

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Aceh Tamiang District is a district with an area of 14 out of 23 districts/cities in Aceh Province, with an area of 195.702.50 Ha. Administratively, Aceh Tamiang District consists of 12 sub-districts with 216 villages. The economy of Aceh Tamiang District is supported by various sectors with different sectors. The superior commodities are agriculture, plantations, fisheries, and animal husbandry products. The main commodities in the agricultural sector are corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes and cassava. The plantation sector consists of commodities of oil palm, cocoa, rubber, coffee, coconut, kapok, candlenut, patchouli and areca nut. The commodities in the fisheries sector are capture fisheries, pond cultivation, and aquaculture ponds. Meanwhile, the leading commodity in the livestock sector is cattle, sheep, goats, and buffalo. Of all the featured sectors and commodities, the plantation sector with palm oil is the largest contributor. Based on data obtained from the Environmental Service of Aceh Tamiang District in 2017, there were about 43 companies engaged in oil palm plantations and 11 companies engaged in oil palm processing, namely: PT. PN I Pulo Tiga, PT. PN I Tj. Seumantoh, PT. The Sawita, PT. Mopoli Raya, PT. Sisirau, PT. Socfindo, PT. Bahari Dwikencana Lestari, CV. Selaxa Windu, PT. Pati Sari, PT. Tri Agro Palma Tamiang, and PT. Bima Sawita Village.

Development in Aceh Tamiang District does not have a positive impact but also it has a negative impact on the form of increasing pressure on the environment. This happens because of development that does not pay attention at environmental sustainability, lack of awareness and concern for the community towards the environment, as well as the company mostly inclining to the economic side. The environment is a shared responsibility of all levels of society, the government and the private sector.

Based on these problems, the government issued a policy in the environmental field. One of the efforts that must be made to minimize negative impacts arising from an activity/industry was an application of the obligation to prepare an environmental feasibility study. It was in the form of the preparation of environmental documents, namely documents with the type of AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis), UKL-UPL (Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts), or SPPL (Environmental Management Statement Letter) for the initiator of the activity. Environmental documents must be made by the initiator of activities and or businesses that are new or have not operated in accordance with the criteria so that through this document it can be estimated the impacts that will arise from activity and how these impacts are managed, both negative and positive impacts. Likewise, activities and/or businesses that are already operating are still required to compile Environmental Evaluation Document (DELH) or Environmental

Management Document (DPLH) complying with the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: S.541/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.4/12/2016 concerning Completion of Environmental Documents for Activities that have been Running dated December 28, 2016, Circular Letter of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SE.07/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.4/12/2016 concerning Obligations to Have Environmental Documents for Individuals or Business Entities that have Business and/or Activity Permit, and Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: 02/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.4/12/2016 concerning Guidelines for Compiling Environmental Documents for Businesses and/or Activities that have Been Running but Do not Have Environmental Documents.

In fact, environmental documents that have been prepared by entrepreneurs, both AMDAL and UKL-UPL, are not always implemented properly so that they do not get optimal results. According to data of the Environment Agency, as of 2017 there have been 7 (seven) AMDAL documents that have been approved by the government, but it does not guarantee that these documents can reduce environmental damage. The reason is, in addition to the local government's ineffective role in monitoring environmental management, the company's lack of discipline towards the commitments stated in environmental documents, as well as the community's indifference to the creation of a safe and comfortable environment for each other.

In the strategic plan (renstra) of Aceh Tamiang Regency for 2018-2022, a formulation of the vision of Aceh Tamiang District is set for the next five years, namely: "The Realization of the Welfare of the People of Aceh Tamiang District Internally and Externally Based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution by Implementing Islamic Shari'a in Kaffah", with the mission in the environmental field, namely: "Utilizing the Potential of Natural Resources (SDA) with Environmental Insight". Through these vision and mission, the government hopes that, in the future, Aceh Tamiang can manage all existing natural resources optimally in order to improve the welfare of the community but still pay attention to the sustainability of environmental functions.

The prosperous Aceh Tamiang community is a prosperous society, having sufficient income, education, decent business and employment opportunities, free from poverty, having a high sense of concern, quality health, and is supported by good environmental and housing conditions. A prosperous society is also characterized by a real and effective participation in all aspects of life, in terms of economic, social and cultural sectors. Community welfare is not only reflected by economic development alone, but also it covers a wider aspect.

The level of obedience of the initiator to implement environmental management is still low. This can be proven by the non-compliance of the commitments contained in the environmental documents as a whole. The activity/business initiators view the preparation of environmental

documents as only one of the requirements for obtaining an environmental permit. They consider the implementation of the contents of environmental documents as a burden, not as an obligation for environmental management.

Based on the description above, a more in-depth study is necessary to find out how effectively AMDAL and UKL-UPL are applied by companies to realize good environmental management by evaluating the implementation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL in environmental management of a company, the extent to which the community's role in supporting better environmental management.

1.2. Questions

Based on the background, the author tried to identify the problems of implementing Environmental Documents in Aceh Tamiang District. The types of Environmental Documents that will be discussed in this study are limited to AMDAL and UKL-UPL only, as well as other equivalent documents. Questions that are considered interesting and will be discussed in this thesis include:

- 1) How effective is the implementation of AMDAL and UKL UPL in a company?
- 2) How is the community around the industry involved in the implementation of environmental management and monitoring?
- 3) How is the readiness of Human Resources in the implementation of environmental management and monitoring?

1.3. Objectives

This study is expectable to provide information about the things that are the problems. The objectives of this study are to:

- 1) Understand the effectiveness of the implementation of AMDAL and UKL UPL in a company.
- 2) Identify and evaluate community involvement in supporting environmental management.
- 3) Find the level of readiness of Human Resources in the implementation of environmental management.

1.4. Benefits

This study is expectable to provide further description of environmental feasibility studies in the form of AMDAL or UKL UPL and their implementation, as well as how the regulations in the environmental field are implemented by industry. In addition, it is also a reference approach that must be taken to the industry so that awareness of the environment increases and as a reference to the Aceh Tamiang District;s government in making policies in the environmental field and providing information to the public about their involvement in the implementation of environmental management.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE STUDY

2.1. The Supporting Theories

2.1.1. Environment-Friendly Development

Environmentally sound development or development with environmental vision implies that efforts to improve the welfare and quality of life of the people are carried out at the same time by preserving the environment's capacity so that it can continue to support sustainable development. Sustainable development, also known as environmentally sound development, is gradually being incorporated into national planning and development policies. It is contained in Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management subsequently revised by Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Government Regulation Number 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits.

Emil Salim (1990) and Hadi (2002) suggested several sustainable development concepts applied by developing countries, namely:

- 1) Sustainable development requires the implementation of spatial planning. The development of natural resources must pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment. All activities that utilize natural resources must pay attention to the capacity of the environment.

- 2) Development planning requires environmental standards. It is intended so that environmental quality can be maintained, for example, the presence of waste water quality standards, air quality standards and so on.
- 3) Amdal or UKL UPL must accompany application of AMDAL to every activity and/or business possibly affecting the environment. After identifying, estimating and evaluating the significant impacts, the next step is to manage these impacts. The management is contained in the RKL RPL.
- 4) Rehabilitation of environmental damage in critical areas, for example, river is used as disposal ground. The step taken is the presence of a clean river program or known as *prokasih*.
- 5) Efforts to incorporate environmental considerations into economic calculations as the basis for environmental economic policies

Sony Keraf (2002) explained that the concept of sustainable development is intended to synchronize and give equal weight to 3 main aspects of development, namely economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. The idea implies that economic, socio-cultural and environmental development must relate to each other, so that the elements of this interrelated unity should not separate and contradict with one another.

2.1.2. AMDAL and UKL-UPL

PP 27/2012 concerning Environmental Permits Article 1 Paragraph (2) means that AMDAL is a study of the significant impact of a planned business and/or activity on the environment required for the decision-making process regarding the application of implementation of business and/or activity.

The magnitude of the significant impact referred to is complying with the Decree of the Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 56 of 1994 concerning Guidelines for Significant Impacts as follows:

- 1) **Number of affected people.** The number of affected people is important if the number of people in the ANDAL study area affected by the environment but not enjoying the benefits of the business or activity, are equal to or greater than the number of people who enjoyed the benefits of the business or activity in the area.
- 2) **Area of impact distribution.** A business plan or activity is important if it results in an area undergoing fundamental changes in terms of intensity, irreversibility, cumulative impacts.
- 3) The duration of the impact is found important if the planned business or activity results in a fundamental change in terms of the intensity of the impact or the irreversibility of the impact, or the cumulative impact of the impact that occurs only in one or more stages of the activity.
- 4) **Intensity of impact.** The arising environmental changes are severe, or drastic, facing over a relatively large area, in a relatively short time.

5) **The number of other affected environmental components.**

Business plan or activity causes secondary impacts and other follow-up impacts in which number of components is more or equal to the environmental components affected by the primary impact.

6) **The cumulative impact implying the nature of increasing, piling up or piling up.**

The impact of business or activity is found cumulative if at first the impact is not visible or is not considered important, but because the activity works repeatedly or continuously, the impact is cumulative over time.

7) **Reversal or irreversible impact.**

Changes experienced by an environmental component cannot be reversed even by human intervention.

2.1.3. Definition of Effectiveness According to Experts

In correlation to the title Effectiveness of AMDAL and UKL UPL Implementation in Environmental Management of Aceh Tamiang District, there is a term that needs to be understood, namely effectiveness. The word *effective* comes from English, namely *effective*, which means successful or something that is done successfully. Popular scientific dictionaries define effectiveness as the appropriate use, utilization or support of goals. Effectiveness in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1990) comes from the word *efektif* that means an effect (influence); consequently, the impression is effective, efficacious, bringing results. According to Komaruddin (2004), effectiveness is a condition that indicates

the level of success or failure of activities in achieving predetermined goals.

Effectiveness is the main element to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined in each organization, activity or program. It is in accordance with the opinion of H. Emerson quoted by Soewarno Handayani S., stating that "*Effectiveness is a measurement in the sense of achieving predetermined goals.*"

Meanwhile, Georgopolous and Tannenbaum stated that "*Effectiveness is seen from the point of view of achieving goals, where the success of an organization must consider not only organizational goals but also mechanisms to defend themselves in achieving goals. In other words, the assessment of effectiveness must relate to the problem of goals and objectives.*"

Steer further stated that "*Effectiveness is the extent of the effort of a program as a system with certain resources and means to meet its goals and objectives without crippling the means and resources and without putting undue pressure on its implementation.*"

Furthermore, according to Agung Kurniawan in his book *Transformation of Public Services*, he defined effectiveness as follows: "*Effectiveness is the ability to carry out tasks, functions (operations, program activities or missions) of an organization or the like in which there is no pressure or tension between its implementation.*"

From some of the opinions above regarding effectiveness, it can be concluded that effectiveness is a measure that states how far the targets (quantity, quality and time) have been achieved by management, where targets have been determined in advance. It is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Hidayat (1986) explaining that: "*Effectiveness is a measure that states how far the target (quantity, quality and time) has been achieved. Where the greater the percentage of targets achieved, the higher the effectiveness is.*"

Measurement of the effectiveness of achievement is not a very simple thing, because effectiveness can be studied from various perspectives and depends on who assesses and interprets it. The level of effectiveness can also be measured by comparing the plans that have been determined with the real results that have been realized. However, if the effort or the results of the work and actions taken are not appropriate so that the goals or the expected goals are not achievable, then it is found ineffective.

The criteria for measuring the effectiveness of an organization consist of three approaches that can be usable, as proposed by Martani and Lubis (1987), namely:

- 1) *Source approach* measuring the effectiveness of input. The approach prioritizes the success of the organization to obtain resources, in terms of physical and non-physical aspects in accordance with the needs of the organization.

- 2) *Process approach* is to see how far the effectiveness of program implementation from all internal process activities or organizational mechanisms.
- 3) *Goal Approach* where the focus is on the output, measuring the success of the organization to achieve the results (outputs) in accordance with the plan.

The effectiveness of the implementation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL is the responsibility of all parties in accordance with their respective functions and authorities. AMDAL must be carried out as part of a feasibility study and AMDAL must be integrated with the granting of business licenses or permits for activities related to business operations and/or activities. Effective and efficient implementation of AMDAL and UKL UPL is expectable to realize sustainable and environmentally sound development.

2.1.4. Community Involvement in the Preparation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL

Community involvement in the AMDAL process is community participation in the AMDAL decision-making process. In this process, the community conveys the aspirations, needs and values of the community, as well as proposals for solving problems from the community concerned with the aim at obtaining the best decision.

In PerMen LH 17/2012 concerning Guidelines for Community Involvement in the Environmental Impact Analysis Process and

Environmental Permits, the procedure for community participation in the AMDAL process is carried out through the following stages:

- 1) **Communities involved in the AMDAL process.** Communities involved in this process include: affected communities, environmentalists, and communities affected by all forms of decisions in the AMDAL process. Community participation is carried out through the announcement of business plans and/or activities as well as public consultations conducted before the preparation of the Terms of Reference document.
- 2) **Announcement of Business Plans and/or Activities.** This announcement is made by the Initiator and must be able to reach the community. It is expectable that the community can submit SPT (Suggestions of Opinions and Responses) related to business plans and/or activities.
- 3) **Implementation of Public Consultation.** Public consultations carried out by the initiator can be in the form of workshops, seminars, FGDs, community gatherings, forums for hearings, interactive dialogues and/or other methods that can be used for two-way communication.
- 4) **Determination of Representatives of Affected Communities in the Amdal Assessment Commission.** The affected communities elect and determine their own representatives who position as members of the Amdal Assessment Commission. The elected representatives will

later convey the aspirations of the affected communities they represent in the EIA (AMDAL) Assessment Commission meeting.

2.1.5. Implementation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL in Aceh Tamiang District

In order to handle the impact on the environment that will arise from a development activity in Aceh Tamiang District, every business plan and/or activity must have an Environmental Permit, where the process of issuing an Environmental Permit is preceded by the preparation of appropriate Environmental Documents, both AMDAL and UKL-UPL. Of the existing data, the largest area in Aceh Tamiang District is the plantation sector with oil palm commodities and the industrial sector in the form of palm oil processing factories. AMDAL and UKL-UPL have been carried out within a period of 5 (five) years, namely between 2013 – 2017 in Aceh Tamiang District.

**Table 2.1.
Number of AMDAL and UKL UPL documents in Aceh Tamiang District in 2013-2017**

| Year | Number of Document | |
|------|--------------------|--------------|
| | AMDAL | UKL-UPL/DPLH |
| 2013 | - | 5 |
| 2014 | - | 7 |
| 2015 | - | 13 |
| 2016 | 1 | 8 |
| 2017 | 1 | 17 |

Source: Environmental Service of Aceh Tamiang District, 2018

According to Suryo Adiwibowo (2004), the things that make AMDAL less efficient are as follows:

- 1) Government apparatus
 - a. AMDAL is seen more as a licensing instrument than an instrument for preventing environmental impacts.
 - b. Do not know the difference in benefits if the AMDAL is prepared as part of the feasibility study and prepared after doing the feasibility study
 - c. Limited human resources capable of assessing AMDAL properly
 - d. AMDAL is still seen as an economic commodity by government officials.
- 2) AMDAL Compiler
 - a. Very few assessors and compilers understand that AMDAL should be prepared as part of a feasibility study.
 - b. Methods of identification, impact scoping, impact forecasting and impact evaluation methods are not understood yet in the preparation of the AMDAL.
 - c. The environmental management in the current document has not been oriented to reducing production costs so that it tends to be neglected in its implementation, in fact environmental management seems to increase operational costs.

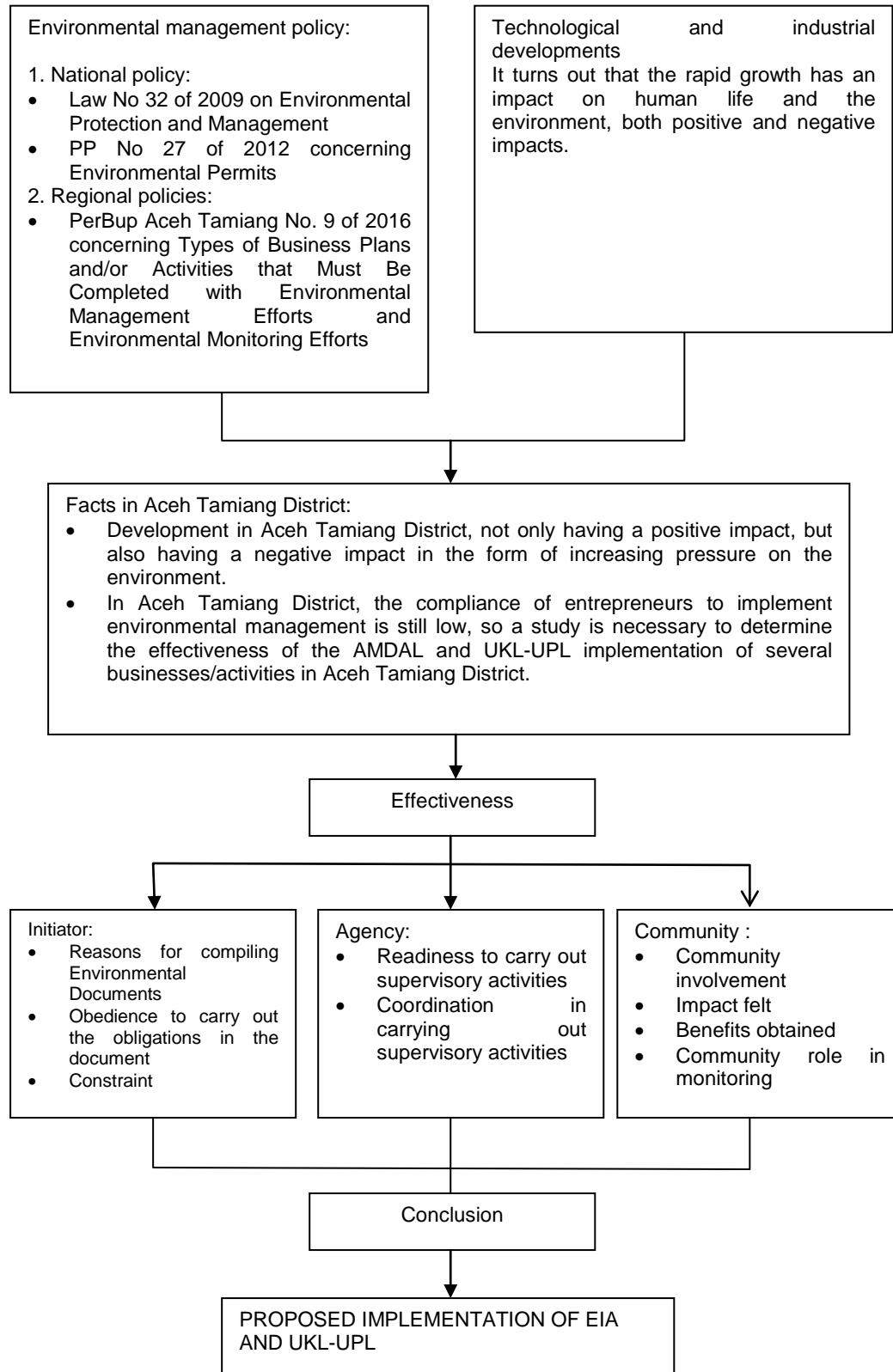
Another problem in the implementation of environmental management and monitoring is the weak law enforcement in our country.

There are no strict sanctions imposed for entrepreneurs who do not carry out environmental management and monitoring

2.2. Previous Studies

Based on the author's observations, there have been previous studies on the effectiveness of AMDAL and UKL-UPL implementation in other areas using several companies as selected samples. For this reason, the author wanted to examine the same thing in Aceh Tamiang District using sample of companies in Aceh Tamiang.

2.3. Framework of Thought



2.4. Hypothesis

The hypothesis used was a type of descriptive hypothesis that could be defined as a temporary answer to the problem formulation on the value of a variable in one sample even though it could contain several categories.

In this study entitled "**Effectiveness of AMDAL and UKL-UPL Implementation in Environmental Management in Aceh Tamiang District**", the variables used are plural. The first variable is "effectiveness of AMDAL and UKL-UPL implementation", while the second variable is "environmental management" in Aceh Tamiang District".

In accordance with the theoretical basis used and initial information obtained from the Environmental Service of Aceh Tamiang District, it can be temporarily determined that the implementation of AMDAL and UKL-UPL has not been effective enough in environmental management in Aceh Tamiang District. This can be seen from the company's lack of discipline towards obligations reporting environmental quality to the Environmental Service of Aceh Tamiang District.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

3.1. Time and Location

This study would be conducted from February to March 2018. This study is located in Aceh Tamiang District, precisely in the area/location of the companies sampled in the study.

3.2. Form of Study

The study was conducted in the form of a survey of several selected samples. This study aimed to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of the implementation of AMDAL and UKL UPL on several activities and/or businesses in Aceh Tamiang District. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002), an evaluation study is a process carried out in order to determine policies, consider the positive values of the benefits of a program, and consider the processes and techniques used to conduct this study. Meanwhile, according to Riduwan (2004), an evaluation study is part of the decision-making process, namely to compare an event, activity, product using the set standards and programs.

3.3. Population and Sample

The number of large-medium scale businesses/activities in Aceh Tamiang District having Environmental Permits and already running were 66 units, consisting of oil palm plantations of around 63.64%, palm oil processing industries of 18.18%, General Fuel Filling Stations (gas stations) of 9.09%, stone crushing industry of 6.06%, medical services of

3.03%, and other businesses/activities of 9.12% (Environmental Service, 2017). The number of businesses/activities indicated that they already had environmental management documents in the form of 6 AMDAL documents and 60 UKL UPL documents.

The sampling technique was carried out by *purposive sampling*. According to Bambang Prasetyo (2005), *purposive sampling* is a sampling technique determining specific criteria for samples. In this case, activities and/or businesses were selected, considered having capability to carry out environmental management and monitoring, the potential to cause disturbances to the environment because they produced waste and disturbances, and/or businesses in Aceh Tamiang District. Based on the criteria, the activities and/or businesses as the samples were 5 (five) locations as presented in the following table:

Table 3.1
List of industry names as research samples in Aceh Tamiang District

| | Company | Type of Business | Type of Document | Address |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | PERTAMINA | Oil&Gas | SEL | Kampung Pertamina, Kecamatan Rantau |
| 2. | PT. Sisirau | PKS | UKL-UPL | Kampung Sidodadi Kec. Kejuruan Muda |
| 3. | PT. Pati Sari | PKS | UKL-UPL | Kampung Selamat Kec. Tenggulun |
| 4. | PT. Bahari Dwikencana Lestari | PKS | UKL-UPL | Kp. Alur Manis Kecamatan Rantau |
| 5. | PT. Bahtera Karang Raya | Stone Crusher | UKL-UPL | Kp. Tanjung Karang Kec. Karang Baru |

Source: Environmental Service of Aceh Tamiang District, 2018

3.4. Techniques of Data Collection

Data were collected by literature studies, questionnaires, interviews and observations are as follows:

- a. **Literature study:** secondary data were collected by recording or writing the AMDAL or UKL UPL reports and others related to this study.
- b. **Questionnaire:** data were collected by submitting a list of questions that had been systematically compiled. This list of questions is addressed to industry, society and related agencies.
- c. **Interviews:** data were collected by interviews carried out by giving questions and answers to a predetermined group of respondents. Identification of the questionnaire material based on 3 groups of respondents, namely industry/initiator, community and relevant agencies including the identity of the respondents, perceptions of AMDAL or UKL UPL, implementation of AMDAL or UKL UPL, and supervision of the implementation of AMDAL or UKL UPL.
- d. **Observation:** method of data collection was direct observation in the field. This observation could be done at the same time as the interview in the field or done before. Observation was an effective way to collect data because we knew the reality on the ground.

3.5. Techniques of Data Analysis

Primary data collected by questionnaires and interviews were processed using statistical analysis of frequency distribution. While the

data in the form of qualitative-narrative descriptions would be classified separately as supporting data in the preparation of the report.

Effectiveness is a condition that indicates the level of success or failure of activities in achieving predetermined goals. In the effectiveness of the implementation of AMDAL and UKL UPL in environmental management in Aceh Tamiang District, the criteria for the effectiveness of environmental management used are as follows:

0 – 40% : ineffective

41 – 75% : quite effective

76 – 100% : already effective

3.6. Conceptual and Operational Definitions

3.6.1. Conceptual Definition

According to Komaruddin (1994), effectiveness is a condition that shows the level of success or failure of activities in achieving predetermined goals.

Based on Law 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, what is meant by Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA), hereinafter referred to as AMDAL, is a study on the significant impact of a planned business and/or activity on the environment required for the decision-making process regarding the implementation of business and/or activity. Meanwhile, Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, are the management and monitoring of businesses and/or activities that do not

have a significant impact on the environment required for the decision-making process regarding the implementation of businesses and/or activities. Meanwhile, what is meant by environmental protection and management is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the function of the environment and prevent pollution and/or environmental damage such as planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement.

3.6.2. Operational definition

Operational definition of the variable is the definition of the variable (which is expressed in the definition of the concept), operationally, practically, in real terms within the scope of the object under study. The variables used in this study were independent and dependent variables.

a. Independent Variable

The independent variable is the affecting variable, causing the emergence or change of the dependent variable. The independent variable used in this study is "the effectiveness of the implementation of AMDAL and UKLUPL".

b. Dependent Variable

The *dependent variable* is the affected variable because of the independent variable. The *dependent variable* used in this study is "environmental management".

The operational definition of study variables is an explanation of each variable used in this study on the indicators that make it up.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the discussion on the evaluation of the EIA and UKL-UPL implementation in Chapter IV in companies in Aceh Tamiang District, the following conclusions can be made:

- 1) The results of study at the company, in the community and the department/agencies show, that the five samples, namely PERTAMINA, 90.3% of the implementation of environmental management and monitoring have been effective. PT. Sisirau, 77.3% of the implementation of environmental management and monitoring has been effective. PT. Pati Sari, 76.7% of the implementation of environmental management and monitoring has been effective. PT. Bahari Dwikencana Lestari, 50% implementation of environmental management and monitoring is quite effective. PT. Bahtera Karang Raya, 17.7% of the implementation of environmental management and monitoring has not been effective.
- 2) The involvement and concern of the community around the activity location for the implementation of environmental management and monitoring is still relatively low, the community still thinks that business activities that provide a lot of assistance and absorb a lot of local workers are business activities that care about the environment. People do not care whether the industry pollutes the environment or

not. Some people who wish to be involved in environmental management and monitoring do not have access to be able to be involved in the implementation of environmental management and monitoring.

- 3) Readiness of Human Resources, namely the local government in carrying out environmental management is considered adequate. Local governments have Human Resources who are trained in their respective fields in each agency authorized in environmental management. However, due to the limited available funds, the performance of the Regional Government is not optimal. So for some companies just waiting for monitoring reports from the entrepreneur and will go to the field if a case occurs. The mechanism for jointly overseeing environmental management between related agencies/agencies is not yet clear, so that each agency has not been able to carry out its duties and functions properly.

5.2. Policy Implication

- 1) In the implementation of environmental monitoring, it is necessary to carry out active, programmed and continuous coordination from the Environment Department and related sections/agencies so that it can be usable as a guideline by activity actors to realize environmentally sound development.
- 2) There is a need for socialization of the Environment Agency regarding the obligations of environmental management and monitoring that must

be carried out by the industry continuously so that businesses/activities that already have environmental management documents can carry out environmental management.

- 3) There is a need for special regional regulations regarding environmental management issues in the Aceh Tamiang District area.
- 4) Law enforcement and strict sanctions are required for the initiator/industry that has or has not carried out environmental management and monitoring.
- 5) It necessary to give awards to businesses/activities having implemented environmental management and monitoring complying with existing regulations, expectable to increase awareness of industry players in managing the environment, and provide sanctions to businesses/activities that have not carried out environmental management and monitoring.

PROOFREADING

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | and | : | ,and |
| 2. | application | : | An application |
| 3. | Criteria, | : | Criteria |
| 4. | at | : | to |
| 5. | high | : | A high |
| 6. | supported | : | Is supported |
| 7. | Environment Friendly | : | Environment-Friendly |
| 8. | implementation | : | The implementation |
| 9. | Tannembaum | : | Tannenbaum |
| 10. | An achievement | : | achievement |
| 11. | prior to | : | before |
| 12. | usable | : | used |
| 13. | other | : | another |
| 14. | located | : | Is located |
| 15. | effectiveness | : | The effectiveness |
| 16. | evaluation | : | An evaluation |
| 17. | With using | : | using |
| 18. | zooplanton | : | zooplankton |
| 19. | disposed | : | Disposed of |
| 20. | decreasing | : | decrease |
| 21. | study | : | The study |