619,817,088.50
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	93,862,318,766.50	134,657,557,697.00	206,058,903,799.50	292,792,954,047.00	282,902,307,929.80	504,731,429,150.50
1.2	TERM INVESTMENT LONG						
1.2.1.	Long term investment Non-Permanent						
1.2.1.1	Long Term Investments to Other Entities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.1.2	Investment in Bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.1.3	Investment in Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Development						
1.2.1.4	Revolving Funds	0.00	0.00	1,848,762,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.1.5	Long Term Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.1.6	Non-Permanent Investment Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AMOUNT Investment Long Term Non Permanent	0.00	0.00	1,848,762,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.2.2	Long term investment Permanent						
1.2.2.1	Equity capital Local government	66,865,489,358.00	78,016,175,847.49	97,310,836,873.70	96,448,509,981.66	114,643,484,553.37	147,009,176,111.90
1.2.2.2	Permanent Investment Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AMOUNT Investment Long-term Permanent	66,865,489,358.00	78,016,175,847.49	97,310,836,873.70	96,448,509,981.66	114,643,484,553.37	147,009,176,111.90
	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT LONG-TERM	66,865,489,358.00	78,016,175,847.49	99,159,598,873.70	96,448,509,981.66	114,643,484,553.37	147,009,176,111.90
1.3	FIXED ASSETS						
1.3.1	Land	256,078,603,729.00	256,078,603,729.00	258,639,885,729.00	258,840,385,729.00	376,678,491,729.00	1,973,597,551,905.00
1.3.2	Equipment and Machinery	165,817,971,574.00	174,346,893,414.00	205,496,417,433.00	239,456,169,813.00	271,410,998,354.00	322,739,777,267.14
1.3.3	Buildings and Structures	324,314,870,302.00	332,892,551,752.00	372,241,197,516.00	438,036,104,532.00	618,096,498,343.00	722,112,631,342.07
1.3.4	Roads, Irrigation, and Network	239,914,154,636.00	299,220,307,736.00	373,287,427,824.00	452,794,630,200.00	529,863,535,009.00	525,122,680,670.93
1.3.5	Other Fixed Assets	37,727,248,043.00	39,917,678,588.00	52,368,353,812.00	53,340,608,622.00	57,394,142,193.00	62,653,519,989.61

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No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.3.6	Internal Construction Processing	0.00	104,811,900.00	26,826,752,050.00	40,489,147,400.00	262,981,000.00	366,664,600.00
1.3.7	Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(741,250,703,770.15)
	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	1,023,852,848,284.00	1,102,560,847,119.00	1,288,860,034,364.00	1,482,957,046,296.00	1,853,706,646,628.00	2,865,342,122,004. 60
1.4	RESERVE FUNDS						
1.4.1	Reserve Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AMOUNT OF FUNDS BACKUP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.5	OTHER ASSETS						
1.5.1	Long Term Bills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.5.2	Partnership with Parties Third	963,037,500.00	963,037,500.00	963,037,500.00	963,037,500.00	963,037,500.00	963,037,500.00
1.5.3	Intangible Assets	1,346,802,450.00	2,826,863,800.00	3,620,402,900.00	4,616,085,400.00	6,023,482,410.00	7,188,223,860.00
1.5.4	Accumulated Asset Amortization Intangible	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,177,207,680.50)
1.5.5	Other Assets	6,600,000.00	0.00	92,223,000.00	0.00	0.00	41,965,031,543.00
1.5.6	Accumulated depreciation Other Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(13,879,470,911.04)
	AMOUNT OF OTHER ASSETS	2,316,439,950.00	3,789,901,300.00	4,675,663,400.00	5,579,122,900.00	6,986,519,910.00	34,059,614,311.46
	TOTAL ASSETS	1,186,897,096,358.50	1,319,024,481,963.49	1,598,754,200,437.20	1,877,777,633,224.66	2,258,238,959,021.17	3,551,142,341,578. 46
2	OBLIGATION						
2.1	TERM LIABILITY SHORT						
2.1.1	Party Calculation Debt Third (PFK)	0.00	34,995,204,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.1.2	Interest Payable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2.1.3	Current Portion of Debt Long-term	150,461,483.51	139,556,363.04	128,409,567.53	117,383,604.48	106,357,641.44	49,055,412.62
2.1.4	Income Received In advance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55,791,667.00
2.1.5	Debt Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,016,479,761.00
2.1.6	Short Term Debt Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY SHORT-TERM	150,461,483.51	35,134,760,563.04	128,409,567.53	117,383,604.48	106,357,641.44	4,121,326,840.62
2.2	TERM LIABILITY LONG						
2.2.1	Domestic Debt	540,762,589.11	401,206,226.07	272,796,658.54	155,413,054.06	49,055,412.62	0.00
2.2.2	Long-term debt Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY LONG-TERM	540,762,589.11	401,206,226.07	272,796,658.54	155,413,054.06	49,055,412.62	0.00
	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY	691,224,072.62	35,535,966,789.11	401,206,226.07	272,796,658.54	155,413,054.06	4,121,326,840.62
3	EQUITY						
3.1	CURRENT FUND EQUITY						
3.1.1	Time Over calculation Budget (SILPA)	81,771,075,904.00	121,138,924,602.00	134,349,845,677.00	207,784,359,993.00	237,259,384,450.00	
3.1.2	The income Suspended	0.00	1,707,106.00	15,774,315.00	0.00	116,063,503.80	
3.1.3	Receivables Reserve	301,212,050.00	597,847,574.00	57,824,783,813.00	73,779,761,275.00	31,261,162,567.00	
3.1.4	Inventory Reserves	11,790,030,812.50	12,919,078,415.00	13,868,499,994.50	11,228,832,779.00	14,265,697,409.00	

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No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3.1.5	Must have funds provided for debt repayment jk short	(150,461,483.51)	(35,134,760,563.04)	(128,409,567.53)	(117,383,604.48)	(106,357,641.44)	
	TOTAL FUND EQUITY FLUENT	93,711,857,282.99	99,522,797,133.96	205,930,494,231.97	292,675,570,442.52	282,795,950,288.36	0.00
3.2	FUND EQUITY INVESTMENT						
3.2.1	Invested in Long term investment	66,865,489,358.00	78,016,175,847.49	99,159,598,873.70	96,448,509,981.66	114,643,484,553.37	
3.2.2	Invested in Assets Still	1,023,852,848,284.00	1,102,560,847,119.00	1,288,860,034,364.00	1,482,957,046,296.00	1,853,706,646,628.00	
3.2.3	Invested in Assets Other	2,316,439,950.00	3,789,901,300.00	4,675,663,400.00	5,579,122,900.00	6,986,519,910.00	
3.2.4	Must have funds provided for debt repayment jk long	(540,762,589.11)	(401,206,226.07)	(272,796,658.54)	(155,413,054.06)	(49,055,412.62)	
	TOTAL FUND EQUITY INVESTMENT	1,092,494,015,002.89	1,183,965,718,040.42	1,392,422,499,979.16	1,584,829,266,123.60	1,975,287,595,678.75	0.00
	TOTAL EQUITY	1,186,205,872,285.88	1,283,488,515,174.38	1,598,352,994,211.13	1,877,504,836,566.12	2,258,083,545,967.11	3,547,021,014,737. 84
	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY AND FUND EQUITY	1,186,897,096,358.50	1,319,024,481,963.49	1,598,754,200,437.20	1,877,777,633,224.66	2,258,238,959,021.17	3,551,142,341,578. 46

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency

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Meanwhile, to determine the condition of the financial ratios of the Sukoharjo Regency Government, an analysis of the ratios was carried out liquidity, solvency and activity ratios. In full, the development of the Sukoharjo Regency Government's financial ratios for 2010-2015 can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.7

Calculation of the Regional Balance Sheet for Sukoharjo Regency 2010-2015

Description	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015
Liquidity Ratio						
Current Ratio (Cash/Short Term Debt)	**543.47**	**3.45**	**1,046.38**	**1,770.13**	**2,231.86**	**89.07**
Liquid Ratio (Current Assets-Inventory)/Short Term Debt)	**545.47**	**3.46**	**1,496.70**	**2,398.67**	**2,525.79**	**122.47**
Solvency Ratio						
Debt to Asset Ratio *(Total* Liabilities/Total Assets)	**0.00058**	**0.02694**	**0.00025**	**0.00015**	**0.00007**	**0.00116**
Fund Equity to Total Assets Ratio (Total Fund Equity/Total Assets)	**0.99942**	**0.97306**	**0.99975**	**0.99985**	**0.99993**	**0.99884**
Activity Ratio:						
Average Age of Receivables	108.22	106.23	104.11	106.19	109.16	127.67
Average Age of Inventory	354.18	395.01	550.36	335.62	361.79	329.69

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency

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Based on the table above, the financial ratios are analyzed consisting of liquidity, solvency and activity ratios. Ratio liquidity is a ratio used to measure ability to meet short-term obligations. Ratio The liquidity used in the analysis is:

1. Current Ratio

The current ratio shows the ability to pay Debts that must be immediately met with current assets. Based on the table above, the current ratio in 2015 is 89.07. This means the ability to pay the Sukoharjo Regency Government's debt is 89 times more.

2. RatioQuick

The ***Quick*** **Ratio shows the ability of the Regional Government in paying its short-term obligations with using more liquid assets. Based on the table in above, the** ***Quick*** Ratio **in 2015 was 122.47. Matter This means that the Sukoharjo Regency Government's ability to pay its short-term obligations is very good.**

Meanwhile, the Solvency Ratio is a ratio to measure Regional Government's ability to fulfill term obligations long. Solvency Ratios consist of:

1. Ratio of Total Debt to Total Assets

The ratio of Total Debt to Total Assets shows how much The greater the influence of debt on assets, the greater it is The value means the greater the influence of debt towards financing and indicates the greater risks faced by the Sukoharjo Regency Government. Big Ratio of Total Debt to Total Assets in 2015 of 0.00116. This means the influence of debt on very small assets.

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2. Debt to Capital Ratio

Debt To Capital Ratio shows how necessary debt when compared with capital capabilities owned, Where the more small its value means it is increasingly independent, not dependent on financing ihakain. In 2015 Debt to Capital Ratio Sukoharjo Regency Government amounted to 0.998. This matter indicates that the total value of debt is below value capital owned by Sukoharjo Regency, increasingly independent and not dependent on debt.

The activity ratio is a comparison between income areas with expenditure in a certain period for measure the level of efficiency of Regional Government operational activities. The activity ratio used is the average aging of accounts receivable ratio and the average age-of-inventory ratio.

The average age of accounts receivable is a ratio to see how much The length of time (days) required to pay off receivables (convert) them into cash. Meanwhile, the average age of inventory is a ratio to see how long (days) funds remain in the form supply (use supplies for giving public service).

Based on Table 3.7, the average ratio of receivables aging is Years 2015 amounted to 329.69. This shows that the receivables are owned by Sukoharjo Regency tends to increase has an impact on increasing regional income.

The average age of inventory in 2015 was 474.33 days, this shows the region's ability to provide sufficient *input* in the form of inventory put in to produce *output* Public services in one year are relatively good.

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3.2. Past Financial Management Policies

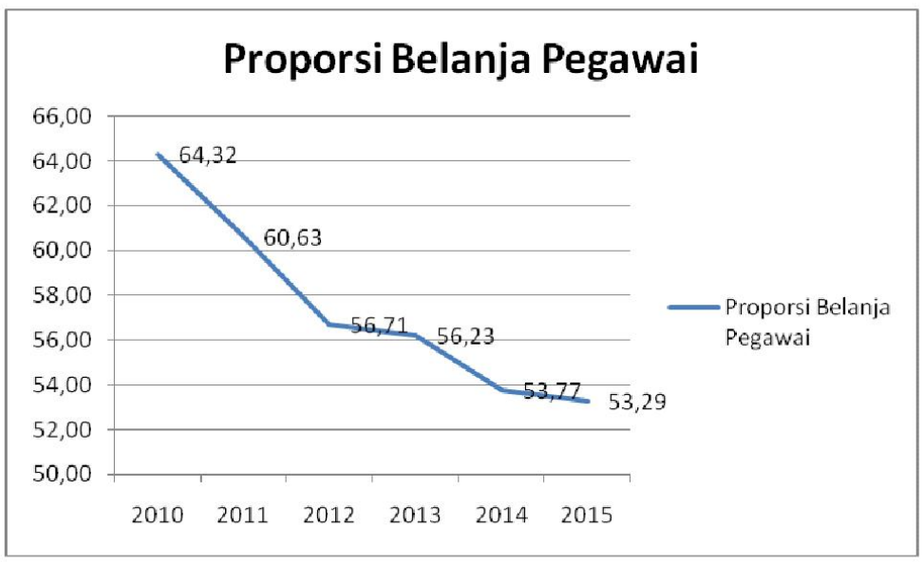
3.2.1. Proportion of Budget Use

Past regional financial management policies can also be seen from the proportion of employee expenditure to total expenditure Area. The purpose of calculating the ratio of Employee Expenditures to total Regional Expenditure is to determine the proportion of Employee Expenditure to Total Regional Expenditures. Employee Expenditure Data here is the sum of Direct Employee Expenditures and Employee Expenditures Indirect. This ratio illustrates that the higher The ratio number means the greater the proportion of the APBD allocated to employee expenditure. Vice versa, The smaller the Employee Expenditure ratio number, the smaller it is proportion of APBD allocated for employee expenditure.

Development of the proportion of employee expenditure to the total Regional spending shows a downward trend from amounted to 64.32% in 2010 to 53.29% in 2015. Development of the proportion of employee spending on Total Regional Expenditures can be seen in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2

Proportion of Employee Expenditures to Total Regional Expenditures (%)



Ratio of Capital Expenditures to Total Regional Expenditures reflects the portion of Regional Expenditures spent on

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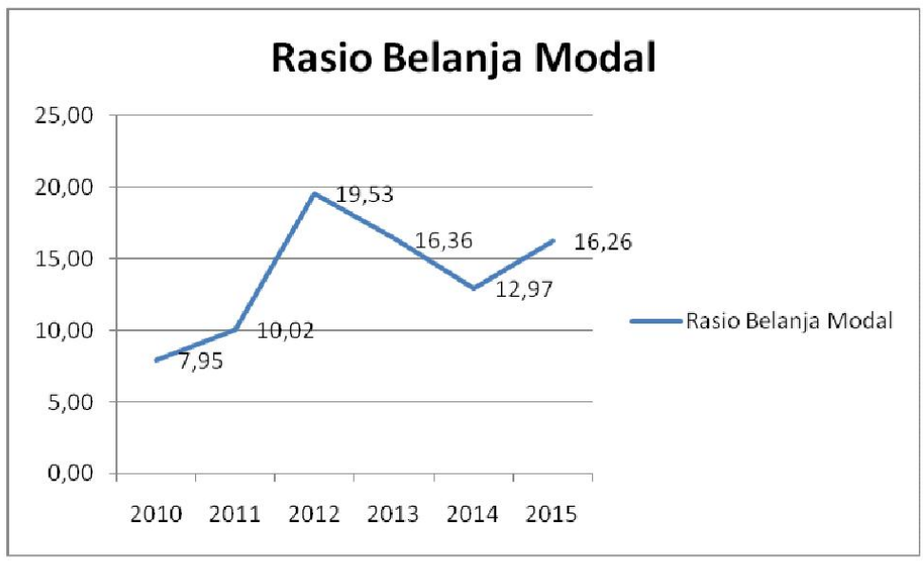
finance Capital Expenditures. Capital Expenditure plus goods expenditure and services are regional government expenditures that have a significant influence on the economic growth of a region, in addition to the influence of the private sector, households, and abroad. Realization of Capital Expenditures will have *a multiplier effect* in moving the wheels of the regional economy. By therefore, the higher the ratio number, the more expected it will be the better the effect on economic growth. Conversely, the lower the number, the more it decreases its influence on economic growth.

Ratio of Capital Expenditures to Total Regional Expenditures Sukoharjo Regency shows an increasing trend in the period 2010-2015, from 9.66% in in 2010 to 15.33% in 2015. Development of the proportion of Capital Expenditures to Total Expenditures The area can be seen in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3

Proportion of Capital Expenditures to Total Regional Expenditures (%)



Past financial management policies can also be viewed from fiscal space. Fiscal *space* is a concept to measure the flexibility that the government has regions in allocating APBD to finance activities which is a regional priority. The greater the fiscal space a region has, the greater the flexibility

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owned by local governments to allocate spending on activities that are regional priorities such as regional infrastructure development. Calculation of regional fiscal space, namely total regional income minus Grant Income, income that has been determined use *(earmarked),* and shopping that is binding in nature, namely Employee Expenditures and Interest Expenditures, then divided by total income.

In the period 2010-2015, Space Capacity Sukoharjo Regency Regional Fiscal tended to increase from Rp. 285,015,517,591 in 2010 to Rp. IDR 879,465,725,060 in 2015. Capacity development regional fiscal space in Sukoharjo Regency over time 2010-2015 can be seen in Table 3.8.

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Table 3.8

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Fiscal Space Capacity 2010-2015

No	Shopping	The year 2010	Year 2011	In 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	2015
1	Income area	797,611,718,188	1,015,438,257,161	1,217,485,978,304	1,365,641,177,393	1,570,745,025,149	1,784,106,364,462
	Minus:						
2	Employee expenditure	502,505,417,437	587,675,252,407	678,730,940,174	720,644,842,217	820,946,459,483	871,502,980,791
3	Grants	10,021,848,235	8,579,227,507	49,361,389,560	48,520,253,000	49,945,130,000	33,123,853,500
4	Shop for flowers	68,934,925	57,908,963	47,003,832	35,857,033	24,831,073	13,805,111
	Fiscal capacity	285,015,517,591	419,125,868,284	489,346,644,738	596,440,225,143	699,828,604,593	879.465.725.060

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the regional fiscal space of Sukoharjo Regency is currently still very limited because most of the budget is used for routine spending (Employee Shopping). Large Fiscal Capacity, it is hoped will able to fund Regional Expenditure posts in the APBD, especially for Direct Expenditure (BL) posts, because of the ideal portion routine spending is smaller than regular spending. Enlarging regional fiscal space for capital expenditure is very important because it can act as a stimulus for the regional economy. Regional governments are expected to be able to create policies that are capable of creating

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conducive economic climate. Apart from that, the effectiveness and efficiency of budget use in the regions can also be supported

creation of fiscal space.

3.2.2. Financing Analysis

Regional Financing Analysis aims to find out how much regional development funding is possible

beyond regional revenue capacity and obligations that are the burden of regional government. Financing analysis

Regions cannot be separated from the deficit conditions that occur in the APBD so funding is needed from revenue

regional financing. A real deficit in the APBD occurs when regional income is reduced by regional spending and expenditure

Regional financing creates a deficit in the APBD. Real deficit condition of Sukoharjo Regency APBD 2010 – 2015

as shown in the following table:

Table 3.9

Real Sukoharjo Regency Budget Deficit 2010-2015

No	Description	The year 2010	Year 2011	In 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	2015
1.	Realization of Regional Income	797,611,718,188	1,015,438,257,161	1,217,485,978,304	1,365,641,177,393	1,570,745,025,149	1,784,106,364,462
	Minus realization:						
2.	Regional Shopping	781,281,768,496	969,298,855,931	1,196,799,260,947	1,281,648,110,545	1,526,637,448,160	1,635,302,267,018
	Regional Financing Expenditures	10,015,552,532	6,771,552,532	7,475,796,282	10,558,552,532	14,632,552,532	19,752,552,532
3.	Real deficit	6,314,397,160	39,367,848,698	13,210,921,075	73,434,514,316	29,475,024,457	129.051.544.912

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Table 3.10

Composition of the Closing Real Budget Deficit for Sukoharjo Regency 2010 – 2015

No	Description	The year 2010	Year 2011	In 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	2015
1	Remaining Budget Calculation (SiLPA) Previous Fiscal Year	70,456,678,744	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450
2	**Disbursement of Reserve Funds**	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Acceptance from Third Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Regional Loan Acceptance	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receipt/Withdrawal of Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Receipt of Regional Receivables**	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Receipt of Loans	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 3.11

Realization of Surplus Remaining from Sukoharjo Regency Budget Calculations

No	Description	Year 2010 Year 2011 Year 2012 Year 2013 Year 2014 Year 2015					
		Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp
1	Number of SiLPA Year Previously	75,456,678,744	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450
2	Exceeding PAD revenue						
3	Exceeding fund receipts balance						
4	Other revenue exceedances- other regional income Legitimate						
5	Remaining shopping savings or other consequences						
6	Surplus/Deficit	16,329,949,692	46,139,401,230	20,686,717,357	83,993,066,848	44,107,576,989	148,804,097,444
7	Net Financing	65,441,126,212	74,999,523,372	113,663,128,320	123,791,293,145	193,151,807,461	217,506,831,918
	SILPA TAB	81,771,075,904	121,138,924,602	134,349,845,677	207,784,359,993	237,259,384,450	366,310,929,362

The size of the SiLPA at the end of the year becomes a source of financing for the following year to fund regional spending. The ratio of SiLPA to total regional expenditure is expected to decrease further considering the high SiLPA that can occur

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shows low absorption of regional spending. However, the size of the SiLPA is also due to the presence of funds from centers which are *earmarks* and cannot be absorbed at the end of the fiscal year and the remaining cash balance in the BLUD. The ratio of SiLPA to total expenditure in Sukoharjo Regency in 2010 - 2015 reached the highest ratio in 2015, with a contribution of 14.51%. In general, the ratio and contribution of SILPA to Total Regional Expenditures is trending upward.

Table 3.12

SILPA Contribution Ratio to Regional Expenditures

Year	SILPA	Total Shopping	SILPA Ratio towards Shopping Area
2010	70,456,678,744	781.281.768.496	9.02%
2011	81.771.075.904	969.298.855.931	8.44%
2012	121.138.924.602	1,196,799,260,947	10.12%
2013	134,349,845,677	1,281,648,110,545	10.48%
2014	207,784,359,993	1,526,637,448,160	13.61%
2015	237,259,384,450	1,635,302,267,018	14.51%

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3.3. Funding Framework

3.3.1 Analysis of Mandatory and Binding Periodic Expenditures and Main priority

In order to carry out government functions and public services, then all employee costs and fees SKPD operations are mandatory expenses that need to be met. In the general understanding of these periodic expenses is a fixed cost *(fixcost)* in the implementation of government. These fixed costs include salary and allowance expenditures, teacher professional allowances, debt interest expenditures, financial aid expenditures, unexpected expenditures, BLUD expenditures, expenditures that funding comes from the government and provincial governments *(earmark),* and financing expenditure.

Table 3.13

Average Periodic and Binding Expenditure Growth

Indirect Shopping 2010 – 2015

No.	Description	Growth
1.	Employee spending	11.74%
2.	Debt interest	-26.74%
3.	Financial Assistance	31.06%
4.	Unexpected Shopping	828.17%

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency, 2016 (processed data)

Table 3.14

Average Periodic and Binding Expenditure Growth

Direct Shopping 2010 – 2015

No.	Description	Growth
1.	Purchase ***earmark*** funding sources **(Grants, financial assistance)**	33.7%

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency, 2016 (processed data)

Table 3.15

Average Periodic and Binding Expenditure Growth

Financing Expenditures 2010 – 2015

No	Description	Growth
1	Equity capital	38.21%
2	Principal Payment of Debt	0.04%
3	Providing Regional Loans	0.01%

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency, 2016 (processed data)

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3.3.2Projection of Revenue, Expenditures and Financing for 2016 – 2021

3.3.2.1Policies and Revenue Projections for 2016 – 2021

Looking at regional revenue performance achievements in 2010 - 2015, in the future regional income

It is hoped that it can increase even higher, followed by various efforts to achieve it. A number of

Regional income policies are formulated to increase

regional income during 2016 - 2021, namely as following:

1) Increasing regional income through intensification efforts and extensification of regional tax and levy collection also develop operational/investment cooperation.

2) Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of collection regional income through improving systems and procedures, for example, billing is made easier by picking up the ball Apart from that, a tax payment system needs to be developed online and extensification of sources of income.

3) Improving regional income performance through improving the administration system and efficiency of use regional budget.

4) Improve community services and protection as an effort to increase public awareness pay local taxes and levies.

5) Increasing the role and function of UPTD in improving services and income.

6) Improving regional financial management and regional assets;

7) Evaluate the adequacy and feasibility existing legal products and propose revisions or new proposals regarding legal products related to rates according to needs.

8) Encouraging the investment climate in Sukoharjo Regency, among others through simplifying the licensing process and intensifying it regional marketing, which is expected to have an impact increase in GDP per capita of the population and not will directly increase regional income.

9) To fund superior priority programs through

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collaborative efforts or borrowing from third parties.

Based on the policy and with considering the rate of economic growth and inflation, then Sukoharjo Regency regional income projections for 2016 - 2021 is prepared with the assumptions:

1) Based on the direction of regional financial management and performance regional finances 2010-2015, growth is determined income of 16.98% of PAD.
2) Growth for the balancing fund is equal to 11.03%.
3) Large growth for the projected funding framework 2016-2021 is 12.41% of Other Income Legal area.

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Projections of regional sources of income and expenditure during 2016 – 2021 are formulated in detail as follows:

can be seen in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16

Sukoharjo Regency Income Projection for 2016-2021

No	Description	APBD	Projection				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
A	Regional Income						
1	Regional Original Income (PAD)	264,729,757,000	291,348,030,000	320,944,660,000	357,061,334,000	396,154,295,000	446,999,986,000
a.	Local tax	108,600,000,000	122,718,000,000	137,444,160,000	158,060,784,000	178,608,685,000	205,399,986,000
b.	Retribution	26,279,232,000	27,500,000,000	28,500,000,000	29,000,000,000	29,750,000,000	30,100,000,000
c.	Results of regional wealth management separated	8,973,000,000	9,960,030,000	10,000,000,000	10,500,000,000	10,750,000,000	11,000,000,000
d.	Other valid PAD	120,877,525,000	131,170,000,000	145,000,500,000	159,500,550,000	177,045,610,000	200,500,000,000
2	Balancing Funds	1,056,467,156,000	924,990,667,000	935,500,500,000	957,000,500,000	967,000,500,000	990,500,500,000
a.	Tax Profit Sharing/Non-Tax Profit Sharing	30,990,667,000	30,990,667,000	29,500,500,000	29,500,500,000	29,500,500,000	30,000,500,000
b.	General Allocation Fund	922,624,169,000	790,500,000,000	800,500,000,000	820,000,000,000	830,000,000,000	850,000,000,000

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No	Description	APBD	Projection				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
c. Special Allocation Fund		102,852,320,000	103,500,000,000	105,500,000,000	107,500,000,000	107,500,000,000	110,500,000,000
3 Miscellaneous Legitimate Income		479,747,509,000	542,766,757,000	554,466,757,000	560,636,757,000	560,680,157,000	568,894,425,000
a.	Grant Income	966,757,000	966,757,000	966,757,000	966,757,000	966,757,000	966,757,000
b.	Tax Revenue Sharing Funds from the Province and Other Regional Governments	92,190,884,000	105,500,000,000	108,500,000,000	110,670,000,000	110,713,400,000	112,927,668,000
c. Special Adjustment and Autonomy Fund		386,589,868,000	395,800,000,000	400,000,000,000	402,000,000,000	402,000,000,000	405,000,000,000
d.	Financial Assistance from the Province or Government Other Areas	-	40,500,000,000	45,000,000,000	47,000,000,000	47,000,000,000	50,000,000,000
	Amount	1,800,944,422,000	1,759,105,454,000	1,810,911,917,000	1,874,698,591,000	1,923,834,952,000	2,006,394,911,000

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2016

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3.3.2.2 Expenditure Policy and Projections for 2016 – 2021

Regional spending is directed to support the achievement of the development vision and mission for the next five years.

In accordance with the development vision that has been set, spending regions can be used as an instrument for achieving the vision the. Shopping Management since process planning, implementation and accountability must be taken into account principles effectiveness, efficiency, transparency And accountability. Regional Expenditure Management Policy will directed at:

1) Sharpening regional spending on a priority scale directly touch the interests and needs of the community;

2) Increase the proportion of capital expenditure that can provide big impact in increasing economic growth and people empowerment;

3) Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of regional spending through preparation of price standards;

4) Increase accountability in the management of regional finances and goods in accordance with Government Accounting Standards;

5) Increasing people's purchasing power and controlling inflation regions through food security and availability policies food supply.

6) Improvement of basic services, education, health, facilities social, public facilities and adequate infrastructure as well develop a social security system.

7) The expenditure budget will be directed towards the empowerment sector MSMEs, trade and industry are supporting the pace economic growth supported by development infrastructure.

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The direction of regional financing management for 2016-2021 can be seen in table 3.17.

Table 3.17

Projections of Compulsory and Binding Expenditures and Expenditures for Sukoharjo Regency 2016 – 2021

No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
A Indirect Shopping		1,237,867,507,000	1,283,758,646,000	1,327,820,646,000	1,392,369,200,000	1,463,176,352,000	1,538,231,933,000
1	Employee Shopping	1,024,665,361,000	1,070,500,000,000	1,113,320,000,000	1,180,119,200,000	1,250,926,352,000	1,325,981,933,000
	Salaries for employees, KDH and DPRD	680,658,450,000	719,075,529,000	754,502,694,000	813,590,600,000	873,601,938,000	937,897,693,000
	Additional Income Employee	42,708,937,000	49,115,278,000	55,500,264,000	62,160,295,000	71,484,340,000	80,777,303,000
	Teacher professional allowance	287,860,263,000	287,860,263,000	287,860,263,000	287,860,263,000	287,860,263,000	287,860,263,000
	Additional Teacher Income PNSD	2,694,250,000	2,694,250,000	2,694,250,000	2,694,250,000	2,694,250,000	2,694,250,000
	Shop for other receipts KDH and DPRD	4,002,000,000	4,002,000,000	4,002,000,000	4,002,000,000	4,002,000,000	4,002,000,000
	Tax Collection Incentives and Retribution	6,741,461,000	7,752,680,000	8,760,529,000	9,811,792,000	11,283,561,000	12,750,424,000
2	Flower Shopping	2,780,000	-	-	-	-	-
3	Financial Aid Shopping To Province/Regency/ City and Village Government and Political Parties	211,202,146,000	210,758,646,000	211,750,646,000	210,000,000,000	210,000,000,000	210,000,000,000

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4 Unexpected Shopping		2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,750,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000
B Direct Shopping		161,976,159,000	172,495,783,000	179,153,374,000	179,916,591,000	178,186,795,000	178,186,795,000
1	Shopping for BLUD Employees	33,296,106,000	39,955,327,000	41,774,561,000	41,774,561,000	40,044,765,000	40,044,765,000
2	Shop for Consumables	13,304,298,000	13,703,427,000	14,203,667,000	14,282,577,000	14,282,577,000	14,282,577,000
3	Shopping for Office Services	43,974,824,000	45,294,069,000	46,947,518,000	47,208,338,000	47,208,338,000	47,208,338,000
4 Shop for vehicle maintenance		7,762,759,000	7,995,642,000	8,287,521,000	8,333,563,000	8,333,563,000	8,333,563,000
No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
5	Maintenance Shopping	24,817,888,000	25,562,425,000	26,495,575,000	26,642,773,000	26,642,773,000	26,642,773,000
6	Expenditure for Goods and Services BLUD 38,820,284,000		39,984,893,000	41,444,532,000	41,674,779,000	41,674,779,000	41,674,779,000
C	Financing Expenditures Area	10,738,277,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000
1	Equity capital	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000
2 Payment of principal debt		46,277,000	-	-	-	-	-
3	Third party returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A+B+C)	1,410,581,943,000	1,466,946,429,000	1,517,666,020,000	1,582,977,791,000	1,652,055,147,000	1,727,110,728,000

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2016

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3.3.2.2 Financing Policies and Projections for 2016 – 2021

Financing is revenue that needs to be repaid and/or expenditure that will be repaid either year the relevant budget and subsequent budget years in government budgeting is primarily intended to cover deficit or utilize a budget surplus, then the assumption is that used as a basis for preparing financing estimates are as follows following;

1) **Financing receipts, especially SILPA, will have a positive balance, which provides an indication of fiscal health and sustainability good regional fiscal**
2) **Financing expenditure is mainly capital participation economic, social and political benefits from investment or participation capital obtained.**

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Projections for regional financing management in Sukoharjo Regency for 2016-2021 can be seen in table 3.18.

Table 3.18

Sukoharjo Regency Financing Projections for 2016 – 2021

No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
1	Receipt of financing	122,665,349,000	261,345,192,000	262,100,729,000	256,512,609,000	248,183,400,000	249,679,022,000
1.1	Excess of Budget Calculation Previous Fiscal Year (SiLPA)	122,665,349,000	261,345,192,000	262,100,729,000	256,512,609,000	248,183,400,000	249,679,022,000
1.2	Disbursement of Reserve Funds						
1.3	Proceeds from Sales of Regional Wealth The Separated						
1.4	Regional Loan Receipts						
1.5	Receipt of gift revolving loans/funds						
1.6	Receipt of regional receivables						
1.7	Acceptance of third parties						
2	Financing Expenditures	10,738,277,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000
2.1	Establishment of Reserve Funds						
2.2	Capital participation (investment)	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000
2.3	Payment of principal debt	46,277,000	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Providing Regional Loans						
2.5	Third party returns						
	Net Financing	111,927,072,000	250,653,192,000	251,408,729,000	245,820,609,000	237,491,400,000	238,987,022,000

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2016

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3.3.2.3 Calculation of Funding Framework

To calculate the funding framework for the next five years, real financial capacity projections are carried out regions to fund regional development, as can be seen in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19

Projections of Real Capacity Regional Financial Capability to Fund Regional Development

Sukoharjo Regency 2016 – 2021

No	Description		Projection				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
1	Regional Income	1,800,944,422,000	1,759,105,454,000	1,810,911,917,000	1,874,698,591,000	1,923,834,952,000	2,006,394,911,000
2	Receipt of Financing	122,665,349,000	261,345,192,000	262,100,729,000	256,512,609,000	248,183,400,000	249,679,022,000
	Total Receipts	1,923,609,771,000	2,020,450,646,000	2,073,012,646,000	2,131,211,200,000	2,172,018,352,000	2,256,073,933,000
	Reduced:						
4	Shopping and financing expenses mandatory and binding (Priority I)	1,410,581,943,000	1,466,946,429,000	1,517,666,020,000	1,582,977,791,000	1,652,055,147,000	1,727,110,728,000
5	Real capacity financial capability	513,027,828,000	553,504,217,000	555,346,626,000	548,233,409,000	519,963,205,000	528,963,205,000

Source: DPPKAD Sukoharjo Regency 2016

Based on this table, a projection of the real capacity of regional financial capabilities will be obtained allocated to meet the needs of the Indirect Expenditure Budget and Direct Expenditure which have not yet been allocated allocated with projections as described in Table 3.20.

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Table 3.20

Projection of Real Capacity Use Regional Financial Capability of Sukoharjo Regency 2016 – 2021

No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
	Regional Financial Capacity	1,923,609,771,000	2,020,450,646,000	2,073,012,646,000	2,131,211,200,000	2,172,018,352,000	2,256,073,933,000
I	Priority I (Mandatory and Binding)	1,410,581,943,000	1,466,946,429,000	1,517,666,020,000	1,582,977,791,000	1,652,055,147,000	1,727,110,728,000
1.1 Indirect Shopping		1,237,867,507,000	1,283,758,646,000	1,327,820,646,000	1,392,369,200,000	1,463,176,352,000	1,538,231,933,000
1.2 Direct Shopping		161,976,159,000	172,495,783,000	179,153,374,000	179,916,591,000	178,186,795,000	178,186,795,000
1.3 Regional Financing Expenditures		10,738,277,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000
	Real capacity capabilities finance	513,027,828,000	553,504,217,000	555,346,626,000	548,233,409,000	519,963,205,000	528,963,205,000
2	Expenditure allocation plan priority II	463,911,601,000	503,504,217,000	505,346,626,000	497,833,409,000	469,563,205,000	478,563,205,000
2.1	Shop for activity programs sourced from DAK funds	98,002,320,000	99,962,366,000	100,591,848,000	102,535,652,000	104,479,455,000	104,479,455,000
2.2	Shop for activity programs sourced from grant funds	-					
2.3	Shop for activity programs sourced from aid funds Provincial Finance	-	40,500,000,000	45,000,000,000	47,000,000,000	47,000,000,000	50,000,000,000

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No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
2.4	Shopping for activity programs sourced from loan funds	-					
2.5	Payment of principal debt	46,277,000	-	-	-	-	-
2.6	Payment of debt interest	2,780,000	-	-	-	-	-
2.7	Priority program spending in order to achieve SPM and achievement of KDH's vision and mission	365,860,224,000	363,041,851,000	359,754,778,000	348,297,757,000	318,083,750,000	324,083,750,000
3	Expenditure allocation plan priority III	49,056,947,000	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	50,400,000,000	50,400,000,000	50,400,000,000
3.1	Grant Expenditures	20,865,145,000	20,500,000,000	21,500,000,000	21,250,000,000	21,250,000,000	21,250,000,000
3.2	Social Shopping	20,057,000,000	21,000,000,000	19,500,000,000	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
3.3	Profit Sharing Expenditures	8,134,802,000	8,500,000,000	9,000,000,000	9,150,000,000	9,150,000,000	9,150,000,000
4	Budget Surplus Real/Balanced						

In this way, the real regional financial capacity allocated to fulfill Priority Expenditures I, II and III is known as stated in Table 3.21.

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Table 3.21

Funding Framework for Priority I, II and III Allocations for Sukoharjo Regency 2016 – 2021

No	Description	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Year 2021	
		(Rp.)	(%)	(Rp.)	(%)	(Rp.)	(%)	(Rp.)	(%)	(Rp.)	(%)	(Rp.)	(%)
1	Priority I	1,410,581,943,000	73.33	1,466,946,429,000	72.60	1,517,666,020,000	73.21	1,582,977,791,000	74.28	1,652,055,147,000	76.06	1,727,110,728,000	76.55
2	Priority II	463,911,601,000	24.12	503,504,217,000	24.92	505,346,626,000	24.38	497,833,409,000	23.36	469,563,205,000	21.62	478,563,205,000	21.21
3	Priority III	49,056,947,000	2.55	50,000,000,000	2.47	50,000,000,000	2.41	50,400,000,000	2.36	50,400,000,000	2.32	50,400,000,000	2.23
		1,923,550,491,000	100.00	2,020,450,646,000	100.00	2,073,012,646,000	100.00	2,131,211,200,000	100.00	2,172,018,352,000	100.00	2,256,073,933,000	100.00

Determining the percentages each year is in order of priority (I, II, and III) does not indicate the order of magnitude of the percentages but more for the purposes of sequencing the fulfillment of funding needs. The percentage amount is determined according to the analysis general regarding the funding capacity of priority programs designed to support the priorities in question. Based on the evaluation or analysis of the implementation of regional development in the previous 5 (five) years, it was relatively good for a gradual increase in funding allocation. Thus, the funding framework for 5 (five) years can be shown in Table 3.22.

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Table 3.22

Sukoharjo Regency APBD Projections for 2016 – 2021

No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
A	Regional Income	1,800,944,422,000	1,759,105,454,000	1,810,911,917,000	1,874,698,591,000	1,923,834,952,000	2,006,394,911,000
1	Regional Original Income	264,729,757,000	291,348,030,000	320,944,660,000	357,061,334,000	396,154,295,000	446,999,986,000
a	Local tax	108,600,000,000	122,718,000,000	137,444,160,000	158,060,784,000	178,608,685,000	205,399,986,000
b	Regional levies	26,279,232,000	27,500,000,000	28,500,000,000	29,000,000,000	29,750,000,000	30,100,000,000
c	Results Wealth management separated area	8,973,000,000	9,960,030,000	10,000,000,000	10,500,000,000	10,750,000,000	11,000,000,000
d	Other 2 valid PAD	120,877,525,000	131,170,000,000	145,000,500,000	159,500,550,000	177,045,610,000	200,500,000,000
2	Balancing Funds	1,056,467,156,000	924,990,667,000	935,500,500,000	957,000,500,000	967,000,500,000	990,500,500,000
a	Tax Profit Sharing/Profit Sharing Not Tax	30,990,667,000	30,990,667,000	29,500,500,000	29,500,500,000	29,500,500,000	30,000,500,000
b	General Allocation Fund (DAU)	922,624,169,000	790,500,000,000	800,500,000,000	820,000,000,000	830,000,000,000	850,000,000,000
c	Special Allocation Fund (DAK)	102,852,320,000	103,500,000,000	105,500,000,000	107,500,000,000	107,500,000,000	110,500,000,000
3	Other Regional Income legitimate	479,747,509,000	542,766,757,000	554,466,757,000	560,636,757,000	560,680,157,000	568,894,425,000

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No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
B Regional Shopping		1,912,871,494,000 2,009,758,646,000 2,062,320,646,000 2,120,519,200,000 2,161,326,352,000 2,245,381,933,000					
1	Indirect Shopping	1,286,927,234,000 1,333,758,646,000 1,377,820,646,000 1,442,769,200,000 1,513,576,352,000 1,588,631,933,000					
a	Binding Shopping	1,237,867,507,000 1,283,758,646,000 1,327,820,646,000 1,392,369,200,000 1,463,176,352,000 1,538,231,933,000					
b	Priority II	2,780,000	-	-	-	-	-
c	Priority III	49,056,947,000	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	50,400,000,000	50,400,000,000	50,400,000,000
2	Direct Shopping	625,944,260,000 676,000,000,000 684,500,000,000 677,750,000,000 647,750,000,000 656,750,000,000					
a	Binding Shopping (Priority I)	161,976,159,000	172,495,783,000	179,153,374,000	179,916,591,000	178,186,795,000	178,186,795,000
b	Priority II	463,968,101,000	503,504,217,000	505,346,626,000	497,833,409,000	469,563,205,000	478,563,205,000
	Surplus/Deficit	(111,927,072,000) (250,653,192,000) (251,408,729,000) (245,820,609,000) (237,491,400,000) (238,987,022,000)					
C Regional Financing		111,927,072,000 250,653,192,000 251,408,729,000 245,820,609,000 237,491,400,000 238,987,022,000					
1 Acceptance		122,665,349,000	261,345,192,000	262,100,729,000	256,512,609,000	248,183,400,000	249,679,022,000
2 Expenditures		10,738,277,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000	10,692,000,000

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No	Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Year 2021
	Total APBD	1,923,609,771,000	2,020,450,646,000	2,073,012,646,000	2,131,211,200,000	2,172,018,352,000	2,256,073,933,000

3.3.2.4Regulatory Framework

Limited regional finances in supporting regional development mean that not all plans are planned programs/activities can be financed from the APBD funding framework. In order to support regional financial management and development funding, it is necessary to have a regulatory framework that will be implemented in the next five years, namely:

1) Improve coordination with the Central Government and Central Java Provincial Government to carry out funding for programs/activities from APBN funds, deconcentration funds and Central Java Province APBD;
2) Make adjustments to the Regional Regulation on the Principles of Regional Financial Management according to the new regulations and national policy;
3) Evaluate the Regional Regulation on Regional Taxes, the Regional Regulation on Regional Levies, the Regional Regulation on Urban and Rural Land and Building Taxes and the Regional Regulation on Fees for Acquisition of Land and Building Rights (BPHTB);
4) Improving regional asset management and optimizing the use of regional wealth through innovations regional asset management and collaboration with third parties/investments;
5) Increasing public and private participation through *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) programs for fund regional development programs and activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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6) Development financing policy through debt to the government, especially for priorities development that requires large funds, such as infrastructure and basic service facilities for the community;

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIC ISSUES

4.1. Development Problems

The Sukoharjo Regency Government has implemented it development in all aspects of community life with results which is quite encouraging. This can be seen increasingly improvement in various development indicators. Based on analysis general description of the condition of Central Java over the last five years, There are various aspects of development that have been experienced progress or success, but on the other hand there are also various problems and challenges that are still being faced and need to be addressed through a series of policies and programs in a planned, synergistic, and sustainable. Regional development problems that exist in Central Java is as follows:

1. Community and Inter-Regional Income Inequality

The Gini Index is an indicator to see inequality community income. Sukoharjo Regency Gini Index during In 2008 - 2013 it tended to get worse, namely 0.24 in 2008, to 0.34 in 2013. This index shows a shift in income inequality groups people from low inequality groups become moderate inequality.

Viewed from the perspective of real economic productivity, only There are three sub-districts that have economic productivity very high compared to other sub-districts. Third These sub-districts include Grogol District, District Sukoharjo, and Kartasura District. More than half (50%) The GRDP of Sukoharjo Regency from 2010 – 2015 was produced by economic activities centered in these three sub-districts.

This statistic remained relatively unchanged throughout the year which indicates that the economy of Sukoharjo Regency relatively concentrated in these three sub-districts. Subdistrict Grogol and Kartasura Districts are the sub-districts It is indicated that the economy of Sukoharjo Regency is relatively concentrated in this area's administrative location

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which is directly adjacent to the city of Surakarta. This matter shows that the development of Surakarta City in parts The West and South encourage economic activity in the region borders of Sukoharjo Regency significantly. This shows that the phenomenon of urbanization has already occurred a shift in the characteristics of rural areas to urban areas, especially in Grogol District and Kartasura District.

From the results of the Klaasen Typology classification analysis that is necessary getting attention are the sub-districts that are included in the categories of developing regions and underdeveloped regions. There's a pattern a very clear spatial distribution can be seen from the results of this analysis. Sub-districts that are categorized as developing areas are located side by side with the sub-districts that are included developed area category.

Meanwhile, the sub-districts that are included in the category of disadvantaged areas is far away or not adjacent directly to developed areas. This shows what happened concentration of economic activities in the surrounding area Just move forward according to the growth center theory. However, it shows that it has happened inequality in economic performance which is more concentrated in northern compared to southern part of Sukoharjo Regency.

2. Poverty

As part of efforts to improve welfare society as a whole, urban poverty remains is a problem faced in development. By The quantity of people living below the poverty line continues to decline, but not completely resolved. One thing to pay attention to is related to numbers Poverty is the potential for increasing population fall into the category of vulnerable to poor who are very vulnerable to being affected the impact of changes in economic policy.

Apart from causing economic problems, urban poverty also causes can have an impact on peace and order public order. Various social disorders and problems are often caused by the pressure of poverty as a triggering factor. If this condition is not treated seriously and systematically

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can cause disruption to public order.

Handling social problems is not enough to just leave it to you government alone, but requires the participation of all stakeholders, especially community leaders, religious leaders and community leaders at the local level.

3. Employment

Problems in employment include, among others with welfare in Sukoharjo Regency Wage Level The minimum does not fully meet the Living Needs standards Eligible (KHL), social security for workers is not yet optimal mainly on access to health services and home ownership habitable; and worker protection is not yet optimal.

The still high level of open unemployment is due to low levels of unemployment level of education/skills/expertise of prospective workers making it a challenge to work out how the unemployment rate can be reduced. One of them is by expanding employment and business opportunities.

The supply of skilled labor is an issue that needs to be addressed accordingly demands of global needs, so as to increase the selling value of labor. In this way, it is hoped that Sukoharjo Regency can provide skilled workers who are ready to compete in regional, national and international labor markets.

Increased competency, productivity and competitiveness of the workforce needs to be done as an effort to overcome unemployment in Sukoharjo.

Unemployment can be interpreted as non-absorption part of the workforce into employment opportunities created by achieving growth rates. Level unemployment over the past five year period experienced fluctuations that tend to decrease slightly are in years 2015 unemployment rate 4.4% of the total workforce. Still There is a sharp gap in the unemployment rate open between sub-districts, namely the 6 sub-districts that have the open unemployment rate is above the district average and Province. This condition will have an adverse impact on regional development, hence the target of unemployment open for the next 5 (five) year period, namely from year 2016-2021 must be able to be suppressed. Meanwhile, improvements

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The labor force is also influenced by the growth rate high population. This arises as a result of not working a good family planning program as a tool to control the rate of population growth which ultimately places a burden on providing employment opportunities for the community.

4. Education

The problem in educational development is not yet optimal availability, affordability, quality in implementation of education. Related to the availability aspect. This can be seen from indicators including APM SD/MI/SDLB 98.20 APM SMP/MTs/SMPLB reached 76.55.

The educational attainment index is a combination of Literacy Rate (AMH) and Average Years of Schooling (RLS). The development of the education sector needs to be prioritized accelerated completion of the 9 (nine) year Compulsory Education program through formal and non-formal education, as well as mandatory pioneering Studying 12 years. Challenges faced in the field of education is how to increase the high school APM/APK for Minimize the gap between middle and high school APM/APK. Improving the quality of Human Resources by growing self-awareness to continue to progress to the next level higher by providing ample opportunities for can access secondary education services accompanied by an education system adapted to regional conditions.

As a national education program, the development of vocational education needs attention special. This is related to the need for skilled labor to welcome the free market era.

Aspects of improving quality, relevance and competitiveness, become attention to improving the quality of vocational education, including the absorption of graduates in the world of work. Along with p This requires efforts to prioritize vocational schools with focus of learning on vocational education *(life skills) .* prioritize regional competence.

5. Health

General health development has shown encouraging results. However, it is still found several problems that need to be resolved and obtained

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attention of all stakeholders include: not yet optimal implementation of the health service system, still Due to maternal and child mortality rates, limited number and quality of health workers, as well as unequal distribution, services at hospitals and health centers also still need to be provided. improved quality, the morbidity rate is still high communicable and non-communicable diseases, low awareness society on environmental health.

Maintenance health is developed with encourage health promotion to increase participation society on environmental and individual health, optimizing the health service insurance system for citizens Jakarta, especially poor families, implementing ISO in facilities health, improving the referral system, optimizing emergencies emergencies, meeting human resource needs health, as well as improving the quality and quantity of infrastructure and health facility.

6. Population Growth and Movement

Population growth in Sukoharjo Regency experienced an average growth of 0.518%. The highest population growth occurred in Kartasura District (0.846%) and the highest low in Bulu District (0.027%). When viewed from population development, Kartasura District and District Grogol has population growth and development which is relatively high compared to population development in other villages. In the period 2010-2015 population growth in both sub-districts is relatively high, respectively 0.846% and 0.834%.

The population has increased significantly on the population of Grogol District in 2009-2014 with a population of 102,307 people to 107,555 people. This growth rate is huge compared to other sub-districts. This population increase shows the attractiveness of the location that is able to encourage residents to enter around this area, with Kartasura District and Grogol District is the service center and is bypassed the main route for land transportation, as well as a center for social activities other economies such as: education, trade, services, health

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and other activities. By paying attention to this as well population growth trend, then It is predicted that Kartasura District and Grogol District will continues to experience the highest population growth compared to other sub-districts in the coming years.

Trade center which includes shops, supermarkets, Traditional markets and service activities are concentrated in the city center namely in the capital of Sukoharjo Regency and in the District Kartasura. Almost all trade facilities are located in areas the region, resulting in population movement towards trade centers and other service facilities. The problem that arises from the concentration of trade and service facilities is that there is a burden on several capacities arterial and collector roads in the Kartasura District area directly adjacent to Surakarta City, Sukoharjo District and Grogol District which passes through the main road of Surakarta City with Wonogiri Regency. This also has an impact on Trends in regional development in Sukoharjo Regency following a road or linear pattern. Thus, it is necessary to develop alternative trading facilities outside the existing main roads (arterial and collector roads).

7. Housing and Settlements

Housing and settlements are one of them basic human needs whose provision is the responsibility the government answered. Fulfilling housing needs still faced with the problem of providing adequate housing and affordable for all levels of Sukoharjo Regency society. Meanwhile the need for housing continues to increase along with increase in population and new families. Calculation The shortage of housing needs *(backlog)* reached 36,766 houses in the last four years or around 3,000 home every year.

Other problems relate to environmental conditions and quality is a settlement that is less healthy and orderly. Although spacious Slum settlements tend to decrease and become 21,524 hectares in 2015, but the quality of the environment increases settlements need to continue to be carried out to prevent this from happening new slums. Apart from that, there are still many areas

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illegal slum settlements that occupy public land, for example along riverbanks, railway tracks, reservoirs and land blank.

8. Clean Water Management

Meeting clean water needs is a prerequisite key in realizing sustainable urban development. Along with the continued increase in population and activity cities, the need for clean water also continues to increase. The main problems in providing clean water include: i) still limited coverage of clean water services; ii) limited clean water sources other than groundwater; iii) limited clean water service network.

Provision of clean water originating from groundwater sources needs to be strictly controlled by observing principles environmental balance. No groundwater extraction controlled impact on land subsidence *(land subsidence).* Land subsidence is also caused by the presence of building loads *(settlement),* natural consolidation of soil layers and tectonic forces.

Even though the provision of clean water covers more than 76 percent of households, the quality of the water supply is poor clean still uses groundwater sources (wells) and coverage service from the piping system is still low. Water availability raw materials in a sustainable manner as a source of clean water key issues that need to be resolved to improve coverage of piped clean water services, because this is the source raw water still relies on river water processing and supply raw water from Mulur Reservoir.

9. Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution problems can have an impact on the sustainability of urban development so it needs to be resolved comprehensively. There are 3 (three) groups of problems environmental pollution, namely waste, waste water management and handling air pollution.

Waste management is faced with the problem of increasing municipal waste production, waste management systems which is not yet integrated, and limited provision of space

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final processing. An increase in municipal waste production is a logical consequence of the eventual increase in population increase consumption and increase urban activity. Municipal waste management is still carried out with the paradigm of "throwing away rubbish" and not "processing waste from the source." In other words, society has not been encouraged fully to carry out waste management with a system 3R *(reduce, reuse, recycle).*

Surface water quality management is still facing challenges continued increase in river water pollution due to dumping household domestic waste and solid waste. Scope Centralized wastewater management system services are inadequate and serve all areas of the city. Apart from that, waste management not yet widely used, especially in areas unplanned residential areas.

Groundwater pollution is caused primarily by use septic tanks that do not meet environmental standards.Currently In new residential areas, the use of septic tanks is planned It has been widely used as a reservoir for domestic waste, although there is still a need to raise awareness about the use of septic tanks that meets environmental standards. Material waste management Hazardous Toxic (B3) has not been widely applied on a city scale, but is still limited to heavy metal and industrial locations hospital waste processing.

Meanwhile, the main source of air pollution comes from motor vehicle emissions. Air pollution has an effect on a decline in the quality of population health which will ultimately affect regional productivity.

10. Investment Climate

Investment climate problems that occur in the Regency Sukoharjo, among other things, is less than optimal policy one-stop integrated service for investment implemented by the Sukoharjo Regency Government, authority One-stop integrated services are currently only limited receiving permit and non-permit document files will then be processed by the relevant PD. See the purpose of establishing the service

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integrated one stop is to reduce procedures and
speed up the licensing process time, then the conditions that occur
Currently it does not show an ideal process.

Furthermore, apart from licensing issues and investment certainty, improving the investment climate is also influenced by
condition and availability of infrastructure, peace conditions and
employment system. Infrastructure that needs to get
The concern is the roads, and the transportation system is still not there
maximum support for the business world. Problem
Another is synergizing between the government, the business world and
community to realize an improvement in the investment climate.

11. Cooperatives and MSMEs

Cooperatives as a cornerstone of the national economy must
able to act as the main support of the economic system
area. Thus cooperatives in Sukoharjo Regency must
able to make a significant contribution to production
regions, opens up employment opportunities, plays a strategic role in
economic activities in order to realize resilience
regional economy. The number of cooperatives in Sukoharjo that have
become legal entities is 825 units, consisting of 680 active cooperatives
and 145 inactive ones.
units. The development of UMKM-Cooperatives is faced with problems
internal and external, for internal problems, namely;
low quality of Human Resources, not yet developed
reliable information system in supporting marketing
MSME-Cooperative products, low capability of MSME-Cooperatives
in utilizing Information Technology.

External problems include those faced by MSMEs-Cooperatives
is that the empowerment of cooperation between agencies has not been optimal
government and the business world as well as business partnerships between MSMEs
Cooperatives with BUMN/BUMD and large companies, synergy patterns
empowerment of MSMEs-Cooperatives which is not yet optimal.

The role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and
Cooperatives are still necessary to increase economic growth
grown. This is due to the lack of effective function and role of Micro, Small
and Medium Enterprises
in development and the vulnerability of MSMEs to change
fuel prices. Consumption credit is still high in comparison

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investment credit also hinders the contribution of MSMEs to economic growth so that it is less supportive real sector activity. Apart from that, the development of MSMEs is needed and cooperatives that are able to develop agro-industry and tourism businesses to support purchasing power and food security.

12. Food Security

Food is the most essential basic need for humans man. Meeting food needs is something that is important absolutely must be fulfilled for the survival of society well maintained. Food security issues are necessary received attention, among others: continuity of nutritional fulfillment community, community accessibility to food, food consumption patterns, improving food quality and safety, strengthening routes food distribution, and the reliability of food and nutrition institutions.

In order to increase food security, efforts are needed to improve coordination between stakeholders especially institutions that deal with food and nutrition issues.

Efforts to increase food availability need to be made especially in relation to the distribution of basic necessities commodities. Apart from that, tight market competition between domestic products and imported products is thought to give rise to competition unhealthy business in the market. Another problem is synergize between government, business and society to achieve food security in Sukoharjo Regency sustainable.

13. Bureaucratic Reform

Basic problems faced in implementing The acceleration of bureaucratic reform is not yet optimal implementation of regional government in support realization of bureaucratic reform. Structuring the institutional structure carried out partially because it is still waiting for regulations organize regional apparatus organizations. Another thing that needs more improved, namely related to the development of ethos and work culture.

Other aspects that have not been well developed are the ineffectiveness of HR management in improving professionalism of the apparatus, transparency and accountability of performance apparatus, there is still inefficiency in regional financial management,

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the internal monitoring system and services are still weak public who have not fully accommodated their interests and dynamics of society.

14. Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

Gender mainstreaming is still not optimal and programs There are still no programs related to fulfilling children's rights running well, as well as public awareness of Gender equality is still not optimal. Partiality towards increasing the role of women in all development sectors necessary. The success of empowerment development women are reflected in the Gender Empowerment Index and Gender Development Index. The gender empowerment index includes women's membership in parliament (10%), women in the labor force and wages of non-agricultural workers, while the gender development index includes Expectation Rate Life (AHH) of men and women, Average Years of Schooling (RLS) for men and women, Literacy Rate (AMH) for men and women and labor force percentage. Effort Gender mainstreaming still needs to be improved, including through increasing understanding of gender mainstreaming to all levels of society, increasing commitment government, as well as increasing gender mainstreaming to all programs and activities.

Children are a trust and are a resource development, as well as the potential for wealth and welfare of the nation in the future, which we must protect, build and fulfill our rights their rights, so that they can grow and develop into children who are intelligent, cheerful, innovative and creative, dignified and noble character. The success of the child protection program is visible from the fulfillment of all children's rights (31 children's rights). Four rights The basic things that must be fulfilled by children are the right to life, the right to grow and develop, the right to gain protection from all wrongdoing and the right to participate according to their level of intelligence and age self-development, in accordance with the values of decency and propriety.

15.Politics

Political development is part of the movement

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development aimed at realizing society
democracy so that political order can be realized.
The problem in political development is that it is still necessary
increasing public awareness of democracy, and the role of political
parties in implementing it is still not optimal
political education for the community, especially first-time voters.

This is reflected in the use of voting rights in elections
Regent and Deputy Regent in 2015 which only reached 63.95%
or 428,429 voters from the Permanent Voter List (DPT).
669,993 voters. Apart from that, the active involvement of the community in
decision making related to the public interest and
It is felt that determining strategic development directions is still not
optimal.

16.Transportation

The transportation conditions in Sukoharjo Regency show this
significant problems in land use locations
certain. Among them are on the Jalan Raya Solo-
Wonogiri experienced several delays and even traffic jams
traffic caused by problems
travel generation and attraction, as well as resulting traffic obstacles
vehicle user behavior, roadside parking, and activities
spilled markets, as well as people crossing.

Several traffic disruption problems often occur
at several locations:

- The Solo-Wonogiri corridor shows maximum number conditions
  is 1,946.60 pcu/hour, while the traffic figures
  minimum of 1,329.30 pcu/hour.
- The Solo Baru-Sukoharjo corridor shows the condition of the numbers
  the maximum is 2821.40 pcu/hour, while the last figure
  Minimum traffic is 1,283.20 pcu/hour.
- The Surakarta-Solo Baru Corridor shows the condition of the numbers
  the maximum is 1,453.00 pcu/hour, while the last figure
  Minimum traffic is 775.30 pcu/hour.
- The Weru-Sukoharjo corridor shows maximum number conditions
  is 972.50 pcu/hour, while the minimum traffic figure is 578.60 pcu/
  hour.
- Telukan-Cuplikan Corridor shows the condition of the numbers

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the maximum is 1,404.70 pcu/hour, while the last figure Minimum traffic is 561.60 pcu/hour.

- **The Cuplik-Sukoharjo corridor shows that the maximum number is 856.10 pcu/hour, while the minimum traffic rate is 508.10 pcu/hour.**

- **The Baki-Klaten corridor shows maximum number conditions is 1,882.70 pcu/hour, while the traffic figures minimum of 1,189.10 pcu/hour.**
- **The Solo-Jogja corridor shows maximum number conditions is 2,597.50 pcu/hour, while the traffic figures minimum of 2006.10 pcu/hour.**
- **The Gatak-Klaten Corridor shows maximum number conditions is 2,597.50 pcu/hour, while the traffic figures minimum of 2006.10 pcu/hour.**

Efforts to overcome this problem are:

The construction of the ring road is expected to guarantee economic development, smooth traffic of goods, services and people, as well as being orderly and safe. To support this development "Standard Operating Procedures" need to be prepared and ring road operations.

17. Disaster Vulnerability

Based on the disaster risk index analysis carried out National Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Java Province In 2013, Sukoharjo Regency was one of them one district/city that has a high risk of disaster (thirteenth out of thirty-five districts and cities) (Bappenas, 2014). If we look at the existing disaster data, Sukoharjo Regency has several disaster threats, including floods, for example floods in Grogol and Mojolaban District end of April 2015); landslides for example in Nguter District in February 2015; hurricanes for example in Baki District, Kartasura District and Bendosari District February 2015. Apart from these three main threats, there is also the threat of drought and fire forest/land, as well as earthquakes.

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4.2. Strategic Environment

**To realize quality development planning,
synergistic, and sustainable, and paying attention to the dynamics
developing, strategic environmental conditions need to receive attention as a
consideration to sharpen policy direction
future development.**

1. Internal

a. Strength *(Strength)*

1) Geographical Location

**Sukoharjo Regency has a strategic position,
namely located at the intersection of Semarang,
Yogyakarta, Solo and is included in the strategic area
SUBOSUKA WONOSRATEN (Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo,
Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen and Klaten) who can
supporting development development, in particular
potential fields in Sukoharjo Regency.**

**Regional development potential in Sukoharjo Regency
considering its position close to the two central poles
growth, namely DI Yogyakarta and Solo and are areas that are
accessed by transportation from Surabaya
will head west like Yogyakarta does
Sukoharjo Regency will continue to improve routes
transportation.**

**Apart from that, there is Solo Baru which is an expansion
The urban area of Solo City creates economic potential in
the trade and services sector is increasingly intense, so it is
appropriate that Grogol District, which in Regional Regulation no.
14 of 2011 determined the status of the urban system to be PKLp
has the potential to increase to PKW in the RTRW evaluation
latest.**

2) Investment

**In Sukoharjo Regency until the end of June
In 2015 there were 8 companies with Plantation status
Foreign Capital (PMA) with an investment value of US $**

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163,065,735 and has absorbed as many workers
21,299 people and 14 companies with investment status
Domestic (PMDN) with an investment value of IDR 524,445,000,000,-
and has absorbed a workforce of
18,803 people

Like other Regency/City Governments,
The Sukoharjo Regency Government in 2009 also had
provide investment opportunities to prospective investors.
Investment opportunities offered by the Government
Sukoharjo Regency is:

Nguter Industrial Zone, which is in the region
Nguter District to the south of Sukoharjo city.
The area is a land area of 354 ha
intended for industrial activities, both large industry and
medium whose activities are prioritized in the form of solid activities
works / able to absorb a large workforce. Industry
expected such as the Shoe and Sports Equipment Industry
Sports Body Industry, , Wood Processing Industry, Industry
Plastic , Textile and Garment Industry, Paper Industry and
Cardboard. It is hoped that by providing an Industrial Area
This will be able to absorb a workforce of around 50,000
person. The facilities available are roads
paved to the location of the area.

Industrial development in Sukoharjo Regency
experienced an increase, for the business unit aspect, it can be seen
that there was an increase of 0.4% from 16,785 units in
in 2011 to 16,852 units in 2012. Next
from the labor aspect, there was an increase of 1.4%
142,773 people in 2012 to 144,702 people in
2012. For the investment value aspect, in 2011
reached IDR 2,113,420.48 and in 2012 it reached
IDR 2,159,773.00 with an increase of 2.2%. For value
production in 2011 amounted to IDR 7,255,808.00 and in
in 2012 it increased to IDR 7,518,364.66 with
change of 3.6%.

The industrial sector in Sukoharjo Regency holds

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a very important role and a top priority in economic development. Industrial sector contribution on GRDP and the number of workers in Sukoharjo Regency is quite large, namely 30% and 83% respectively. The industrial sector ranks first in terms of contribution on GRDP in Sukoharjo Regency.

b. Weakness _

1) Inequality

Viewed from the perspective of real economic productivity, There are only three sub-districts that have productivity The economy is very high compared to the sub-district other. The three sub-districts include Grogol District, Sukoharjo District, and Kartasura District.
More than half (50%) of Sukoharjo Regency's GRDP 2009 – 2013 was generated by economic activities centered in these three sub-districts.

From the results of the Klaasen Typology classification analysis that need attention are the sub-districts fall into the categories of developing and regional areas left behind. There is a spatial distribution pattern that is very clearly depicted from the results of this analysis categorized as a developing area adjacent to the sub-districts included developed area category. Meanwhile, the sub-districts are fall into the category of underdeveloped areas located far away or not directly adjacent to developed areas. This shows that there is a concentration of economic activities only around developed areas, as is the theory growth center. However, it is shows that there has been a performance gap an economy that is more concentrated in the North compared to the South of Sukoharjo Regency.

2) Land Function Transfer

Land changes, especially rice fields though the area is not too big. This can be seen from

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changing rice fields into non-rice fields, where from 2003 the rice fields amounted to 21,184 Ha reduced by 63 hectares to 21,121 Ha in 2008. This area was again reduced to 20,858 in 2013. Conversion of rice fields into non-rice fields in the period from 2008 to 2013 was quite large, namely reaching 263 hectares or around 52 hectares every year. Rate change in land use from private land to non-swah land This rice field shows a process of changing conditions region, both in the form of physical and social changes community economy. Reducing the area of rice fields shows the existence of urban development with an increasing amount of non-built land becoming land awakened. Viewed from a socio-economic perspective, it is decreasing Agricultural land shows structural changes population activities from agriculture to non-agriculture. One of the characteristics of urban development is reduction in agricultural land. Reduced intensity Agricultural activities show a change in the structure of the population's livelihood from the agricultural sector to the non-agricultural se agriculture.

Development of non-rice fields, meanwhile for non-rice fields increased from 2003 in area 25,482 Ha while in 2008 it was 25,545 Ha. Land This non-rice field increased again in 2013, namely reaching 25,808 hectares. Development of non-rice fields is an indicator of the increasing development of the Sukoharjo Regency area towards urban areas. This cannot be done separated from the increasing development of industrial areas and trade-services in several locations.

2. External

a. *Opportunities*

1. Increasingly integrated markets both regionally and internationally international institutions, such as the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), ASEAN China Free Trade Area (ACFTA), is an opportunity to improve the national and regional economy.

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Opportunities for market access for Sukoharjo products will be more and more open.

2. **Support for regional autonomy policies from the center is good policy support and funding.**
3. **Development of information and communication technology very supportive of the development of the bureaucratic system more efficient and accountable.**
4. **Opportunities for collaboration with various parties at both levels Regionally and internationally, it is very wide open for investing in Sukoharjo Regency.**

4.2.2.2. Threats _

1. **The invasion of imported products is becoming more intense as the free market becomes more open threaten the existence of local products.**
2. **Increased competition between products and labor regions and between countries that will threaten employment opportunities for the people of Sukoharjo Regency.**
3. **The global economic condition is not yet stable so it will disrupt the investment process that will be carried out in Sukoharjo Regency.**
4. **Increasing demands on product quality for the market exports that are linked to environmental issues will making it increasingly difficult to export products from the Regency Sukoharjo.**
5. **Climate change will have a big impact on agricultural production and productivity that will threaten food availability in Sukoharjo Regency.**

4.3. Strategic Issues Study

Starting from various development problems faced, challenges and development potential can developed, strategic issues are formulated regional development of Sukoharjo Regency. As for the issues These strategies are as follows:

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1. Poverty levels, unemployment and growth resident.

Number of poor people nationally by month March 2015 reached 28.59 million people (11.22%), an increase of 860,000 people compared to September 2014 which amounting to 27.73 million people (10.96%). Severity index and the depth index also increases. Severity index poverty in March 2015 was 0.535 increased compared to March 2014 which was at the level of 0.435, March 2013 (0.432), March 2012 (0.473). Poverty depth index in March 2015 was 1,971, an increase compared to March 2014 (1,753), March 2013 (1,745) and March 2012 (1,880).

High rates of poverty and unemployment is a serious problem faced by the government central, provincial and district/city. Poverty issue Until now it still remains an unresolved issue until it's finished. Poverty is a development problem which is multidimensional and very important to be handled through the involvement or support of all stakeholders. Considering the population there are still quite a lot of poor people and the decline is progressing tends to be slow, then countermeasures poverty needs to be further encouraged through upgrades fulfillment of basic needs society especially food, education, health, drinking water, sanitation and housing.

The issue of unemployment is an important issue because it is an issue unemployment is related to poverty.Effort handling unemployment is carried out in an integrated manner with the development of food sovereignty, sovereignty energy, poverty alleviation and development infrastructure, thereby opening up employment opportunities ultimately the productive aspects is expected to be able to guarantee the sustainability of the labor market.

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On the other hand, the workforce is also increasing influenced by high population growth rates. This arises from the failure of the family planning program to function properly as a means of controlling the rate of population growth, which ultimately places a burden on providing employment opportunities for the community.

4.3.2. Food security

The issue of food security is a very strategic issue important considering that Indonesia is an agricultural country has enormous food potential. Development National food security in RPJPN 2005 – 2025, Government relies on food independence which is defined as the ability of a nation to provide security for its entire population obtain sufficient food, of adequate quality, safe and halal which is based on optimizing utilization and based on diversity of local resources.

Food security issues include food production, availability, affordability both physical and economic, food security, food security based on local potential and controlling food prices. It is not enough for the concept of food security to be linked to the issue of food sovereignty.
Food sovereignty is the right of the people as part of the Republic of Indonesia, to determine their own production policies and strategies, distribution and consumption of healthy and appropriate food **local resources and culture, while still paying attention environmentally friendly methods, fair, and sustainable, by providing protection and support, especially for the majority of small-producing farmers and fishermen food, small traders and poor people who are food insecure.**

4.3.3. Energy Security

Increasingly limited fossil energy and energy scarcity especially electrical energy in several regions in Indonesia.Issu energy security become one of the key policies government, to find new breakthroughs in procurement energy, which is supported by the development of appropriate technology so that gradually dependence on

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Fossil energy, especially in Central Java, can be reduced and shifting the paradigm of utilizing non-renewable energy to utilization of new renewable energy.

4.3.4. Increasing competitiveness

Along with the implementation of free market society ASEAN (MEA) economy then the issue of increasing competitiveness becomes a very strategic issue to pay attention to. Related issues with increasing power is the issue of strengthening the innovation system regional (SIDA), MSME cooperative institutions and FEDEP through improving the quality of human resources and the quality and quantity of production, foster father partnership, development of MSME clusters, increasing the accessibility of MSMEs to banking institutions, developing partnership networks. Increased competitiveness too needs to be linked to increasing agricultural productivity, animal husbandry, fisheries and processing of agricultural products based on appropriate technology. Comfortable, safe and friendly investment policy markets based on regional finance and investment policies is also an issue that needs to be considered in increasing power competitive.

4.3.5. Infrastructure development

Infrastructure is a requirement for increased investment and economic growth of a region. Apart from that, infrastructure is also closely related to regional and national connectivity supports strengthening the position of Sukoharjo Regency. Infrastructure is not limited to physical infrastructure but also integrated with non-physical infrastructure and technology information, so that in the future participation, transparency and accuracy of benefits will be better. High speed growth and rapid socio-economic activities and still The existence of disparities between regions requires development infrastructure in an integrated, integral and cross-sector manner synergistic with the spatial plan.

Development of information technology infrastructure as well becomes an important thing in supporting the realization of an independent village, because through capable information technology

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reaching down to the village level, then communication between
The government and society are expected to be more open and intensive.

4.3.6. Good Government Demands

The demand for an accountable, transparent and clean government is still a national issue
surfaced. Regional development planning is implemented
within the framework of integrated national development planning
and regional Therefore the initial stage of planning
Regional development begins by conducting an analysis of
strategic environment, both on a national and regional scale.

a) The realization of security, peace and order
public

The challenge for the Sukoharjo Regency government is
establish coordination across related sectors, namely Kesbanglinmas,
Police Station, and public complaints causing disturbances
and order as an effort to anticipate disturbances
order; and collaborate with the community to
institutionalize a sense of security and order
community, so that they can anticipate the emergence of security and
public order disturbances. This is because Sukoharjo Regency is
considered a "nest" for terrorists and
because the spread of extreme ideology knows no boundaries
administrative, so you need to be aware of their presence
entities that have the potential to cause public unrest.

b) Realization of regional government administration
supported by Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Implementation of governance based on information technology
that always adopts existing developments,
in order to provide satisfactory service to
public. Public services that require applications
Information technology is needed for administrative services
population, employment administration services,
publication and information on service profiles and characteristics
area. Conditions the use of information technology faces
obstacles in terms of lack of hardware, lack of operational personnel.
So the challenge faced by the government

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Sukoharjo is how it is able to provide devices information technology, and optimizing its use for improve service quality, namely in terms of speed service, completeness and ease of access to information by information users, and cost efficiency. Optimization The use of information technology depends on availability human resources that operate and socialize its benefits to all *stakeholders* related to it service requirements provided. Challenge for Sukoharjo Regency government related to technology information is the addition of necessary hardware, user human resource training, outreach to community and *stakeholders* related to the service system provided by the government based on information technology.

c) Realizing community participation in life democratic politics

Embedding high public awareness of both the importance of their role in determining the future direction of development and awareness to create a conducive situation in order to support implementation democratic political life. Challenges faced government how to substantively provide space community participation in the planning process and implementation of policies taken by the government. Drafting regulations that provide an umbrella for community involvement in democratic mechanisms for implementing governance governance in Sukoharjo Regency is a challenge that the Sukoharjo Regency government needs to pay attention to.

d) Realization of information and communication services optimal local government

The government and society need a mechanism proper communication; right method, right time, and right content or precise message information. This is what becomes a challenge for the Sukoharjo Regency government, namely how to facilitate mechanisms and means to create a healthy communication culture between the community and the government.

The challenge for the government is providing adequate communication media

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varies according to the characteristics of existing community groups. Communication and information media that need to be optimized as a two-way information vehicle between government and society including via the web/internet, newspapers, radio, local TV, notice boards, structured information through institutions and community organizations, and possible citizen forums will develop in the future.

The expected results are not only government officials but the community also finds it easy to do so obtain information completely and quickly about their need for local government services by optimizing the increasing role of mass media and the quality is increasing.

e) Building a modern regional library

Along with society's demands to obtain information quickly and completely, is a challenge for local governments to be able to realize it a representative library, both physically deep in the form of building construction and addition of library materials, as well as support for equipment and infrastructure modern multimedia by utilizing the network communication that has been established.

f) Increasing legal awareness and human rights protection

Providing protection of human rights and basic rights society is a challenge faced by the government related to efforts to build a just and legal system reliable for all groups of society.

To increase legal awareness is necessary legal structuring, strengthening the implementation of law and culture law which is ultimately aimed at protecting human rights human rights (HAM). Practical challenges that need to be answered government is to increase legal awareness and enforcing discipline of government officials through implementation upholding regulations and legislation the principles of justice and truth by preparing regional regulations and regional legal instruments, which in turn will

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has an impact on the realization of law enforcement and human rights human beings, as well as creating a professional legal apparatus.

4.3.7. Decreased Environmental Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the frequency and intensity of natural disasters

Decrease in environmental quality and greenhouse emissions due to forest destruction, environmental pollution, activities industry. In addition to increasing intensity and frequency Natural disasters require more handling intensive. Threat of increasing environmental degradation can occur due to errors in formulation understanding regional autonomy by carrying out development who claim to increase Regional Original Income (PAD), especially not following development principles sustainable. The existence of policies oriented towards economic development without paying attention to environmental aspects, use of space that is not in accordance with its intended purpose, as well violation of space utilization in upstream, middle, and downstream will cause a decrease in quality environment which will ultimately reduce the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. Other threats What makes environmental damage worse is activity development that can damage rivers, groundwater, encroachment and forest burning. Change of land use cause damage to the habitat of flora and fauna so that it can threatens the sustainability of biodiversity resources.

The challenge faced is maintaining balance the environment of hills, plains and forest areas becomes one ecological unit that can be managed optimally for the sake of public welfare. These topographic conditions have potential to the problem of landslide hazards. This is necessary anticipated early and management mechanisms established appropriately. The growth of critical land must be pursued minimum possible.

Environmental management opportunities to realize environmentally friendly sustainable development in the planning stage can begin with efforts to

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preparing a Strategic Environmental Study (KLHS). Study Strategic Environment (KLHS) is a study environment which is more focused on studies of a more strategic nature, namely at the policy, plan and program level.
The implementation of KLHS will be directed at empowering plans strategic development (RPJP, RPJM, RTRW, etc so on) which emphasizes the process of cooperation and participation from all *related components/ stakeholders* tripartite (government, society and business). With The implementation of KLHS is also the basis for this evaluate environmental impacts and guarantee continuous integration in the principles of synergistic decision making process

development Planning. The potential of the district Sukoharjo is a natural resource, culture, tradition quite large local customs/wisdom. If the potential these are put to good use through implementation consistent principles of sustainable development, it will be an opportunity to develop an economy in Sukoharjo Regency that is environmentally friendly.

4.3.8. Development of strategic areas through inter-collaboration region

With the limitations of their respective natural resources regions, then synergistic cooperation in managing regional potential needs to be improved, for example by economic development region. Therefore, the development of strategic areas such as SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN (Surakarta, Kartasura, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen and Klaten), is a strategic issue that needs to be paid attention to increase economic growth in the region.

4.3.9. Transfer of Agricultural Land Functions

Consistency in enforcing RTRW regulations is a must joint commitment to control land conversion, besides the need to utilize unproductive land into rice fields and plantations through

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development of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Still low compliance by development actors with the planning plan space results in conflicts over the use of protected functions and cultivation in accordance with RTRW.

4.3.6. Optimizing Tourism Development

The tourism potential is not that big in the district Sukoharjo is in the form of natural tourist attractions, artificial tourism and tourist attractions cultural and culinary tourism has not been developed properly maximum to be able to attract tourists and increase potential for regional economic development.

Linkage of national strategic issues with the District Sukoharjo can be seen in the following picture:

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Figure 4.1

Interrelationship of National Strategic Issues in the 2014-2019 RPJMN with Sukoharjo Regency Issues in the Regency RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021

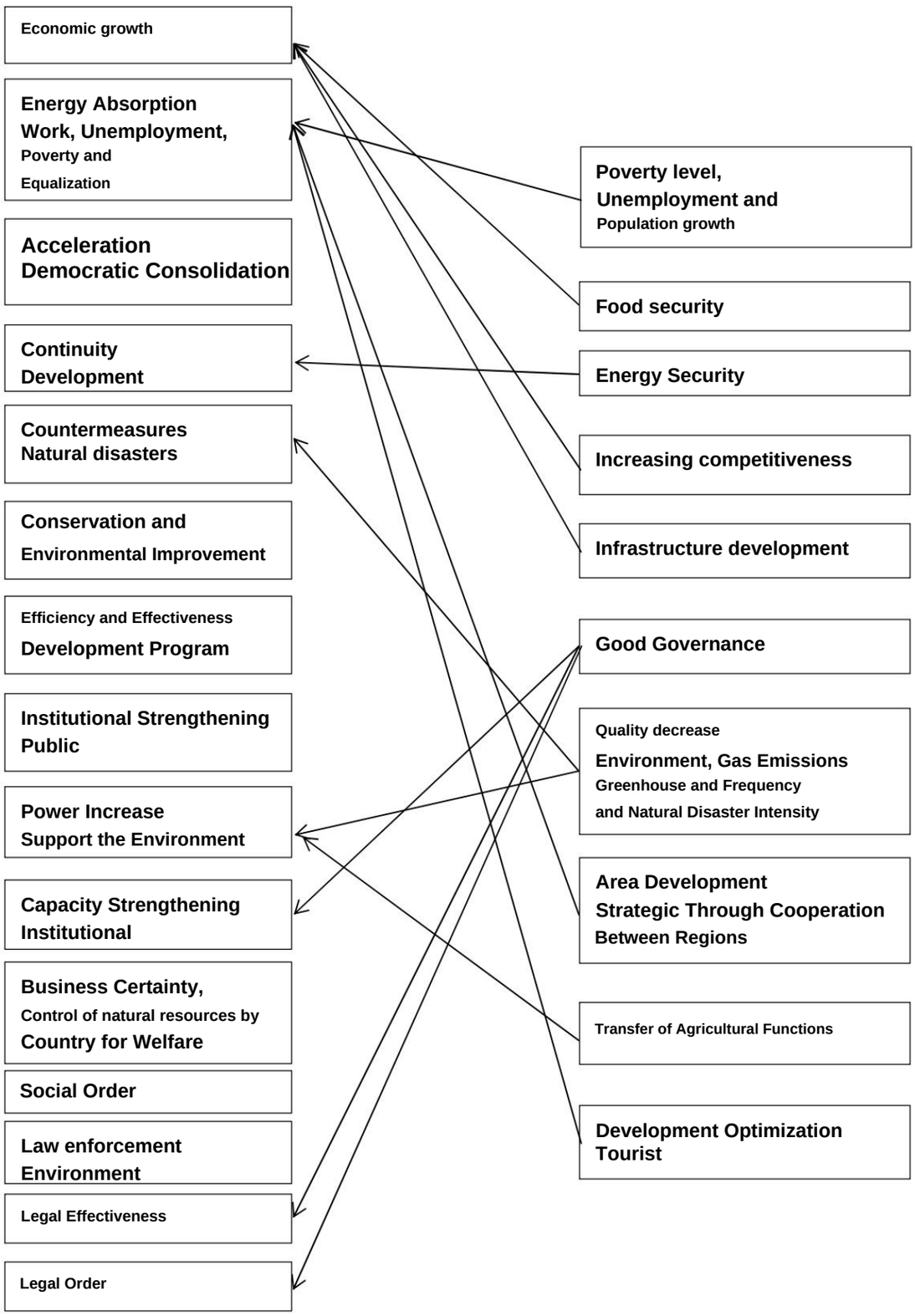

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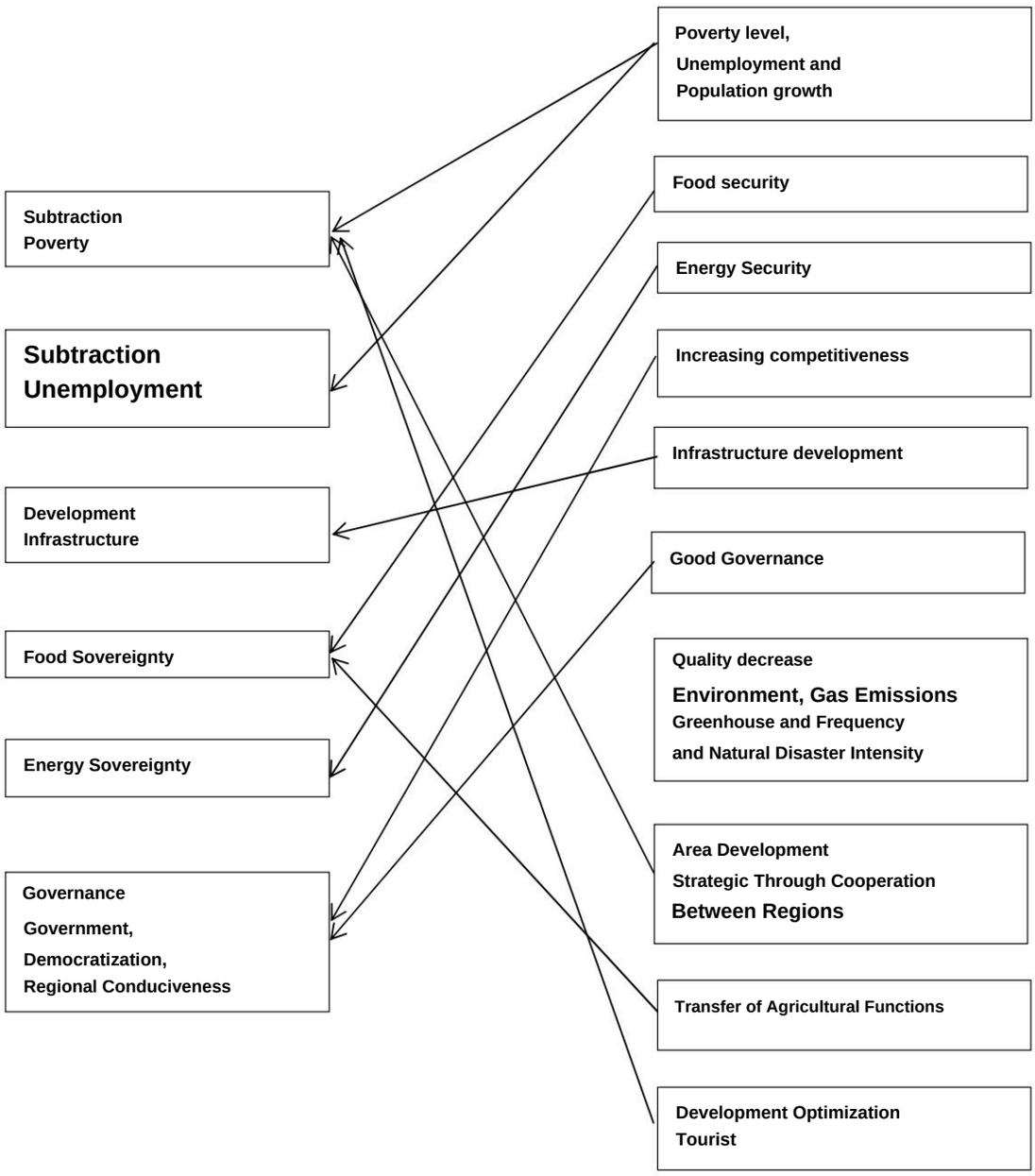
Figure 4.2

Interrelationship of Central Java Province Strategic Issues in the RPJMD

Central Java Province 2013-2018 with Regency Issues

Sukoharjo in the 2016-2021 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD



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CHAPTER V

VISION AND MISSION , GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Based on the rules that serve as a reference in preparing guided Development Planning documents in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning Systems National Development **Planning and Government Regulations Number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of Development** Plan Implementation **Regional, then what is meant by Vision is a general formulation desired planning in the next 5 (five) years in the leadership of the elected Regent and Deputy Regent of Sukoharjo for the 2016-2021 period. A real picture of the vision and mission expressed in goals and objectives referring to policy direction RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency 2005-2025.**

In accordance with the vision of the elected Regent and Deputy Regent, then Medium-term regional development vision for Sukoharjo Regency **2016-2021 is formulated as follows:**

5.1. VISION

"CONTINUING TO BUILD A MORE PROSPEROUS, ADVANCED SUKOHARJO, AND WITH Dignity, SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONAL"

It is hoped that the Sukoharjo Regency Development Vision will realizing the wishes and mandate of the people of Sukoharjo Regency. Sukoharjo Regency Development Vision success must be measurable within a 5 time period (five) years into the future, the meaning contained in the Vision explained as follows:

PROSPEROUS:
Containing meaning in the next five years will happen the increasing welfare of society, which indicated by an increase in the per capita income of the population which also has an impact on reducing poverty rates, as well

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increasing the affordability of community services in fulfilling basic needs

PROCEED :

Contains the meaning of the condition of regional development that is based on shared desire to realize an economic and social future and a better physical environment, supported by human resources superior, professional, highly civilized, competitive, noble character and forward-looking;

Dignity:

Contains the meaning of the living conditions of the nation and society a state that is based on noble moral and cultural values, prioritizing ethics, morals and religious norms public;

PROFESSIONAL:

Contains the meaning of good governance (Participatory, Accountable, Transparent and Efficient) and clean (free Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism).

5.2. MISSION

To realize the Vision of Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021

These are then described in 5 (five) missions which serve as guidelines for the development of Sukoharjo Regency:

1. Strengthen clean, effective and good governance Transparent.

- **ÿRealizing quality government administration.**
- **ÿIncreasing Public Participation in the Collection Process Public policy.**

2. Improving the Quality of Human and Community Life.

- **ÿImproving the quality of public services;**
- **ÿReduce inequality between economic groups in society;**
- **ÿRealizing the fulfillment of basic public services.**

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3. Strengthen Independence Regional Economy with Mobilizing Regional Leading Sectors

- **ÿAchieving Food Security**
- **ÿRealizing the Conservation of Natural Resources and the Environment and Disaster Management;**
- **ÿRealizing Investment Climate Strengthening;**
- **ÿRealizing Accelerated Economic Growth.**

4. Improve the Quality of Life Religious and Community.

- ÿ **Realizing the facilitation of Harmony in Religious Life**
- ÿ **Realizing the preservation of regional arts and culture as identity local.**

5. Creating peaceful, safe and social conditions Dynamic

- **ÿCreating a conducive environment for community participation in implementing development.**

5.3 Relationship between the Regent's 2016–2021 Vision and Mission with Documents Other Planning

The explanation of the Sukoharjo Regent's vision and mission above is the basis formulation of targets for regional development outcomes realized in the 2016-2021 period. Translation of the mission into objectives and Regional strategic targets are designed to support achievement main targets of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJPD for 2005-2025, priorities for the 2015-2019 RPJMN, and the 2013-2018 Central Java Province RPJMD. The interrelationship of these supports is explained via the following chart:

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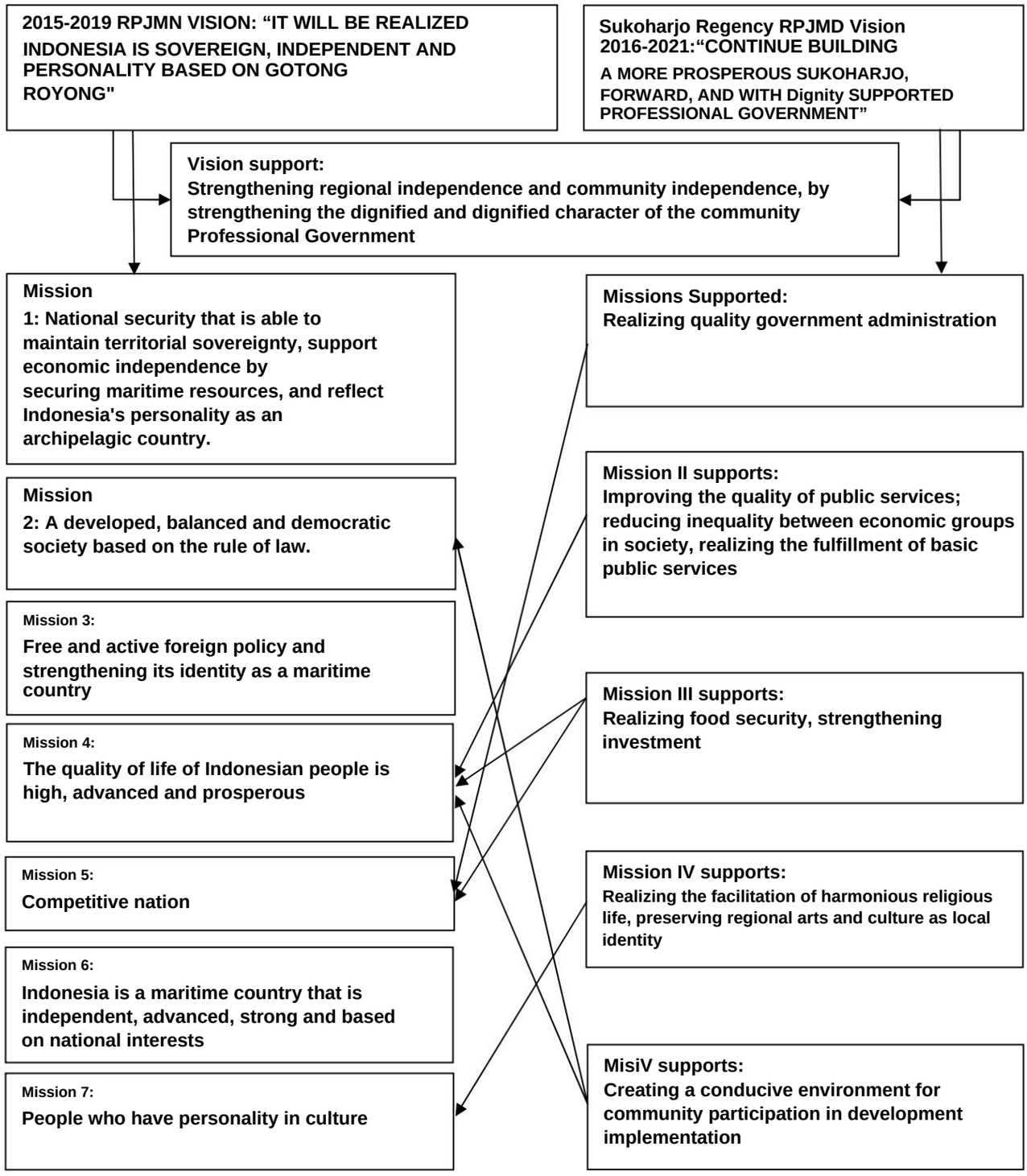

Figure 5.1

Schematic of the relationship between the 2015–2019 RPJMN Vision and Mission and the RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016–2021

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Synchronize the national priority agenda into the elaboration of the vision and mission

Sukoharjo Regency was developed from a comparison framework as following:

Table 5.1

Synchronization of 2014–2019 RPJMN with Regency RPJMD

Sukoharjo 2016–2021

9 RPJMN Priority Agenda	Elaboration in the RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021
Agenda 1: **Will bring back the state to protect the entire nation and provide a sense of security to all citizens.**	**Translated in regional targets derived from mission The Vthrough strategic steps to create a conducive environment for community participation in the implementation of development .**
Agenda 2: **It will ensure that the government is not absent by building clean, effective, democratic and trustworthy governance.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from Mission I through strategic steps to create quality government**
Agenda 3: **Will develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Strategic Mission II to throughstep reduce inequality between economic groups in society 2. Mission III through strategic steps to strengthen investment and realize accelerated economic growth. .**
Agenda 4: **Will reject weak countries by reforming a law enforcement system that is free of corruption, dignified and trustworthy.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Mission I throughstep strategic to realize quality government administration and increase public participation in the process of making public policies 2. Mission IV through strategic steps to facilitate harmony in religious life V through step 3. Strategic mission To create a conducive environment for community participation in development synergy, especially for law enforcers**

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9 RPJMN Priority Agenda	Elaboration in the 2016 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD 2021
Agenda 5: **Will improve the quality of life of Indonesian people through Smart Indonesia, Healthy Indonesia, Working Indonesia and Prosperous Indonesia.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from:** **1. Mission II through quality strategic steps to improve public services, and realize the fulfillment of basic public services 2. Mission IV through strategic steps to preserve regional arts and culture as local identity.**
Agenda 6: **Will increase people's productivity and competitiveness in international markets.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Mission I through strategic steps to realize quality government administration** **2. Mission III through strategic steps to achieve food security, strengthen investment, accelerate economic growth**
Agenda 7: **Will realize economic independence by moving strategic sectors of the domestic economy.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Mission III through strategic steps to strengthen investment to accelerate economic growth;**
Agenda 8: **Will carry out a revolution in national character.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Mission II through quality strategic improvement steps of public services 2. Mission IVthrough strategic steps to preserve regional arts and culture as local identity.**
Agenda 9: **Will strengthen diversity and strengthen social restoration.**	**Translated into regional targets derived from: 1. Mission IV through strategic steps to facilitate harmony in religious life.** **2. Mission V, through strategic steps, creates an environment that is conducive to community participation in the implementation of development**

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Synchronization of the 2013-2018 Central Java Province RPJMD to in the elaboration of the 2016 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Vision and Mission 2021, explained through the following chart:

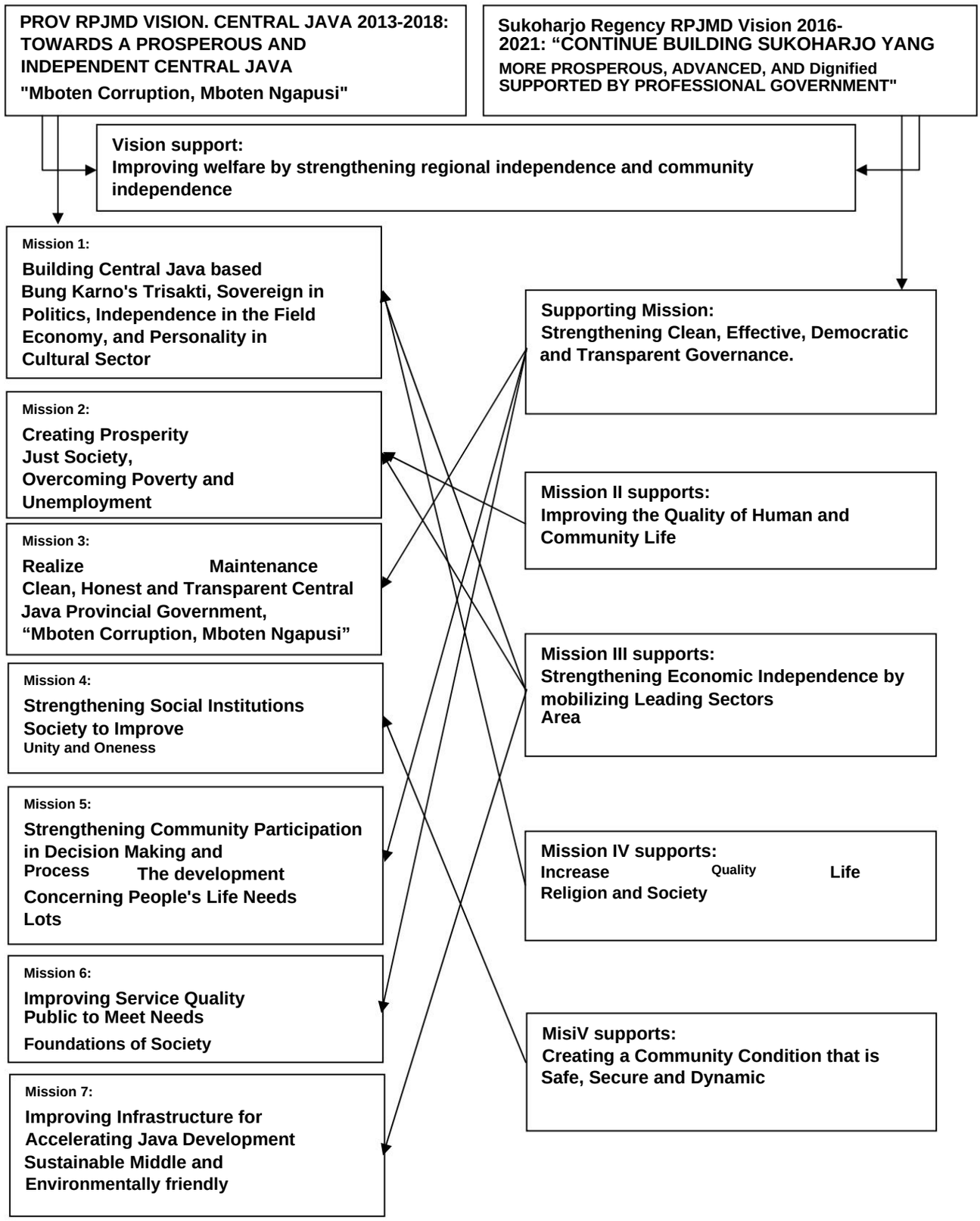

Figure 5.2

Scheme of linkage between the Vision and Mission of the 2013–2018 Central Java Province RPJMD with the 2016–2021 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD

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Synchronization of Sukoharjo Regency RTRW 2011-2031, RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency 2005-2025, RPJMD Central Java Province 2013-2018 into the Vision and Mission of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021, as follows:

Table 5.2

Synchronization of Sukoharjo Regency RTRW 2011-2031, RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency 2005-2025, RPJMD Java Province Middle of 2013-2018 into the Regency RPJMD Vision and Mission Sukoharjo 2016-2021

POLICY DIRECTION	TARGET		
RTRW 2011 - 2031	RPJPD 2005-2025	RPJMD PROV Central Java 2013-2018	District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021
Spatial structure development policy: 1. Increasing economic growth centers in areas and service centers that are evenly distributed and hierarchical 2. Development of regional infrastructure to support agricultural, industrial and residential production in an integrated and efficient manner 3. Preservation and protection of protected areas to improve environmental quality as well as supporting tourism,	Realizing the quality of human resources driving development who are productive, intelligent, healthy, cultured and tough	Target of goal 1: Increased democratization, prosperity and cultural values based on Bung Karno's Trisakti teachings. Target of goal 6: Reducing poverty rates and open unemployment rates; Increased community productivity; Increased investment; gender justice and protection of women and children; Handling PMKS. Goals of goal 4: Increasing the role of community social institutions in fostering a sense of pride in culture and national identity; increased attitudes and behavior	1. Translated in the explanation target: o Mission II o Mission IV

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POLICY DIRECTION	TARGET		
RTRW 2011 - 2031	RPJPD 2005-2025	RPJMD PROV Central Java 2013-2018	District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021
research and education		a society imbued with the nobility of Javanese culture; increasing implementation of Javanese cultural traditions in community life; Goals of goal 6: Reducing mortality and morbidity rates; increasing opportunities for people to receive education; increasing the quality of education, increasing the reading culture of society	
Spatial structure development policy: 1. Increasing regional economic growth centers and service centers that are even and hierarchical 2. Infrastructure development areas to support the development of agricultural production, industry and settlements in an integrated and efficient manner 3. Development of cultivation areas to support	Realizing community economic growth by optimizing the utilization of superior regional potential and utilization of natural resources in the context of sustainable development and oriented towards a people's economy	Goals of goal 2: Increasing the quantity and quality of competitiveness and productivity Cooperatives and MSMEs; improving rural economic institutions; increasing the quality of superior products, export orientation and controlling non-oil and gas imports; increasing investment realization Goals of goal 5: Reducing development gaps between regions	Translated in the description of the objectives of Mission III

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POLICY DIRECTION	TARGET		
RTRW 2011 - 2031	RPJPD 2005-2025	RPJMD PROV Central Java 2013-2018	District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021
agricultural production, industry and settlements as well as tourism 4. Development of space utilization in strategic areas for regional development functions and for area protection in accordance with the main function of the area			
Spatial structure development policy: 1. Infrastructure development regional regions to support the development of agricultural production, industry and settlements in an integrated and efficient manner 2. Development of space utilization in strategic areas for regional development functions and for area protection in accordance with the main function of the area	The realization of equitable development through development supported by complete facilities and infrastructure supporting community activities	Goals of goal 2: Reducing poverty rates, decreasing unemployment rates; Goals of goal 6: Increasing the fulfillment of needs for drinking water, sanitation, clean housing; increasing the performance of irrigation network services and raw water availability and community participation; Goals of goal 7: Increased road and bridge handling performance; improving the condition and availability of infrastructure and strategic transportation and community participation	Translated in the description of the targets of Mission II and Mission III

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POLICY DIRECTION	TARGET		
RTRW 2011 - 2031	**RPJPD 2005-2025**	**RPJMD PROV Central Java 2013-2018**	**District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021**
		The realization of environmentally friendly development	
Spatial structure development policy: 1. Increasing regional economic growth centers and service centers in an even and hierarchical manner 2. Developing the use of space in strategic areas for regional development functions and for regional protection in accordance with the main function of the region 3. Increasing regional functions for defense and security country	The realization of good governance *is* supported by professional local government officials free from corruption, collusion and nepotism	**Goals of goal 3:** Increased professionalism and competence of the apparatus as well as a clear career pattern system; increasing coverage of community satisfaction index measurement services; the realization of government administration that is free of corruption, collusion and nepotism; achieving regional financial reports with a fair opinion Without exception;	**Translated in the description of the objectives of Mission I**
Spatial structure development policy: 1. Developing space utilization in strategic areas for regional development functions and for area protection according to the main function	Realization of regional conditions a safe, peaceful, orderly and peaceful environment through upholding the supremacy of law and increasing community participation in development	**Goals of goal 4:** Increased community political participation; increased representation of women in politics;	**Translated in the description of the targets of Mission IV and Mission V**

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POLICY DIRECTION	TARGET		
RTRW 2011 - 2031	RPJPD 2005-2025	RPJMD PROV Central Java 2013-2018	District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021
area 2. Increasing the function of the area for defense and security country			

5.4. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Based on the vision and mission of regional development of the Regency Sukoharjo 2016-2021, development goals and objectives for the next five years as follows:

1. Mission I:

Objective :

a. Making implementation happen government which quality, with targets:
   1) Increasing Institutional Capacity;
   2) Increasing the availability of human resources in accordance with competence;
   3) Increasing the role of government, society and parties politics in development and conducive politics.

b. Increasing Public Participation in the Collection Process Public Policy, with targets:
   1) Implementing Public Openness;
   2) Encourage the public to be able to access it public information, and make use of it
   3) Increase the participation of the community and stakeholders interest in the development process

2. MISSION II:

Objective :

a. Improving the quality of public services, with the targets:
   1) Realizing increased access and quality of services population and family planning
   2) The realization of education for all
   3) The realization of quality health services and

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affordable

b. Reduce Inequality Between Group Community Economy with targets:

1) Realizing the development of a social protection system comprehensive,
2) The realization of sustainable livelihood development for poor people
3) Increasing women's empowerment and child protection
4) Increased Job Opportunities

c. Realizing the fulfillment of basic public services by target:

Target:

1) Realizing the provision of adequate housing for the community low income
2) The realization of drinking water services for all resident;
3) Realizing increased population access to proper sanitation (domestic wastewater, garbage and environmental drainage).

3. MISSION III:

Objective :

a. Realizing food security, with the targets:

1) Realizing an increase in food availability;
2) Realization of quality Food Consumption;
3) Increasing the availability of agricultural facilities and infrastructure;
4) Increasing the welfare of the main actors producing materials food

b. Conservation of Natural Resources, Environment and Disaster Management, with targets:

1) Realization of Environmental Quality
2) Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

c. Realizing Investment Strengthening, with the targets:

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1) create a better investment and business climate competitive

2) develop and strengthen investment in the real sector

d. Increasing competitiveness, with the target of;

1) Improved investment climate and better business climate competitive;

e. Realizing accelerated economic growth, by target:

1) Increased growth of the processing industry;
2) Increasing the role of MSMEs and Cooperatives;
3) Improving trade facilities and infrastructure;

f. Realizing strengthening infrastructure development, by target:

1) Improve transportation facilities and infrastructure;

4. MISSION IV:

Objective :

a. Increasing religious harmony, with the targets:

a. Realizing improvements in the quality of facilities and infrastructure religious

b. The realization of an attitude of tolerance between religious communities

b. Realizing the preservation of regional arts and culture as local identity, with targets:

a. Realization of increased activity of art studios and regional culture

b. Realization of increased artistic and cultural performances area

c. Realizing youth participation in development

5. MISSION V:

Objective :

a. Creating a conducive environment for participation public in the implementation of development, with targets:

a. Creating an environment conducive to participation

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community in development synergy, especially for law enforcers

b. The realization of development synergy between governments regions, academics, business world and society.

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Table 5.3

Mission, Goals and Targets and Indicators in Achieving the Vision of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD 2016-2021

VISION:Continue to build a more prosperous, advanced and dignified Sukoharjo

Supported by a Professional Government

Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Conditions 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
1. Strengthen at Tata manage Governmenta n which Clean, Effective and Transparent	Making it happen n quality government.	Index Satisfaction Public	78.31	84	1. Increase n institutional capacity	Maturity SPIP (System Control Internal Government)	1	3 (managed and measurable levels)	PD Supporting function, PD Encoding
						Level Capability APIP	1.5	3	PD Support function
						BPK's opinion on Report Finance Government Area	WTP	WTP	PD Support Function
					2. Increasing a availability appropriate human resources with	Percentage HR that meets standards job competency	100	100	PD supporting function

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
					competence yes				
					3. Increasing a the role of government, society and political parties in development n democracy and conducive politics	It's increasing a voter participation in Elections and Regional elections	65	75	PD supporting function, PD affairs Peace, public order and community protection
	Increase Participation Public in Nan builder Area		65	75	1. Implement it n Openness Information Public	PD percentage who publishes improve data and performance on the internet	5	100	PD Support function
					2. Encourage the public to access public information and make use of it nnya	Percentage PD who uses social media for increased access and community participation in	10	100	All PD

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Targets	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
						of government and community interaction;			
					3. Increasing a the participation of the community and stakeholders in the development process n	Percentage Accommodated community aspirations.	2	10	PD supporting function, PD for community and village empowerment
2. Increase n Quality of Human and Community Life.	Improving the quality of public services	Index Human development	74.53	77.50	1. Realizing increased access and quality population services and family planning	Number Birth	1.47	1.42	PD Population control and Family planning
						No need for family planning fulfilled (unmet need with new calculations)	12.57	9.56	PD Population control and Family planning

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	Condition 2015	2021 Conditions	of Regional Apparatus
						The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of a method (allmethods)	74.62	74.68	PD Population control and Family planning
						Average rate Growth Resident	0.38	0.32	PD Population control and Family planning
						Average Service Population n and civil registration	100	100	PD Population and Civil Registration
					2. The realization of education for all	Literacy Rate Letter	99.00	99.50	PD Education, PD Statistics, PD Library
						Average Figures-Flat	8.50	9.00	PD Education, PD Statistics

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions	of Regional Apparatus
						Long School			
						High School Dropout Rate	0.15	0	PD Education, PD Statistics
						Middle School Dropout Rate	0.37	0.00	PD Education
					3. Realization of health services	Age Number Hope Life	77.46	77.6	PD Statistics
					quality and affordable	Number Death Mother	159.05	102	PD Health
						Number Death Baby	9.94	9.2	PD Health
						Number Death Toddler	11.92	9.92	PD Health

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	Condition 2015	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
	Reduce Inequality Between Group Economy Public	Gini Index			Realizing the development of a comprehensive social protection system	Percentage handling PMKS Amount Membership Guarantee Health National	2.02	10.08	Social PD PD Social,
					Realizing the development of sustainable livelihoods for poor communities	Percentage of poor and vulnerable families Which covered by social security Percentage Transmigrants departed n	100 100	100 100	Social PD, supporting function PD PD Transmigration
					Increased women's empowerment and child protection	Percentage Coverage of women and children victims of violence who receive legal aid services	100	100	PD Empowerment Women and Child protection

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	Condition 2015	2021 Conditions of Regional Apparatus
					Increased job opportunities	Level Unemployment Open	4.6	3.28	Labor PD
	Realizing the fulfillment of basic public services	Water access decent drinking, area free slum (ha) and access proper sanitation	76; 35; 68	100; 0; 100	Realizing the provision of decent housing for low-income people	Percentage Decline Home No Livable	0	33	PD Social, PD Public Housing and Settlements
					The realization of drinking water services for the entire population	Coverage of drinking water services	75.46	100	PD Public Works and spatial planning, PD supporting function
					Realizing increased population access to proper sanitation (domestic wastewater, garbage and environmental drainage)	Scope Sanitation services	72.38	100	PD Public works and spatial planning, PD supporting function
						Scope Service Waste	20	40	PD Public Works and spatial planning, Environmental PD

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	Condition 2015	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
3. Strengthening Regional Economic Independence by Mobilizing an Sector Superior Area	Improve and strengthen resilience food	Pattern Score Food Hope (PPH)	91.7	93.7	Realization of increased availability food	Productivity - Rice Kw/ha - Corn Kw/ha - Soya bean Kw/ha	75.26 87.73 22.17	75.89 90.78 23.25	PD Agriculture;
						Amount Production (ton) - Paddy - Corn - soybeans	374546 22056 3950	376452 22215 3996	PD Agriculture
						amount Production (tons) Meat Cow	6,637.52	6,918	PD Agriculture
					The realization of quality Food Consumption	Calorie consumption (Kcal/Cap/Hari)	2,079.9	2,200	PD Food
						Eat fish (kg/cap/tofun)	17.1	18.2	PD Food

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
					Increased availability of facilities and agricultural infrastructure	Percentage Condition Good Irrigation	47	60	PD Public Works and Spatial Planning, PD Agriculture, PD Supporting Functions
						Development n Embung	11	12	PD Agriculture, PD Public Works and Spatial Planning
					Increasing the welfare of the main actors producing food	Exchange rate Farmer (NTP)	100.67	103.21	PD Agriculture
	Preservation Resource Natural, Environment Life and Management Disaster	Index Quality Environment Life	47.75	50.75	Realization of environmental quality improvement	Land area Critical issues are handled	30	100	Environmental PD
					Countermeasures Disaster and Disaster Risk	Risk Index Disaster	93	92	PD Peace, public order and community protection

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
						average disaster response time (min)	24	15	PD Peace, public order and community protection
	Enhancement Competitiveness	Percentage Enhancement Investment	5.3	5.3	improving investment climate and a more competitive business climate	Realization investment PMA/PMDN (Millions)	5,333,562 6,746	956	PD supporting function, PD Planting Capital
	Realizing accelerated economic growth	Percentage Economic growth	5.40	6.00	Increased industrial growth processing	Contribution GRDP industry processing, food and beverage	38.87	39.34	PD Industry
					Increasing the role of MSMEs and cooperatives	Percentage increase in production MSMEs	4.95	7.11	PD Cooperative and MSMEs
						Percentage active cooperative	82	85	PD Cooperative and MSMEs
					Improvement of trade infrastructure	Revitalization market (%)	42.31	65.38	PD Trading

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	Condition 2015	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
	Realizing strengthening infrastructure development	The percentage of road quality is good	45.64	65	Improve and means transportation infrastructure	Percentage The bridge is in good condition	94	97	PD Public Works and spatial planning
						Accident victim fatality rate (Case/Know n)	80	140	PD Transportation
4. Increase n Quality of Religious Life and Community at.	Increase Harmony People Religious	Number of Inter-Conflict Cases People Religious	0	0	1. Realization of improvements in the quality of facilities and services infrastructure religious	Rehabilitation percentage means religious infrastructure	0	30	Social PD
		Number of terrorist acts in the background behind religion				Percentage built place of worship			Social PD

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	Condition 2015	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
					2. The realization of an attitude of tolerance between religious communities	The number of people who gain knowledge outlook nationality	1,100	6,600	PD which handles matters of public order and public and social protection
	Realize Preservation of regional arts and culture as local identity				1. Availability of arts and cultural facilities	Coverage of objects, sites, areas preserved culture			PD who handles cultural affairs
					2. Realizing an increase in regional arts and cultural performances	percentage of active arts and culture studios			PD who handles Cultural affairs
						Percentage increasing performing arts and regional culture	5	5	PD who handles Cultural affairs
						Amount means performing arts and representative culture			PD who handles Cultural affairs

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions	of Regional Apparatus
					3. Realizing youth participation in development	Athlete Ratio Which achievement	0	20	PD who handles Youth affairs and Sport
						Percentage high-achieving sports			PD who handles Youth affairs and Sport
						Percentage Youth/organization nization of youth who excel on the national/ international stage national			PD who handles Youth affairs and Sport
5. Creating conditions for a peaceful, safe and dynamic society ,	Creating a conducive environment for community participation implementation of development				1. Creating an environment that is conducive to community participation development synergy, especially enforcers	Number of follow-up cases penalty per year	450	400	PD is handling it affairs Peace and order and Protection Public
									PD is handling it affairs Peace

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Mission	Objective	Indicator Objective	2015 conditions	Condition 2021	Target	Indicator Target	2015 conditions	2021 Conditions of	Regional Apparatus
					law	Amount Case violation PERDA per year	367	200	order and Protection Public
					2. The realization of development synergy between local government, academics, the business world and society	Percentage The government's MOU with universities is being followed up	0	40	PD who handles supporting functions

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Table 5.4

Mission, Goals, Targets and Indicators Per Year in Achieving the Vision of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD 2016-2021

Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Conditions 2021
1. Strengthen Governance Governmenta n which Clean, Effective and Transparent	Increasing institutional capacity	SPIP maturity (System Internal Control Government)	1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2,3	2.7	3	3
		Capability Level APIP	1.5	1.7	2.0	2,2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3
		BPK's opinion on Financial statements Local government	WDP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP
	Increased availability Human resources that are in accordance with their competencies	HR percentage that meets standards job competency	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Increasing the role of government, society and political parties in developing democracy and conducive politics	Increased voter participation in Elections and Regional elections	65	-	-	68	70	-	75	75

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	Carry out Openness Public Information	Percentage of PDs that publish data and performance on the internet	Conditions 5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Encourage the public to be able to access public information, and take advantage of it	Percentage PD who utilizes social media to increase public access and participation in interactions government and society;	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Increased participation of the community and stakeholders in the development process	Percentage of community aspirations accommodated.	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
2.Mening improve the quality of life for humans and society at.	Realizing increased access and quality of population and family planning services	Birthrate	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42
		Need for family planning which is not fulfilled	12.57	12.06	11.56	11.06	10.56	10.06	9.56	9.56

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
		(unmet need with new calculations)								
		Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) rate for a method (allmethods)	74.62	74.63	74.64	74.65	74.66	74.67	74.68	74.68
		Average rate Growth Resident	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
		Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Service Population and civil registration								
	The realization of education for all	Literacy Rate Letter	99.00	99.00	99.25	99.25	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
		Average Figures	8.50	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.00

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
		Years of Schooling								
		School Dropout Rate SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	0.15							0
		School Dropout Rate JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	0.37	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.00
	The realization of quality health services and affordable	Age Number Life expectancy	77.46	77.5	77.52	77.54	77.56	77.58	77.60	77.6
		Death Rate Mother	159.05	140	130	120	110	102	102	102
		Death Rate Baby	9.94	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
		Death Rate Toddler	11.92	11.5	11	10.5	10	9.92	9.92	9.92
	Realization of system development comprehensive social protection	Percentage handling PMKS	2.02	2.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	10.08
		Number of Participants Health insurance National								
	Realizing the development of sustainable livelihoods for poor communities	Percentage of poor and vulnerable families who are protected by social security	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Percentage Transmigrants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
		departed								
	Increased women's empowerment and child protection	Percentage Coverage of women and children victims of violence who receive legal aid services	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Increased job opportunities	Level Unemployment Open	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3,4	3.28
	Realizing the provision of decent housing for low-income people	Percentage House Decline Not Livable	0	5	5	5	6	6	6	33
	The realization of drinking water services for the entire population	Percentage of drinking water service coverage	75.46	78	81	84	88	93	100	100

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	Condition 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	Realizing increased population access to proper sanitation (domestic wastewater, garbage and drainage environment)	Sanitation Service Coverage	72.38	77.90	83.43	88.95	94.48	100	100	100
		Service Coverage Waste	20	22	24	28	32	36	40	40
3. Memperstrong Kemandirian Regional Economy by Stirring kkkan Sector Superior Area	Realization of increased availability food	Productivity - Rice Kw/ha	75.26	75.36	75.46	75.56	75.66	75.76	75.89	75.89
		- Corn Kw/ha	87.73	87.13	88.53	88.93	90.13	90.43	90.78	90.78
		- Soybeans Kw/ha	22.17	22.36	22.55	22.74	22.93	23.13	22.25	23.25
		Production Amount (ton)								
		- Paddy	374546	374863	375180	375497	375814	376131	376448	376452
		- Corn - soybeans	22056 3950	22082.5 3957.6	22109 3965.2	22135.5 3972.8	22162 3980.4	22188.5 3988	22215 3995.6	22215 3996
		Production amount (tons) of Beef	6,637.52	6684.22	6730.92	6777.62	6824.32	6871.02	6917.72	6,918
	Realization of consumption quality Food	Calorie consumption (Kcal/Cap/Day)	2,079.9	2,099.92	2,119.94	2,139.96	2,159.98	2,180.00	2,200.00	2,200
		Fish consumption (kg/cap/year)	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.2

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	Increased availability of facilities and agricultural infrastructure	Condition Percentage Good Irrigation	Conditions 45	50	52	54	56	58	60	60
		Development Embung	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Increasing the welfare of the main actors producing materials food	Farmer Exchange Rates (NTP)	100.67	101	101	102	102	103	103	103.21
	Realization of environmental quality improvement	Land Percentage Critical issues are handled	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	Countermeasures Disasters and Risks Disaster	Risk Index Disaster	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	92
		average disaster response time (min)	24	22.5	21	19.5	18	16.5	15	15
	improving investment climate and a more competitive business climate	Investment realization PMA/PMDN (Millions)	5,333,562	5,569.128	5,804.693	6040.259	6,275.825	6,511.390	6,746.956	6,746,956

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	Condition 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	Increased growth of the processing industry	Contribution to GRDP of the processing, food and beverage industry	38.87	38.95	39.03	39.11	39.18	39.26	39.34	39.34
	Role enhancement MSMEs and cooperatives	Percentage increase in MSME production	4.95	5.31	5.67	6.03	6.39	6.75	7.11	7.11
		Percentage of active cooperatives	82	82	82	83	83	84	85	85
	Improvement of trade infrastructure	Market revitalization (%)	42.31	46.15	50	53.83	57.67	61.51	65.35	65.38
	Increase means And transportation infrastructure	Percentage The bridge is in good condition	94	94	95	96	97	97	97	97
		Accident victim fatality rate (Case/Year)	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	140

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
4. Increase OK Quality Life n Religious and Go on a holiday rakat.	Realization of improvements in the quality of facilities and religious infrastructure	Percentage of facility rehabilitation religious infrastructure	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
		Percentage of places of worship built								
	The realization of an attitude of tolerance between religious people	The number of people who gain knowledge outlook nationality	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	6,600
	Availability of arts and cultural facilities	Coverage of preserved objects, sites, cultural areas	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
	Realizing an increase in regional arts and cultural performances	percentage of active arts and culture studios	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	60
		Percentage increase in regional arts and cultural performances	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		Number of representative arts and cultural performance facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	Realizing youth participation in development	Ratio of Athletes who excel	0	5	8	10	14	17	20	21
		Percentage of sports that excel	396	400	403	407	410	412	412	415
		Percentage Youth/youth organizations who excel in the arena national/international al	45	45	46	47	48	49	50	50
5. Manifest Condition Society at yang Peace , Safe and Dynamic	Creating a conducive environment for community participation in development synergy, especially law	Number of cases criminal offenses per year	450	450	450	425	425	400	400	400
		Number of PERDA violation cases per year enforcers	367	300	300	250	250	200	200	200

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Mission	Target	Target Indicator	2015 conditions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Condition 2021
	The realization of development synergy between local government, academics, the business world and public	Percentage of government MOUs with universities that are followed up	0	6	13	20	26	33	40	40

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CHAPTER VI

STRATEGY AND POLICY DIRECTION

The strategy and direction of development policy is a formulation comprehensive planning based on annual policy direction in menc achieve goals and objectives effectively and efficiently. To realize the vision medium-term development of Sukoharjo Regency in 2016-2021 which is implemented through 5 (five) missions. Strategy is the steps stepscontain programs indicative to realize the vision and mission. Meanwhile, policy is direction or action taken by local governments to achieve goals.

In this device,

The Sukoharjo Regency Government formulates strategies and policy directions and comprehensive regional development planning to achieve aim and target of the RPJMD effectively (effectively) and efficiently (effectively) so that more focused in achieving goals and objectives, then a strategy and policy direction is formulated over time 5 (five) next year according to the mission as follows:

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Table 6.1

Mission, Goals and Targets Mission, Goals, Targets and Indicators in Achieving the RPJMD Vision of Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021

VISION:Continue to build a more prosperous, advanced and dignified Sukoharjo

Supported by a Professional Government

	Goals	Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
Mission 1. Strengthen t Government Governance an that Clean, Effective and Transparent	**Realize administering quality government.**	**Increasing institutional capacity**	**Institutions with minimal structure and rich function**	**Improving the quality of development performance management**
		Increased availability aan HR that is appropriate and competent signal	**Improving the quality of apparatus and suitability to areas of expertise**	**Strengthening bureaucratic reform**
		Increasing the role of government, political And parties and in community in developing democracy and conducive politics	**community empowerment in the regional development process**	**public policy making Participative**
	Increase ParticipationPubl ikdalam Development Area	**Carry out Information Disclosure Public**	**Increasing accessibility to development performance information**	**Towards *e-government***

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Mission	Objective	Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
		Encourage the public to be able to access public information and make use of it	to activate PD to implement performance information disclosure	Increasing public awareness of development implementation
		Increased role statement acommunityandman I have an interest in the development process	open use of information systems in the planning process	Optimizing community participation in development
2. Increase and the Quality of Human and Community Life.	Increase service quality nanpublic	Realizing increased access and quality of population and family planning services	Increased accessibility and active role in achieving family quality	Increase awareness of the quality of family planning
		The realization of inclusive education for all	Characteristic improvements in quality and accessibility	optimizing government capabilities in education services
		The realization of quality and affordable health services	Increase in the number of facilities and types of health services	Increased accessibility and quality of health services

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Mission	Objective	Target	Direct	Policy Direction
	Reduce Inequality Between Group Economy Public	Realizing the development of a comprehensive social protection system	intervention strategy for PMKS	increases awareness of the Social Security System National
		Realizing the development of sustainable livelihoods for poor communities	Carrying out direct interventions towards basic needs and improving the economy of poor communities	Provides opportunities for changes in welfare conditions
		Increasing women's empowerment and child protection	Strengthening women's capacity	Increasing gender equality and child protection
		Increased job opportunities	Providing fast and certified training	Source quality improvement Aging Power according to market needs
	Realizing the fulfillment of basic public services	Realizing the provision of decent housing for low-income people	Equal distribution of quality and fair residential development	Increasing the quantity and quality of housing infrastructure
		The realization of drinking water services for the entire population	Providing communal drinking water	Increasing the quantity of drinking water with public access

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Mission	Objective	Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
		Realizing increased population access to proper sanitation (domestic wastewater, garbage and environmental drainage)	Improved sanitation and waste management	Improving residential environmental governance
3. Strengthen t Independence n Regional Economy by Driving the Regional Leading Sector	Increase and strengthen resilience food	Made it happen Food availability	Increased production and productivity	Intensification Pattern
		The realization of quality Food consumption	maintain the availability of affordable main food ingredients	Optimizing the stability of regional food security
		Increasing the availability of agricultural facilities and infrastructure	increasing availability at the farmer group level	facilitate access to agricultural supporting infrastructure
		Increased welfare nmain actor producing b food	Direct intervention in the process at both pre- and post-harvest	Provides optimal profit levels
	Preservation Resource Natural,	Realization of environmental quality improvement	Reducing the decline in environmental quality	Developing quality environmental governance

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Mission	Objective	Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
	Environment Life and Management Disaster	Countermeasures Disasters and Risks Disaster	Increase community awareness and ability to face disasters	Improving disaster mitigation and management
	Enhancement Competitiveness	creating an investment climate a more competitive business climate	improving service quality and developing investment information	Providing convenience and certainty to investors in investing
	Realizing accelerated economic growth	Growth Acceleration Industry	Improving industrial performance both in the quantity and quality of products produced	improving the quality of industry and developing creative industries
		Role enhancement MSMEs and Cooperatives	Improving the quality of human resources and institutions for cooperatives and MSMEs as well as access to capital	Improving the quality and quantity of cooperatives and MSMEs
		Improved trading facilities and infrastructure	Improved traditional quality to high standards	creating quality between sellers and buyers access
	Realizing the strengthening of infrastructure development	improve transportation facilities and infrastructure	increasing quality and quantity on main routes and strategic links	improve the quality and quantity of infrastructure
4. Increase and Quality of Religious Life and	to increase harmony people religious	Realizing improvements in the quality of religious facilities and infrastructure	Improving the quality of religious infrastructure through stimulating community self-reliance	Improving the quality of worship infrastructure

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Mission	Objective	Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
Community cat.		The realization of an attitude of tolerance between religious communities	Communication between religious communities and law enforcement in accordance with regulations	Improving the quality of relations between religious communities
	Realize Preservation of regional arts and culture as local identity	Availability of arts and cultural facilities	Inventory of preserved objects, sites, cultural areas	Increase the quantity of arts and cultural facilities
		Realizing an increase in regional arts and cultural performances	Optimizing public spaces for arts and culture; Accessibility and quality development social and cultural infrastructure	Increasing access to arts and cultural performances in the community
		Realizing youth participation in development	Improving the quality of youth institutions in order to move towards independence; Improve quality Resources in the sports sector	Improving the quality of youth in implementing development
5. Make it happen Peaceful, Safe and Dynamic , Community Conditions	Creating a conducive environment for community participation	The creation of an environment that is conducive to community participation in development synergy, especially para	Improving communication between all stakeholders; Accelerate the resolution of problems within the corridors of local policy and law in a comprehensive manner	Creating a conducive situation between law enforcers and the community

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Mission		Target	Strategy	Policy Direction
	Development implementation objectives	law enforcer		
		The realization of development synergy between local government, academics, the business world and society	Optimizing existing agreements in order to create synergy and improve the quality of regional development	increasing the participation of academics, the business world and the community in formulating regional development policies

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CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC POLICY
AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

7.1. Public policy

To achieve the goals of Sukoharjo Regency in 2016 -2021 There needs to be a policy which is the direction/action taken and implemented by the Sukoharjo Regency Government. Policy This is further implemented through various programs regional development which is a policy instrument, which contains one or more activities carried out by local governments to achieve targets and objectives and obtain budget allocations or community activities coordinated by PD in Sukoharjo Regency Government environment.

In order to achieve the vision and mission performance target indicators on regional medium-term development targets, is needed strategy to obtain a formulation of priority programs will be held by Regional Apparatus. On the other hand, use To get priority programs inherent *in* each strategy, general policy is needed.

General policy explains (i) more specific strategies, concrete, operational, and focused; (ii) Directs program selection which is more precise and rational based on the chosen strategy; and (iii) Direct program selection so that it does not conflict with statutory regulations and public interests. Through formulation of general policy, obtained means to produce various programs that most effectively achieve targets, and inherent programs.

7.2. Development Program

The development program is a priority program as focus and explanation of general policies that are directly related with the achievement of the Regency Development Vision and Mission targets Sukoharjo 2016-2021, which is described in each mission as following:

1. MISSION I : Strengthening Governance Clean, Effective, Democratic and Transparent

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The flagship programs focused on in the mission are as follows :

2. MISSION II : Improving the Quality of Human Life and Public

3. MISSION III: Strengthening Economic Independence by Mobilizing Regional Leading Sectors

4. MISSION IV: Improving the Quality of Religious Life and Community

5. MISSION V: Creating Safe Community Conditions, Serene and Dynamic

In the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016 - 2021, there are a priority development agenda will be determined implemented by the Sukoharjo Regency Government during this period The terms of leadership of regional heads are as follows:

a. Sukoharjo Regency Human Development is good from Education, Health and Welfare of the Community;

b. Realizing increasing and even economic growth and reducing disparities between regions in Sukoharjo Regency;

c. Reducing the poverty rate in Sukoharjo Regency followed by a decline in the poverty severity index and poverty depth index;

d. Reducing the unemployment rate by walking increase investment in Sukoharjo Regency especially related to Labor Intensive Investment;

e. Lowering Uninhabitable Houses based on to improve the quality of housing and sanitation facilities environment;

f. Improving the Quality of Infrastructure, especially the quality of roads, and irrigation as a driver of economic growth public;

g. An increase in the per capita income of the community followed by holding back the rate of regional inflation so that it increases GRDP has a real influence on purchasing power public.

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Table 7.1

General Policy and Development Program of Sukoharjo Regency

Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
1. Strengthen Governance Government the Clean, Effective and Transparent	Improved regional regulatory framework	Structuring Program Regulation Legislation	SK percentage and Buoati's regulations follow up on applicable regulations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
			Number of Draft Regional Regulations submitted	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	Preparing an effective and efficient organizational management system	Structuring Program Autonomous Region New	Percentage of guidelines for structuring regional apparatus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Supporting, PD Encoding

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of licensing services	Service Program Regional Licensing	Average length of permit (days)	7	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	PD Function Supporting, PD Planting Capital
	Improving the quality of regional financial management	Improvement and Development Program Management Regional Finance	Percentage of performance and financial reports completed correctly time	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	all PD
			Percentage of availability of evaluation documents for the implementation of activities in accordance with government mandates	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of regional financial management	Coaching and Facilitation Program Management Finance Regency/City	Facilitation Percentage Financial Management to SKPD	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	Increased attainability target development	Program Planning Development Area	Percentage of RKPD document availability, RPJMD and RPJPD and LKPj	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	Improving the quality of planners in each PD	Improvement Program Capacity Institutional Planning Development Area	Percentage Level of planning apparatus understanding of planning	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased attainability target development in the field Economy	Program Planning Development Economy	Percentage Level of availability of field planning documents Economy	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	Increased attainability target development in the Social and Cultural Sector	Program Social and Cultural Planning	Percentage Level of availability of field planning documents Socio-cultural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased attainability target development in the Field Regional infrastructure and Resource Natural	Program Planning Regional Infrastructure and Resources Natural	Percentage Level of availability of field planning documents Regional Infrastructure and Natural resources	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	Increasing the availability of quality data/ information for all	Program Data Development/ Information/Statistics Area	Level of data availability in planning preparation	90	90	95	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Supporting, PD Statistics,

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	provide archival documents for future needs	Program Routine Maintenance/ Periodic Means and Archives Infrastructure	Percentage of archives maintained	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	all PD
	Maintain archival documents for future needs	Program Rescue and Preservation Documents/ Archives Area	Percentage of documents/ Archives saved	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD archives
	Strengthening the quality of internal control	Improvement Program Surveillance System Internal and Control Implementation Kdh Policy	Coverage percentage SKPD which is the object of inspection in supervision activities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Strengthening the quality of internal control	Structuring and Refinement Program System Policy and Procedure Supervision	The percentage of supervisory policies is running well	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	provide effective land registration system	Program System Development Land Registration	Percentage of public understanding of the Registration system	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Supporting PD

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Controlling the arrangement and use of regional assets	Structuring Program Mastery, Ownership, Use and Utilization of land	Percentage of certified land assets	74	74	76	80	82	84	85	85	Supporting PD, PD Land
	Controlling the clarity of regional government asset status	Program Conflict Resolution-Land Conflict	Percentage Realizing the resolution of land conflicts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Supporting PD. PD Land

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing the capacity of apparatus at the village level	Apparatus capacity building program Local government	The percentage of village government officials who are qualified in the field of village government management	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Facilities Supporting, PD Community and village empowerment
	Improved quality of resulting regulations	Improvement Program Institutional Capacity People's Representative	Percentage of RAPERDA approved by DPRD	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
			Decision Percentage DPRD followed up	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of official services Head Region/Deputy Regional Head	Improvement Program Official Services Regional Head/ deputy Regional Head	percentage of fulfillment of supporting facilities for official services District head	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
			Percentage of fulfillment of the Head's official administration services Regional/Deputy Head Region in accordance with applicable regulatory provisions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision of quality apparatus	Coaching and Development Program Apparatus	Decreased percentage of violations of apparatus discipline	72	15	30	45	60	75	90	90	PD Function Support
			Percentage of employee placement according to their qualifications and competencies	50	16.67	33.34	50.01	66.68	83.35	100	100	
	Enhancement quality supervisory apparatus	Improvement Program Professionalism Inspectors and Apparatus Supervision	Percentage of APIP who have competency	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision of quality apparatus	Education programs Official	Percentage of apparatus Civil servants who follow Structural ranking training	50	16.67	33.34	50.01	66.68	83.35	100	100	PD Function Support
	Increasing community participation in the political development process	Education programs Community Politics	Voter Participation Coverage	65				65		75		PD Peace, public order and community protection
	Increasing community participation in the political development process	Support Program Smoothness Maintenance Election	Increased community participation in elections and the realization of regional conduciveness	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	36	PD Peace, public order and community protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of services in the field of communication and information	Facilitation Program Increase in Human Resources Communication and Information Sector	Increasing human resources Communication and field Information	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	towards e-gov	Optimization Program Utilization Information Technology	Maintaining website and SMS gateway functions	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	All PD
	Availability of quality information services	Improvement Program Service quality Information	Number of archival/ documentation information services	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	70	All PD
			Ratio of SKPD/Villages fostered	1.059028 24 : 205	26 : 205		28 : 205	30 : 205	32 : 205	34 : 205	34 : 205	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Availability of quality information services	Assessment and Research Program Information Field and Communication	Increasing the validity of information and data Communication	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Function Support
	Availability of services quality information	Collaboration Program Information With Mass Media	Publication of local government policies and development results	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Increased public openness	Program Development Communication, Information and Media Period	SKPD Web Percentage Active	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Communication and information
			Enhancement Technology Understanding Information	80	80	80	80	90	95	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Infrastructure data collection and management of data collection and PSB implementation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Increasing community participation in development	Program Intensification Handling Complaint Public	Percentage More intensive handling of public complaints	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD supporting function

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing community participation in the development participation process	Education programs Community Politics	Percentage of community participation in the implementation of musrenbang	50	50	60	70	80	90	100	100	PD Empowerment Community and village
	Increasing prosperous family planning	Family Program Planned	Percentage Increased participants New family planning and active family planning participants	80	85	85	85	85	90	95	95	PD women's empowerment and child protection
	Improving the quality of family support staff	Setup Program Companion Staff Bina Group Family	Number of qualified family development group assistant staff	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	PD women's empowerment and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Decreasing number of teenagers marrying young	Health program Juvenile Reproduction	Age of first marriage	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	21	PD women's empowerment and child protection
	Increase in independent family planning participants	Service Program Contraception	Percentage of contraceptive services for family planning participants	75	75	75	80	80	85	90	90	PD women's empowerment and child protection
	Increase in independent family planning participants	Coaching Program Participation Deep Society KB/KR services The Independent	Percentage increase in the number of Mandiri Family Planning	35	35	40	40	45	45	50	50	PD empowerment women and child protection
	Service Quality population administration	Structuring Program Administration Population	Percentage of population with KTP	87.86	90	92	94	96	100	100	100	PD Administration Population n and civil registration

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of population with a birth certificate	61	63	66	69	72	75	78	80	
			KTP processing	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
			Birth Certificate Management	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	
			Deed Management Death	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	
	Improving the managerial quality of educational services	Management Program Service Education	Number of schools that accept BPP	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	96	PD Education

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision Educators and Staff High quality education	Improvement Program Quality of Educators and Education Personnel	Percentage of Elementary School Teachers/ MI who meets S1/D-IV qualifications	79.38	79.38	83.5	87.62	91.74	95.86	100	100	PD Education
			Percentage of Middle School Teachers/ MTs who meet S1/D-IV qualifications	91.56	91.56	93.25	94.94	96.63	98.32	100	100	
	Organized a facility reading for the people	Program Development Reading Culture and Coaching Library	Percentage Maintaining library facilities and books	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Education, PD Library

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Enhancement Education quality Basic Nine Year	Mandatory Program Study Education Basic Nine Year	Number of repetitions at SMP/MTs level (AU SMP/ MTs/ Package B	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0	0	PD Education
			Percentage of SMP/MTs accredited A	69.12	69.12	75.3	81.47	87.65	93.82	100	100	
			Graduation Rate SMP/MTs	84.02	84.02	87.22	90.42	93.82	96.82	100	100	
			SMP APK	106.9	106.9	105.52	104.14	102.76	101.38	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Figures Continuing Level SMP/MTs/Package B to Level SMA/MA/SMK/Package C (AM SMP/MTs/Package B)	112.41	112.41	109.93	107.45	104.97	102.49	100	100	
	Enhancement Education quality Basic Nine Year	Education programs Middle School	Graduation Rate SMP/MTs	84.02	84.02	87.22	90.42	93.82	96.82	96.82	96.82	PD Education
	Provision Education level Quality intermediate	Education programs Intermediate	Graduation Score (AL) SMA/SMK/MA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Education
			School Dropout Rate (APS) SMA/SMK/MA	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.03	0	0	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Teachers who meet S1/ DIV qualifications	95	95	96	97	98	99	100	100	
	Providing character education	Education programs Studentship	Coaching Percentage Scouting	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Education
	Provision Quality education for children under 7 years	Education programs Early childhood	PAUD APK	42.86	42.86	46.8	50.74	54.68	58.62	62.56	62.56	PD Education
	Provision Quality education for special needs	Outdoor Education Normal	APS for children with special needs	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0	Pd Education

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision Quality out-of-school education	Education programs Non-formal	Pure Participation Figures (APM) SD/ MI/ Package A	97.99	97.99	98.39	98.89	99.39	99.89	100	100	PD Education
			Pure Participation Figures (APM) SMP/MTs/Package B	82.16	82.16	85.72	89.28	92.84	96.4	100	100	
			Pure Participation Figures (APM) SMA/SMK/MA Package C	56.46	56.46	59.26	62.06	64.86	67.66	70.46	70.46	
			Gross Participation Figures for SD/MI/Package level A	112.84	112.84	110.28	107.72	105.12	102.6	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Rough Participation Figures at SMP/MTs/level Package B	106.9	106.9	105.52	104.14	102.76	101.38	100	100	
	Enhancement Quality Service Health Level I	Program Procurement/Repair n means & Infrastructure Community Health Centers/Pustu and their Networks	Percentage Community Health Centers/ Pustu and their networks have facilities and infrastructure according to standards	30	30	60	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health
	Provision The quality of the referral service is of a high standard	Improvement Program BLUD services	BOR (Bed Occupancy Ratio	71.43	72.86	74.29	75.72	77.15	78.52	80	80	PD Health

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Give Reassurance to the public about the quality of medicine and food	Monitoring Program Medicine and Food	Percentage of food and beverage management places that meet the requirements	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	25	PD Health
			Coverage of accreditation assistance for primary health facilities (faskes)	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	25	
			The percentage of pharmaceutical services at community health centers is appropriate	30	30	40	45	50	55	60	60	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of basic health services for the community	Effort Program Health Public	Percentage of accredited Community Health Centers	30	30	60	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health
	Equity of health services for all public	Poor community health service program	Service Coverage Referral Health Community Patients Poor	11004	10890	10785	10677	10570	10464	10360	63746	PD Health
	Improving the quality of facilities Kindergarten Health I	Drug Program and Supplies Health	Percentage Availability of medicines and Community Health Center Vaccine	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Empowering the community to implement preventive patterns in personal health	Promotion Program Health and Empowerment Public	Percentage of healthy behavior (PHBS)	77	77	77.5	78	79	80	80	80	PD Health
	Lowering health problems due to malnutrition	Repair Program Community Nutrition	Percentage of pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED)	15	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	PD Health
			Percentage of pregnant women who received blood supplement tablets	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of babies aged less than 6 months who receive exclusive breast milk	30	30	32	33	34	35	35	35	
			Percentage of newborns receiving IMD	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
			Percentage of young women who received blood supplement tablets (TTD)	20	20	20	20	20	25	30	30	
	Improving the quality of public health	Program Development Healthy environment	Percentage of villages/sub-districts implementing STBM	47	47	50	53	56	59	65	65	PD Health

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of ODF villages	20	20	30	45	75	100	100	100	
			Percentage of TTUs that meet health requirements	73.8	73.8	73.9	74	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.3	
			Percentage of population with access to drinking water	81.7	81.7	85	90	95	100	100	100	
	Decreasing number of people suffering from TB and dengue fever	Prevention and Control Program Infectious diseases	The dengue morbidity rate is <49/100,000 population	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	<49 cases / 100,000 population k	PD Health
			Success rate of pulmonary TB treatment BTA Positive	>85 %	>85 %	>85 %	>85 %	>85 %				

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			The rate of discovery of pneumonia in toddlers	10	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	30	
			Percentage of villages/sub-districts implementing PTM integrated service post (posbindu) activities, Inspection Hypertension, DM	25	25	30	35	40	45	50	50	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Proportion of cases Tuberculosis successfully treated in the DOTS program (success rate)	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
	Enhancement quality of children's health Toddler	Improvement Program Children's Health Toddler	Percentage of first neonatal visit (KN)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health
			Percentage of Community Health Centers that organize health activities									

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improved quality of life Elderly	Improvement Program Elderly Health	Service Coverage Elderly Health	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	PD Health
	Give Reassurance to the public about food quality	Monitoring and Control Program Food Health	Coverage of inspection of ready-to-eat food and beverage preparations for restaurant products that are safe for consumption by the public	540 samples	540 samples	540 samples	540 samples	540 samples	540 samples	540 samples	2700 samples	PD Health
	Reducing the death rate for mothers and children	Improvement Program Safety of mothers giving birth and Child	Percentage of births in service facilities health	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of pregnant women who get it Minimum 4 antematal (K4)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
	Enhancement Quality of service Hospital	Standardization Program Health services	Proportion of PONEK Hospitals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Health
			Proportion of accredited hospitals	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
		Procurement Program, Improvement of Hospital Facilities and Infrastructure/ Rs. Soul/ Rs. Lungs										PD Health
	Increased independence PMKS and improving the quality of life of the poor	Program Empowering the Poor Poor, Community KAT Remote Customs, and Other PMKS	Percentage of treatment for people with social welfare problems	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Social PD

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Providing facilities for neglected and elderly people	Coaching Program Orphanage and Nursing home	Percentage (%) of district-scale social institutions that provide social welfare service infrastructure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Empowerment Women and Protection Child
	Increased independence PMKS and improving quality of life	Coaching Program Former Incumbent Social Diseases (ex-convicts, prostitutes, drugs and other social diseases)	Coverage Percentage PMKS that was built	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Social PD

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased independence PMKS and improving quality of life	Program Empowerment Institutional Social welfare	Social Institutions Mandiri/ social organization	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	Social PD

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased independence PMKS and improving quality of life	Service and Rehabilitation Program Social welfare	Number) of district/ district scale PMKS who received social empowerment programs through groups Joint Enterprise (KUBE) or other similar socio-economic groups	136	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	Social PD

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of life for people with disabilities and trauma	Coaching Program Disablers Disability and Trauma	The percentage of people with physical and mental disabilities, as well as elderly people without potential who have received insurance social	20	20	20	25	25	30	30	30	Social PD
	Improving welfare so that you can be independent	Treatment Program Poor Population	Number Percentage Poverty	9.18	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.3	PD Social, PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing community empowerment to improve welfare	Improvement Program Empowerment Rural Society	Percentage of community empowerment institutions (LPM) that are fostered	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Community and Village Empowerment
			Posyandu is active	100	100	100	100	1175	100	100	100	
			PKK is active	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
			Bintek Percentage Institutional Management Sociability	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Enhancement independence society in developing welfare	Improvement Program Participation Deep Society Building a Village	Community self-help towards total community empowerment programs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	PD Community and Village Empowerment

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing village level institutional capacity in developing the rural economy	Improvement Program Capacity Institutional Rural	The increasing percentage of Institutions and Community organization Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Community and Village Empowerment
	providing a choice of transmigration destination areas	Program Development Transmigration Area	Number of Transmigrants departed	4	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	PD Transmigration
	Providing access for all residents	Coaching and Development Program Field Electricity	Percentage of households using electricity	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Energy and mineral resources

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Alternative energy development	Coaching and Development Program Energy Sector	Energy and Sources Mineral Power	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Energy and mineral resources
	Improved services and protection for women and children	Service Program and Rehabilitation Well-being Area	Percentage of social and legal services and protection for victims of exploitation and trafficking of women and children.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Empowerment Women and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of the regulatory policy framework in handling children and Woman	Compatibility Program Policy Quality Improvement Children and Women	Percentage of matching policies.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Empowerment Women and child protection
	Increasing the implementation of development with a gender and children mainstreaming perspective	Strengthening Program Institutional Mainstreaming Gender and Children	Number of SKPDs with a gender and children mainstreaming perspective	40	40	40	45	45	45	49	49	PD Empowerment women and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Enhancement handling case experienced by Women and children	Improvement Program Quality of Life and Protection Woman	Handling domestic violence in women and children (cases)	27;38	27;38	24;35	21;34	17;31	14;28	13;24	10;20	PD Women's empowerment and child protection
	Increased participation and contribution women in the development process	Improvement Program Participation and Gender Equality Under Construction	The percentage of women's representation in the development process	15	15	15	20	20	25	25	30	PD Women's empowerment and child protection
	Increasing awareness among teenagers about reproduction health	Program Center Development Service and Information and KRR Counseling	Increasing the number of youth PIK groups	35	35	35	40	40	45	45	50	PD Empowerment women and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision means educational infrastructure to improve the quality of life of women and children	Program Model Development Operational BKB-POSYANDU-PADU	Operational and service integration BKB-POSYANDU-PADU	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	144	PD Women's empowerment and child protection
	Providing information on children's growth and development	Program Development Information Materials About Parenting and Coaching Growth and development Child	The percentage of children whose growth and development is monitored	90	90	90	90	90	95	95	100	PD Women's empowerment and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Providing maternal and child health information	Promotion Program Maternal, Infant and Child Health Through Activity Group In society	Reducing the number of maternal and under-five mortality rates (per 1000)	120	120	120	115	115	113	110	109	PD Women's empowerment and child protection
	Capacity increase women in development	Improvement Program The Role of Women in Rural	Active PKK coverage in sub-districts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Empowerment women and child protection
	Improving the quality of life of neglected children	Coaching Program Homeless child	Coverage of neglected children being fostered	20	25	25	30	30	40	50	50	PD Social, PD Empowerment women and child protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improved workforce quality	Improvement Program Quality and Energy Productivity Work	The number of workers who receive competency-based training	112	320	320	320	320	320	320	1920	PD Power Work
	Increase the percentage of getting work	Improvement Program Employment Opportunity	Percentage of registered and placed job seekers	50	50	50	60	60	70	70	70	PD Power Work
	Provide protection to Energy Work	Program Protection and Development Institution Employment	Number of resolved employer-employee disputes per year	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	PD Power Work

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provide direction in the implementation of development in the workforce sector	Program Power Planning Work	Availability Level Document Employment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	6	PD Power Work
	Improved housing quality	Program Development Housing area	Number of standard housing	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	PD Housing area People and area settlement, Social PD
	Intervention with RTLH to improve its quality	Program Empowerment Community Housing area	Number of houses that meet the appropriate requirements	500	500	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10500 PD	Housing area People and residential areas

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Providing communal drinking water	Water Supply and Management Program Raw	Availability of raw water to meet minimum daily basic needs.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Housing area People and residential areas, PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
	Provision of quality drinking water	Program Development Infrastructure Rural	Percentage of households using clean water	86	87	87	88	88	89	90	90	PD Public works and spatial planning
	Water supply quality drink	Program Planning City Development- Medium Cities and Big	Level of availability of data on the provision of drinking water, drainage and sanitation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of sanitation in residential environments	Environmental Program Healthy Housing	Livable settlement ratio	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	PD Housing area People and residential areas, PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
	Improvement of urban waste services	Program Development Management Performance Waste	The percentage of waste generation that is processed reaches the landfill	20	20	25	30	35	35	40	40	PD Environment Long live, PD Work General and Structuring room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improved domestic waste management	Program Development Management Performance Drinking Water and Water Waste	Percentage Implementation of rehabilitation/maintenance and waste water facilities and infrastructure for 5 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Jobs General and Structuring room
3. Strengthening Regional Economic Independence by Mobilizing n Regional Leading Sector	Increased production in order to fulfill it needs and reserves	Improvement Program Food security (Agriculture/ Plantation)	Percentage Availability of primary food	250	190	192	193	196	198	200	200	PD Agriculture, PD Food
	Increasing production by empowering groups	Program Development Aquaculture	Percentage of coverage for fisheries group development	65	70	76	82	88	94	100	100	PD Marine and fisheries

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Fish farming production (tons)	9904	10338	10793	11269	11769	12293	12843	12843	
	Increased production with intensification patterns	Improvement Program Agricultural Production/ Plantation	Sugarcane production (tons)	4413.60	4400	4415	4415	4420	4420	4425	4425	PD Agriculture
			Coconut production (tons)	587.9	588	590	590	592	593	595	595	
			Pepper production (tons)	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.3	0.3	
			Cashew production (tons)	63	63	64	65	65	68	71	71	
	Improved performance quality Counselor	Program Empowerment Agricultural Extension Officer/ Plantation Field	Increase in the average performance evaluation score of instructors	80	80.5	81	81.5	82	82.5	83	83	PD Agriculture
	Increased beef and egg production	Improvement Program Production of Results Farm	Livestock production (Tons of meat)	5253.75	6,634.00	6,688.45	6,751.36	6,833.72	6899.59	6,965.00	6,965.00	PD Agriculture

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Livestock production (tons of eggs)	8,331.70	8,415.02	8,499.17	8,584.16	8,670.00	8,756.70	8,843.00	8,843.00	
	Increased added value from the implementation of livestock farming	Improvement Program Application of Technology Farm	Utilization of livestock waste into fertilizer (group)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	12	PD Agriculture
			Utilization of agricultural waste for animal feed (group)	0	0	2	4	6	8	10	10	
	Improving the quality of livestock health	Prevention and Control Program Livestock Diseases	Increasing the health status of large and small livestock, poultry	25.85	28.37	28.76	29.14	29.5	29.89	30.28	30.28	PD Agriculture

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased water availability	Program Development and Network Management Irrigation, Swamp and Water Network Other	Irrigation network is in good condition	45	47	48	50	52	54	55	55	PD Public works and spatial planning
			Rehabilitation/ maintenance of irrigation networks	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	PD Jobs general and spatial planning
	Providing healthy and affordable main food ingredients	Improvement Program Food security (Agriculture/ Plantation)	Supervision and Security Development Food	85.71	85.76	85.81	85.86	85.91	85.96	86	86	PD Food

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increase in farmer income	Improvement Program Farmer Welfare	Coordination of increasing the institutional role of P3A	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	1500	PD Agriculture, PD Food
			Coverage of farmer group development	81.39	84.65	88.4	92.15	95.83	97.92	100	100	
			Increase in farmer income	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Increasing purchases of farmers' products and developing marketing areas	Improvement Program Results Marketing Agricultural Production	Increasing the number of trade agreements from the marketing of agricultural products	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	PD Agriculture, PD Food

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage increase in marketing of agricultural/ plantation production	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.035	
	Improving the regulatory framework in controlling spatial and territorial planning	Program Tata Planning Room	Level of availability of spatial planning documents	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Jobs General and Structuring Space, PD Function Support
	Implementation of mining by paying attention to the environment	Coaching and Supervision Program Field Mining	Implementation of guidance and supervision in the mining sector	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increase the percentage conformity Green open space in accordance with provision	Program Space Utilization	The availability of public green open space is 20% of the area of the city/urban area.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	PD Jobs General and Structuring Space, PD Function Support
	Improving the suitability of space utilization with existing provisions	Program Control Space Utilization	Percentage of Compliance with RTRW	50	50	100	100	100	100	50	500	PD Jobs General and Structuring Space, PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increase supervision mineral resources	Program Protection Resource Conservation Natural Power	Percentage of supervision of Energy and Resource utilization Mineral	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Jobs General and Structuring Space, PD Environment Life
			Status of land and/or land damage for biomass production informed to public	0	8264	4708	5582	3876	4649	4742	31821	
	Increase the percentage conformity Green open space in accordance with regulations	Management Program Green open space (RTH)	Space Provision Open Green (RTH) Public (location)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	PD Jobs General and Structuring Space, PD Function Supporting, PD Environment Life

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Open Space Ratio Public Green	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	
	Increased water resource conservation	Program Development, Management and River Conservation, Lakes and Springs Other Water Power	Percentage Implementation of development, management and conservation of water resources	0	16.67	33.34	50.01	66.68	83.35	100	100	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Control decline in environmental quality	Program Control Pollution and Vandalism Environment	Percentage of public complaints resulting from alleged environmental pollution and/or destruction that are followed up	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Environment Life

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of businesses and/or activities that comply with administrative and technical requirements for preventing water pollution	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
			The scope of the company's AMDAL document assessment implementation	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Improving the quality of public disclosure about performance Handling Environment Life	Improvement Program Quality and Access Information Natural Resources and Environment Life	Percentage of data and information availability for regional environmental status	0	75	80	85	90	95	100	100	PD Environment Life

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Control decline in environmental quality	Improvement Program Pollution Control	Percentage of businesses and/or activities that comply with administrative and technical requirements for preventing air pollution from stationary sources	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Environment Life
	Providing a suitable burial area	Management Program Burial Area	Implementation of funeral management Sukoharjo Regency	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Water runoff control	Program Flood Control	Length of channels handled	5	0	1	1	5	4	4	15	PD Peace, public order and community protection
	Increased hazard prevention capacity	Improvement Program Preparedness and Hazard Prevention Fire	Coverage of fire disaster services in Sukoharjo district	37.77	37.77	37.77	75.54	100	100	100	100	PD Peace, public order and community protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			The response time rate of the fire management service area (WMK) from the base Firefighters	36.36	36.36	36.36	60	100	100	100	100	
			Provision percentage Adequate APAR from business owners	52.63	52.63	60	65	80	85	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Percentage of availability of facilities and infrastructure supporting operational disaster management	0.64	1.07	1.28	1.5	1.7	1.9	2	2	
			Percentage of officers who take part in training	21.8	21.8	25	28	31.25	34.37	37	37	
	Increasing community capacity in dealing with disasters	Prevention Program Early and Countermeasures Disaster Victims Natural	Number of resilient villages disaster	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	PD Peace, public order and community protection
			The number of employees participating in increasing the capacity of the apparatus	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Number of people taking part in disaster management outreach	1200	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	10200	
			Number of people who took part in disaster mitigation training	900	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	9900	
	Increasing new investors	Improvement Program Promotion and Investment Cooperation	Lol proportion of the potential amount offered	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	PD Planting Capital
	Improved investment climate	Enhancement Program Investment Climate and Investment Realization	Increased Investment	0	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	PD Planting Capital

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing new investors	Setup Program Resource Potential, Facilities and Regional Infrastructure	Increase in Numbers Investors	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	PD Planting Capital
	Improved performance quality SMEs	Program Development Small Industry and Intermediate	Increasing the quality and quantity of SMEs									PD Industry
	Increased production performance with use technology	Improvement Program Science and Technology Capacity Production System	Increased use of science and technology for production systems									PD Industry
	Increased marketing of industrial production	Program Development Centers Potential Industry	IKM participation in exhibitions									PD Industry

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing production performance with the use of technology	Improvement Program Ability Industrial Technology	Increasing the sales value of SME products									PD Industry
	Enhancement tourist flow to tourist attractions	Program Development Marketing Tourist	Vacation	56120	78500	79000	80000	81000	81775	82500	482775	PD Tourism
			Percentage of tourist attractions promoted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Tourism
			The contribution of the tourism sector to GRDP	8.16	11.41	11.48	11.63	11.77	11.89	11.99	12	PD Tourism

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Average length of stay of tourists	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	PD Tourism
	Increasing tourist attractions new	Program Development Tourism Destinations	Number of leading tourist attractions	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	PD Tourism
			Number of objects/ destinations built/developed	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	PD Tourism
	Increasing the economy from the tourism sector	Program Development Partnership	Human resources for tourism business actors who have certificates/ meet competency standards	367	367	370	375	380	390	400	400	PD Tourism

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Tourism businesses that have certification/meet tourism business standards	367	367	370	375	380	390	400	400	PD Tourism
			Number of Pokdarwis who active	6	6	7	8	9	10	0	10	PD Tourism
		Program Development Support System For Micro Businesses Small and Medium	Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Report Technical Sector of KUMKM	250	300	350	350	400	425	450	450	PD Cooperatives, and SMEs

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
		Improvement Program Quality Institutional Cooperative	Percentage of active cooperatives	82	82.5	82.7	83	83.5	84	85	85	PD Cooperatives, and SMEs
		Creation Program Small Business Climate Intermediate Yang Conducive	Fostered MSMEs	125	150	200	250	275	300	350	400	PD Cooperative, and SMEs
		Improvement Program Quality Institutional Cooperative	Percentage of active cooperatives	82	82.5	82.7	83	83.5	84	85	85	
		Program Development Economic Institute Rural	Institution Percentage Microfinance (MFI)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Cooperatives, and SMEs

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Reduce distribution costs	Improvement Program Efficiency Inside Trading Country	Realizing the smooth flow of distribution of goods and services									PD Trading
	providing quality access to trading activities	Program Development Infrastructure Rural	Realizing the smooth flow of distribution of goods	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	PD Trading
	provide quality assurance for products	Program Protection Consumers and Security Trading	Increasing the quality of goods in circulation in accordance with SNI	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	PD Trading

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	expand the marketing area	Improvement and Development Program Export	Increased export value	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	PD Trading
	improve the quality and safety of products sold	Coaching Program Street Vendors and Street Vendors	Increasing the quality of street vendors' merchandise	10	10	20	30	40	50	60	60	PD Trading
	Enhancement access transportation	Program Road and Bridge Construction	Length of road constructed (km)	1.04	2	2	13	13	2	2	34	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
			Length of bridge built (km)	90	0	18	18	18	18	18	90	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Building of the Road West Circle (km)	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	26	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
	Controlling water runoff on roads	Program Development Drainage Channel/ Water tunnel	Development Drainage/culverts	2500	500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	8000	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
			Drainage Coverage	70	70	75	75	80	80	85	85	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
	Improved transportation access	Program Rehabilitation/ Road and Bridge Maintenance	The length of the road traversed by 4 wheels	160.96	15	20	15	20	20	20	110	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			The length of the district's bridges is in good condition	70	70	75	75	80	80	85	85	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room
	Water runoff control	Program Development Retained plaster/ talud/ Gabions	The construction of sheet piles in areas of connecting roads and river flows prone to landslides is within the scope of the district's authority	45	47	48	50	52	54	55	55	PD Jobs General and Structuring Room

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increase traffic safety	Improvement Program Facilities and Infrastructure Diversity	Percentage of meeting needs for facilities and equipment building infrastructure	90	91	91	92	92	93	95	95	PD Relations
	Enhancement means transportation infrastructure	Program Development Infrastructure and Facility Relations	Percentage Means and Infrastructure Relations increase	100	20	20	20	20	20	20	100	PD Relations
	Increase traffic safety	Rehabilitation Program and Maintenance Infrastructure and LLAJ facilities	Eligibility Percentage Infrastructure and Facilities LLAJ facilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Relations

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Provision of quality public transportation services	Improvement Program Transportation Services	Transportation feasibility general	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Relations
	Increase traffic safety	Program Control and Past Security Cross	Reducing the number of accident cases	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	PD Relations
	Increase traffic safety	Improvement Program Feasibility Operation Motor vehicle	Percentage of roadworthy vehicles	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Relations
4. Improving the Quality of Religious and Community Life .	Improving the quality of religious services for religious communities	Improvement Program Social Services Religious	Implementation of the construction of the Grand Mosque of the District. Sukoharjo	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	PD Social,

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Service Departure Regency Hajj Pilgrimage Sukoharjo and Activities Religious Development for Civil Servants and the General Public	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		PD Social,

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased understanding between stakeholders	Improvement Program Communication With Environment Public	The creation of a harmonious relationship between Regional Government with community institutions (institutions)	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	PD communications and informatics PD Social, tranquility, Public order and protection of society
	Understanding outlook Nationality as the basis of behavior in national life	Program Development Outlook Nationality	Scope of understanding the noble values of the nation's culture	1620	1140	1140	1140	1140	1140	1140	7440	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Coverage percentage Guidance activities for NGOs, mass organizations and OKP	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Understanding outlook Nationality as the basis of behavior in national life	Partnership Program Development Outlook Nationality	Increased knowledge about National Insight and love of the homeland for the community	1438	1438	1438	1438	1438	1438	1438	8628	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection
	Enhancement quality cultural richness	Management Program Cultural Wealth	Objects, Sites and Preserved Cultural Heritage Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Culture

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Preservation of cultural values in society	Program Value Development Culture	Traditional Arts Degree	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	PD Culture
			Organization Percentage Believers Trust Against The Almighty God who is established	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Preservation of cultural values in society	Management Program Cultural Diversity	Arts Mission	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Culture
			Organizing arts and cultural festivals	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	17	
			Number of arts groups	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased sports performance	Development and Correctional Program Sport	Percentage of outstanding sports branches	0.66	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.81	4.45	PD Youth and Sports
			Percentage of sports achievements	50	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	
		Improvement Program Participation Youth	Number of youth organizations	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	PD Youth and Sports
		Program Development and Policy Harmony Youth	Number of youth activities	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	PD Youth and Sports
			Number of youth potential data documents	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	PD Youth and Sports

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
		Improvement Program Facilities and Sports Infrastructure	Coverage percentage Field Rehabilitation Sports level Ward	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	PD Youth and Sports
			Facility Development Sport	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	PD Youth and Sports
5. Realize Condition Peaceful Society , Safe and	Increased environmental safety	Improvement Program Security and Comfort Environment	Linmas ratio per 10,000 population	71	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
Dynamic			Percentage of resolution of K3 violations (order, peace, beauty) in Regency	98.3	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	
	Increased environmental safety	Program Maintenance Kantrantibmas and Action Prevention Criminal	The ratio of the number of civil service police per 10,000 population	1.31	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increasing community participation in environmental security	Program Empowerment Society For Maintain Order and Security	Ratio of system and security system posts per number of villages/sub-districts	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection
	Increased community participation in environmental safety	Improvement Program Eradication Society's Diseases (Concentrated)	socialization of the dangers of drugs and other drugs	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1440	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection
			Percentage of resolution of K3 violations (Order, tranquility, beauty) in Kapupataen	98.3	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
	Increased community discipline	Improvement Program Order Maintenance Government	Reducing the number of violations of regional regulations	200	200	190	180	170	160	150	150	PD tranquility, Public order and community protection, PD Community and Village Empowerment
	Enhancement communication between institutions	Improvement Program Interrelationships Institution	There is a good relationship between Local government, Mass organizations and NGOs	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	2520	PD Function Support

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
			Increased community participation in elections and the realization of regional conduciveness	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	36	
		Program Development Science and Technology Resources	Creating community productivity and innovation									PD Function Support
		Collaboration Program Development	Cooperation Interregional development	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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Mission	Policy General	Program	Program Indicator	Condition Beginning	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Device Area
		Research and Development Program	The realization of development based on the development of science and technology									PD Function Support

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CHAPTER VIII

INDICATION OF PRIORITY PROGRAM PLAN

District RPJMD Sukoharjo Year 2016-2021

implemented through various types of superior programs and regional government affairs programs, all of which are directed at realizing the vision and mission of medium-term regional development Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021. A number of these programs is a priority program oriented towards fulfilling the rights of basic rights of society and the achievement of justice sustainable and sustainable.

Indication of the District Government's priority program plans Sukoharjo contains good programs to achieve the vision and mission medium-term development and for service fulfillment regional work units in carrying out affairs local government. The indicative ceiling is a form Funding needs are the amount of funds available for preparation of annual programs and activities. Priority programs that have been accompanied by funding requirements or indicative ceilings are then used as a reference for working units regions in the preparation of Regional Apparatus Strategic Plans (PD Strategic Plan), including translating it into activities priorities and funding needs. Achievement of performance targets the program (outcome) in each matter is actually not only supported by funding sourced from the APBD Sukoharjo Regency, but also from other funding sources (APBN, Provincial APBD, and other funding sources).

The regional development program will be implemented on The 2016-2021 year is prepared based on the Regent's Priority Program in accordance with the promises of the Regent and Deputy Regent during the campaign Election of Regional Heads, as well as internal regional development programs framework of district government authority.

Programs to support goal achievement Regional development is divided into 6 (six) mandatory basic service matters, 18 (eighteen) mandatory non-service matters basic, 8 (eight) optional matters and 5 (five) supporting functions

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government which consists of 186 programs in the document RPJMD, includes:

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The Sukoharjo Regency Priority Program is described in the following table:

Table 8.1

Indication of Priority Program Plans for Sukoharjo Regency

The aim	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
is to realize government governance through increasing the professionalism of local government officials, in providing public services that are based on the principles of *good governance .*	Realizing the utilization of regional government apparatus	Personnel management that supports the fulfillment of excellent service	Apparatus Capacity Building Program Local government
			Institutional Capacity Building Program People's Representative
			Chief's Service Improvement Program Regional / deputy regional head
			Intergovernmental Cooperation Improvement Program Area
			Inter-Agency Relations Improvement Program
			Field Study and Research Program Information and Communication
			Field Human Resources Improvement Facilitation Program Communication and Information
			Data/Information Development Program
			Information Service Quality Improvement Program
			Technology Utilization Optimization Program Information

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Communication, Information and Mass Media Development Program
		Increasing institutional capacity	Regulatory Arrangement Program Legislation
			New Autonomous Region Structuring Program
	The realization of the service and the prime public	Improving the performance of government institutional services	Regional Licensing Services Program
			Population Administration Arrangement Program
	Creating good and clean governance	Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of government governance	Improvement and Development Program Regional Financial Management
			Management Development and Facilitation Program Regency/City Finance
			Regional Development Planning Program
			Institutional Capacity Building Program Regional Development Planning
			Economic Development Planning Program
			Social and Cultural Planning Program
			Regional Infrastructure Planning Program and Natural resources
			Data/Information/Statistics Development Program Area

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Routine/Periodic Maintenance Program for Facilities and Archives Infrastructure
			Document Rescue and Preservation Program/ Regional Archives
			Conflict Resolution Program - Land Conflicts
			Government Land Acquisition Program
			Mastery Arrangement Program, Ownership, Land Use and Utilization
			Program for Improving the Internal Monitoring System and Controlling the Implementation of Kdh Policy
			Policy Structuring and Refinement Program Supervision Systems and Procedures
			Apparatus Development and Development Program
			Staff Professionalism Improvement Program Inspectors and Supervisory Apparatus
			Official Education Program
			Apparatus Development and Development Program
			Treatment Intensification Program Public Complaints
Increase Development	Made it happen Enhancement	Implementation of educational services	Education Services Management Program

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Human	Target	Quality	Priority Program
Goals in order to increase the human development index or quality of human life and community development.	Quality educational services	and affordable strategies	Educator and Personnel Quality Improvement Program Education
			Reading and Culture Development Program Library Construction
			Nine Basic Education Compulsory Education Program Year
			Secondary Education Program
			Student Education Program
			Early Childhood Education Program
			Non-Formal Education Program
	Increasing Quality of Health Public	Improving quality and affordable health services	Facility Procurement/Repair Program & Puskesmas/Pustu Infrastructure and Network
			BLUD Service Improvement Program
			Food and Drug Monitoring Program
			Public Health Effort Program
			Poor community health service program
			Drug and Health Supplies Program
			Health Promotion and Empowerment Program Public
			Community Nutrition Improvement Program
			Healthy Environment Development Program

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Prevention and Control Program Infectious diseases
			Toddler Health Improvement Program
			Elderly Health Improvement Program
			Health Surveillance and Control Program Food
			Maternal and Child Safety Improvement Program
			Health Service Standardization Program
			Procurement Program, Improvement of Hospital Facilities and Infrastructure/ Rs. Soul/ Rs. Lungs
			Maternal and Child Safety Improvement Program
	The realization of higher quality social welfare in society	Increasing the social welfare of society	Welfare Services and Rehabilitation Program Area
			Quality Improvement Policy Harmony Program Children and Women
			Family planning
			Mainstreaming Institutional Strengthening Program Gender and Children
			Welfare Services and Rehabilitation Program Area
			Adolescent Reproductive Health Program
			Quality of Life Improvement Program and Women's Protection

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Contraception Services Program
			Community Participation Development Program In independent KB/KR services
			Maternal, Infant and Child Health Promotion Program Through Activity Groups in the Community
			Service Center Development Program and KRR Information and Counseling
			Information Material Development Program About Nurturing and Development Development Child
			Group Facilitator Preparation Program Building a Family
			BKB Operational Model Development Program-POSYANDU-PADU
			Poor Population Management Program
			Transmigration Area Development Program
			Regional Transmigration Program
			Poor, Community Empowerment Program KAT Remote Customs, and Other PMKS
			Abandoned Children Development Program
			Development Program for Persons with Disabilities and Trauma
			Orphanage and Nursing Home Development Program Decrepit

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
		Development Quality housing	Housing Development Program
			Housing Healthy Environment Program
			Housing Community Empowerment Program
			Land Registration System Development Program
			Mastery Arrangement Program, Ownership, Land Use and Utilization
Increased Power Regional Competition and Strengthening Innovation, in order to make it happen Independence and Regional sovereignty	The creation of new economic areas and encouraging increased investment	Strengthening a conducive business climate for society	Regulatory Arrangement Program Legislation
			Promotion and Cooperation Improvement Program Investment
			Investment Climate Improvement and Realization Program Investment
			Small and Medium Enterprises Climate Creation Program Which is conducive
			Quality and Productivity Improvement Program Labor
			Employment Opportunity Improvement Program
			Protection and Development Program Employment Institute

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Workforce Planning Program
	Realizing improvements in the economic conditions of the community	Revitalizing economic development through empowering the people's economy	Community Support System Development Program Micro small and Medium Enterprises
			Regional Resource, Facilities and Infrastructure Potential Preparation Program
			Institutional Quality Improvement Program Cooperative
			Small and Medium Enterprises Climate Creation Program Which is conducive
			Tourism Marketing Development Program
			Tourism Destination Development Program
			Production Marketing Improvement Program Agriculture
			Farmer Welfare Improvement Program
	Realizing increased equality of community accessibility to economic resources and Public welfare	Development and Environmental Protection Business	Export Improvement and Development Program
			Technology Capability Improvement Program Industry
			Internal Trading Efficiency Improvement Program Country
			District level Market Revitalization Program
			Rural Infrastructure Development Program
		Growing industry Creative	System Science and Technology Capacity Building Program Production

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Industrial Center Development Program Potential
			Entrepreneurship Development Program and Competitive Advantages of Small and Medium Enterprises
			Small Industry Development Program and Intermediate
		Grow Quality and environmentally friendly infrastructure	Road and Bridge Construction Program
			Drainage/Culvert Construction Program Culvert
			Road Rehabilitation/Maintenance Program and Bridge
			Field Development and Development Program Energy
			Cemetery Area Management Program
			Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement Program Diversity
			Network Development and Management Program Irrigation, Swamps and Other Water Networks
			Field Development and Development Program Electricity
			Rural Infrastructure Development Program
			Infrastructure and Facilities Development Program Relations

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			LLAJ Infrastructure and Facilities Rehabilitation and Maintenance Program
			Transportation Service Improvement Program
			Traffic Control and Security Program Cross
			Operational Qualification Improvement Program Motor vehicle
			Spatial Planning Program
			Field Development and Supervision Program Mining
			Management Performance Development Program Waste
			Space Utilization Program
			Space Utilization Control Program
			Resource Conservation Protection Program Natural
			Green Open Space (RTH) Management Program
			Raw Water Supply and Management Program
			Development, Management and Programs Conservation of Rivers, Lakes and Water Resources Other
			Regulatory Arrangement Program Legislation
			City-City Development Planning Program Medium and Large

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Management Performance Development Program Waste
			Pollution and Vandalism Control Program Environment
			Resource Conservation Protection Program Natural
			Information Quality and Access Improvement Program Natural Resources and Environment
			Pollution Control Improvement Program
			Green Open Space (RTH) Management Program
			Water Management Performance Development Program Drinking and Wastewater
			Flood Control Program
			Forest and Land Rehabilitation Program
	Made it happen Food Sovereignty in Society and Featured commodity	**Grow Food Security in Public**	**Food Security Improvement Program (Agriculture/Plantation)**
			Food Security Improvement Program (Agriculture/Plantation)
			Agricultural Production Improvement Program/ Plantation
			Agricultural Extension Empowerment Program/ Field Farming
			Livestock Production Increase Program

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Technology Application Improvement Program Farm
			Prevention and Control Program Livestock Diseases
			Farmer Welfare Improvement Program
			Fisheries Cultivation Development Program
Improving the Quality of Religious and Community Life.	1. Realization of improvements in religious infrastructure and religious activities in society	Revitalization of religious facilities and infrastructure and educational activities	Religious Social Services Improvement Program
	2. Realizing the preservation of regional arts and culture as regional identity	Increase love for Regional Arts and Culture	Cultural Values Development Program
			Cultural Property Management Program
			Partnership Development Program
			Cultural Diversity Management Program
Creating a conducive environment for community participation in development implementation	Creating a conducive environment for community participation in development synergy	Increasing community-based community empowerment	Apparatus Capacity Building Program Local government
			Community Empowerment Improvement Program Rural
			Community Participation Improvement Program In Building Villages
			Housing Community Empowerment Program
			Sports Development and Correction Program Body

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Youth Participation Improvement Program
			Policy Development and Harmony Program Youth
			Sports Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement Program Body
		Creation of Order and Peace	Enhanced Preparedness and Prevention Program Fire Danger
			Security and Comfort Improvement Program Environment
			Kantrantibmas Maintenance Program and Crime Prevention
			Community Empowerment Program for Maintain Order and Security
			Disease Eradication Improvement Program Society (Concentrated)
			Implementation Order Improvement Program Government
			Early Prevention and Control Program Victims of natural disasters
			National Insight Development Program
			Insight Development Partnership Program Nationality
			Disease Eradication Improvement Program Society (Concentrated)
			Community Political Education Program
			Communication Improvement Program With Community Environment

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Objective	Target	Strategy	Priority Program
			Economic Institutions Development Program Rural
	Realizing development synergy between regional government, academics, business world and society.	Building partnerships with the business world, NGOs and academics	Science and Technology Resource Development Program
			Research and Development Program

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Table 8.2

INDICATIONS OF PRIORITY PROGRAM PLANS INCLUDING FUNDING NEEDS FOR SUKOHARJO DISTRICT YEAR 2016-2021

Number / Code	Government Affairs & Program Development Priorities	Performance Indicators (OUTCOME)		Achievement Data 2015	PROGRAM PERFORMANCE TARGETS AND FUNDING FRAMEWORK														PD Person responsible
					YEAR 2016		YEAR 2017		YEAR 2018		YEAR 2019		YEAR 2020		YEAR 2021		Performance Conditions At the End of the Period		
		DESCRIPTION	UNIT		TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	TARGET	Rp	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	**INDIRECT SHOPPING**																		
1	Employee Shopping					1,024,665,361,000		1,070,500,000,000		1,113,320,000,000		1,180,119,200,000		1,250,926,352,000		1,325,981,933,000		6,965,512,846,000	
2	Flower Shopping					2,780,000		-		-		-		-		-		2,780,000	
3	Grant Shopping					20,865,145,000		20,500,000,000		21,500,000,000		21,250,000,000		21,250,000,000		21,250,000,000		126,615,145,000	
4	Social Assistance Shopping					20,057,000,000		21,000,000,000		19,500,000,000		20,000,000,000		20,000,000,000		20,000,000,000		120,557,000,000	
5	Profit Sharing Shopping					8,134,802,000		8,500,000,000		9,000,000,000		9,150,000,000		9,150,000,000		9,150,000,000		53,084,802,000	
6	Financial Aid Shopping					211,202,146,000		210,758,646,000		211,750,646,000		210,000,000,000		210,000,000,000		210,000,000,000		1,263,711,438,000	
7	Unexpected Shopping					2,000,000,000		2,500,000,000		2,750,000,000		2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000		14,000,000,000	
	DIRECT SHOPPING AMOUNT					**1,286,927,234,000**		**1,333,758,646,000**		**1,377,820,646,000**		**1,442,769,200,000**		**1,513,576,352,000**		**1,588,631,933,000**		**8,543,484,011,000**	
B	**SHOP DIRECTLY**																		
1	**Must**																		
1.1	**Basic Services**																		
1.1.1	**Education**				**52,869,068,000**		**53,033,968,000**		**55,130,034,000**		**55,565,806,000**		**48,161,407,000**		**61,528,249,000**		**326,288,532,000**		
15	APK PAUD Early Childhood Education Program		%	42.86	42.86	587,605,000	46.8	590,000,000	50.74	600,000,000	54.68	620,000,000	58.62	700,000,000	62.56	750,000,000	62.56	3,847,605,000	Education Department
16	Compulsory Education Program Nine Year Basis	School Dropout Rate (APS) SMP/MTs	%	0.07	0.07	11,361,407,000	0.06	11,365,000,000	0.27	11,500,000,000	0.03	11,600,000,000	0.01		0	12,000,000,000	0	57,826,407,000	Education Department
		Number of repeat junior high school students/ MTs (AU SMP/ MTs/ Package B	%	0.11	0.09		0.07		0.05		0.03		0.01		0		0		education authorities
		Percentage of SMP/MTs accredited A	%	69.12	69.12		75.3		81.47		87.65		93.82		100.00		100		education authorities
		SMP/MTs Graduation Rate	%	84.02	84.02		87.22		90.42		93.82		96.82		100.00		100		education authorities
		SMP APK	%	106.9	106.9		105.52		104.14		102.76		101.38		100.00		100		education authorities
		School participation rates for the population aged 13-15 years (APS 13-15 years old)	%	112.8															education authorities
		District/district governments have plans and carry out activities to assist educational units in developing curricula and effective learning processes	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		education authorities
		The SMP/MTs education unit organizes a learning process for 34 weeks per year with the following learning activities: Classes VII-IX: 27 hours per week	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		education authorities
		Pure participation rate (APM) Package B	%	82.16	82.16		85.72		89.28		92.84		96.40		100				education authorities
		Numbers Continuing Levels SMP/MTs/Package B to Level SMA/MA/SMK/Package C (AM SMP/MTs/Package B)	%	112.41	112.41		109.93		107.45		104.97		102.49		100		100		education authorities

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Secondary Education Program	High School Graduation Rate (AL) SMK/ MA	%	100	100	12,613,290,000	100	12,615,000,000	100	13,623,801,000	100	13,795,106,000	100	17,570,707,000	100	18,347,156,000	100	88,565,060,000	Education Department
		School Dropout Rate (APS) SMA/SMK/MA	%	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		education authorities
		Qualified teachers S1/DIV	%	95	95		96		97		98		99		100		100		education authorities
18	Non-Formal Education Program	Pure Participation Rate (APM) SD/ MI/ Package A	%	97.99	97.99	374,190,000	98.39	375,000,000	98.89	390,000,000	99.39	400,000,000	99.89	425,000,000	100	450,000,000	100	2,414,190,000	Education Department
		Pure Participation Rate (APM) SMP/ MTs/ Package B	%	82.16	82.16		85.72		89.28		92.84		96.40		100		100		education authorities
		Pure Participation Rate (APM) SMA/SMK/MA Package C	%	56.46	56.46		59.26		62.06		64.86		67.66		70.46		70.46		education authorities
		Level of Gross Participation Figures SD/ MI/ Package A	%	112.84	112.84		110.28		107.72		105.12		102.60		100		100		education authorities
		Level of Gross Participation Figures SMP/ MTs/ Package B	%	106.90	106.90		105.52		104.14		102.76		101.38		100		100		education authorities
19	Special Education Program	School Dropout Rate (APS) SD/ MI	%	0.04	0.04	93,282,000	0.04	95,000,000	0.03	680,533,000	0.02	110,000,000	0.01	120,000,000	0	133,575,000	0	1,232,390,000	Education Department
20	Quality Improvement Program for Educators and Education Personnel	Elementary/MI teachers who meet S1/D-IV qualifications	%	79.38	79.38	17,460,814,000	83.50	17,465,000,000	87.62	17,600,000,000	91.74	17,900,000,000	95.86	18,000,000,000	100	18,200,000,000	100	106,625,814,000	Education Department
		SMP/MTs teacher meet S1/D-IV qualifications	%	91.56	91.56		93.25		94.94		96.63		98.32		100		100		education authorities
		SMA/MA/SMK teachers meet S1/D-IV qualifications	%	95.21	95.21		96.17		97.13		98.09		99.05		100		100		education authorities
22	Service Management Program Education	Number of schools accepting BPP	school	16	16	6,346,722,000	16	6,350,000,000	16	6,500,000,000	16	6,700,000,000	16	6,800,000,000	16	7,100,492,000	96	39,797,214,000	Education Department
23	Student Education Program	Scouting Development	%	100	100	10,000,000	100	15,000,000	100	20,000,000	100	25,000,000	100	30,000,000	100	31,326,000	100	131,326,000	Education Department
24	Junior Secondary Education Program SMP/MTs Graduation Rate		%	84	84	4,006,058,000	87.22	4,148,268,000	90.42	4,200,000,000	93.82	4,400,000,000	96.82	4,500,000,000	96.82	4,500,000,000	5	25,754,326,000	Education Department
21	Reading Culture Development and Library Development Program	Library Operations Village for the Public	month	12	12	15,700,000	12	15,700,000	12	15,700,000	12	15,700,000	15700000	15,700,000	12	15,700,000	60	94,200,000	Bulakrejo Village Subdistrict Sukoharjo
2	**Health**				**177,891,240,000**		**171,176,801,000**		**172,232,435,000**		**173,282,167,000**		**174,345,321,000**		**175,422,927,000**		**1,044,350,891,000**		
15	Drug and Health Supplies Program Percentage of Drug Availability	and Community Health Center Vaccines	%	100	100	5,586,140,000	100	5,600,000,000	100	5,712,000,000	100	5,826,240,000	100	5,942,765,000	100	6,061,620,000	100	34,728,765,000	Health Service
16	Community Health Effort Program Percentage of Community Health Centers that	accredited	%	30	30	36,402,951,000	60	38,566,801,000	100	38,952,469,000	100	39,341,994,000	100	39,735,414,000	100	40,132,768,000	100	233,132,397,000	Health Service
		The percentage of pharmaceutical services at community health centers is appropriate	%	30	30		40		45		50		55		60		60		public health Office
17	Drug Monitoring Program and Food	Percentage of food and beverage management places that meet the requirements	%	20	20	275,000,000	21	300,000,000	22	306,000,000	23	312,120,000	24	318,362,000	25	324,730,000	25	1,836,212,000	Health Service
		Coverage of primary health facility accreditation assistance	health facilities	0 health facilities	0 health facilities		5 health facilities		5 health facilities		5 health facilities		5 health facilities		5 health facilities		25 health facilities		public health Office
19	Health Promotion Program and Community empowerment	Percentage of healthy behavior (PHBS)	%	77	77	545,000,000	77.5	550,000,000	78	555,500,000	79	561,055,000	80	566,666,000	80	572,332,000	80	3,350,553,000	Health Service
		Percentage of community independence for healthy living	%	77	77		77.5		78		79		80		80		80		public health Office
20	Community Nutrition Improvement Program	Percentage of pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED)	%	15	15	338,000,000	14	350,000,000	13	353,500,000	12	357,035,000	11	360,605,000	10	364,211,000	10	2,123,351,000	Health Service

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Percentage of pregnant women who received blood supplement tablets	%	90	90		90		90		90		90		90		90		public health Office
		Percentage of babies aged less than 6 months who receive breast milk exclusive	%	30	30		32		33		34		35		35		35		public health Office
		Percentage of newborns receiving IMD	%	90	90		90		90		90		90		90		90		public health Office
		Percentage of adolescent girls who received blood supplement tablets (TTD)	%	20	20		20		20		20		25		30		30		public health Office
21	Environmental Development Program Healthy	Percentage of villages/sub-districts implementing STBM	%	47	47	305,000,000	50	310,000,000	40	313,100,000	56	316,231,000	59	319,393,000	65	322,587,000	65	1,886,311,000	Health Service
		Percentage of ODF villages	%	20	20		30		45		75		100		100		100		public health Office
		Percentage of TTUs that meet health requirements	%	73.80	73.80		73.90		74.00		74.10		74.20		74.30		74.30		public health Office
		Percentage of population with access to water drink	%	81.7	81.7		85		90		95		100		100		100		public health Office
22	Prevention Program and Management of Infectious Diseases	The dengue morbidity rate is <49/100,000 population	/100,000 resident	<49 cases /100,000 resident	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,223,000,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,225,000,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,237,250,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,249,623,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,262,119,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	1,274,740,000	<49 cases /100,000 population	7,471,732,000	Health Service
		Treatment success rate BTA Positive pulmonary TB	%	>85 %	>85 %		>85 %		>85 %		>85 %		>85 %		>85 %		>85 %		public health Office
		Pneumonia discovery rate toddler	%	10	10		12.5		15		20		25		30		30		public health Office
		Percentage of villages/kelurahan implementing integrated service post (posbindu) activities PTM, Hypertension Examination, BMI	%	25	25		30		35		40		45		50		50		public health Office
		Incidence Rate/DHF Severity Rate <49/100,000 pendd, DHF mortality rate <1.5%, Success rate for treatment of BTA positive pulmonary TB (success rate) >85% target100 %, HIV cases were found to be treated 100%, the number of pneumonia cases under five reached 30%, the percentage of villages/districts implementing Integrated Service Post activities was 50%	per 100,000 population	<49	<49		<49		<49		<49		<49		<49		<49		public health Office
		Discovery of New BTA TB Patients Positive	person	31	33		36		39		42		45		48		48		District Hospital Sukoharjo
		Suspect examination coverage TB in Community Health Centers & Regional Hospitals	person	402	450		500		550		600		650		700		700		District Hospital Sukoharjo

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Proportion of Tuberculosis cases successfully treated in the DOTS program (success rate)	%	85	85		85		85		85		85		85		85		District Hospital Sukoharjo
23	Service Standardization Program Health	Proportion of PONEK Hospitals	%	100	100	-	100	300,000,000	100	323,991,000	100	328,064,000	100	331,345,000	100	334,658,000	1	1618058000	General Hospital Area
		Proportion of accredited hospitals	%	0	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
24	Population Health Services Program Poor	Health Services Coverage Community Patient Referrals Poor	person	11004	10890	5,000,000,000	10785	5,000,000,000	10677	5,000,000,000	10570	5,000,000,000	10464	5,000,000,000	10360	5,000,000,000	5000	30,000,000,000	General Hospital Area
25	Procurement Program, Improvement/ Improvement of Facilities & Infrastructure Community Health Centers/Pustu and Their Networks	Percentage of Community Health Centers/Pustu and its network has facilities and infrastructure according to standards	%	30	30	13,038,781,000	60	13,050,000,000	100	13,245,750,000	100	13,444,436,000	100	13,646,103,000	100	13,850,794,000	100	80,275,864,000	Health Service
		AVLOS (Average Length of Stay = Average length of time a patient is treated)	day	3.94	4.28		4.62		4.96		5.3		5.64		6		6	0	General Hospital Area
26	Procurement Program, Improvement of AVLOS Facilities (Average Length of Stay and Hospital Infrastructure/ Rs. Life/ = Average length of time a patient is treated) Rs. Lungs		day	4	4	22,353,553,000	5	20,000,000,000	5	20,300,000,000	5	20,604,500,000	6	20,913,568,000	6	21,227,271,000	6	125,398,892,000	General Hospital Area
29	Service Improvement Program Toddler Health	Percentage of first neonatal visit (KN) Percentage of Community Health Centers that organize activities health	%	100	100	170,940,000	100	180,000,000	100	182,700,000	100	185,441,000	100	188,222,000	100	191,045,000	100	1,098,348,000	Health Service
		Percentage of community health centers that organize adolescent health activities	%	50	50		50		50		50		50		50		50		public health Office
30	Service Improvement Program Elderly Health	Health Services Coverage Elderly	%	80	80	76,000,000	80	80,000,000	80	81,200,000	80	82,418,000	80	83,654,000	80	84,909,000	80	488,181,000	Health Service
31	Monitoring and Control Program Food Health	Coverage of inspection of food and beverage preparations that are ready for restaurant products to be safe for consumption by the public	sample	540 samples	540 samples	35,000,000	540 samples	40,000,000	540 samples	40,600,000	540 samples	41,209,000	540 samples	41,827,000	2700 samples	42,455,000	80	241,091,000	Health Service
32	Maternal Safety Improvement Program Childbirth and Children	Percentage of Deliveries in the facility health services	%	100	100	222,000,000	100	225,000,000	100	228,375,000	100	231,801,000	100	235,278,000	100	238,807,000	100	1,381,261,000	Health Service
		Percentage of pregnant women who received Antematal at least 4 times (K4)	%	90	90		90		90		90		90		90		90		public health Office
		Obsgyn doctor availability 24 hours	Day of service	240	240		240		240		240		240		240		1200		General Hospital Area
33	BLUD BOR (Bed Occupancy Ratio) Service Improvement Program		%	71.43	72.86	92,319,875,000	74.29	85,400,000,000	75.72	85,400,000,000	77.15	85,400,000,000	78.52	85,400,000,000	80.00	85,400,000,000	5	519,319,875,000	General Hospital Area
3	**Public Works and Spatial Planning**				**147,111,000,000**		**147,344,500,000**		**148,306,218,000**		**150,530,811,000**		**152,788,773,000**		**155,080,603,000**		**901,161,905,000**		
15	Road Development Program and Bridge	Length of road built	km	1	2	27,665,000,000	2	30,000,000,000	13	30,450,000,000	13	30,906,750,000	2	31,370,351,000	2	31,840,907,000	34	182,233,008,000	Public Works Department, Ex. Kriwen, Kel, Bulakan
		Length of bridge built	m	90	0		18		18		18		18		18		90		Employment Department General

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Construction of the Ring Road West	km	0	0		0		13		13		0		0		26		Employment Department General
16	Channel Development Program Drainage/Culverts	Drainage/culvert construction	m	2500	500	4,889,500,000	1500	4,294,000,000	1500	4,358,410,000	1500	4,423,786,000	1500	4,490,143,000	1500	4,557,495,000	8000	27,013,334,000	Public Works Department, All Ward
		Drainage Coverage	%	70	70		75		75		80		80		85		85		Employment Department General
17	Sheet/Talud Construction Program Gabions	The construction of sheet piles in areas of connecting roads and river flows prone to landslides is within the scope of the district's authority	%	45	47	959,000,000	48	1,090,500,000	50	1,106,858,000	52	1,123,460,000	54	1,140,312,000	55	1,157,417,000	55	6,577,547,000	Employment Department General, All Ward
18	Rehabilitation/Maintenance Program Roads and Bridges	length of road traversed by 4 wheels	km	160.96	15	79,207,348,000	20	80,000,000,000	15	81,200,000,000	20	82,418,000,000	20	83,654,270,000	20	84,909,084,000	110	491,388,702,000	Public Works Department, All Ward
		the proportion of the length of the road network in good condition	%	70	70		75		75		80		80		85		85		Employment Department General
		The length of the district's bridges is in good condition	%	70	70		75		75		80		80		85		85		Employment Department General
19	Rehabilitation/Maintenance Program Talud/ Gabion	Irrigation and drainage channels are in good condition/drainage the water flow is not blocked	%	45	47	130,000,000	48	130,000,000	50	131,950,000	52	133,929,000	54	135,938,000	55	137,977,000	55	799,794,000	Public Works Department, Kel Bannati, Kel Jombor
23	Facilities Improvement Program and Development Infrastructure	Percentage of meeting the needs for development facilities and infrastructure	%	90	91	10,410,800,000	91	1,720,000,000	92	1,745,800,000	92	1,771,987,000	93	1,798,567,000	95	1,825,545,000	95	19,272,699,000	Department of Employment General
24	Development Program and Management of Irrigation Networks, Swamps and Other Water Networks	Irrigation network in good condition Good	%	45	47	9,347,284,000	48	6,586,000,000	50	6,684,790,000	52	6,785,062,000	54	6,886,838,000	55	6,990,140,000	55	43,280,114,000	Department of Employment General
		Rehabilitation/maintenance of irrigation networks	IN	70	70		70		70		70		70		70		70		Employment Department General
25	Provision and Management Program Raw Water	Availability of raw water to meet basic needs at least every day.	%	0	0	-	100	1,510,000,000	100	1,532,650,000	100	1,555,640,000	100	1,578,974,000	100	1,602,659,000	100	7,779,923,000	Public Works Department
26	River, Lake and Development, Management and Conservation Program Other Water Resources	Implementation of development, management and conservation of water resources	month	0	0	-	12	20,000,000	12	20,300,000	12	20,605,000	12	20,914,000	12	21,227,000	60	103,046,000	Department of Employment General
27	Performance Development Program Drinking Water and Waste Water Management	Implementation rehabilitation/maintenance of waste water facilities and infrastructure for 5 years	month	12	12	355,000,000	12	740,000,000	12	751,100,000	12	762,367,000	12	773,802,000	12	785,409,000	60	4,167,678,000	Employment Department General
28	Flood Control Program	Length of channels handled	km	5	0	-	1	5,000,000,000	1	5,075,000,000	5	5,151,125,000	4	5,228,392,000	4	5,306,818,000	15	25,761,335,000	Public Works Department
30	Infrastructure Development Program Rural	Implementation of rural infrastructure development	km	50	20	12,440,068,000	10	13,000,000,000	10	13,195,000,000	10	13,392,925,000	10	13,593,819,000	10	13,797,726,000	70	79,419,538,000	Public Works Department
		percentage of households using clean water	%	86	87		87		88		88		89		90		90		Employment Department General
		Realizing the smooth flow of distribution of goods	Market	5	5		5		5		5		5		5		30		Department of Industry and Trade
15	Spatial Planning Program	Level of availability of spatial planning documents	%	100	100	1,326,000,000	100	1,030,000,000	100	1,045,450,000	100	1,061,132,000	100	1,077,049,000	100	1,093,204,000		6,632,835,000	Planning Board Development Area
		Spatial planning	Document	1	1		2	1,230,000,000	2		2		1		1		9	1,230,000,000	Employment Department General

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	Space Utilization Program	The availability of public green open space is 20% of the area of the city/ urban area.	location	1	1	180,000,000	1	584,000,000	1	592,760,000	1	601,651,000	1	610,676,000	0	619,836,000	5	3,188,923,000	Public Works Department
17	Utilization Control Program Room	Compliance with RTRW	Utilization Permit rn Space (IPR)	50	50	201,000,000	100	410,000,000	100	416,150,000	100	422,392,000	100	428,728,000	50	435,159,000	500	2,313,429,000	Public Works Department
4	**Public Housing and Areas Settlement**				**5,613,029,000**		**5,613,029,000**		**4,231,662,000**		**5,387,423,000**		**6,858,847,000**		**7,161,938,000**		**34,865,928,000**		
15	Housing Development Program	Housing area	units/year	35	35	1,124,473,000	35	1,124,473,000	35	847,740,000	35	1,079,277,000	35	1,374,051,000	35	1,434,770,000	35	6,984,784,000	Public Works Department
16	Housing Healthy Environment Program Ratio of livable settlements in residential areas			1	1	16,000,000	1	16,000,000	1	12,062,000	1	15,357,000	1	19,551,000	0	20,415,000	5	99,385,000	Public Works Department
17	Community Empowerment Program Housing area	Livable house ratio	RTLH	500	500	600,000,000	2000	600,000,000	2000	452,340,000	2000	575,884,000	2000	733,171,000	2000	765,569,000	10500	3,726,964,000	Public Works Department
19	Preparedness Improvement Program and Fire Hazard Prevention	Coverage of fire disaster services in Sukoharjo district	%	37.77	37.77	3,390,000,000	37.77	3,390,000,000	75.54	2,555,721,000	100	3,253,745,000	100	4,142,414,000	100	4,325,467,000	100	21,057,347,000	Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		response time rate (response time rate) of the fire management area service area (WMK) from the Damkar base	%	36.36	36.36		36.36		60		100		100		100		100		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		percentage of APAR provision from business owners adequate	%	52.63	52.63		60		65		80		85		100		100		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		percentage of availability of facilities and infrastructure supporting operational disaster management	%	0.64	1.07		1.28		1.50		1.7		1.9		2		2		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		percentage of apparatus that attend training	%	21.8	21.8		25		28		31.25		34.37		37		37		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
20	Cemetery Area Management Program Implementation of cemetery management throughout the Regency Sukoharjo		Ha	264	264	482,556,000	264	482,556,000	264	363,799,000	264	463,160,000	264	589,660,000	264	615,717,000	264	2,997,448,000	Public Works Department
5	**Peace, Public Order and Community Protection**				**9,429,949,000**		**9,246,066,000**		**7,075,610,000**		**9,059,685,000**		**9,459,816,000**		**9,676,132,000**		**53,947,258,000**		
15	Security Improvement Program and Environmental Comfort	Linmas ratio per 10,000 population	Ratio	71	70	3,488,449,000	70	3,420,424,000	70	2,578,658,000	70	3,282,946,000	70	3,428,035,000	70	3,579,520,000	70	19,778,032,000	Unitary Office Nation and Politics, Police Unit Civil service, All Villages,
		Community protection officers (linmas) in Sukoharjo district	person	6320	6320		6320		6320		6320		6320		6320		6320		Police Unit Civil service
		Percentage of resolution of K3 violations (order, peace, beauty) in Regency	%	98.3	95		95		95		95		95		95		95		Police Unit Civil service
		Satpol officer patrol coverage PP	time	159	194														Police Unit Civil service
16	Kantrantibmas Maintenance and Crime Prevention Program	The ratio of the number of civil service police per 10,000 population	ratio	1.31	1.30	1,860,500,000	1.30	1,824,220,000	1.30	1,375,280,000	1.30	1,750,899,000	1.30	1,828,280,000	1.30	1,909,071,000	1.30	10,548,250,000	Police Unit Civil service
17	Insight Development Program Nationality	Scope of understanding the noble values of the nation's culture	person	1620	1140	300,000,000	1140	294,150,000	1140	221,760,000	1140	282,327,000	1140	294,805,000	1140	307,832,000	7440	1,700,874,000	Unitary Office Nation and Politics
		Coaching activities towards NGOs, mass organizations and OKP	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				
		Number of Community Harmony Forums Religious	fruit	1	1		1		1		1		1		1				

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	Development Partnership Program National Insight	Increasing knowledge about National Insight and love of the homeland for the community	person	1438	1438	1,348,000,000	1438	1,321,714,000	1438	996,440,000	1438	1,268,590,000	1438	1,324,655,000	1438	1,383,192,000	8628	7,642,591,000	Unitary Office Nation and Politics
		Operational service activities Independence Day	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		All Districts
19	Community Empowerment Program To Maintain Order and Security	Ratio of system security posts per number village/sub-district	%	19.6	19.6	95,000,000	19.6	93,148,000	19.6	70,224,000	19.6	89,404,000	19.6	93,355,000	19.6	97,480,000	19.6	538,611,000	Police Unit Civil service
20	Eradication Enhancement Program Diseases of Society (Concentrated)	socialization of the dangers of drugs and other drugs	%	100	100	260,000,000	100	254,930,000	100	192,192,000	100	244,684,000	100	255,497,000	100	266,788,000	1440	1,474,091,000	Office of National Unity and Politics
		Percentage of resolution of K3 violations (order, tranquility, beauty) in Kapupataen	%	98.3	90		90		90		90		90		90		90		Police Unit Civil service
		Eradication of illegal excisable goods	time	0	25		25		25		25		25		25		25		Police Unit Civil service
21	Community Political Education Program Voter Participation Coverage		month	12	12	220,000,000	12	215,710,000	12	162,624,000	12	207,040,000	12	216,190,000	12	225,743,000	72	1,247,307,000	Unitary Office Nation and Politics
22	Early Prevention Program and Management of Natural Disaster Victims	Number of disaster resilient villages	village	7	2	1,208,000,000	2	1,184,444,000	2	892,952,000	2	1,136,837,000	2	1,187,080,000	2	1,239,537,000	19	6,848,850,000	Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		The number of employees participating in increasing the capacity of the apparatus	person	0	0		1		1		1		1		1		5		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		Number of people taking part in disaster management outreach	person	1200	1500		1500		1500		1500		1500		1500		10200		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
		Number of people who took part in mitigation training disaster	person	900	1500		1500		1500		1500		1500		1500		9900		Body Countermeasures Regional Disasters
23	Order Improvement Program Administration of Government	Decreased number of violations Agama Tsujaten	case	200	200	445,000,000	190	436,323,000	180	328,944,000	170	418,785,000	160	437,293,000	150	456,617,000	1050	2,522,962,000	Police Unit Civil service
24	Communication Improvement Program With the Community Environment	Creation of harmonious relations between the Government Areas with community institutions	person	125	125	25,000,000	125	24,513,000	125	18,480,000	125	23,527,000	125	24,567,000	125	25,653,000	750	141,740,000	Unitary Office Nation and Politics
25	Inter-Relationship Improvement Program Institution	Establishing good relations between Regional Government, Mass organizations and NGOs	person	420	420	180,000,000	420	176,490,000	420	133,056,000	420	169,646,000	420	176,883,000	420	184,699,000	2520	1,020,774,000	Office of National Unity and Politics
		Coordination between institutions	%	100	100		100		100	-	100		100		100		100	0	Regional Secretariat
26	Smoothness Support Program Implementation of Elections	Increased community participation in elections and the realization of regional conduciveness	time	0	0	-	0		12	105,000,000	12	185,000,000	12	193,176,000	0		36	483,176,000	Office of National Unity and Politics
6	**Social**				**4,856,000,000**		**4,761,310,000**		**38,589,551,000**		**5,742,568,000**		**5,996,362,000**		**6,261,340,000**		**62,259,000,000**		
15	Poor Empowerment Program, Remote Indigenous Communities (KAT), and Other PMKS	Handling people with social welfare problems	%	137424000	100	171,000,000		167,666,000		126,403,000		160,926,000		168,039,000		175,464,000		969,498,000	Social Services
16	Service and Rehabilitation Program Regional Welfare	Social and legal services and protection for victims of exploitation and trafficking of women and children.	person	140	140	732,000,000	145	717,726,000	150	541,094,000	155	688,878,000	155	719,323,000	160	751,110,000	160	4,150,131,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
		Poverty Level	%	0.67	0.67												3.36	0	Social Services

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Percentage of PMKS on district/district scale Districts that receive social assistance to fulfill basic needs	org	15171000000	3600		3600		3600		3600		3600		3600		3600		social services
		Percentage (%) of district/district scale PMKS who receive social empowerment programs through Business Groups Together (KUBE) or other similar socio- economic groups	%	136	150		150		150		150		150		150		150		social services
17	Abandoned Children Development Program	Number of abandoned children built	%	19870000	1.11	25,000,000	1.11	24,513,000	1.11	18,480,000	1.11	23,527,000	1.11	24,567,000	1.11	25,653,000	1.11	141,740,000	Social Services
18	Development Program for Persons with Disabilities Disability and Trauma	Percentage of people with physical and mental disabilities, as well as elderly people without potential who have received social security	%	414000000	2	153,000,000	2	150,017,000	2	113,097,000	2	143,987,000	2	150,350,000	2	156,994,000	2	867,445,000	Social Services
19	Orphanage Development Program and Nursing home	Social facilities such as orphanages, nursing homes and nursing homes rehabilitation	House	76508000	9.15	70,000,000		68,635,000		51,744,000		65,876,000		68,788,000		71,827,000		396,870,000	Social Services
		Percentage (%) of district-scale social institutions that provide social welfare service infrastructure	House	50400000	19 parlors		19 parlors		19 parlors		19 parlors		19 parlors		19 parlors		19 parlors		social services
20	Ex-Persons Development Program Social Diseases (ex-convicts, prostitutes, drugs and other social diseases)	Coverage of PMKS being developed	org	25	25	10,000,000	25	9,805,000	25	7,392,000	25	9,411,000	25	9,827,000	25	10,261,000	25	56,696,000	Social Services
21	Institutional Empowerment Program Social welfare	Independent Social Institutions/ orsosdes	fruit	0	1	425,000,000	2	416,713,000	2	314,160,000	2	399,963,000	2	417,640,000	2	436,095,000	2	2,409,571,000	Social Services
22	Social Services Improvement Program Religious	Implementation of the construction of the Grand Mosque of the District. Sukoharjo	Mosque	0	0	3,270,000,000	1	3,206,235,000	1	37,417,181,000	0	4,250,000,000	0	4,437,828,000	0	4,633,936,000	1	57,215,180,000	Department of Employment General
		Departure Service Regency Hajj Pilgrimage Sukoharjo and Activities Religious Guidance for	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				
	Non Basic Services																		
1	**Labor**				**1,264,500,000**		**1,239,843,000**		**540,355,000**		**1,190,009,000**		**1,242,601,000**		**1,297,512,000**		**6,774,820,000**		
15	Quality Improvement Program and Labor Productivity	The number of workers who receive competency-based training	person	112	320	533,500,000	320	523,097,000	320		320	502,072,000	320	524,261,000	320	547,428,000	60	2,630,358,000	Manpower Department and Transmigration
16	Job Opportunity Improvement Program	Percentage of registered and placed job seekers	%	2419	3000	292,000,000	3000	286,306,000	3000	215,846,000	3000	274,798,000	3000	286,943,000	3000	299,623,000	60	1,655,516,000	Manpower Department and Transmigration
17	Protection Program and Institutional Development Employment	Number of employer-employee disputes per year	case	9	20	396,000,000	20	388,278,000	20	292,723,000	20	372,672,000	20	389,142,000	20	406,338,000	60	2,245,153,000	Manpower Department and Transmigration
18	Workforce Planning Program	Document Availability Level Employment	%	100	100	43,000,000	100	42,162,000	100	31,786,000	100	40,467,000	100	42,255,000	100	44,123,000	6	243,793,000	Manpower and Transmigration Service
2	**Women's Empowerment and Child protection**				**896,220,000**		**878,745,000**		**662,485,000**		**843,423,000**		**880,698,000**		**919,617,000**		**5,081,188,000**		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	Policy Harmony Program Increasing the Quality of Children and Woman	Number of matching policies.	Policy	1	1	5,000,000	1	4,903,000	1	3,696,000	1	4,705,000	1	4,913,000	1	5,131,000	6	28,348,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
		Increasing gender participation and equality in development																0	Kartasura Village Subdistrict Kartasura
16	Institutional Strengthening Program Gender Mainstreaming and Children					160,000,000		156,880,000		118,272,000		150,574,000		157,229,000	0	164,177,000		907,132,000	Nadirejo Village Subdistrict Kartasura
		The scope of the SKPD Program has a gender and children mainstreaming perspective	SKPD	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	0	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
17	Program for Improving the Quality of Life and Protection of Women	Handling domestic violence in women and children	case	27;38	27;38	115,000,000	24;35	112,758,000	21;34	85,008,000	17;31	108,225,000	14;28	113,008,000	13;24	118,002,000	10;20	652,001,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
18	Participation Improvement Program and Gender Equality in Development					616,220,000		604,204,000		455,509,000		579,919,000		605,548,000		632,307,000		3,493,707,000	All Districts, All Subdistricts, Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
3	**Food**				**19,763,225,000**		**19,377,842,000**		**14,608,955,000**		**18,598,982,000**		**19,420,962,000**		**20,279,174,000**		**112,049,140,000**		
15	Food Security Improvement Program (Agriculture/Plantation)					19,763,225,000		19,377,842,000		14,608,955,000		18,598,982,000		19,420,962,000	0	20,279,174,000		112,049,140,000	
		Rice production	tons	374546	375121		375626		376024		376328		376703		377145		377145		Department of Agriculture
		Rice productivity	kw/ ha	75.26	75.36		75.45		75.64		75.72		75.83		76.01		76.01		Department of Agriculture
		Corn production	tons	22056	22079		22113		22137		22173		22215		22270		22270		Department of Agriculture
		Corn productivity	kw/ ha	87.73	88.07		88.73		89.22		89.81		90.45		90.93		90.93		Department of Agriculture
		Soybean production	tons	3950	3966		3976		3984		3989		3996		4092		4092		Department of Agriculture
		Soybean productivity	kw/ ha	22.81	22.38		22.58		22.79		22.97		23.18		23.86		23.86		Department of Agriculture
		Peanut production	tons	8177	8257		8335		8395		8445		8532		8592		8592		Department of Agriculture
		Horticultural production (shallots, chilies, melons, watermelons)	tons	2379	2452		2506		2538		2575		2593		2649		2649		Department of Agriculture
		Biopharmaceutical production	tons	1710	1725		1735		1750		1765		1780		1795		1795		Department of Agriculture
		Tobacco production	tons	258	216		219		222		224		240		240		240		Department of Agriculture
15		Percentage of Food Pattern Score Hope (PPH)	%	91.7	91.8		92		92.40		92.8		93.3		93.7		93.7		Resilience Agency Food
		Percentage of food availability main	%	250	190		192		193		196		198		200		200		Resilience Agency Food
		Supervision and Coaching Food Safety	%	85.71	85.76		85.81		85.86		85.91		85.96		86		86		Resilience Agency Food
		Monitoring Fertilizer Subsidies	%	100.00	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00		100		86		Resilience Agency Food

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	**Land**				**1,908,165,000**		**1,870,956,000**		**1,410,514,000**		**1,795,756,000**		**1,875,118,000**		**1,957,981,000**		**10,818,490,000**		
15	System Development Program Land Registration	Realizing public understanding of the system Registration				90,000,000		88,245,000		66,528,000		84,698,000		88,441,000	0	92,350,000		510,262,000	Regional Secretariat
16	Mastery Structuring Program, Ownership, Use and Utilization of land	Realization of Arrangement Mastery, Ownership, Use and Utilization Land				1,753,165,000		1,718,978,000		1,295,938,000		1,649,887,000		1,722,803,000	0	1,798,934,000		9,939,705,000	Regional Secretariat
		Certified Regional Government Land Assets	%	74	74		76		80		82		84		85		85	0	Revenue Department Management Finance and Assets Area
17	Conflict Resolution Program Land	Realizing the resolution of land conflicts				65,000,000		63,733,000		48,048,000		61,171,000		63,874,000	0	66,697,000		368,523,000	Regional Secretariat
19	Government Land Acquisition Program														0			0	Regional Secretariat
5	**Environment**				**9,498,113,000**		**9,312,901,000**		**7,020,996,000**		**8,938,584,000**		**9,333,623,000**		**9,746,077,000**		**53,850,294,000**		
15	Performance Development Program Waste Management	Waste coverage	20	20	100	5,626,991,000	25	5,517,265,000	30	4,159,466,000	35	5,295,507,000	35	5,529,542,000	40	5,773,892,000	40	31,902,663,000	Public Works Department
		Percentage of waste handling	%	0.15	0.50		1		1.5		2		2.5		3		3		Environment Agency Life
16	Pollution Control Program and Environmental Destruction	Percentage of public complaints resulting from alleged environmental pollution and/or destruction that are followed up	%	0	100	1,097,040,000	100	1,075,648,000	100	810,931,000	100	1,032,414,000	100	1,078,041,000	100	1,125,680,000	100	6,219,754,000	Environmental Agency
		Percentage of effort and/or activities that comply with administrative and technical requirements for pollution prevention water	%	0	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		Environment Agency Life
		The scope of the company's AMDAL document assessment implementation		0	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		Environment Agency Life
		Environmental Quality Index Life (IKLH)	index	47.75	48.25		48.75		49.25		50.25		50.75		51.25		51.25		Environment Agency Life
17	Conservation Protection Program Natural resources	Protection of natural resource conservation	%	100	100	817,556,000	100	801,614,000	100	604,337,000	100	769,394,000	100	803,397,000	100	838,900,000	100	4,635,198,000	Employment Department General
		status of damage to land and/or land for biomass production which is informed to the public	hectare	0	8264		4708		5582		3876		4649		4742		31821	0	Environment Agency Life
19	Quality Improvement Program and Access to Natural Resources Information and Environment	Percentage of data availability and information on regional environmental status	%	0	75	100,500,000	80	98,540,000	85	74,289,000	90	94,580,000	95	98,760,000	100	103,124,000	100	569,793,000	Environmental Agency
20	Control Improvement Program Pollution	Percentage of businesses and/ or activities that comply with administrative and technical requirements for preventing air pollution from stationary sources	%	0	100	84,526,000	100	82,878,000	100	62,482,000	100	79,547,000	100	83,062,000	100	86,733,000	100	479,228,000	Environmental Agency
24	Open Space Management Program Green (RTH)	Provision of Open Space Green (RTH) Public	RTH	11	11	1,771,500,000	11	1,736,956,000	11	1,309,491,000	11	1,667,142,000	11	1,740,821,000	11	1,817,748,000	11	10,043,658,000	Department of Employment General
		Green Open Space Ratio Public	%	64.5	64.5		64.5		64.5		64.5		64.5		64.5		64.5		Environment Agency Life

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	**population and civil registration**				**2,347,613,000**		**2,301,835,000**		**1,735,353,000**		**2,209,316,000**		**2,306,957,000**		**2,408,901,000**		**13,309,975,000**		
15	Administrative Arrangement Program Population	Realization of program infrastructure and facilities Administrative Information Systems Population and Registration Civil	month	12	12	2,347,613,000	12	2,301,835,000	12	1,735,353,000	12	2,209,316,000	12	2,306,957,000	12	2,408,901,000	72	13,309,975,000	Department Population and Civil registration
		Percentage of population with KTP	%	87.86	87.86		88.00		89.00		90.00		91.00		92.00				Service Population and Civil registration
		Percentage of population with a birth certificate	%	61	63		66		69		72		75		78		80		Service Population and Civil registration
		KTP processing	day	3	3		3		3		3		3		3		3		Service Population and Civil registration
		Birth Certificate Management	day	4	3		3		2		2		2		2		2		Service Population and Civil registration
		Death Certificate Management	day	4	4		3		2		2		2		2		2		Service Population and Civil registration
7	**Community and Village Empowerment**				**6,332,936,000**		**6,214,446,000**		**4,685,070,000**		**5,964,664,000**		**6,228,272,000**		**6,498,266,000**		**35,923,654,000**		
15	Empowerment Improvement Program Rural Society	Percentage of community empowerment institutions (LPM) which is built	%	100	100	4,337,936,000	100	4,253,346,000	100	3,206,598,000	100	4,082,390,000	100	4,262,811,000	100	4,451,184,000	150 villages	24,594,265,000	Body Community and Village Empowerment, Sec. Village
		Posyandu is active	%	100	100		100		100		1175		100		100		1175		Government, Community Empowerment Agency and Village
		PKK is active	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		180		Body Empowerment Society and Village
		Percentage of Management Bintek Community Institutions	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		180		Body Community and Village Empowerment
16	Institutional Development Program Rural Economy	Community self-help towards total community empowerment programs	%	2	2	387,000,000	2	379,454,000	2	286,070,000	2	364,202,000	2	380,298,000	2	397,103,000	2	2,194,127,000	Regional Secretariat, Body Empowerment Society and Village
17	Increased Participation Program Community in Building Villages	Community self-help towards total community empowerment programs	%	5	5	425,000,000	5	416,713,000	5	314,160,000	5	399,963,000	5	417,640,000	5	436,095,000	5	2,409,571,000	Body Community and Village Empowerment
18	Capacity Building Program Regional Government Apparatus	training for village government officials in the field of village government management	%	100	100	915,000,000	100	897,158,000	100	676,367,000	100	861,098,000	100	899,154,000	100	938,887,000		5,187,664,000	Regional Secretariat (Division of Pembes), Agency Community Empowerment and
19	Program to Increase the Role of Women In the Countryside	Subdistrict active PKK coverage %		0	0	-	100	5,000,000	100	3,770,000	100	4,799,000	100	5,011,000	100		100	18,580,000	Arts Substances Subdistrict Sukoharjo
20	Program for Handling the Poor Population Reducing Poverty Rates %					253,000,000	100	248,067,000	100	187,017,000	100	238,096,000	100	248,618,000	100	259,605,000	100	1,434,403,000	Regional Secretariat, Body Empowerment Society and Village
21	Capacity Building Program Rural Institutions	Increased participation Institutions and Organizations Rural Society	%	100	100	15,000,000	100	14,708,000	100	11,088,000	100	14,116,000	100	14,740,000	100	15,392,000	100	85044000	Subdistrict Polokarto
8	**Population and Family Control Planned**				**2,088,500,000**		**2,047,777,000**		**1,543,816,000**		**1,965,468,000**		**2,052,331,000**		**12,313,000**		**9,710,205,000**		
15	Family planning	Increase in new family planning participants and active family planning participants	%	80	80	1,485,000,000	85	1,456,043,000	85	1,097,710,000	85	1,397,519,000	90	1,459,282,000	95		100	6,895,554,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
16	Adolescent Reproductive Health Program First marriage age		Year	19	19	35,000,000	19	34,318,000	20	25,872,000	20	32,938,000	21	34,394,000	21		21.5	162,522,000	Office of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	Contraception Services Program	Contraceptive services for family planning participants	%	75	75	37,500,000	75	36,769,000	80	27,720,000	80	35,291,000	85	36,851,000	90		100	174,131,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
18	Participation Development Program Community in Family Planning/KR Services The Independent	increase in the number of independent family planning	%	35	35	17,000,000	40	16,669,000	40	12,566,000	45	15,999,000	45	16,706,000	50		50	78,940,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
19	Maternal, Infant and Child Health Promotion Program through Activity Groups In society	Decreased number of numbers maternal and toddler deaths	per 1000	120	120	12,000,000	120	11,766,000	115	8,870,000	115	11,293,000	113	11,792,000	110	12,313,000	109	68,034,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
20	Central Development Program Services and Information and Counseling KRR	Increasing the number of groups Teen PIK	%	35	35	20,000,000	35	19,610,000	40	14,784,000	40	18,822,000	45	19,654,000	45		50	92,870,000	Office of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning
22	Materials Development Program Information About Parenting and Child Development Development	The percentage of children whose growth and development is monitored	%	90	90	7,000,000	90	6,864,000	90	5,174,000	90	6,588,000	95	6,879,000	95		100	32,505,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
23	Companion Personnel Preparation Program Family Development Group	Number of accompanying staff family building group quality	person	167	167	467,000,000	167	457,894,000	167	345,206,000	167	439,489,000	167	458,912,000	167		167	2,168,501,000	Office Empowerment Women and Family planning
24	Model Development Program Operational BKB-POSYANDU-PADU	Operational and service integration BKB-POSYANDU-PAD U	Group	24	24	8,000,000	24	7,844,000	24	5,914,000	24	7,529,000	24	7,861,000	24		24	37,148,000	Office of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning
9	**Relations**				**2,839,390,000**		**2,784,022,000**		**2,098,874,000**		**2,672,123,000**		**2,790,217,000**		**2,913,517,000**		**16,098,143,000**		
15	Infrastructure Development Program and Transportation Facilities	Facilities and infrastructure Relations increase	%	100	100	296,000,000	20	290,228,000	20	218,803,000	20	278,563,000	20	290,874,000	20	303,728,000	100	1,678,196,000	Department of Transportation Informatics and Communication
16	Rehabilitation and Maintenance Program LLAJ Infrastructure and Facilities	Feasibility of Infrastructure and Facilities LLAJ facilities	%	100	100	740,000,000	100	725,570,000	100	547,007,000	100	696,407,000	100	727,185,000	100	759,319,000	100	4,195,488,000	Department of Transportation Informatics and Communication
17	Service Improvement Program Transport	Feasibility of public transport	%	100	100	400,050,000	100	392,249,000	100	295,717,000	100	376,483,000	100	393,122,000	100	410,494,000	100	2,268,115,000	Department of Information and Transportation Communication
19	Control and Security Program Traffic	Decrease in the number of cases accident	%/ year	3	3	1,373,340,000	3	1,346,560,000	3	1,015,171,000	3	1,292,437,000	3	1,349,556,000	3	1,409,193,000	3	7,786,257,000	Department of Information and Transportation Communication
20	Eligibility Improvement Program Motor Vehicle Operation	Roadworthy vehicle	%	100	100	30,000,000	100	29,415,000	100	22,176,000	100	28,233,000	100	29,480,000	100	30,783,000	100	170,087,000	Department of Transportation Informatics and Communication
10	**Communication and Informatics**				**5,254,871,000**		**5,152,401,000**		**3,884,395,000**		**5,972,878,000**		**6,236,848,000**		**6,512,455,000**		**33,013,848,000**		
15	Communication Development Program, Information and Mass Media	Percentage of Active SKPD Websites %		100	100	2,564,287,000	100	2,514,283,000	100	1,895,518,000	100	3,440,795,000	100	3,592,861,000	100	3,751,629,000	100	17,759,373,000	Regional Secretariat
		Infrastructure data collection and management of data collection and PSB implementation	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	0	Department of Education
		Increased Understanding Information Technology	%	80	80		80		80		90		95		100		100	0	Department of Transportation Informatics and Communication
16	Assessment and Research Program Information and Communication Sector	Increased data validity Information and Communication	%	100	100	40,000,000	100	39,220,000	100	29,568,000	100	37,644,000	100	39,307,000	100	41,044,000	100	226,783,000	Department of Information and Transportation Communication
17	Human Resource Improvement Facilitation Program Communication and Information Sector	Improvement of Human Resources in the Field Communication and Information	%	100	100	420,000,000	100	411,810,000	100	310,464,000	100	395,258,000	100	412,726,000	100	430,965,000	100	2,381,223,000	Regional Secretariat (bag. PDE), Informatics Transportation Service and
18	Information Cooperation Program With Mr Media	Publication of local government policies and development results	%	100	100	2,230,584,000	100	2,187,088,000	100	1,648,845,000	100	2,099,181,000	100	2,191,954,000	100	2,288,817,000	100	12,646,469,000	Regional Secretariat, Archives and Documentation Library Office,

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11	**Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises**				**1,223,000,000**		**1,199,153,000**		**904,041,000**		**1,150,954,000**		**1,201,819,000**		**1,254,928,000**		**6,933,895,000**		
15	Small Business Climate Creation Program Conducive Intermediate	Fostered MSMEs	MSMEs	125	150	131,000,000	200	128,446,000	250	96,835,000	275	123,283,000	300	128,731,000	350	134,420,000	400	742,715,000	Department of Cooperatives and Micro Small Enterprises and Medium
16	Entrepreneurship Development and Competitive Advantage Program for Small and Medium Enterprises	Number of MSMEs	MSMEs	11125	11225	407,000,000	11337	399,064,000	11451	300,854,000	11565	383,024,000	11681	399,951,000	11798	417,625,000	11916	2,307,518,000	Cooperative Service and Micro Small Enterprises and Intermediate
17	System Development Program Support for Micro, Small and Enterprises Intermediate	Monitoring Reports and Technical Policy Evaluation KUMKM sector	Cooperative	250	300	235,000,000	350	230,418,000	350	173,712,000	400	221,156,000	425	230,930,000	450	241,135,000	450	1,332,351,000	Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
18	Quality Improvement Program Cooperative Institutions	Percentage of active cooperatives	%	82	82.5	450,000,000	82.7	441,225,000	83	332,640,000	83.5	423,491,000	84	442,207,000	85	461,748,000	85	2,551,311,000	Department of Cooperatives and Micro Small Enterprises and Intermediate
12	**Capital investment**				**332,000,000**		**325,527,000**		**245,414,000**		**312,442,000**		**326,250,000**		**340,668,000**		**1,882,301,000**		
15	Promotion Improvement Program and Investment Cooperation	Lol proportion of the potential amount on offer	time	3	3	232,000,000	4	227,476,000	4	171,494,000	4	218,333,000	4	227,982,000	4	238,057,000	0	1,315,342,000	Planting Agency Capital and Licensing Services
16	Investment Climate Improvement and Investment Realization Program	Increased Investment	% per year	0	0.53	45,000,000	0.53	44,123,000	0.53	33,264,000	0.53	42,349,000	0.53	44,221,000	0.53	46,175,000	0.53	255,132,000	Planting Agency Capital and Licensing Services
17	Resource Potential Preparation Program, Regional Facilities and Infrastructure	Increase in the Number of Investors	Investors	7	8	55,000,000	9	53,928,000	10	40,656,000	11	51,760,000	12	54,047,000	13	56,436,000	13	311,827,000	Planting Agency Capital and Licensing Services
13	**Youth and Sports**				**2,096,771,000**		**2,255,884,000**		**1,091,329,000**		**2,173,252,000**		**12,260,459,000**		**12,793,410,000**		**32,671,105,000**		
15	Development and Conformity Program Youth Policy	Number of youth activities	activity	1	0		1	200,000,000	1	200,000,000	1	200,000,000	1	200,000,000	1	200,000,000	3	1,000,000,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture, Kel. Joho
		Number of youth potential data documents	document	1	0		1		0		1		0		1		3		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
16	Participation Improvement Program Youth	Number of youth organizations	group	21	21	185,255,000	21	181,643,000	21	136,940,000	21	174,342,000	21	182,047,000	21	190,091,000	21	1,050,318,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture, All Subdistricts
20	Coaching Program and Correctional Sports	Number of sports clubs	group	100	100	1,020,550,000	100	1,000,649,000	100	754,389,000	100	960,430,000	100	1,002,876,000	100	1,047,193,000	100	5,786,087,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture, Regional Secretariat, Department of Education and all
		Number of sports organizations	group	202	202		202		202		202		202		202		202		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Number of sports activities	activity	33	33		33		33		33		33		33		33		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Number of sporting achievements	%	0.66	0.66		0.69		0.72		0.75		0.78		0.81		4.45		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Number of sports achievements	Award	50	10		10		10		10		10		10		60		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Youth arenas/halls (other than privately owned)	%	0.000187	0.000187		0.000187		0.000187		0.000187		0.000187		0.000187		0.000187		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Number of sports halls	fruit	120	120		120		120		120		120		120		735		Youth Service, Sports Sports, Tourism and Culture

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21	Facilities Improvement Program and Sports Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of sports fields at the sub-district level	%	100	100	890,966,000	100	873,592,000	100		100	838,480,000	100	10,875,536,000	100	11,356,126,000		24,834,700,000	All Subdistricts, Financial and Asset Management Revenue Service
		Construction of sports facilities											1		0				All Subdistricts, Financial and Asset Management Revenue Service
14	**Statistics**				**206,000,000**		**201,983,000**		**152,275,000**		**193,865,000**		**202,432,000**		**211,378,000**		**1,167,933,000**		
15	Data Development Program/ Regional Information/Statistics	Book availability level Areas in Numbers	%	100	100	206,000,000	100	201,983,000	100	152,275,000	100	193,865,000	100	202,432,000	100	211,378,000		1,167,933,000	Regional Secretariat, Regional Development Planning Agency
		Book availability level GRDP	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				
		Book availability level District In figures	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				
15	**Encoding**				**0**		**10,000,000**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**10,000,000**		
15	Encoding Program	Availability of Encoding SOP %		0	0	-	100	10,000,000	0		0		0		0		100	10,000,000	Regional Secretariat, Regional Development Planning Agency
16	**Culture**				**1,100,500,000**		**1,079,041,000**		**813,488,000**		**1,035,670,000**		**1,081,441,000**		**1,129,230,000**		**6,239,370,000**		
15	Cultural Values Development Program, Traditional	Arts Degree	keg	9	9	163,000,000	9	159,822,000	9	120,489,000	9	153,398,000	9	160,177,000	9	167,255,000		924,141,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Percentage of Adhering Organizations Believer To the Almighty God who is established	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		54		DPOPK
16	Cultural Property Management Program Organizing	Arts Degrees and keg Culture		41	11	225,000,000	21	220,613,000	21	166,320,000	21	211,745,000	21	221,103,000	21	230,874,000	116	1,275,655,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture
		Number of arts buildings	Fruit	0	0		0		1		0		0		0		1		
		Objects, Sites and Areas Preserved cultural heritage	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
17	Diversity Management Program Culture	Arts Mission	%	100	100	712,500,000	100	698,606,000	100	526,679,000	100	670,527,000	100	700,161,000	100	731,101,000	100	4,039,574,000	Department of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Culture, Regional Secretariat, education authorities
		Organizing arts and cultural festivals	Keg	3	2		3		3		3		3		3		17		
		Number of arts groups	Group	425	425		425		425		425		425		425		425		
17	**Library**				**711,080,000**		**697,215,000**		**525,629,000**		**669,190,000**		**698,766,000**		**729,645,000**		**2,292,212,000**		
15	Reading Culture Development and Library Development Program	Number of library visitors	person	30871	33958	289,300,000	37354	283,659,000	41089	213,850,000	45198	272,257,000	49718	284,290,000	99437	296,853,000	99437	1,640,209,000	Archives and Documentation Library Office
		The level of book collections available in regional libraries	%	24	35208		37208		39069		41022		43073		45057		45057		Library Office Archives and Documentation
		Number of libraries	fruit	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		Library Office Archives and Documentation

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Number of library visitors per year	%	30871	16800		18480		20328		22360		24596		26822		26822		Library Office Archives and Documentation
		Maintaining village library facilities and books	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				Bulakan Village, Dukuh, Gayam, Combination
15	Administrative System Improvement Program Record management	Archive System Improvements %		100	100	80,000,000	100	78,440,000	100	59,136,000	100	75,287,000	100	78,615,000	100	82,089,000		453,567,000	Nguter District
16	Rescue and Conservation Program Regional Documents/ Archives	Number of documents/archives saved	file	6000	6000		6500		7000		7500		8000		8500		8500		Village (Ngadirejo , Combination, Gayam, Kartasura)
		Number of documents/archives that have been duplicated in informatics form	puck	125	135		145		155		165		175		185		185	0	Revenue Department Management Finance and Assets Area
		Archived financial records %		100	100		100		100		100		100		100			0	Library Office Archives and Documentation
17	Routine/Periodic Maintenance Program Archival Facilities and Infrastructure	Number of archives maintained	berks	35000	36000	306,780,000	37000	300,798,000	38000	226,771,000	39000	288,708,000	40000	301,467,000	41000	314,789,000	41000		All Villages, All Districts and Office Archives Library
18	Quality Improvement Program Information Services	Number of archival/documentation information services	Service	40	45	35,000,000	50	34,318,000	55	25,872,000	60	32,938,000	65	34,394,000	70	35,914,000	70	198,436,000	Archives and Library Office Documentation
		Number of SKPD/Villages fostered by SKPD	Village	22	24		26		28		30		32		34		34		Library Office Archives and Documentation
	Choice																		
1	**Maritime Affairs and Fisheries**					**2,499,499,000**		**2,450,759,000**		**1,847,627,000**		**2,352,255,000**		**2,456,212,000**		**2,564,752,000**		**14,171,104,000**	
	Aquaculture development program	Scope of fisheries group development	%	65.00	70.00	2,499,499,000	76.00	2,450,759,000	82.00	1,847,627,000	88.00	2,352,255,000	94.00	2,456,212,000	100	2,564,752,000	100	14171104000	Department of Agriculture
		Fish farming production	tons	9904.00	10338.00		10793.00		11269.00		11769.00		12293.00		12843		12843		Department of Agriculture
2	**Tourist**					**328,000,000**		**396,605,000**		**299,000,000**		**380,663,000**		**397,487,000**		**415,052,000**		**2,216,807,000**	
	Marketing Development Program Tourist					-		75,000,000		56,543,000		71,986,000		75,167,000		78,489,000		357,185,000	DPOPK
		Vacation	Person	56,120	78,500		79,000		80,000		81,000		81,775		82,500		482,775		
		Percentage of tourist attractions promoted	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		DPOPK
		Contribution of the tourism sector to GRDP	%	8.156794983	11.4096295		11.4823023		11.6276479		11.7729935		11.8856363		11.9910119		12		DPOPK
		Average length of stay of tourists	day	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		DPOPK
	Destination Development Program Tourist					127,000,000		124,524,000		93,878,000		119,518,000		124,801,000		130,316,000		720,037,000	DPOPK
		Number of leading tourist attractions	Fruit	5	5		6		6		7		7		8		8		DPOPK
		Number of objects/destinations built/developed	Fruit	0	0	-	1		0		1		0		1		3		DPOPK

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Partnership Development Program					201,000,000		197,081,000		148,579,000		189,159,000		197,519,000		206,247,000		1,139,585,000	DPOPK
		Human resources for tourism business actors who have certificates/meet standards competence	Person	367	367		370		375		380		390		400		400	-	
		Tourism businesses that own certification/meets standards tourism business	Business	367	367	-	370		375		380		390		400		400	0	DPOPK
		Number of active Pokdarwis	Group	6	6		7		8		9		10		0		10	-	DPOPK
3	**Agriculture**				**1,818,143,000**		**1,782,688,000**		**1,343,969,000**		**1,711,038,000**		**1,786,657,000**		**1,865,610,000**		**10,308,105,000**		
15	Welfare Improvement Program Farmer	coordinating the increase in the institutional role of P3A	person	300	300	1,070,293,000	300	1,049,422,000	300	791,159,000	300	1,007,243,000	300	1,051,757,000	300	1,098,235,000	1500	6,068,109,000	Regional Secretariat
		Coverage of farmer group development	%	81.39	84.65		88.4		92.15		95.83		97.92		100		100	0	Department of Agriculture
		Increase in farmer income	%	5	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		Department of Agriculture
17	Results Marketing Improvement Program Agricultural Production	Increasing the number of trade agreements from the marketing of agricultural products	document	0	1	218,000,000	1	213,749,000	2	161,145,000	2	205,158,000	2	214,225,000	2	223,691,000	10	1,235,968,000	Department of Agriculture
		Percentage increase in marketing of agricultural/ plantation production	%	3.3 %	3.3 %		3.3 %		3.3 %		3.3 %		3.3 %		3.5 %		3.5 %		Resilience Agency Food
19	Production Improvement Program Agriculture/Plantation	Sugar cane production	tons	441360	4400	80,000,000	4415	78,440,000	4415	59,136,000	4420	75,287,000	4420	78,615,000	4425	82,089,000	4425	453,567,000	Department of Agriculture
		Coconut production	tons	587.9	588		590		590		592		593		595		595		Department of Agriculture
		Pepper production	tons	0.24	0.24		0.25		0.25		0.26		0.28		0.3		0.3		Department of Agriculture
		Cashew production	tons	63	63		64		65		65		68		71		71		Department of Agriculture
20	Extension Empowerment Program Agriculture/Field Plantation	Increase in the average performance evaluation score of instructors	mark	80.00	80.50	120,800,000	81.00	118,444,000	81.50	89,295,000	82.00	113,684,000	82.50	118,708,000	83.00	123,954,000	83.00	684,885,000	Department of Agriculture
21	Prevention Program and Management of Livestock Diseases	Increasing the health status of large and small livestock, poultry	%	25.85	28.37	156,500,000	28.76	153,448,000	29.14	115,685,000	29.5	147,281,000	29.89	153,790,000	30.28	160,586,000	30.28	887,290,000	Department of Agriculture
22	Yield Production Improvement Program Farm	Livestock production (meat)	tons	5253.75	6,634.00	110,000,000	6,688.45	107,855,000	6,751.36	81,312,000	6,833.72	103,520,000	6,899.59	108,095,000	6,965.00	112,872,000	6,965.00	623,654,000	Department of Agriculture
		Production of livestock products (eggs)	tons	8,331.70	8.415.02		8,499.17	-	8,584.16		8,670.00	-	8,756.70		8,843.00		8,843.00		Department of Agriculture
24	Implementation Improvement Program Animal Husbandry Technology	Utilization of livestock waste into fertilizer	group	0	2	62,550,000	4	61,330,000	6	46,237,000	8	58,865,000	10	61,467,000	12	64,183,000	12	354,632,000	Department of Agriculture
		Utilization of agricultural waste for animal feed	group	0			2		4		6		8		10		10		Department of Agriculture
4	**Forestry**				**2,061,744,000**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**2061744000**		
16	Forest and Land Rehabilitation Program Increasing	community participation in forest and land rehabilitation (RHL)	Ha	300	300	2,061,744,000	0		0		0		0		0		0	2061744000	Department of Agriculture
5	**Energy and Mineral Resources**				**991,984,000**		**972,640,000**		**733,274,000**		**933,547,000**		**974,804,000**		**1,015,197,000**		**5,621,446,000**		
15	Coaching and Supervision Program Mining Sector	Implementation of guidance and supervision in the mining sector	%	100	100	90,705,000	100	88,936,000	100	67,049,000	100	85,362,000	100	89,134,000	100	90,389,000	100	511,575,000	Department of Employment General

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17	Coaching and Development Program Electricity Sector	Percentage of households that using electricity	%	100	100	861,279,000	100	844,484,000	100	636,657,000	100	810,541,000	100	846,363,000	100	883,764,000	100	4,883,088,000	Public Works Department
18	Coaching and Development Program Energy Sector	Energy and Resources Mineral	%	100	100	40,000,000	100	39,220,000	100	29,568,000	100	37,644,000	100	39,307,000	100	41,044,000	100	226,783,000	Public Works Department
6	**Trading**					**8,422,436,000**		**8,258,199,000**		**6,225,855,000**		**7,926,275,000**		**8,276,574,000**		**8,642,317,000**		**47,751,656,000**	
	Consumer Protection Program and Trade Security	Increasing the quality of goods in circulation in accordance with SNI	subdistrict	12	12	75,000,000	12	73,538,000	12	55,440,000	12	70,582,000	12	73,701,000	12	76,958,000	72	425,219,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Improvement Program and Export Development	Increased export value	%	5	1	515,000,000	1	504,958,000	1	380,687,000	1	484,662,000	1	506,081,000	1	528,445,000	6	2,919,833,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Efficiency Improvement Program Domestic trade	Realizing the smooth flow of distribution of goods and services	subdistrict	12	12	7,832,436,000	12	7,679,703,000	12	5,789,728,000	12	7,371,031,000	12	7,696,792,000	12	8,036,914,000	72	44,406,604,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Foot Vendor Development Program Lima and Asongan	Increasing the quality of street vendors' merchandise	subdistrict	0	0	-	1	-	1		1		1		1		6	0	Department of Industry and Trade
7	**Industry**					**687,000,000**		**673,604,000**		**507,829,000**		**646,530,000**		**675,103,000**		**704,935,000**		**3,895,001,000**	
	Science and Technology Capacity Building Program Production System	Increased use of science and technology for production systems	person	55	35	32,000,000	35	31,376,000	35	23,654,000	35	30,115,000	35	31,446,000	35	32,835,000	210	181,426,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Small and Medium Industry Development Program	Increased quality and Quantity of SMEs	person	755	430	560,000,000	430	549,080,000	430	413,951,000	430	527,011,000	430	550,302,000	430	574,620,000	2530	3,174,964,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Capacity Building Program Industrial Technology	Increasing the sales value of SME products	person	0	20	20,000,000	20	19,610,000	20	14,784,000	20	18,822,000	20	19,654,000	20	20,522,000	120	113,392,000	Department of Industry and Trade
	Centers Development Program Potential Industry	SME participation in exhibition	time	8	2	75,000,000	2	73,538,000	2	55,440,000	2	70,582,000	2	73,701,000	2	76,958,000	12	425,219,000	Department of Industry and Trade
8	**Transmigration**					**160,000,000**		**156,881,000**		**118,272,000**		**150,574,000**		**157,229,000**		**164,177,000**		**907,133,000**	
	Regional Development Program Transmigration	Number of Transmigrants departed	K.K	4	15	135,000,000	15	132,368,000	15	99,792,000	15	127,047,000	15	132,662,000	15	138,524,000	90	765,393,000	DISNAKERTRANS
	Regional Transmigration Program	Training for Prospective Transmigrants	person	20	60	25,000,000	60	24,513,000	60	18,480,000	60	23,527,000	60	24,567,000	60	25,653,000	60	141,740,000	DISNAKERTRANS
	Supporting Affairs																		
1	**Development Planning**				**2,853,000,000**		**2,797,370,000**		**2,108,936,000**		**2,684,930,000**		**2,803,564,000**		**2,927,481,000**		**16,175,281,000**		
15	Data/Information Development Program Level of data availability in preparation of plans		%	90	90	115,000,000	95	112,758,000	100	85,008,000	100	108,225,000	100	113,008,000	100	118,002,000	100	652,001,000	Regional Development Planning Agency
16	Development Cooperation Program	Inter-regional Development Cooperation	%	100	100	245,000,000	100	240,223,000	100	181,104,000	100	230,567,000	100	240,757,000	100	251,396,000	100	1,389,047,000	Planning Board Development Area
19	Development Planning Program Medium and Large Cities	Level of availability of data on the provision of drinking water, drainage and sanitation	%	100	100	91,000,000	100	89,226,000	100	67,267,000	100	85,639,000	100	89,397,000	100	93,376,000	100	515,905,000	Planning Board Development Area
20	Capacity Building Program Planning Expansion Regional development	The level of planning apparatus' understanding of planning	%	100	100	79,000,000	100	77,460,000	100	58,397,000	100	74,346,000	100	77,632,000	100	81,062,000	100	447,897,000	Regional Development Planning Agency
21	Development Planning Program Area	Availability of RKPD documents, RPJMD and RPJPD and LKPj	%	100	100	1,091,000,000	100	1,069,726,000	100	806,466,000	100	1,026,730,000	100	1,072,106,000	100	1,119,482,000	100	6,185,510,000	Planning Board Development Region, Secretariat Area
22	Development Planning Program Economy	Level of availability of economic planning documents	%	100	100	380,000,000	100	372,590,000	100	280,896,000	100	357,614,000	100	373,419,000	100	389,920,000	100	2,154,439,000	Regional Development Planning Agency
23	Social and Cultural Planning Program Level of availability of planning documents in the Social sector Culture		%	100	100	325,000,000	100	318,663,000	100	240,240,000	100	305,854,000	100	319,372,000	100	333,485,000	100	1,842,614,000	Regional Development Planning Agency
24	Regional Infrastructure Planning Program Natural Resources	Level of availability of documents and Infrastructure planning Territory and Natural Resources	%	100	100	527,000,000	100	516,724,000	100	389,558,000	100	495,955,000	100	517,873,000	100	540,758,000	100	2,987,868,000	Planning Board Development Area

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2	**R&D**				**640,000,000**		**627,521,000**		**473,088,000**		**602,297,000**		**628,917,000**		**656,709,000**		**3,628,532,000**		
26	Resource Development Program .....Planning	Creating community productivity and innovation				325,000,000		318,663,000		240,240,000		305,854,000		319,372,000	0	333,485,000		1,842,614,000	Planning Board Development Area
27	Research and Development Program Realization of	development based on development .....and Innovation				315,000,000		308,858,000		232,848,000		296,443,000		309,545,000	0	323,224,000		1,785,918,000	Planning Board Development Area
3	**Finance**				**9,479,522,000**		**9,294,671,000**		**7,007,253,000**		**8,921,087,000**		**9,315,354,000**		**9,726,999,000**		**53,744,886,000**		
17	Improvement Program and Financial Management Development Area	Percentage of performance and financial reports completed on time	%	100		9,002,729,000	100	8,827,176,000	100	6,654,808,000	100	8,472,382.000	100	8,846,818,000	100	9,237,759,000	100	51,041,672,000	Regional Secretariat, DPU, Department Agriculture, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, DPPKAD, Inspectorate, Disperindag, All Ward
		Availability percentage evaluation documents on the implementation of activities in accordance with government mandates	%	100			100		100		100		100		100		100		
		Timeliness of determination APBD	%	100	1		100		100		100		100		100		100		
		Increased awareness of the obligation to report LHKPN sending LHKPN	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
		Implementation of coaching and structuring of traders	Month	12	12		12		12		12		12		12		72		
		Implementation of Land Auction Former Bondo Village	%	100			100		100		100		100		100		100		
		BPK's opinion on regional financial reports (WTP)	status	WTP	WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		WTP		
18	Coaching and Facilitation Program Regency/City Financial Management	Facilitate Financial Management to SKPD	%	100	100	99,519,000	100	97,578,000	100	73,564,000	100	93,656,000	100	97,796,000	100	102,117,000	100	564,230,000	Regional Financial and Asset Management Revenue Service
19	Coaching and Facilitation Program Village Financial Management	Coaching and Facilitation Village Financial Management	%	100	100	377,274,000	100	369,917,000	100	278,881,000	100	355,049,000	100	370,740,000	100	387,123,000	100	2,138,984,000	All Districts
4	**DPRD Secretariat**				**6,226,950,000**		**6,105,524,000**		**4,602,955,000**		**5,860,123,000**		**6,119,110,000**		**6,389,514,000**		**35,304,176,000**		
15	Capacity Building Program People's Representative Institution	PERDA stipulated	dock	12	31	6,226,950,000	33	6,105,524,000	33	4,602,955,000	24	5,860,123,000	28	6,119,110,000	31	6,389,514,000	32	35,304,176,000	DPRD Secretariat
		Percentage of RAPERDA approved by DPRD	%	40	85		87		95		95		95		96		95		
		DPRD decisions are followed up	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		
5	**the regional Secretariat**				**5,322,420,000**		**5,251,754,000**		**3,959,296,000**		**5,086,303,000**		**5,311,092,000**		**2,824,125,000**		**18,387,160,000**		
16	Service Improvement Program, percentage of facility fulfillment Regional Head of Service/Deputy Head of official service support Area	District head	%	100	100	1,098,050,000	100	1,076,638,000	100	811,677,000	100	1,033,364,000	100	1,079,034,000	100	1,126,716,000	100	6,225,479,000	Regional Secretariat, Subdistrict (Sukoharjo, Bulu
23	Utilization Optimization Program Information Technology	Increased understanding of obrik about monitoring systems	activity	0	0	919,370,000	1	901,442,000	1	679,597,000	1	865,210,000	1	903,448,000	1	943,372,000	5		
		Maintaining website and SMS gateway functions	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	0	Regional Secretariat
25	Intercollaboration Improvement Program Local government	Realizing improvements in the quality of public services				160,000,000		190,000,000		143,241,000		228,000,000		238,076,000	0	248,597,000		1,207,914,000	Regional Secretariat
26	Legislative Regulation Structuring Program Invitation	Buoati Decree and Regulations follow up on regulations applies	%	100	100	2,035,000,000	100	1,995,318,000	100	1,504,270,000	100	1,915,119,000	100	1,999,757,000	100	2,088,127,000	100	11,537,591,000	All SKPD

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		Proposed draft bylaw	Each regional regulations	20	20		20		20		20		20		20		20		
27	New Autonomous Region Structuring Program	Realized Facilitation of accelerated completion of administrative area boundaries between regions and the preparation of guidelines for structuring regional apparatus	%	100	100	475,000,000	100	465,738,000	100	351,120,000	100	447,018,000	100	466,774,000	100	487,401,000	100	2,693,051,000	Regional Secretariat
28	Regional Licensing Services Program	Community Satisfaction Index (IKM) in the field of licensing services in the good category	point	78.31	79	635,000,000	80	622,618,000	81	469,391,000	82	597,592,000	83	624,003,000	84		84	2,948,604,000	Planting Agency Capital and Licensing Services
6	**Supervision**				**1,650,300,000**		**1,618,119,000**		**1,219,900,000**		**1,552,956,000**		**1,621,720,000**		**1,693,384,000**		**9,356,379,000**		
20	System Improvement Program Internal Supervision and Control Implementation of KDH Policy	BPK's opinion on regional financial reports (WTP)	%	0	1	1,370,500,000	1	1,343,775,000	1	1,013,072,000	1	1,289,764,000	1	1,346,765,000	1	1,406,279,000	6	7,770,155,000	Inspectorate
		The percentage of SKPD coverage that is the object of inspection in supervision activities	%	100	20		40		60		80		100		100		100		Inspectorate
		Sukoharjo district government SPIP maturity	Levels	1	2		2		2		2		2		2		2		Inspectorate
		Controlled Head's policies Economic area	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		the regional Secretariat
21	Professionalism Improvement Program Inspectors and Apparatus Supervision	Percentage of APIP who have competency	100	100	100	80,000,000	100	78,440,000	100	59,136,000	100	75,162,000	100	78,615,000	100	82,089,000	100	453,442,000	Inspectorate
22	Structuring and Refinement Program System Policies and Procedures Supervision	Increasing the quality of internal supervision	year	1	1	74,800,000	1	73,341,000	1	55,292,000	1	70,394,000	1	73,505,000	1	76,753,000	6	424,085,000	Inspectorate
			fruit	1	1		1		1		1		1				1		the regional Secretariat
24	Intensification Program Handling Public Complaints	Handling public complaints more intensively	%	100	100	125,000,000	100	122,563,000	100	92,400,000	100	117,636,000	100	122,835,000	100	128,263,000	100	708,697,000	Inspectorate, Regional Secretariat
7	**Staffing**				**6,127,562,000**		**6,458,074,000**		**4,979,487,000**		**6,216,590,000**		**6,471,444,000**		**6,757,418,000**		**34,740,689,000**		
29	Official Education Program	Percentage of civil servants who take part in structural level training	person	99	500	1,587,826,000	500	1,556,863,000	500	1,173,719,000	500	1,494,288,000	500	1,560,328,000	500	1,629,279,000	3000	9,002,303,000	Personnel Agency Area
		SKPD participants who take part in training	person	600	600		600		600		600		600		600		3600		Revenue Department Management Finance and Assets Area
31	Coaching and Development Program Apparatus	Percentage reduction violation of officer discipline	%	72	15	4,539,736,000	15	4,451,211,000	15	3,355,768,000	15	4,272,302,000	15	4,461,116,000	15	4,658,253,000	90	25,738,386,000	Regional Civil Service Agency
		Percentage of employee placement according to qualifications and competence	%	430	150		150		150		150		150		150		900		Personnel Agency Area
		Facilitate Device Charging Village	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				
		Village Asset Monitoring	%	100	100		100		100		100		100		100				the regional Secretariat
		Government Apparatus Development % Village		100	100		100		100		100		100		100				the regional Secretariat

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Apparatus discipline improvement program, perc	entage of employees who take part in increasing apparatus capacity	%	100	42		45		45		45		45		45		267		Personnel Agency Area
	Relocation/retirement facility program civil servants.	Percentage of completion of the retirement process on time	%	100	320	-	200	200,000,000	200	200,000,000	200	200,000,000	200	200,000,000	200	208,838,000	1320		Personnel Agency Area
	Apparatus resource capacity building program	Percentage of civil servants who take part in functional technical training	%	117	352	-	300	250,000,000	300	250,000,000	300	250,000,000	300	250,000,000	300	261,048,000	1852		Personnel Agency Area
8	**Others (Routine Programs in Each Regional Apparatus)**				**121,042,530,000**		**181,030,346,000**		**181,584,760,000**		**177,469,796,000**		**122,922,504,000**		**126,266,069,000**		**910,316,005,000**		
1	Administrative Services Program Office	Percentage of office administration services	%	100	100	68,239,138,000	100	69,012,289,000	100	52,028,365,000	100	66,238,456,000	100	68,882,189,000	100	71,926,093,000	100	396,326,530,000	All PD
2	Facilities Improvement Program and Apparatus Infrastructure	Percentage of building/office maintenance, operational service vehicles, office and household equipment	%	100	100	42,015,364,000	100	102,015,364,000	100	122,015,364,000	100	101,630,689,000	100	42,015,364,000	100	43,872,023,000	100	453,564,168,000	All PD
3	Apparatus Discipline Improvement Program Perc	entage of clothing fulfillment service and its equipment	%	100	100	785,335,000	100		100		100		100	2,000,000,000	100		100	2,785,335,000	All PD
5	Source Capacity Building Program Apparatus Power	Percentage of participant HR education and training	%	100	100	7,824,809,000	100	7,824,809,000	100	5,899,124,000	100	7,510,304,000	100	7,842,221,000	100	8,188,768,000	100	45,090,035,000	All PD
6	Development Improvement Program Performance Achievement Reporting System and Finance	Level of Availability and Accuracy of Reporting Finance	%	100	100	1,062,356,000	100	1,062,356,000	100	800,910,000	100	1,019,656,000	100	1,064,720,000	100	1,111,770,000	100	6,121,768,000	All PD
7	Work Unit Planning Program Regional Apparatus (SKPD)	Document Availability Level SKPD planning	%	100	100	1,115,528,000	100	1,115,528,000	100	840,997,000	100	1,070,691,000	100	1,118,010,000	100	1,167,415,000	100	6,428,169,000	All PD
	DIRECT SHOPPING AMOUNT					**625,944,260,000**		**676,000,000,000**		**684,500,000,000**		**677,750,000,000**		**635,667,091,000**		**656,750,000,000**		**3,956,611,351,000**	
C	**FINANCING EXPENSES**																		
1	Government Capital Participation (Investment). Area					10,692,000,000		10,692,000,000		10,692,000,000		10,692,000,000		10,692,000,000		10,692,000,000		64,152,000,000	
2	Debt Principal Payment					46,277,000		-		-		-		-		-		46,277,000	
	AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES FINANCING					**10,738,277,000**		**10,692,000,000**		**10,692,000,000**		**10,692,000,000**		**10,692,000,000**		**10,692,000,000**		**64,198,277,000**	

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CHAPTER IX

DETERMINATION OF REGIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

9.1. Indicator Rules for Measuring the 2016-2021 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Preparation

with the existing Vision, Mission and Development Agenda formulated is the basis for preparation and implementation public policies that will impact social performance and society's economy. Naturally public policy is lacking can be measured directly, but more can be measured indirectly indirectly through macro social and economic indicators composite or integralistic in nature from the output of one activity to another, even the output of a program one with another program.

Thus, to evaluate the impact of policies public in the form of performance over time is required several quantitative and qualitative indicators measurable. Before determining which macro indicators to use used, it is first necessary to determine that the indicators meet the requirements of the "SMART" indicator measurement rules, namely:

1. Specific(specific); in the sense that the indicators are used must be specific, namely the nature and level of the target can be clearly identified;
2. *Measurable* (can be measured); indicators to be used can be measured, that is, targets and objectives are stated clearly and measurably;
3. *Achievable (can be* achieved); The indicators that will be used are *"achievable* " in nature, that is, the targets can be achieved related to existing capacity and resources;
4. *Relevant* (relevant); The indicators used must be reflects the relationship between targets and goals what you want to achieve;
5. *Time* Bound (time limit); The indicators used must be *has* a target achievement period set in certain measurement period.

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9.2 Regional Performance Achievement Indicators

Regional Performance Achievement Indicators are presented in the following table:

Table 9.1

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Performance Achievement Indicators 2016-2021

No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
A.	Community Welfare Aspects											
1	Economy	- Growth Economy	5.4	5.4	5.5	5,6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.00 %		PD Supporting
		- NTP	100.67	101	101	102	102	103	103	103.21 %		Affairs PD Supporting
		- GRDP	27,775	29,596	31,468	33,350	35,212	37,084	38,956	38,956	Rp. Trillion	Affairs PD Supporting
		- GDP per Capita	Affairs	32,412	34,586	36,761	38,936	41,110	43,285	45,460	45,460 Rp. Million	PD Supporting Affairs PD Supporting Affairs
		- Inflation Rate	7.46	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0 % ± 1.0	%	
2	Socio-cultural	- HDI	74.53	75.40	75.80	76.20	76.60	70.00	77.50	77.50	Points	PD Affairs Support
		- Poverty Rate 9.18		8.8	8.5	8.2	8.00	7.8	7.6	7.6 % %		PD Affairs Support
		- Level Unemployment Open	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3,4	3.28 %		PD Affairs Support
		- Satisfaction Index Public	78.31	79.5	80	81	82	83	84	84		PD Affairs Support
3	Infrastructure	- Good road quality	70	72	75	77	80	82	85	85	%	PD Affairs Work General

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Slum Area 7		6	5	4	3	2	1	0	%	PD Affairs Work General
		- Total Percentage Decrease in RTLH	0	5	5	5	6	6	6	33	%	PD Affairs Work General, Affairs Social
B. Aspects of Public												
1	Education Services	- Literacy Rate 99.00		99.00	99.25	99.25	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50 %		PD affairs Education
		- SMP APK equivalent 105.14 100			100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD affairs Education
		- Middle School NER equals 76.65		100	100	100	100	100	100	83.5 %		PD affairs Education
		- Average length school	8.50	8.6,	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	Year	PD affairs Education
		- APS SD	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%	PD affairs Education
		- APS SMP	0.37	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	%	PD affairs Education
		- Ratio of elementary school students and teachers	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	Ratio	PD affairs Education
		- Pupil ratio and middle school teacher	1/17	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	Ratio	PD affairs Education
		- Class ratio and elementary school students	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	1/20	Ratio	PD affairs Education
		- Class ratio and junior high school students	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/28	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32	Ratio	PD affairs Education
		- PAUD APK	42.86	42.86	46.80	50.74	54.68	58.62	62.56	62.56 %		PD affairs Education
		- Percentage of Teachers	76.31	76.31	78.05	79.79	81.53	83.27	85	85	%	PD affairs

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		Qualified Elementary School S1/D4										Education
		- Percentage of Teachers Qualified Middle School S1/D4	91.79	91.79	93.43	95.07	96.71	98.35	100	100	%	PD affairs Education
		- Percentage of Teachers Qualified Middle School S1/D4	87.58	87.58	90.06	92.54	95.02	97.50	100	100	%	PD affairs Education
2	Health	- Expectation Number Life	77.46	77.5	77.52	77.54	77.56	77.58	77.60	77.6	Year	PD affairs Health
		- Death Rate Mother giving birth	159.05 140		130	120	110	102	102	102	Per 100,000 Live Births Per	PD affairs Health
		- Death Rate Baby	9.94	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	1,000 Live Births	PD affairs Health
		- Death Rate Toddler (AKABA)	11.92	11.5	11	10.5	10	9.92	9.92	9.92	Per 1,000 Live Births %	PD affairs Health
		- Prevalence Malnutrition Sufferers Bad	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		PD affairs Health
		- Prevalence Malnutrition Sufferers Not enough	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	%	PD affairs Health
		- Active Alert Village Independent	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	50	%	PD affairs Health
		- Pain Rate dengue fever	<49	<49	<49	<49	<49	<49	<49	<49	Per 100,000 Population	PD affairs Health
		- Village Percentage ODF	20	20	30	45	75	100	100	100%		PD affairs Health

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		Village/District UCI	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	%	PD affairs Health
		- RGD	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	%	PD affairs Health
3	Public Works and Spatial Planning	- Condition Percentage Good Way	45.64	48	51	54	57	60	65	65	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Condition Percentage Good Irrigation	47	49	51	53	55	57	60	60	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Percentage Water Coverage Drink	75.46	78	81	84	88	93	100	100%		PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- System Coverage Water Processor Waste	72.38	75	82	86	90	95	100	100%		PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Drainage Coverage 1331.26	1360		1380	1400	1440	1460	1500	1500 Km		PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Service Coverage Waste	20	22	24	28	32	36	40	40	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Space Percentage Open Green Urban	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Service Coverage Sanitation	72.38	77.90	83.43	88.95	94.48	100	100	100	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Development Embung	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	Embung	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
		- Percentage of bridges in good condition	94	94	95	96	97	97	97	97	%	PD affairs Work General and Structuring Room
4	Public Housing and Areas Settlement	- Requirement Ratio Home and Provision Housing area	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	85	%	PD is handling it Affairs Housing area People and Region Settlement n
		- Service Coverage Disaster District fires	0.06	0.1	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.25 %		PD is handling it Affairs Housing area People and Region Settlement n

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
5	tranquility, Public Order, and Protection Public	- Number of Cases Criminal act	450	450	450	425	425	400	400	400	Case/Tahun	PD affairs Peace an, Order General and Protection n Public
		- Number of Cases Violation REGIONAL REGULATION	367	300	300	250	250	200	200	200	Case/Tahun	PD affairs Peace an, Order General and Protection n Public
		- Risk Index Disaster	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	92	Index	PD affairs Peace an, Order General and Protection n Public
		- Average disaster response time	24	22.5	21	19.5	18	16.5	15	15	minute	PD affairs Peace an, Order General and Protection n Public
		- The number of people who gain knowledge outlook	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	6,600	Person	PD affairs Peace an, Order

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		nationality										General and Protection n Public
		- Increased voter participation in Elections and Regional elections	65	-	-	68	70	-	75	75	%	PD affairs Peace an, Order General and Protection n Public
6	Social	- Percentage Decrease in PMKS	2.02	2.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	10.08 %		PD handle Affairs Social
		- Percentage of poor and vulnerable families who are protected by social security	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handles Affairs Social
		- Child Ratio Abandoned are handled compared Number of abandoned children	13.3	20	30	40	50	60	70	70	%	PD handle Affairs Social
		- Percentage of facility rehabilitation religious infrastructure	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	%	PD handles Affairs Social
7	Labor	- Percentage Employment Opportunity	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	100%		PD handles Affairs Power Work

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
8	Empowerment Women and Child protection	- Percentage Coverage of women and children victims of violence who receive legal aid services	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handles Affairs Empowerer an Women and Protection n Child
9	Food	- Food Pattern Score Hope	91.7	92.3	92.6	92.9	93.2	93.5	93.7	93.7 %		PD handle affairs Food
		- Calorie Consumption	2,079.9 2100		2120	2140	2160	2180	2200	2,200	Kcal/Cap /Day	PD handles affairs Food
		- Fish consumption	17.1	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18	18.2	18.2	Kg/cap/t ahun	PD handle affairs Food
10	Land	- Percentage of certified land	80	82.5	85	87.5	90	92.5	95	95	%	PD handles affairs land
11	Environment	- Environmental Quality Index	47.75	48.25	48.75	49.25	49.75	50.25	50.75	50.75	Index	PD handle it this is business Environment Life
		- Land percentage critical issues are handled	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%		PD handle it this is business Environment Life

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
12	Administration population and civil registration	- Percentage residents with ID cards	90	90.83	91.67	92.50	93.33	94.17	95	95	%	PD handles affairs Administri Population right and Notes Civil
13	Empowerment Society and Village	- Number of Villages Be independent	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	Village	PD handle Affairs Empowerer an Community and Village
		- Group percentage Independent society	5.3	8.84	12.38	15.92	19.45	22.99	26.53	26.53 %		PD is handling it Affairs Empowerer an Community and Village
		- Percentage of community aspirations accommodated.	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	%	PD is handling it Affairs Empowerer an Community and Village
14	Control Population and KB	- Level Growth Experience	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35 %		PD handle Affairs Controller n Population and family planning

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Total Fertility Rate 1.47		1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42 %		PD handles Affairs Controller n Population and family planning
		- Need for family planning which are not met (unmet need with new calculations)	12.57	12.06	11.56	11.06	10.56	10.06	9.56	9.56 %		PD handle Affairs Controller n Population and family planning
		- Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). method	74.62	74.63	74.64	74.65	74.66	74.67	74.68	74.68 %		PD handles Affairs Controller n Population and family planning
		- Average speed Growth Resident	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47 %		PD handles Affairs Controller n Population and family planning
15	Relations	- Percentage of roads with speeds below 40 km/hour	25	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	%	PD handles Affairs Communication n
		- Fatality rate of accident victims	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	140	Case/Tahun	PD handles Affairs Communication n
16	Communication and Information	- Percentage of PD that utilizes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handle

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		social media for increased access and participation										Affairs Communication and Information
17	Cooperatives, Business Small and Intermediate	- Percentage increase in MSME production	4.95	5.31	5.67	6.03	6.39	6.75	7.11	7.11 %		PD is handling it Affairs Cooperative, Small Business and Intermediate
		- Percentage Active cooperative	82	82	82	83	83	84	85	85	%	PD is handling it Affairs Cooperative, Small Business and Intermediate
18	Capital Investment - Investment Amount	PMA/PMDN	5,333.562	5,569.128	5,804.693	6040.259	6,275.825	6,511.390	6,746.956	6,746.956	Million	PD handles Affairs Planting Capital
19	Youth and Sport	- Athlete Ratio Achievement	0	5	8	10	14	17	20	21	%	PD is handling it Affairs Youth n and Sport
		- Branch Percentage A sports branch that excels	396	400	403	407	410	412	415	415	Units	PD is handling it Affairs Youth n and Sport

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Percentage Youth/youth organizations who have excelled on the national/international stage nal	45	45	46	47	48	49	50	50	%	PD is handling it Affairs Youth n and Sport
20	Statistics	- Number of statistical data publications	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	PD document	handling Affairs Statistics
21	Coding	Level of SOP availability Encoding	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handle Affairs Encoding
22	Culture	- Coverage of preserved objects, sites, cultural areas	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	Fruit	PD is handling it Affairs Culture
		- Percentage increasing regional arts and cultural performances	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	%	PD is handling it Affairs Culture
		- Percentage of representative arts and cultural performance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fruit	PD is handling it Affairs Culture
		facilities - percentage of active arts and cultural studios	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	60	%	PD is handling it Affairs Culture
23	Libraries	- Village level library ratio	33 : 150 33		34	35	36	37	38	38 : 150 ratio		PD handles Affairs Library n

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Initial RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Amount library visitors per year	16,800	18,159	19,519	20,878	22,237	23,597	24,956	24,596 people		PD handles Affairs Library n
24	Archives											PD handles archival affairs PD
25	Marine and Fishery	- Percentage Increase in Production Fishery	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.45 %		handles maritime and fisheries
26	Tourism	- Tourism sector production value	157,000	291,758,33	426,516,66	561,274,99	6960.03 3.33	830,791,65	965,549,98	965.55 0	affairs Rp. Million	PD handles Affairs Tourist
27	Agriculture	- Rice Productivity	75.26	75.36	75.46	75.56	75.66	75.76	75.86	75.89 Kw/ha		PD handle Agriculture
		- Production Amount Paddy	374546	374863,7	375181,3	375499	375816,7	376134,3	376542	376452 Tons		PD handles Agriculture
		- Productivity Corn	87.73	88.24	88.75	89.26	89.76	90.27	90.78	90.78 Kw/ha		PD handles Agriculture
		- Production Amount Corn	22056	22082.5	22109	22135.5	22162		22188.5	22215	22215 Tons	PD handles Agriculture
		- Productivity Soya bean	22.17	22.35	22.53	22.71	22.89	23.07	23.25	23.25 Kw/ha		PD handles Agriculture
		- Production Amount Soya bean	3,950	3958	3965	3972	3979	3986	3996	3996	Tons	PD handles

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
												Agriculture
		- Production Amount Meat	5,253.75 6,634		6,688.45 6,751.36 6,833.72 6,899.59 6,965					6,965	Tons	PD handles Agriculture
		- Contribution to GRDP	9.84	9.86	9.90	9.92	9.94	9.96	9.98	10	%	PD handle Agriculture
28	Forestry	- Land area Critical	7405	7400	7340	7300	7290	7210	7200	7190 Ha		PD handles Affairs Forestry
29	Commerce	- Market Percentage Damaged	53, 84	50.64	47.43	44.23	41.02	37.82	34.61	34, 61 %		PD handle Affairs Trade n
		- Increased Value Export	56.52	57.35	58.18	59.01	59.84	60.67	61.50	61.52 %		PD handles Affairs Trade n
		- Market revitalization	42.31	46.15	50	53.83	57.67	61.51	65.35	65.38 %		PD handles Affairs Trade n
30	Industry	- Production Value	8,529.8 45.09	9.238.17 8.42	9,946.51 1.75	10654.8 45.08	11.363.1 78.41	12071.5 11.74	12779.8 45.09	12,779. 845.09	Rp. Million	PD handles Industrial Affairs n
		- Investment Value	2.38	2,4	2.42	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.50	Trillion Rupiah	PD handles Affairs Industry n

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
		- Contribution to GRDP of the processing, food and beverage industry	38.87	38.95	39.03	39.11	39.18	39.26	39.34	39.34 %		PD handles Affairs Industry n
31	Transmigration	- Percentage Departed migrants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handle Affairs Transmigration i
		- Time Level Response (Response Time Rate) Region Regional Services Management Fire	10	15	20	25	30	40	45	50	%	PD is handling it Affairs Housing area People and Region Settlement n
32	Energy Affairs and Resource Mineral											
33	Supporting Functions -	The value of government performance accountability	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	PD predicate	handles Affairs Government an
		- Percentage of Officials who have completed reporting LHKPN	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	%	PD handles Affairs Government an
		- Assessment Report Finance	WDP WTP		WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	WTP	PD assessment	handles Affairs

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
												Government an
		- Level of document availability regional long-term, medium and annual planning	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handle Affairs Government an
		- Management time Licensing	7	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	day	PD handles Affairs Government an
		- Capability level APIP	1.5	1.7	2	2,2	2.5	2.7	3	3		PD handles Affairs Government an
		- SPIP maturity (System Control Government Intern)	1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2,3	2.7	3	3 (managed and measurable level)		PD handles Affairs Government an
		- Percentage of human resources that meet job competency standards	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100%		PD handles Affairs Government an
		- MOU percentage government and universities are followed up	0	6	13	20	26	33	40	40	%	PD handle Affairs Government an

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No.	Business Name	Performance Indicators	Beginning RPJMD	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	End RPJMD	Unit	PD
C.	Aspects of Regional Economic											
1	Competitiveness	- City Infrastructure in good condition	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	90	%	PD Affairs Support
3	Infrastructure	- Percentage of Means and Representative economic activity infrastructure	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	90	%	PD Affairs Work General

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CHAPTER X

TRANSITION GUIDELINES AND IMPLEMENTATION RULES

Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Document for 2016 - 2021 basically outlines a close strategic plan in relation to the process of determining where the district will go Sukoharjo will be directed towards its development and what it wants to do achieved in the next five years (2016-2021); How achieve it; and what strategic steps need to be taken so that goals are achieved in accordance with the vision, mission and program of the regional head selected.

The periodization of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD is adjusted to regional head's term of office, namely 2016-2021. District RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021 was prepared taking into account results of the study and conception of the RPJPD Sukoharjo Regency 2005-2025, and paying attention to the 2014-2019 RPJMN and RPJMD Province of Central Java. Apart from that, it also considers principles continuity with development programs contained in the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2010 - 2015, as well as considering the direction of regional development as contained in the Sukoharjo Regency RTRW, Regional Planning Integrated and KLHS Sukoharjo Regency.

The Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016 - 2021 is basis and reference in the preparation of the Regency Strategic Plan-PD Sukoharjo. Next RPJMD Sukoharjo Regency 2016 - 2021 will be translated into the regional annual development plan, namely the Sukoharjo Regency RKPD, which is a document regional planning for Sukoharjo Regency for a period of one year.

10.1. Transition Guidelines

Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016 - 2021 This then becomes a guideline for the preparation of the RKPD to begin with 2017 to 2021. Development planning for preparation of the 2022 RKPD is guided by the policy direction and main targets of the 2005 Sukoharjo Regency RPJPD - 2025 and refers to the 2022 RKP. This is based

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2022 will be a transition period between periodization RPJMD for 2016 - 2021 with RPJMD for the period 2021 - 2026, where in 2022 it is still in the process of being drafted.

In the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016 - 2021, there are a priority development agenda will be determined implemented by the Sukoharjo Regency Government during this period The terms of leadership of regional heads are as follows:

a. Sukoharjo Regency Human Development is good from Education, Health and Welfare of the Community;

b. Realizing increasing economic growth increase and equalize and reduce disparities between areas in Sukoharjo Regency;

c. Reducing the poverty rate in Sukoharjo Regency followed by a decline in the poverty severity index and poverty depth index;

d. Reducing the unemployment rate by walking increase investment in Sukoharjo Regency especially related to Labor Intensive Investment;

e. Reducing uninhabitable houses based on improving the quality of houses and environmental sanitation facilities;

f. Improving the Quality of Infrastructure, especially the quality of roads, and irrigation as a driver of economic growth public;

g. An increase in the per capita income of the community followed by holding back the rate of regional inflation so that it increases GRDP has a real influence on purchasing power public.

Over the next five years, various programs development formulated in the Regency RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016-2021 will be implemented with consistently by regional apparatus institutions, which are supported by their role active all stakeholders and community participation. The results It is hoped that the results obtained will become a foundation for the continued implementation of Regency regional development programs Sukoharjo next period.

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In general, development took five
Next year it is not only hoped that it will be able to increase
community welfare, improving the quality of public services, especially in the fields of education and health, the economy
The more empowered the people, the more their numbers decrease
poor residents and families, and decreasing numbers
unemployed, but at the same time able to create society
Sukoharjo Regency which has concern for others,
quality and faith and devotion to God Almighty
One. In addition, in the next five year period,
Expected gaps or disparities between regions
underdeveloped and developed areas can be reduced significantly, and the various public service facilities that exist in
Sukoharjo Regency is also expected to run well,
because it is supported by the performance of clean, creative,
innovative, disciplined and accountable.

The transition program for 2021 will certainly be
formulated while still trying to ensure the sustainability of
what has been implemented and achieved over the years
previously. For the next period, the development programs developed can be more effort-oriented
facilitate and provide various economic conveniences
(economic facilities) that are really real, and opportunities
fair social opportunities for society .
Economic convenience is an opportunity and it is increasingly open
community access to various production sources
and markets. Meanwhile, social opportunities are efforts to increase people's opportunities for mobility
socio-economic vertically supported by the quality of education and
good health, as well as increasing active participation
society in various aspects of life.

10.2. Implementation Rules

Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021
should be implemented consistently, honestly, transparently, professionally, participatively and responsibly,
with implementation rules, as follows:

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a. Regional Apparatus in the Sukoharjo Regency environment so that implementing the programs in the 2016 RPJMD - This 2021 is as good as it can be.

b. The Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD document for 2016 - 2021 will be further elaborated in the RKPD starting in 2017 until 2021.

c. Regional Apparatus within the Regency Government Sukoharjo, is obliged to prepare the Strategic Plan-PD contains vision, mission, goals, strategies, policies, programs, and development activities according to their respective duties and functions respectively, which are guided by the Regency RPJMD Sukoharjo 2016 - 2021, which will later become a guideline in preparing the annual Work Plan Regional Apparatus.

d. Priority conception in the Regency RPJMD document SukoharjoThe year 2016 - 2021 is good in terms of aspects programs and regions, only have implications on the concentration of intervention on the program and priority areas, both within the budget and program framework, and does not have implications for program elimination as well as non-priority areas.

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CHAPTER XI

CLOSING

The 2016-2021 Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD document is a regional development planning document for 5 (five) year period. This document is an explanation of the vision, mission, policies and programs of regional heads which serve as joint guidelines for all stakeholders in implementation governance and regional development in Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021 in an integrated, synergistic and in line with development of Central Java Province and the Central Government during the next five years.

Successful implementation of the Sukoharjo Regency RPJMD Year 2016-2021 is determined by the commitment and support of all PD in Sukoharjo Regency Government environment, Regency DPRD Sukoharjo, the academic world, business world and society are heading Sukoharjo Regency is more prosperous, advanced and dignified.

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REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA