



Districts in Motion:

**Rooted Innovation Toward
a Sustainable and Thriving
Future**

Daftar isi

Message from the General Chairperson of LTKL	6
Message from the Chairperson of APKASI	8
1 Grounding The Roots	15
2 Seeds of Change	27
Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar	32
Multistakeholder Process Pillar	44
Co-Creating Sustainable Business Pillar	52
Measuring the Progress Pillar	66
Narrative Amplification Pillar	69
3 Districts on Growth	75
Aceh Tamiang	76
Musi Banyuasin	81
Siak	87
Sintang	93
Sanggau	102
Kapuas Hulu	109
Sigi	116
Gorontalo	125
Bone Bolango	131
4 The Networks Connecting	138
5 Behind The Scenes: Ecosystem Builder	156

Message from the General Chairperson of LTKL



*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh,*

*Shalom, Om Swastiastu, Namo Buddhaya,
dan Salam Kebajikan.*

The 2024–2025 period is both pivotal and challenging. The transitions of leadership across our member districts remind us that change is certain. What truly matters, however, is not whether change occurs, but how we choose to respond to it.

For LTKL, every transition is more than just a change of leadership. It is a momentum to strengthen innovation, affirm local leadership, and nurture unity of purpose as a collective forum. Together with all member districts and partner networks, we continue to advance toward the LTKL 2030 targets. We hope that by 2026, we will be able to launch the Blueprint for Sustainable Districts as the culmination of our eight-year collective journey.

This report tells the story of that journey—the one as an ecosystem. A journey that has not always been smooth, often faced with challenges, yet always rich with learning. At every step, we find reason to be grateful, for every progress, no matter how small, affirms that we are moving in the right direction.

The strength of LTKL lies in its collective focus. Through multistakeholder governance, policy innovation, sustainable business models, transparent measurement systems, and narratives based on local wisdom, we strengthened our common foundation. Amid climate crises, disaster risks, and economic challenges, it is consistency, innovation, and strong collaboration that allow us to thrive and grow.

Today, our priority is to strengthen the readiness and independence of our member districts. Each district must be able to stand firmly on its own with a sustainable development model that reflects its local context. At the same time, these achievements must be connected to the national agenda, so that district voices are heard not only locally but also recognized as an integral part of Indonesia's sustainable development strategy.

I extend my utmost appreciation to all who have been part of this journey. Let us continue to nurture our spirit, move with both tactical and strategic foresight, and strengthen strategic collaboration to build sustainable and independent districts. This way, government transitions in districts will not be mere cycles, but rather stepping stones toward a stronger transformation—for the sustainability of ecosystems, the independence of districts, and the welfare of communities.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om, Namo Buddhaya

Sintang, August 18, 2025

Gregorius Herkulanus Bala
Regent of Sintang & LTKL General Chairperson

Message from the Chairperson of APKASI



*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh,*

*Shalom, Om Swastiastu, Namo Buddhaya,
dan Salam Kebajikan.*

Since the establishment of Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), APKASI has been part of its journey and has served as a member of its Supervisory Board since 2021. This year, our commitment to building strategic collaboration has become even more concrete through the joint implementation of programs focused on strengthening district capacity.

The partnership between APKASI and LTKL has demonstrated how innovations at the local level can provide a tangible case for developing green economic models. Models developed from the best practices of LTKL member districts are not only relevant to their local contexts but also hold strategic value to be replicated in other districts. This collaboration shows that sustainability is not limited to environmental agendas but is closely linked to regional economic growth, value creation, and broader investment opportunities. By replicating such models, the successes achieved in one district can serve as inspiration and a reference for others to design

similar solutions tailored to their local potential.

This collaboration aligns with the policy directions and strategic programs formulated at the APKASI National Congress VI, which emphasized the importance of strengthening central–local coordination, synchronization regulations, and tapping into alternative financing opportunities, including market-based mechanisms. All these policy directions are aimed at improving regional economic competitiveness, unlocking investment potential, and fostering an inclusive–sustainable development ecosystem. In this context, the synergy between APKASI and LTKL not only supports policy innovation. At the 2025 APKASI Autonomy Expo (AOE), our collaboration with LTKL is important for showcasing competitive local and flagship products.

Looking ahead, the partnership between APKASI and LTKL will serve as a key catalyst in the transition toward independent, competitive, and sustainable districts. By combining the strength of networks, technical expertise, and the spirit of gotong royong (cooperation), we will continue to advance and expand this collaboration. We hope that this journey will bring us closer to realizing the Golden Indonesia Vision: a nation that is prosperous, economically sovereign, and committed to preserving the environment for generations to come

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Jakarta, August 21, 2025

Bursah Zarnubi
Regent of Lahat & APKASI General Chairperson

PLANETARY CRISIS

NATIONAL PRIORITY AGENDA

REGULATION NO. 59 2024

NATURAL BASED ECONOMIC INNOVATION THRESHOLDS

PRIORITY ISSUES

- SCIENTIFIC BASED
- LANDSCAPE BASED
- STORYTELLING
- BEHAVIOUR CHANGE
- COMMON ACTION

PROTECT

RESTORE

RESEARCH



EXTRACTIVE BASED MONOCULTURE

BIODIVERSITY LOSS

GRRB

LAND CONVERSION

LAND DEGRADATION

DEFORESTATION

POVERTY

FOREST FIRES

FOOD RESILIENT

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

WASTE MANAGEMENT

PROCESS!

ITERATIVE PROCESS

COMMON ACTION & ROADMAP

ACTION PLAN

NUTRITIONAL & FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

LAND USE CLUSTER

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT CLUSTER

PLANTATION LAND LEGALISATION

DEFORESTATION MONITORING

WOMEN COMMUNITY

INDEKS KUALITAS LAHAN

MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP
NATURAL DISASTER DOCUMENTS

ROUTINE MEETING

DISASTER RESILIENT CLUSTER

ACEH TAMIANG

SANGGAU

SINTANG

BONE BOLANGO

GORONTALO

SIK

MUSI BANYUASIN

KARAS HUW

SIRI



DISCOVER
ROOTED PHASE

DEFINE
GROWTH PHASE

DEVELOP

AGAM

IMPACT TARGETS

FOREST PROTECTION
SK KAHATI
++ 15.000 Ha
URBAN FOREST
++ 15 Ha

WELFARE INCREASE
12 URBAN FOREST
12 DISTRICT LEVEL URBAN FOREST

731 PEOPLE
MUTUAL COOPERATION MAPPING
KABUPATEN LESTARI MODEL

IKPHD LAND MEASUREMENT
RAD KSB

IMPACT TARGETS
WELFARE COMMUNITY
2 NURSERY OPERATOR

1000 FARMERS
15 NURSERY
++ 3.700 PROTECTION TARGETS

++ 1.000.000 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

++ 400 Ha CRITICAL LAND REHABILITATION
12 VILLAGE
++ 2.200 Ha ON GOING RESTORATION
2000
200

ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

PEATLAND!
++ 150.000 Ha

DOCUMENTATION
WELFARE COMMUNITY
FARMER'S COMMUNITY



MELINDUNGI EKOSISTEM
MUSI BANYUASIN
17.595 PLANTERS
LAND OPTIMIZATION

SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS
ECOSYSTEM



BONE BOLANGO
++ 30 Ha FOREST AREA
WELFARE COMMUNITY
GOOD STORY

PROCESS DOCUMENTARIES
1200 LOCAL COMMUNITIES

DIGITAL PLATFORM

IMPACT TARGETS

PROTECTION!

ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION
COMMON INTEREST MAPPING
SABANG MELAK BERDOMPU
SANGGAU

WELFARE COMMUNITY
15.954 JIWA
S.T.D.R.T
SPECIFIC TERUKUR MEASURABLE DAPAT DICAPAI ACHIEVEABLE RELEVAN RELEVANT TERKAIT WAKTU CONTEXTUAL



IMPACT TARGETS
2026

THE IMPORTANCE OF PEATLAND FOREST ECOSYSTEM



SYSTEM OF TOMORROW

WELFARE COMMUNITY

DOCUMENTARY PROCESS

RIMBA GUPUNG 20 DESA
SINTANG



DANAU LINDUNG
10 LAKE CONSERVATION
LAKES 4.183.41 Ha

PS. VILLAGE FOREST 24 VILLAGES
WELFARE COMMUNITY

THE PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEM
++ 3.808 Ha
WELL PROTECTED OTHER LAND USE AREA
++ 1400 WELL BEING LOCAL COMMUNITY



MEASURABLE!
2030
LTKL MEMBER = SUSTAINABLE REGENCY

WELFARE
WELL PRESERVED ECOSYSTEM

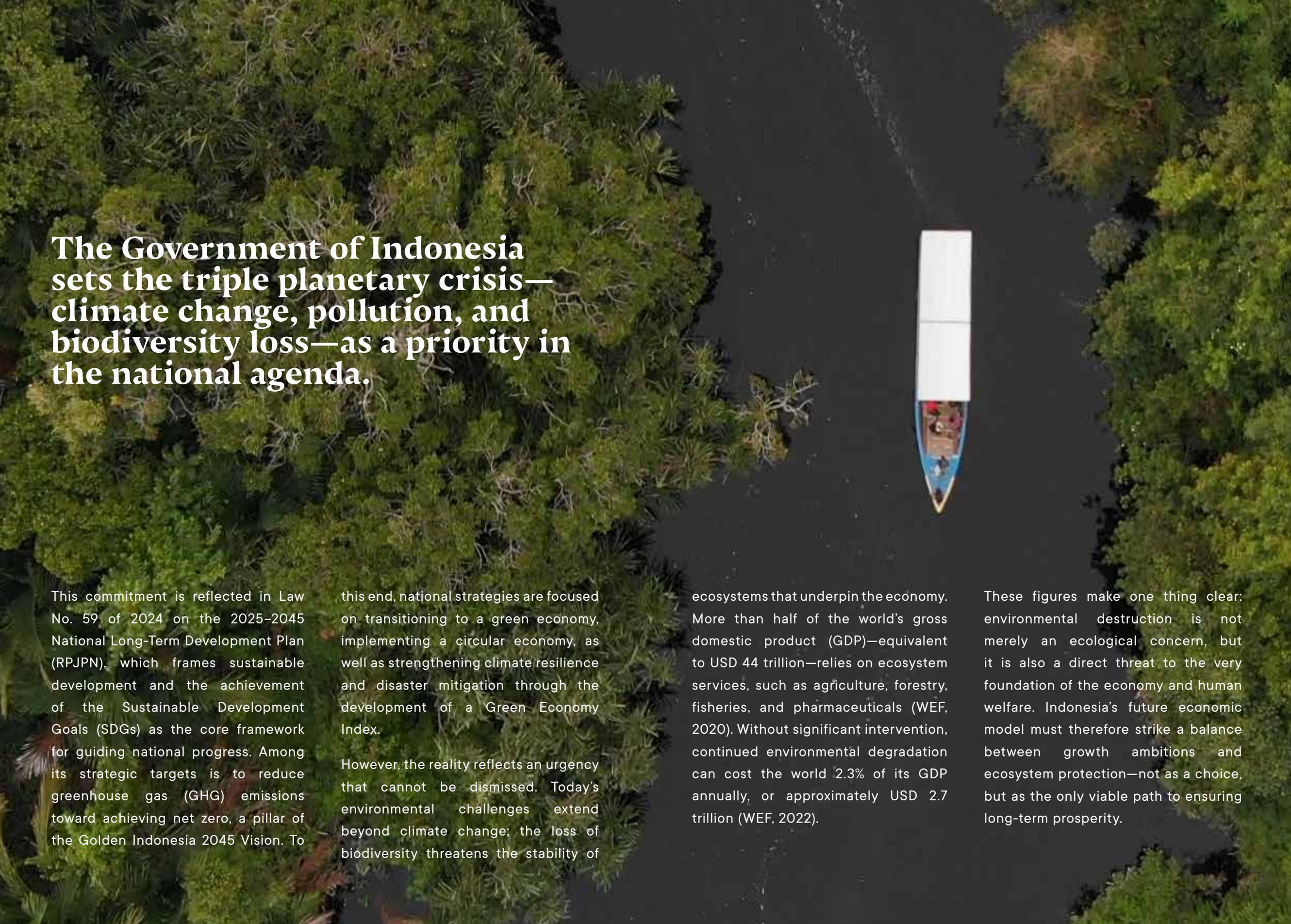


DELIVER

To BLOSSOM & SPREAD THE SEEDS



GROUNDING THE ROOTS

An aerial photograph of a narrow river or canal winding through a dense, lush green forest. A small boat with a white canopy is positioned in the center of the water, moving away from the viewer. The water is dark, and the surrounding trees are vibrant green, creating a high-contrast scene.

The Government of Indonesia sets the triple planetary crisis—climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss—as a priority in the national agenda.

This commitment is reflected in Law No. 59 of 2024 on the 2025–2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), which frames sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the core framework for guiding national progress. Among its strategic targets is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions toward achieving net zero, a pillar of the Golden Indonesia 2045 Vision. To

this end, national strategies are focused on transitioning to a green economy, implementing a circular economy, as well as strengthening climate resilience and disaster mitigation through the development of a Green Economy Index.

However, the reality reflects an urgency that cannot be dismissed. Today's environmental challenges extend beyond climate change; the loss of biodiversity threatens the stability of

ecosystems that underpin the economy. More than half of the world's gross domestic product (GDP)—equivalent to USD 44 trillion—relies on ecosystem services, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and pharmaceuticals (WEF, 2020). Without significant intervention, continued environmental degradation can cost the world 2.3% of its GDP annually, or approximately USD 2.7 trillion (WEF, 2022).

These figures make one thing clear: environmental destruction is not merely an ecological concern, but it is also a direct threat to the very foundation of the economy and human welfare. Indonesia's future economic model must therefore strike a balance between growth ambitions and ecosystem protection—not as a choice, but as the only viable path to ensuring long-term prosperity.

Driving Sustainable Development Acceleration at the District Level

Environmental crises know no borders. They transcend national boundaries and geographic scales, with pressures and impacts interlinked within an open system. A disruption to ecosystems in one location can set off a chain of consequences elsewhere—whether from local to global, or vice versa.

In Indonesia, the strain on natural resources is evident in high rates of deforestation, land degradation, pollution, and the increasing intensity and frequency of hydrometeorological disasters. Activities such as land-use change, mining, and plantation expansion often proceed without regard for the environment's threshold. Without prudent management, existing ecological crises risk being compounded by neglect at the local level.

While national-level policies and strategic programs are designed to drive progress, they have both direct and indirect impacts on regions. Implementation mandates, cross-sectoral development, as well as national and decentralized programs, offer significant opportunities to accelerate regional development through support in the forms of budget, infrastructure, and capacity strengthening. Yet these opportunities

can only be fully realized if local fiscal, social, and environmental governance is ready and responsive.

In line with these conditions, Indonesia's current economic model still relies heavily on rapid growth driven by industrial sectors linked to mining and plantations. Although these sectors make a significant contribution to GDP, the gains come at a steep cost, which is massive environmental degradation that undermines the ecosystems' threshold.

Economic growth should not only reduce unemployment but also create inclusive and environmentally green job opportunities. The key lies in strengthening local employment ecosystems—particularly in the informal sector and social entrepreneurship—and ensuring that national programs implemented at the district level open access to strategic sectors, such as food security, as well as sustainable business and investment development.



The question is, can local governments build an economic model that also safeguards environmental sustainability in addition to driving growth?





Achieving this will require strengthening human resources, research and innovation, and developing value chains from upstream to downstream based on sustainability principles. With the national economic growth target of 8%, this is not merely an option, but rather a critical foundation for ensuring an inclusive, resilient, and environmentally sustainable growth.

Empowering farmers, fishers, and micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) actors must be a focus, accompanied by capacity-building efforts that enable them to adapt to market demands without harming

ecosystems. Active involvement of local human resources at every stage will help ensure that the jobs created are sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally conscious.

This is where district governments play a strategic role. The challenge is not merely to follow and implement what is already in place, but to correct the course toward development that is sustainable, equitable, and rooted in local potential. Recognizing this urgency, the nine founding districts of the Sustainable Districts Association (Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari/ LTKL) declared a joint commitment in 2017 to become sustainable and

independent regions—capable of meeting community needs without degrading the environment, while building a strong economy grounded in local potential.

Aligned with LTKL's vision, which places ecosystem protection and community welfare as its main pillars, districts have the space to maximize the potential of local economic empowerment. Programs that focus on strengthening community capacity to independently produce and develop local products can form the bedrock of a sustainable and independent economy.

Furthermore, local policies that promote sustainable agricultural practices, the use of environmentally friendly technologies, and capacity building for farmers and local entrepreneurs to manage natural resources wisely will yield twofold benefits. In addition to protecting the environment, such policies create green jobs that improve the communities' quality of life. As such, economic development and ecosystem protection are not opposing goals, but complementary agendas that can advance together to shape a sustainable and prosperous future.

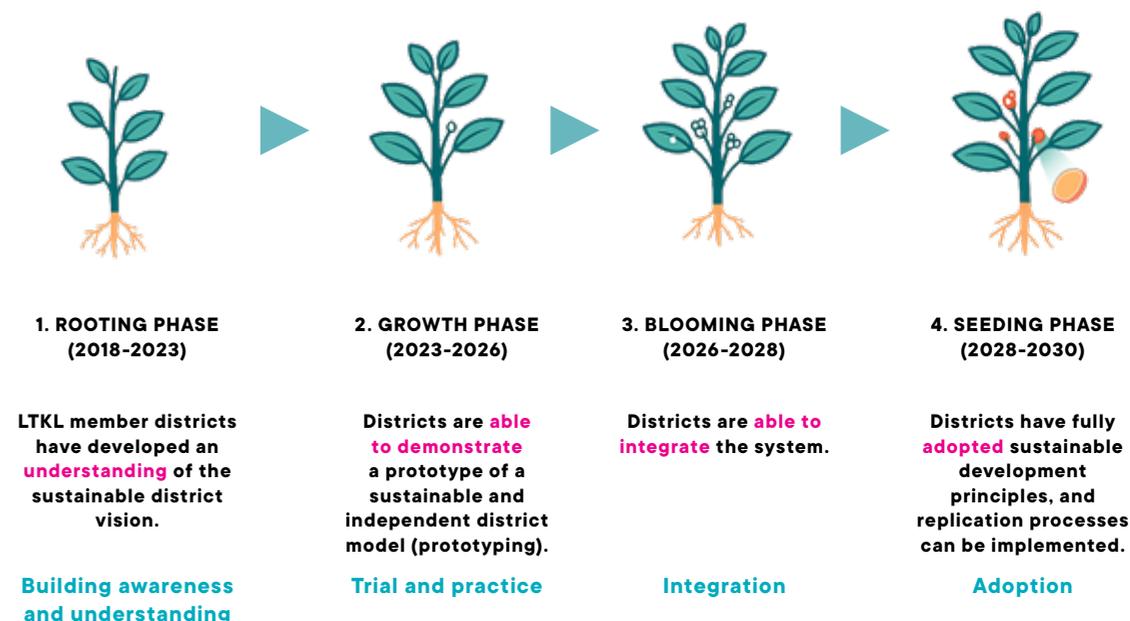
Growth Phase: Catalyzing the Transformation toward Sustainable and Self-Sufficient Districts



LTKL was born out of an awareness of the natural resource curse—the paradox in which resource-rich regions remain trapped in economic vulnerability, low value-add, and high poverty due to unsustainable governance. Partial solutions are not enough; what is needed is a full-scale system change.

By identifying leverage points—strategic factors that can trigger cross-sectoral transformation—LTKL focuses its efforts on key sectors, particularly agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU). This approach is guided by a science-based framework, with district-specific thresholds set to address the tragedy of the commons contextually.

LTKL PHASES



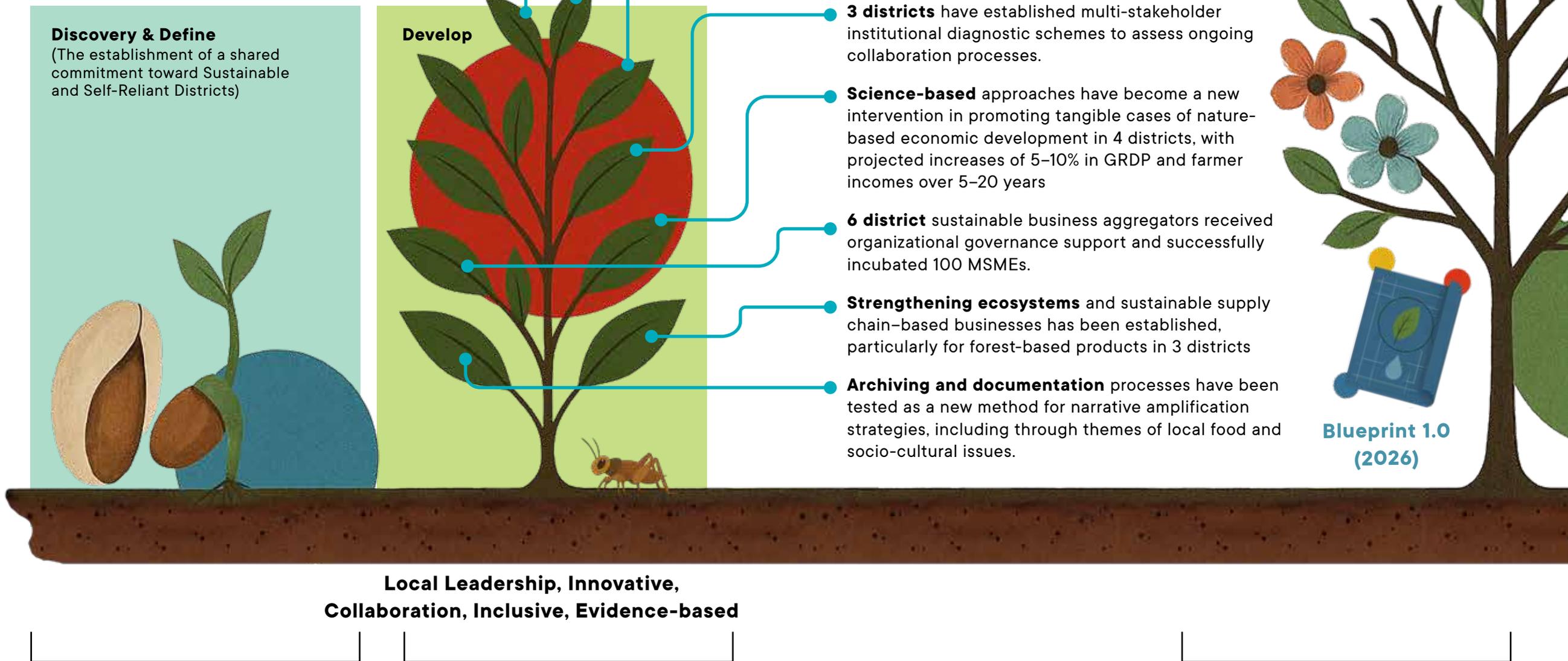
LTKL is currently in its Growth Phase, which is designed to accelerate the transformation of districts toward sustainability, building on concrete practices developed over the past eight years. As an organization focused on system change, LTKL positions the transformation toward Sustainable and Independent Districts as its strategic goal—districts capable of meeting the needs of their community without degrading the environment, while building a resilient economy from local potential.

LTKL's 2030 targets are clear and measurable: to protect 50% of forests, improve the welfare of one million people, and establish a blueprint for sustainable development that can be replicated across all districts in Indonesia.

As it approaches the final year of the Growth Phase (2026), LTKL recognizes that not every issue in its member districts can be addressed directly. Instead, LTKL chooses to advance through a systems-change approach by identifying and optimizing strategic leverages that can catalyze movement across other elements in the district ecosystem.

This transformation operates through two main arenas: the government system and the market system. While these two systems often pull in different directions due to conflicting interests, they can reinforce one another when steered effectively. By orchestrating their synergy, the transformation toward Sustainable and Independent Districts can become a mainstream driver of local development—rather than a set of isolated initiatives.

LTKL's Signal of Progress in the Growth Phase



Rooting Phase

Growing Phase

Blooming Phase



SEEDS OF CHANGE

2

To prove and accelerate the leverage toward sustainable development, LTKL has developed a mini model of Sustainable and Independent Districts, or Proof of Concept (PoC). This model is designed using a science-based approach by considering the specific thresholds of each district, so that the solutions produced are relevant, measurable, and adaptive to local contexts.

Based on in-depth analysis and anecdotal evidence from the field, the PoC was developed as a practical transformation framework to actualize districts that can protect the environment while advancing economic independence. This approach builds on five main pillars:



1.
Innovative policies and regional planning integrated with sustainable development targets.

2.
Inclusive multistakeholder processes that ensure active participation from all stakeholders in decision-making.



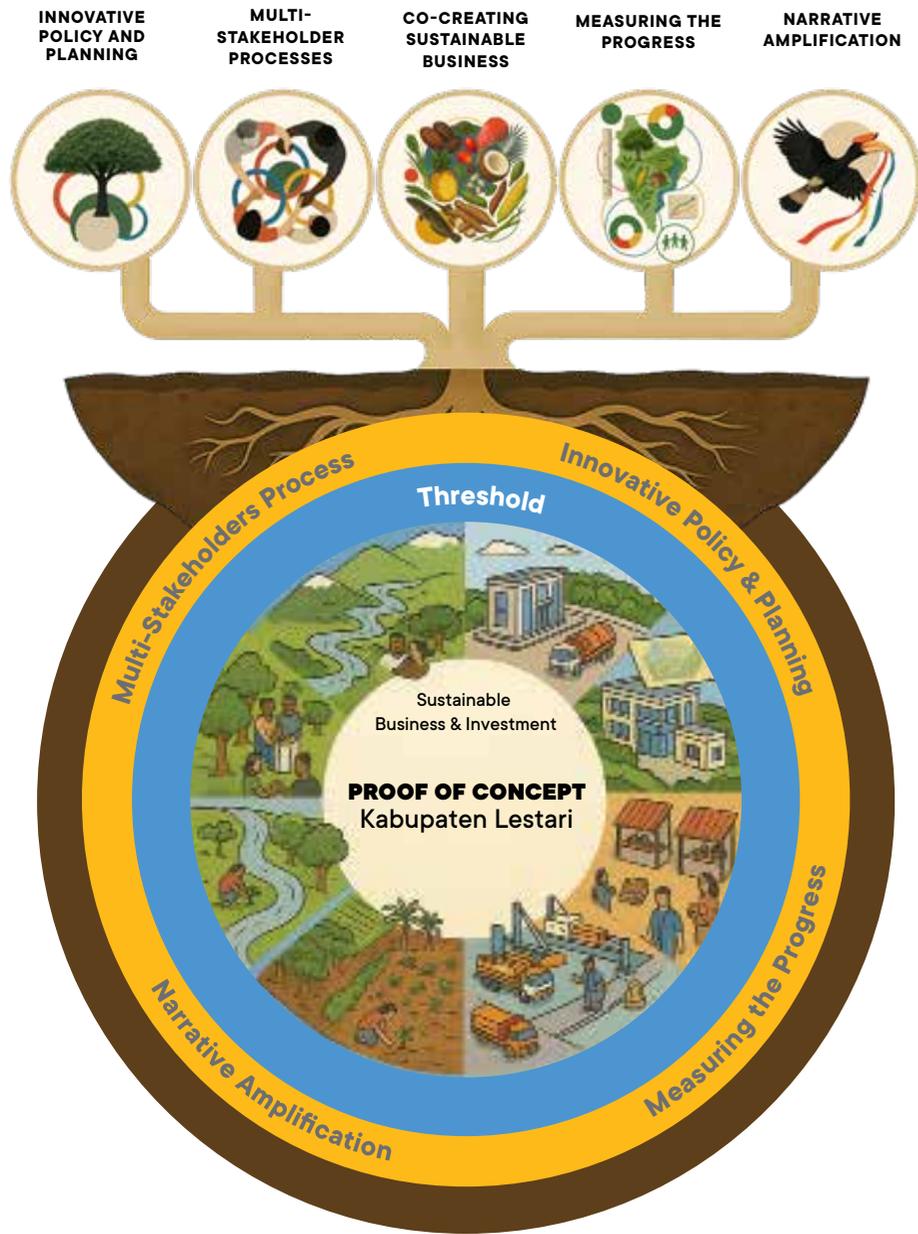
3.
Co-creation of sustainable businesses and investments that generate economic benefits while protecting the environment.

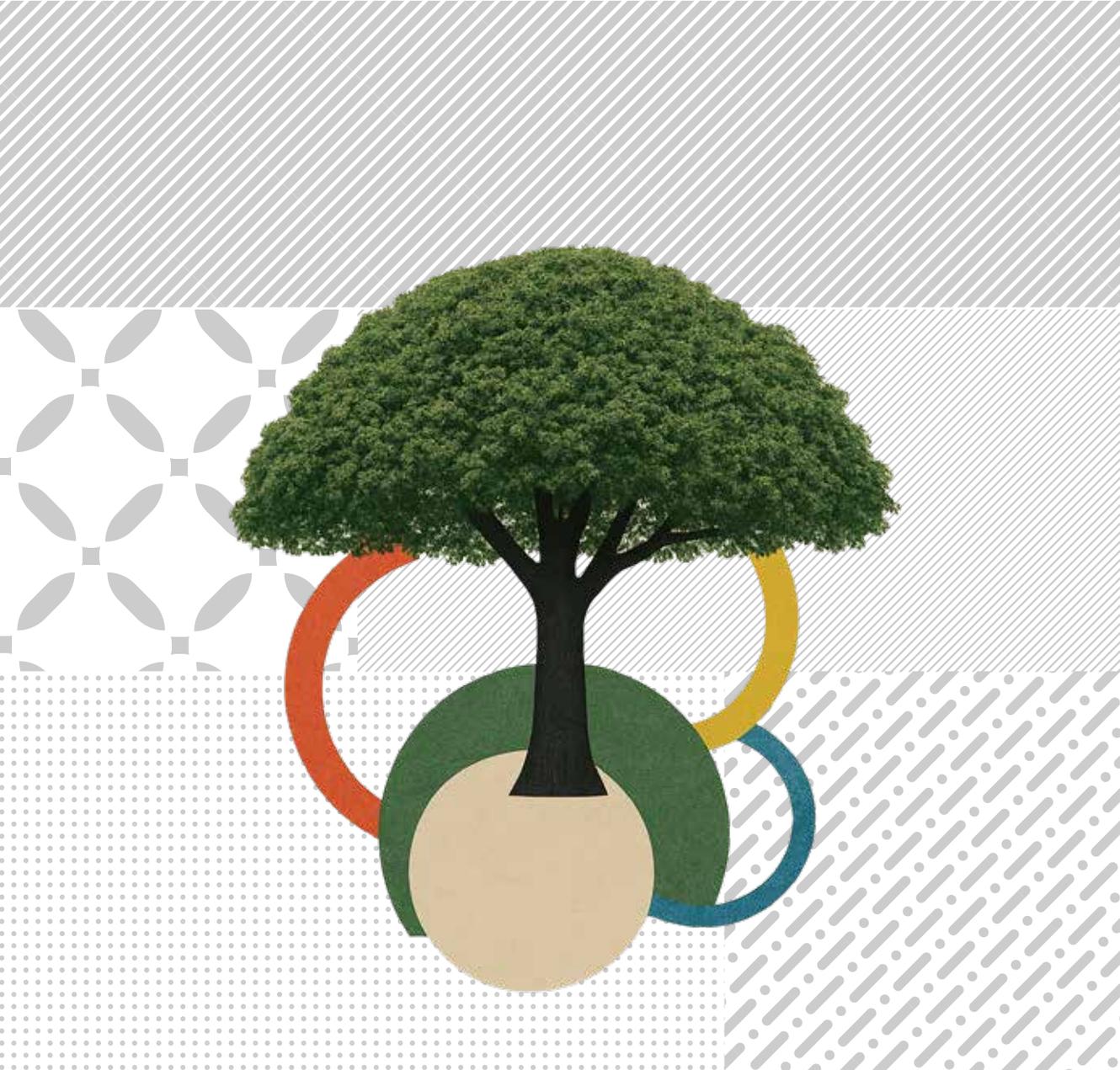
4.
Consistent and transparent progress measurement based on measurable indicators.

5.
Narrative amplification to showcase success stories and lessons learned for replication in other regions.

Each PoC is uniquely tailored to address the shared challenges (“tragedy of the commons”) faced in every respective region. Therefore, every district has its transformation blueprint, distinct yet complementary, collectively forming the ecosystem of Sustainable and Independent Districts across Indonesia.

Proof of Concept Kabupaten Lestari





Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar

Policy and Planning Innovation: Building Integrated, Adaptive, and Science-Based Systems

Starting Point

Policy and planning are often used as benchmarks for measuring the success of an advocacy effort. Yet, too often, they remain as documents without ensuring that the core principles of the policy can be monitored through to actual implementation.

In its Growth Phase, the Policy and Planning Innovation Pillar mainly focuses on enabling districts to secure political support and commitment from stakeholders, so that they can independently carry out policy and planning processes that are integrated, adaptive, inclusive, and evidence/science-based.

Intervention: Strategic Steps toward Change

1.

Process Innovation: Improving the Capacity of Planners and Policy Analysts in Building a Pentahelix Process

One of the most significant steps taken is improving the capacity to implement the pentahelix approach—a collaboration between the government, private sector, academics, civil society, and media. Through various training programs and joint initiatives, such as the Foresight Training held in February 2025, member districts of LTKL, including Sigi, Siak, Sanggau, Sintang, Gorontalo, Bone Bolango, Musi Banyuasin, and Aceh Tamiang, are beginning to develop policies that are

more forward-looking and grounded in long-term analysis. In this training, district planners were equipped not only to respond to the future but to actively shape it. Foresight enables them to go beyond evidence-based evaluations of past policies. It trains them to identify trends and signals of change as the foundation for actively designing a desired future. The result is visionary development planning, in which every policy is designed to actualize sustainable and independent districts.

Beyond foresight, another process innovation that promotes multistakeholder collaboration is the development of natural resource-

based economic scenario documents in five districts (Sintang, Sanggau, Kapuas Hulu, Aceh Tamiang, and Siak) using MicMac, Mactor, and Multipol methods. In developing effective and sustainable policies, managing complexity and uncertainty remains a key issue. Applying these methods represents an innovative step to help design more visionary, inclusive, and adaptive policies. What makes this approach even more interesting is how it complements previous methods, equipping planners and policy analysts with a deeper analysis of key actors, hence strengthening the pentahelix collaboration.

Together, these two processes produce policy and planning documents that are not only visionary but also firmly rooted in valid and verifiable data. This approach is designed to be inclusive—involving a wide range of stakeholders from the government, private sector, academics, civil society, and the media—so that decisions reflect collective aspirations and diverse perspectives. Its adaptiveness is reflected in the ability to respond to shifting social, economic, and environmental dynamics while maintaining the strategic direction set. Moreover, each methodological output is immediately translated into clear

operational steps—what the priorities are, who is responsible, when the deadlines are, and which indicators will be used to measure progress. The result is not just another document, but a practical roadmap that guides implementation, monitors progress, and adjusts strategies to the current developments



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion in Kapuas Hulu District on FOLU Issues and Actors

2. Integration of Policy Commitments into the Planning Process

On the other hand, LTKL has also worked on integrating policy commitments into district planning processes. One of the clearest examples of this intervention is the formulation of the District Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) that is based on research. This was demonstrated by Sigi District, which has now integrated findings from studies on nature-based economic models. By incorporating scientific evidence into its RPJMD, Sigi has been able to chart a sustainable

development plan that drives economic growth while protecting environmental sustainability and social resilience. This shows how the commitment to implement evidence-based policymaking is becoming a part of district planning processes. The same approach is being applied in other districts as well, and this progress highlights the importance of agreeing on priority issues that can serve as each district's "north star". For instance, Sintang, Sanggau, Kapuas Hulu, Siak, and Aceh Tamiang Districts have already mapped out priority issues and key actors concerning the FOLU sector.



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion in Sanggau District on FOLU Issues and Actors



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion in Sintang District on FOLU Issues and Actors

3. Scientific Approaches to Building Sustainable Economic Models

One of the key innovations introduced under this Pillar is the application of **scientific approaches** in developing **sustainable and independent economic models** at the district level. Through evidence-based approaches, district governments are encouraged to design policies that are not only oriented toward economic growth but also explicitly account for scientifically defined ecological boundaries.

A concrete example is the implementation of **nature-based economic research** for areas categorized as “critical”, as implemented in Sigi District. The use of data and scientific analysis in policy formulation allows the district government to design economic models that sustainably harness natural resources, provide incentives for communities, and, at the same time, protect the environment.

Meanwhile, in West Kalimantan, a similar approach was pursued through a collaborative process to develop regional leading products (produk unggulan daerah/PUD), supported by the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan. In a jointly initiated workshop, scientific studies containing economic and fiscal projections were used to inform the selection of PUDs. This enabled the provincial and district (Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu) governments to identify commodities in a more measurable and evidence-based way. This innovation underscores the importance of integrating scientific considerations into decision-making processes as a foundation for actualizing sustainable development at the local level.



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion on West Kalimantan's Leading Product (PUD): Data- and Evidence-Based Collaboration

Land Use

LTKL has also focused on adopting existing mechanisms to promote a sustainable economy while identifying “common ground” that can serve as a leverage. A key mechanism currently being implemented is the sustainable economic development model based on land use managed by local communities, such as social forestry, rimba gupung, and Agrarian Reform Object Land (*TORA*). This has been a major focus over the past year, as many areas that have already secured land access permits still lack developed economic mechanisms. One example is the designation of 72 hectares of State General Reserved Land as Agrarian Reform Object Land (*TORA*) in Bunga Village, Sigi District, for community use. It serves as a concrete case of agrarian reform with direct impacts on local livelihoods. This land allocation not only ensures fairer access to resources for communities but also creates opportunities to drive an inclusive and sustainable economy. Through participatory and sustainability-oriented management, the land can be optimized to support productive community activities—such as agroforestry or other enterprises—so that benefits are distributed more

evenly and sustainably to village communities. In Sanggau, Sintang, and Kapuas Hulu Districts, advocacy efforts are also underway to develop economic models in areas granted social forestry and rimba gupung permits, as well as in forested Areas for Other Land Uses (*APL*). Here, the sustainable economic models were developed through the PUD scheme.



Portrait of Agrarian Reform Land Objects (TORA) in Bunga Village, Sigi District



Field Survey Team for Agrarian Reform Land Objects (TORA) in Bunga Village, Sigi District

Progress: Advancing toward Inclusive and Sustainable Policies

With the change in leadership, the past year has been a momentum for districts to sharpen and renew their commitments. This manifested in several approved policies and plans that drive the vision of Sustainable and Independent Districts. Local governments are now beginning to integrate the **concept of sustainable development** into their planning policies, as reflected in various **strategic planning documents** developed at the district level. Key achievements include:

1. Sigi District has integrated quantitative recommendations from Cendekia Iklim Indonesia (CII) into its 2025–2029 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). This commitment includes the adoption of environmental and economic indicators, along with measurable proxies that demonstrate higher ambitions in realizing Sigi's vision of advancement and sustainability. Among these is the target of achieving an Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) of 79.38 and a measurable Green Economy Index of 77.28.
2. The integration of several green policies into district government work plans, such as the Sigi Hijau (Green Sigi) roadmap, the Siak Hijau (Green Siak) Regional Action Plan (RAD), and other initiatives, shows that policies are not merely documents, but are also embedded into district performance indicators.



Sigi Integrates Scientific Research Results into the 2025–2029 RPJMD

3. Adoption and recognition at the provincial level of progress made by LTKL member districts, such as recognition by West Kalimantan Province for Sintang, Sanggau, and Kapuas Hulu in developing nature-based PUD, which have been positioned as models to support its green economy targets. In addition, efforts are underway in Aceh Tamiang and Siak Districts to elevate their initiatives to the provincial level to ensure broader adoption.

4. Improved capacity of young planners across eight member districts in collaboration with the Mentoring, Education, and Training Center for Planners (Pusbindiklatren) of Bappenas. This includes a Foresight training program with the Nalar Institute, which has since been adopted by five member districts in their local planning processes.



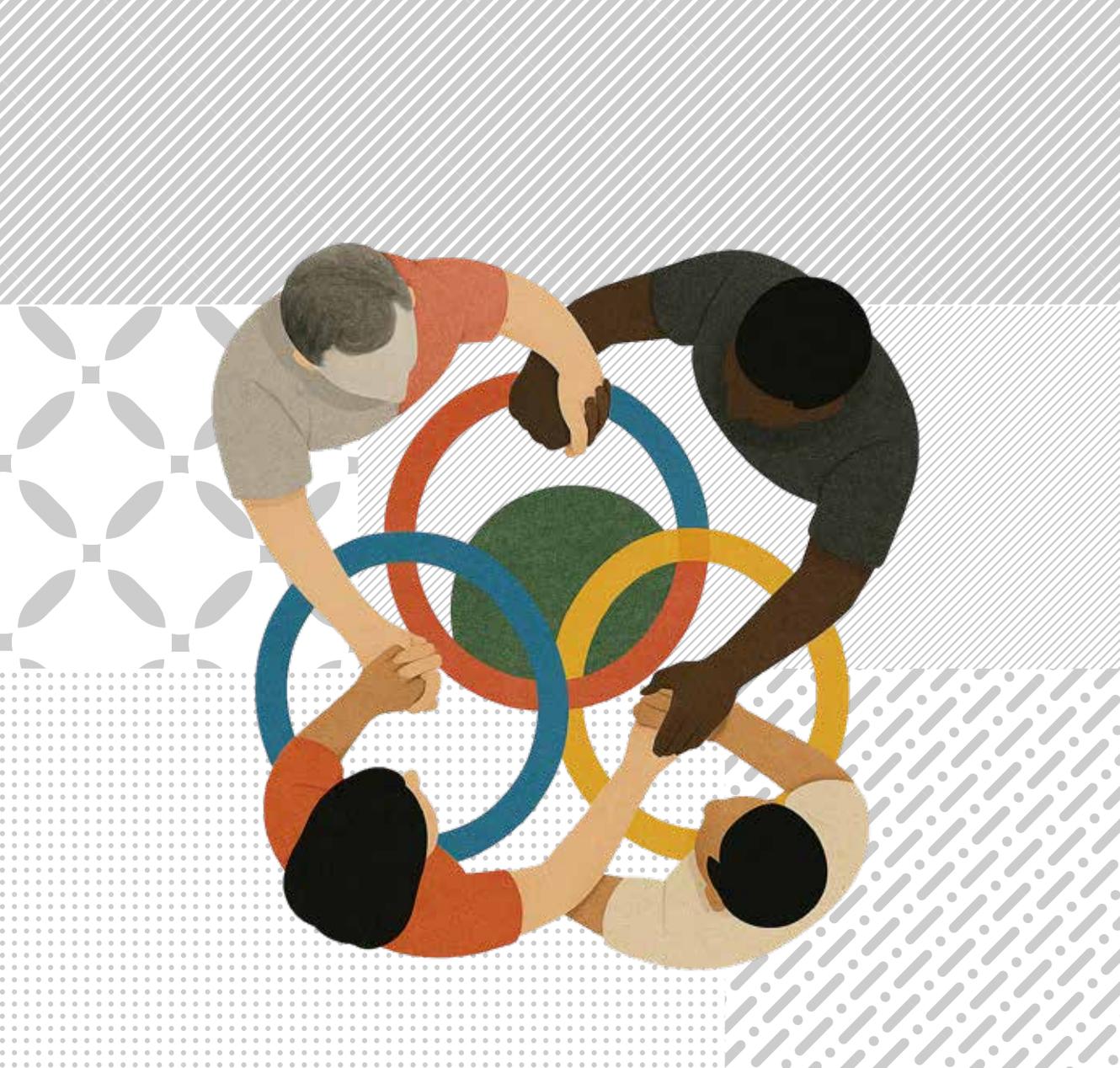
Public Consultation on the Siak Hijau (Green Siak) Regional Action Plan (RAD)



Audience Meeting on TORA Land Certificates with the Ministry of ATR/BPN



Discussion Process for Formulating the Siak Hijau (Green Siak) Regional Action Plan (RAD)



Multistakeholder Process Pillar

Strengthening Multistakeholder Governance for Sustainable Development

Starting Point

During its Growth Phase, the Multistakeholder Governance Pillar focuses on helping LTKL member districts set out jointly agreed targets and actions through inclusive engagement. The key challenges faced were how to ensure efficient use of local government budgets, as well as optimizing resources and outcomes.

To address these challenges, a system is needed to integrate multiple actors under a clear, shared vision. Therefore, LTKL believes that a multistakeholder collaboration model offers a viable solution to improve regional budget efficiency, optimize the use of resources to enhance regional outcomes, and ensure inclusivity.

Interventions and Achievements of the Multistakeholder Governance Pillar

To strengthen the role of multistakeholder governance at the district level, LTKL has carried out a series of strategic interventions designed to ensure that all actors—government, private sector, civil society, academics, and media—work toward the same development goals.

1. Integrating Multistakeholder Processes into Governance

LTKL has facilitated the establishment of collaborative governance mechanisms that are now adopted in eight member districts: Gorontalo, Siak, Aceh Tamiang, Musi Banyuasin, Kapuas Hulu, Sintang, Sigi, and Sanggau. Several of these districts have formalized the mechanisms through Regent Regulation or Decrees that regulate the collaborative governance mechanism. As a result, jointly agreed development agendas across stakeholders are now integrated into local government planning.

2.

Agreement on Shared District Targets

Through multistakeholder forums, LTKL has facilitated processes for reaching consensus on shared targets between district governments and development partners (private sector, NGOs, communities). In these forums, stakeholders align development targets that can be integrated into more holistic policies, ensuring that each actor works toward the same measurable goals.



Audience Process on Scientific Research Results facilitated by KMP Sigi Hijau



Showcase of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships of KMP Sigi Hijau at the 2025 Danau Lindu Festival

3.

Strengthening the Functions and Roles of District Multistakeholder Institutions

LTKL has conducted readiness diagnostics of multistakeholder forums in three districts connected to landscape-based initiatives, which are: Siak, Aceh Tamiang, and Sintang. These diagnostics serve as a tool for reflecting on the progress of

multistakeholder partnerships in terms of leadership, collaboration, core teams (backbone), impact measurement, and the partnerships that have been built. Based on these indicators, districts are expected to further optimize the role of multistakeholder partnerships as communication forums, or even as a strategy for fostering collaboration and mobilizing future funding.

Criteria for Signals of Change in Multistakeholder Forums

	Initiation	Building the Foundation	Shared Vision	Structure	Transformation
 <p>Leadership</p>	Shared awareness and understanding of issues, modalities, and challenges in districts	Stakeholders take the initiative to discuss district issues and work in parallel	Stakeholders commit to collaborative leadership to address district issues	Leadership structures and decision-makers are present within the multistakeholder partnership	Collaborative leadership influences various levels and aspects of district systems
 <p>Collaboration</p>	Stakeholders engage in forum dialogues to discuss plans and ongoing programs	Connectivity between programs implemented by stakeholders in districts	Joint programs and roadmap agreed upon by stakeholders	The multistakeholder partnership carries out collaborative actions by considering the improvement of components to support cooperation	Collaboration processes generate incentives and yield impacts in districts
 <p>Backbone</p>	Interest from individuals/groups to join/participate in the multistakeholder partnership Secretariat's backbone	Secretariat's backbone for the multistakeholder partnership is formed, with role division identified	<i>Backbone</i> memfasilitasi kegiatan operasional di sekretariat kemitraan multipihak	The backbone facilitates operational activities of the partnership's Secretariat	The Secretariat's backbone can mobilize resources (human resources/finance/data)
 <p>Impact Measurement</p>	The multistakeholder partnership understands the importance of each partner's impact	Impact measurement methods, data, and tools are agreed collectively	The multistakeholder partnership agrees on data sharing	The multistakeholder partnership has a reporting system for the impact measurement in the form of a dashboard	The multistakeholder partnership can measure impact collectively at the district level
 <p>Institutionalization</p>	The function and urgency of the partnership are understood collectively	Regulations are present to support the multistakeholder partnership	Multistakeholder institutions are formed through the entity's decree	The partnership serves as a data center/investment hub and builds capacity in the districts	The multistakeholder institutions are self-sufficient in resources, including finances, and measure the impacts created

Progress on the Adoption of Multistakeholder Processes in Districts

► Adoption of the Collaborative Action Model in Governance

Sintang led the way by formalizing a Regents Regulation on Collaborative Governance, followed by Sigi and Sanggau. Gorontalo, Siak, Musi Banyuasin, Aceh Tamiang, and Kapuas Hulu have also issued decrees establishing a multistakeholder platform to strengthen collaborative structures at the local level.



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion on the Joint Plan Sabang Merah Berdompu in Sanggau District



Audience Meeting of the Siak Kabupaten Hijau (Siak Green District) Coordination Team with the Regent of Siak



Discussion on the Blueprint Readiness of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Sintang District



Multi-stakeholder Discussion on the Formation of the RAD Team for the Acceleration of Food Diversity Based on Local Resources (P3BPSLS) in Sintang District

► **The Collaborative Action (gotong-royong) Map as a Tool for Monitoring District-Level Collaboration**

This map visualizes the distribution of initiatives from 107 partners across member districts, representing a collective valuation of around IDR 375 billion. The process was carried out by district governments and their respective multistakeholder platforms to identify contributions, most of which are in-kind, in the form of programs or infrastructure. The Collaborative Action Map also helps identify opportunities for synergy and enables more effective joint program planning.

► **Mechanisms for Measuring Signals of Progress in District Multistakeholder Processes**

Over the past year, LTKL has explored ways to measure signals of progress in multistakeholder partnerships by monitoring behavioral changes. One such effort was a diagnostic assessment in Aceh Tamiang, focusing particularly on the role of the backbone team as a connector. In addition, through a framework piloted in three districts, this mechanism has also been used to establish a trajectory for advancing district self-sufficiency through multistakeholder institutions.

Co-Creating Sustainable Business Pillar

Optimizing Integrated Business Ecosystems through Sustainable Supply Chain Management



Starting Point

Many districts have strong potential for leading products from agriculture, plantations, or even forestry. However, they often face challenges in market access, supply chain management, and the development of inclusive and sustainable business ecosystems. Existing supply chains are often fragmented, hindering efficiency and opportunities to reach broader markets.

Conventional business models tend to operate in silos (business-as-usual), lacking cross-sector collaboration. As a result, the potential of districts' products is undermined in terms of quality, market access, and long-term economic sustainability. Recognizing this, LTKL sees the need to validate sustainable business models that can connect various elements of a business ecosystem within a value chain, which are aligned in values, strong, integrated, and environmentally responsible. For this reason, validating such sustainable business models with a connected ecosystem has become the central focus of this pillar during the Growth Phase.

District Interventions

1. Validating Sustainable Business Models in Districts

LTKL focuses on validating sustainable business models in districts through a value chain-based approach. This involves identifying and connecting each element within existing value chains, as seen in Sigi and Siak, by ensuring that all components from

production to distribution function effectively and are well integrated. This model requires close collaboration among the government, private sector, NGOs, and communities, enabling each actor to leverage their strengths to create sustainable values.

► **Upstream Strengthening**

The focus is on improving capacity and quality at the early production stage, particularly for farmers managing natural resources. This strategy ensures environmentally friendly practices, quality standards, and the sustainability of natural resources from the very start of the supply chain through (i) commodity management using regenerative farming or intercropping, (ii) capacity building for farmers and extension workers, and (iii) community organizing to maintain social dynamics.

► **Midstream Strengthening**

Optimizing added value through processing facilities. This can be achieved by building new infrastructures or making better use of existing facilities, such as for distillation, drying, and/or fermentation. This stage is essential to ensure that upstream products are not sold as raw commodities, but further processed to generate higher economic value.

► **Downstream Collaboration**

Building partnerships with downstream actors, such as traders, buyers, or offtakers, based on trust and a willingness to experiment. Such collaboration opens opportunities for product innovation, wider market access, and the creation of a mutually beneficial supply chain from upstream to downstream.



Mini Mills for Sustainable Commodity Processing in Sigi District

2. **The Importance of Aggregators in Supporting Sustainable Business Ecosystems**

Districts recognize that business aggregators play a key role in developing sustainable business models, such as strengthening micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), connecting them to wider markets, and ensuring that local products remain competitive in the global markets. Aggregators such as district incubators serve as important facilitators for local business development, such as MSMEs, cooperatives, and even Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) through

incubation programs that provide business mentoring, market access, and financing. In addition, there are aggregators that function as trading hubs, helping to link district products with broader market access. On the other hand, strengthening both roles of aggregators requires accelerating and reinforcing organizational governance. Thus, this year, there will be organizational governance support provided to all business aggregators in the districts to help them build stronger organizational and business foundations within the ecosystem.



Coffee Processing by Gampiri Bumi Lestari

3. Expanding Market Access and Valuing the Impact of Sustainable Businesses

To ensure that the products can reach broader markets, LTKL promotes the development of sustainable business impact valuation, which includes market research and strengthening distribution networks. This effort also focuses on expanding market access for leading commodities, such as coffee, vanilla, and patchouli, which are already being absorbed by the national market. The approach further involves providing support to farmers and producers in preparing products that are suitable with market demand, while also identifying opportunities to tap into international markets.

4. Developing Innovative Funding for Sustainable Business Models

To support financial sustainability, LTKL is developing innovative funding through three schemes, which are (i) optimizing public funds, (ii) establishing a derisking fund, and (iii) creating a revolving fund to support the growth of sustainable businesses. These funding models provide MSMEs and sustainability-driven projects with access to capital, including funding for research, organizational capacity building, and market access.

Signals of Progress in Co-Creating Sustainable Businesses

1. Local Aggregators as a Leverage for Developing Sustainable Business in Districts

► Incubation Centers:

Several incubation hubs, such as SKELAS in Siak, Gampiri Interaksi Lestari in Sigi, Gemilang in Sintang, and Samudra Bekudong'k in Sanggau, have successfully incubated more than 100 MSMEs. Their support ranges from product development to market access, resulting in significant improvements in capacity and product quality. Between 2024 and 2025, 80% of the incubator participants were women, highlighting a growing role for women in the local economy. It is worth to note that some of these incubation initiatives have already grown into local enterprises, making visible impacts. One example is Pinaloka, incubated by SKELAS, which focuses on processed pineapple products cultivated with sustainable farming practices on peatlands. Pinaloka has established partnerships with local farmers, secured funding and facilities from a financial institution (bank), and expanded its market reach, particularly across Riau Province.



Organizational Governance Mentoring for SKelas, the Local Incubator of Siak



Front View of the Communal Space as a Collaboration Hub in Sigi District

► **Trading Hub:**

The establishment of trading hubs, such as Gampiri Bumi Lestari, that consolidate flagship commodities, has provided districts like Sigi with an organized trading center. Gampiri Bumi Lestari (Sigi), in collaboration with Java Kirana and Conservana, has successfully developed integrated coffee and vanilla supply chains from upstream to downstream. In total, 84 coffee farmers from seven villages in Sigi District have received cultivation and post-harvest mentoring, resulting in a total commodity absorption of 5.6 tons. In addition, 56 vanilla farmers from ten villages have received similar support, with harvest absorption reaching 467 kg during 2024–2025. Through the facilitation of Gampiri Bumi Lestari, farmers have carried out transactions worth IDR 352 million

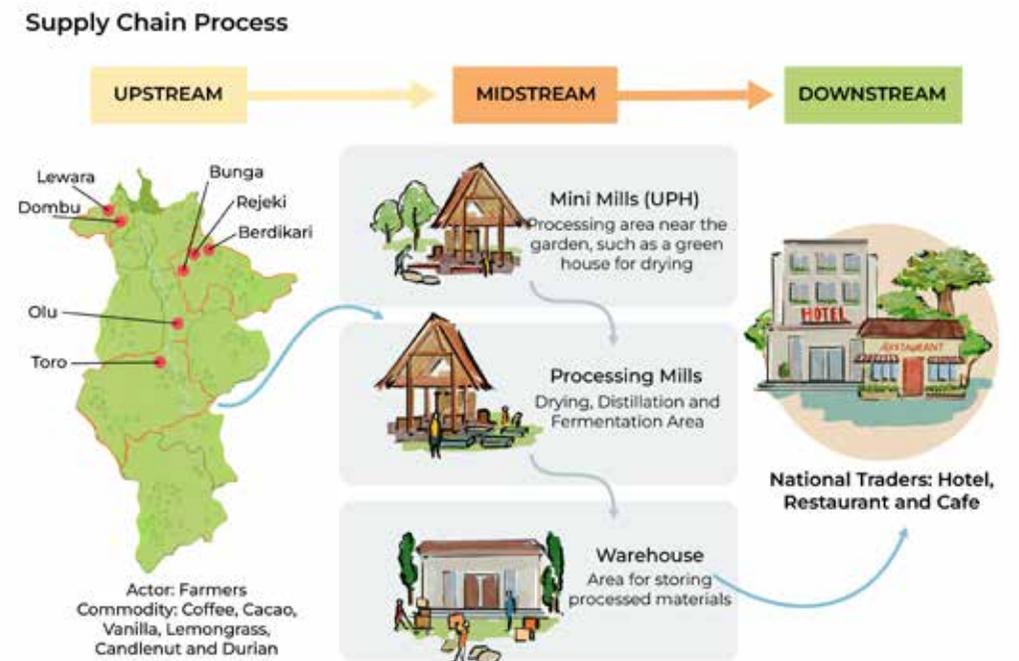
2.

Innovation in Developing Value-Added District Products

The experimental processes carried out in the districts are essentially about bringing back the centers of economic and business activity to the local level. One approach is to open up space for imagination, showing that sustainable businesses and local economic cycles can be built from the ground up. Some of the models currently being developed in districts include:

- Establishing “pilot areas” that can serve as leverage points for scaling up business models. The process focuses on building connections across the upstream, midstream, and downstream sectors, which has been piloted in Sigi District, as illustrated below.

Sustainable Supply Chain Development Model





Illipe Nut Processing in West Kalimantan

► Traditionally, districts have only supplied products from upstream to downstream without adding much business value. In Sigi, one strategy has been to optimize the use of mini mills built by the district government, such as for crop drying, and the construction of greenhouses in several villages. Interestingly, during business development, the district government, together with local aggregator institutions, has also set up processing mills and warehouses for Sigi's natural resource-based commodities. This initiative is further supported by companies such as Java Kirana and Conservana, which help ensure quality and processing procedures, including innovations in blended products made from citronella, vanilla, and patchouli.

► Another form of innovation explored by the districts is ensuring that new facilities are developed with consideration of both energy use and building materials. A collaboration with Tata Habitat has also become a valuable learning process, leading to the construction of a combined facility that houses a processing mill, a communal space, and a warehouse within one building. The structure uses bricks made from cattle waste supplied by the People's Livestock School (Sekolah Peternakan Rakyat) as a way to reduce dependence on sand, the primary material used in conventional bricks. This approach is particularly important in Sigi, where significant deposits of C-class minerals have the potential to cause river and land degradation.

► The process is not limited to Sigi. In Sintang District, young community members have carried out research on non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in the Mount Naning landscape. The research identified 186 types of NTFPs, which will be used as a reference for developing Sintang's flagship products, such as biscuits to address stunting and cosmetics.



Dayak Woman Spinning Threads with Natural Dyes

► Kapuas Hulu District collaborates with fashion company Pendopo and Cita Tenun Indonesia to support communities living around the forest in exploring natural dyes for traditional Dayak woven textiles. This collaboration is further strengthened by Mahakarya

Tenun, a local initiative in Kapuas Hulu that has documented various weaving types as well as the plants used to produce natural dyes.

3. Establishment of Pilot-Tested Funding Innovation Schemes

Based on the conducted experiments, LTKL has formally developed a procedural mechanism for creating funding models that serve as a governance framework for implementing district-level funding innovations, particularly in support of sustainable business development.

- ▶ The pilot-tested funding innovation was applied to vanilla and coffee businesses in Sigi, managed by Conservana and Java Kirana. The mechanism functioned like a guarantee fund, ensuring that these commodities would still be purchased even if the quality had not yet met expectations or in the event of crop failure. This approach was designed to provide farmers with market certainty while at the same time serving as an intervention to improve quality as a priority.
- ▶ Derisking fund has also been managed for several companies connected to the supply chains of LTKL member districts, particularly those engaged in developing



Pineapple Jam Packaging Process by Pinaloka, Siak

nature-based products, such as Alam Siak Lestari and Forestwise.

- ▶ Public fund optimization has been adopted by Gampiri Interaksi Lestari (Sigi), which successfully secured funding from the Revolving Fund Management Agency (LPDB) to support a green cooperative incubation.



SADARI: *Samudra Inkubasi Lestari* implemented by Samudera Bekudong'k – the Sanggau District incubator

4. Readiness for Independent Business Ecosystems through Organizational Governance

Over the past year, LTKL and its partner networks have provided organizational governance support to five incubators and four local companies in member districts. This was aimed at ensuring their readiness to achieve both institutional and financial independence.

- ▶ Strengthening human resource capabilities: The readiness of organizational leaders to effectively take on business roles was an aspect to be strengthened. Mentoring and coaching were provided to help all teams develop non-technical competencies, such as risk-taking, decision-making, and event crisis management.
- ▶ Strengthening the organization's institutional systems: The central

focus in this process was to ensure that each organization, whether an incubator or a company, had a clear “north star”. This involved making adjustments to organizational structures and operational systems, such as financial systems.

- ▶ Strengthening business models: Incubators (currently operating as non-profits) and local companies (operating for profit) must develop clear business models. This process will continue until the end of the year. Interestingly, the nine organizations involved have each developed distinct models, validated through years of practice, with defined milestones toward organizational independence by 2030.

5.

Valuation of Sustainable Businesses Based on Land Protection and Restoration

Cendekia Iklim Indonesia has conducted a macro-level nature-based economic study in four districts: Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu, and Sigi. The findings show that developing priority commodities through intercropping or regenerative agriculture on degraded lands presents promising economic potential. Each district can integrate ecosystem restoration with strengthening the value chains of its flagship commodities. The study projects positive trends: increases in gross regional domestic product (GRDP), local revenues, and farmers' incomes, alongside significant reductions in poverty and emissions over the next 5–20 years. These projections were generated using heatmap methods and cost-benefit analysis carried out over the past year.

- ▶ **Sintang District:** Coffee and tengkawang (illipe nut) are recommended as priority commodities. The heatmap indicates that these commodities deliver the strongest impact across ecosystem recovery, economic sustainability, social welfare, and market potential. A 0–15-year phased agroforestry scheme spanning from planting to full production is projected to boost GRDP by up to 7.6% while cutting emissions by as much as 8.8 million tons over a 20-year horizon.

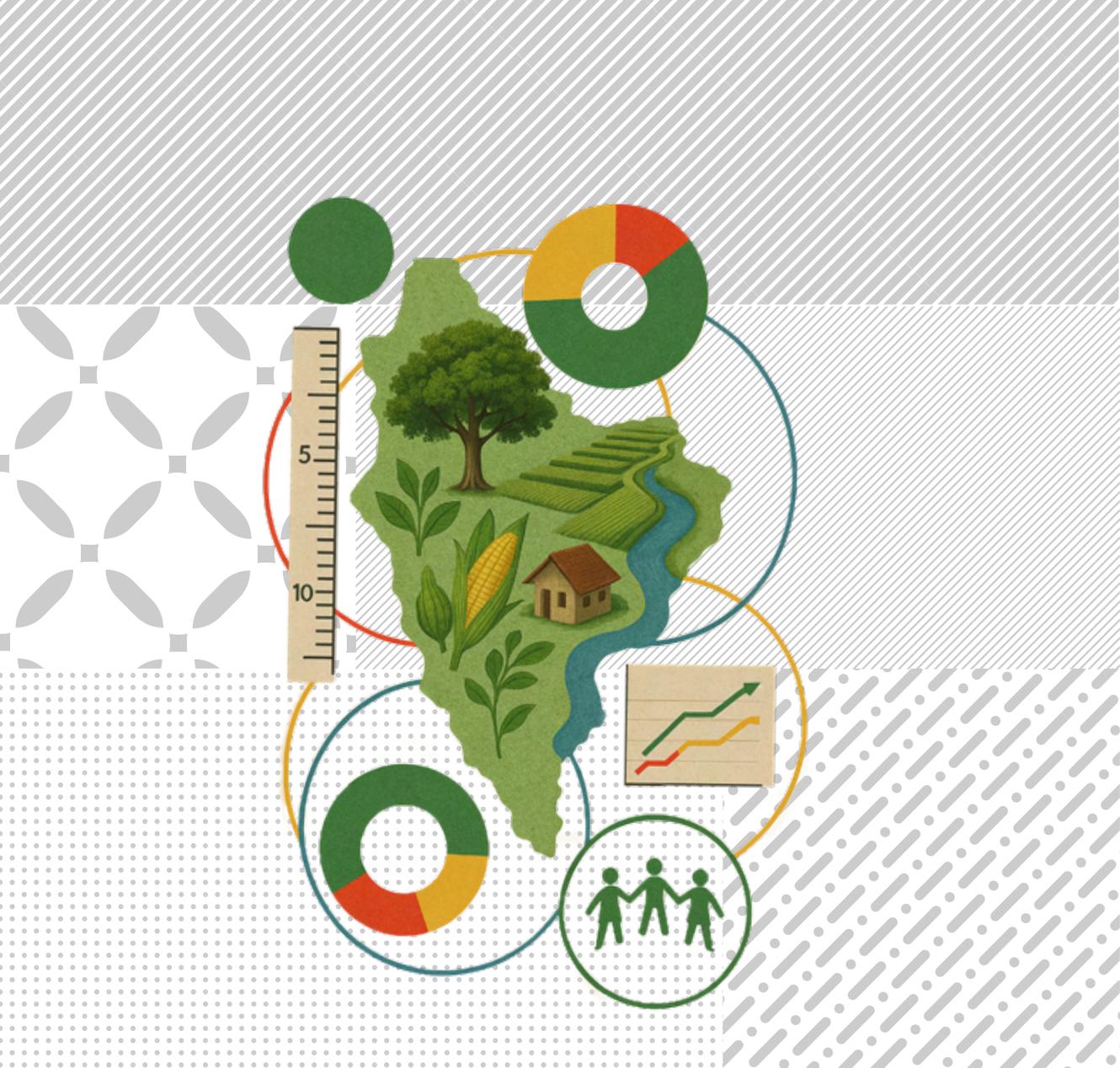


Drying Process of Local Sigi Coffee Beans by Gampiri Bumi Lestari



Thread-Making Process for Weaving with Natural Dyes in Kapuas Hulu

- ▶ **Sanggau District:** Illipe nut and forest honey are recommended as the focus commodities. An ambitious cost-benefit analysis (CBA) projects potential gains of IDR 160.9 billion/year in local revenues, additional farmer income of IDR 33.4 million/year, and emission reductions from 6.1 million tons to 3.9 million tons of CO₂eq/year.
- ▶ **Kapuas Hulu District:** Illipe nut and forest honey are also identified as top commodities, with the heatmap placing them at the highest score across all dimensions. A 15-year agroforestry scheme supported by CBA shows the potential for a 6.65% increase in GRDP and emission reductions from 7.31 million tons to 6.51 million tons/year over the next 20 years
- ▶ **Sigi District:** Optimization of coffee and vanilla production is recommended through integrating agroforestry into spatial plans (RTRW), accelerating smallholder registration (STDB), providing seed and organic fertilizer incentives, and strengthening the downstream sector. A dynamic system model projects an ambitious scenario of GRDP growth reaching IDR 2.04 trillion within 20 years, along with poverty reduction and emission cuts of 0.75 million tons/year through rehabilitating 15% of degraded land, ensuring a fair market, and securing green financing support.



Measuring the Progress Pillar

Process Measurement Pillar: Aligning Standards, Strengthening Capacity

Starting Point

The current global landscape demands that every jurisdiction demonstrate its sustainability progress as a matter of accountability and transparency. At both international and national levels, a variety of jurisdiction-based sustainability measurement frameworks are available. However, the abundance of options has created its own set of challenges for LTKL member districts, ranging from the complexity of indicators, differences in terminology, and limited capacity for adopting multiple frameworks simultaneously.

To address these challenges, the 2018 LTKL General Assembly agreed on the Regional Competitiveness Framework (Kerangka Daya Saing Daerah/KDSD)—an integrated synthesis of various relevant frameworks, designed as a jurisdictional approach to measuring development. The framework was co-developed and endorsed by member districts as a consistent standard for measurement.

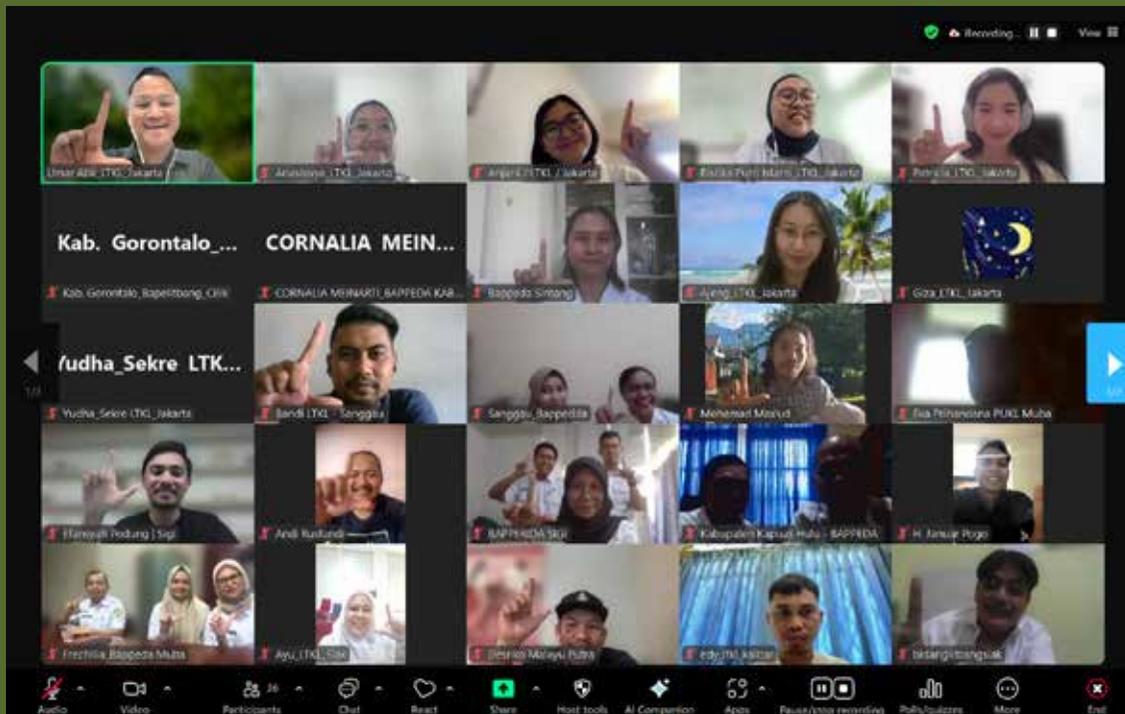
As it entered the Growth Phase, KDSD implementation faced several hurdles: gaps in baseline data, an overload of indicators that were difficult to monitor, a lack of regular data updates, and limited technical capacity at the district level.



Interventions and Achievements

To address these challenges, member districts agreed to adopt the District Self-Assessment Scheme as a new mechanism for measuring their readiness to become Sustainable and Independent Districts. This scheme utilizes the updated KDSD, which was refined through consultations with expert teams and development partners, featuring a streamlined set of indicators focused on the key pillars of sustainability.

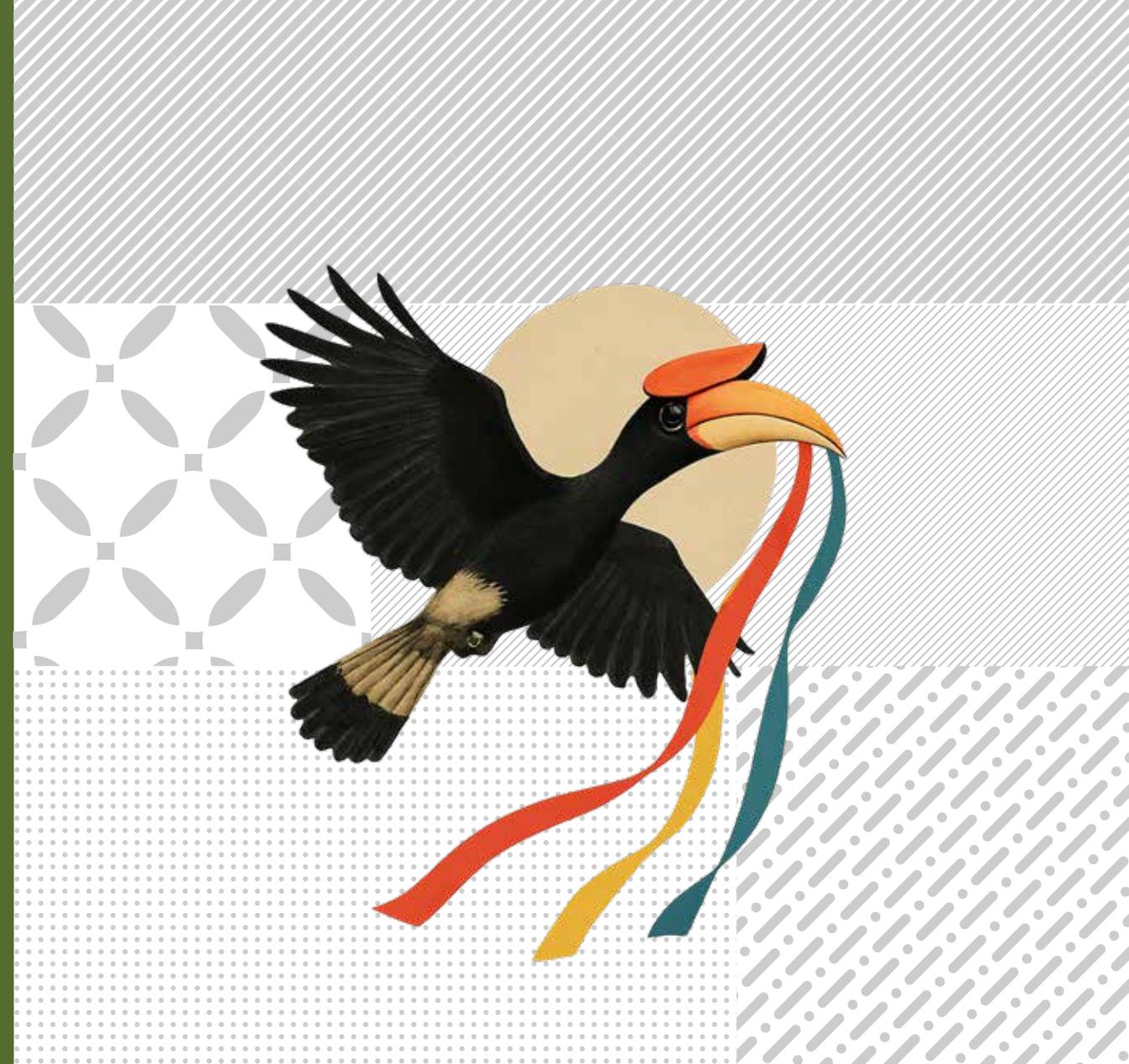
Through this simplified process, districts are now only required to complete 16 mandatory indicators and 8 optional ones. Preliminary results can be viewed immediately in the form of provisional scores, which are then verified through data validation. The final output is a District Progress Profile that is used as the basis for assessing each district's progress toward LTKL's 2030 targets. Going forward, these indicators will continue to be adjusted based on district readiness, allowing measurable processes and outcomes in the transition toward sustainability and independence.



Socialization Process of the 2025 Self-Assessment with Member Districts

- ▶ **Of the 16 mandatory indicators, 4 indicators** remain particularly challenging for districts to meet, especially those involving process-related data, such as inclusiveness in planning, establishing indigenous community databases, and formulating concrete action plans for economic development.
- ▶ **The collected data constitutes baseline information,** and this process exercises the districts to develop structured data-sharing systems by activating multistakeholder partnerships in their respective regions.

- ▶ **Districts have developed a clear understanding that this measurement system** is not intended as a ranking exercise, but rather as a way to measure progress for reflection in their transformation journey. Moving forward, the process will be integrated into the measurement of district targets and, with improved data governance systems, can be measured effectively every year.



Narrative Amplification Pillar



"Tiba Sebelum Berangkat" Exhibition at the Central Sulawesi Museum in response to the restorative economy in Sigi District.

LTKL believes that the power of local stories can be an entry point to build public support, strengthen district identity, and connect local potential with broader networks of support. Yet, challenges remain: limited cross-sector communication channels, the lack of sustainable development narratives in destination branding, and partial promotion of local potential, which results in the impacts not being optimal.

To address these challenges, LTKL has developed a narrative amplification strategy based on local wisdom, arts, and culture. This initiative includes Destination Branding in Siak and Sigi, which introduces a new narrative framework centered on nature, sustainable economy, and sociocultural values; a Community of Practice (CoP) that engages cross-disciplinary experts through the Explonation program in Sintang with national content creators; the activation of a Communal Space in Sigi as a collaborative hub for government, art communities, and sustainable business actors; and exhibitions that blend data, tradition, and future imagination to broaden public dialogue..



Community of Practice (CoP) Ramadhan edition: "How is the Diversity of Our Food?"



Experimental Destination Branding Program in Siak & Sigi, carried out together with local youth ecosystems and partners.

As a result, member districts have gained significant exposure:

- ▶ Kompas coverage of snakehead fish and pineapple cultivation in Siak reached 286,200 readers with a media value of IDR 60 million.
- ▶ In Sigi, KBR produced a video podcast highlighting stories of the local restorative economy, which was viewed by 1,040 users.
- ▶ CoP on local food brought together 26 cross-sector partners and successfully initiated a collaboration on food under the theme Setara Lestari (Equitable and Sustainable)
- ▶ Meanwhile, the exhibition “Tiba Sebelum Berangkat” in Central Sulawesi drew 2,710 visitors (mostly aged 17–35) who showed strong interest in visual mapping and vanilla as a commodity.
- ▶ Since March 2025, the Sigi communal space has hosted eight activations in collaboration with more than ten local communities.
- ▶ The Explonation program, involving three key opinion leaders (KOLs) and 14 participants from Sanggau, Sintang, and Kapuas Hulu, gained 199,539 views, reached 91,391 accounts, and engaged 5,078 active interactions. This collaboration not only expanded visibility but also effectively introduced Sintang and its stories of local wisdom-based forest stewardship.

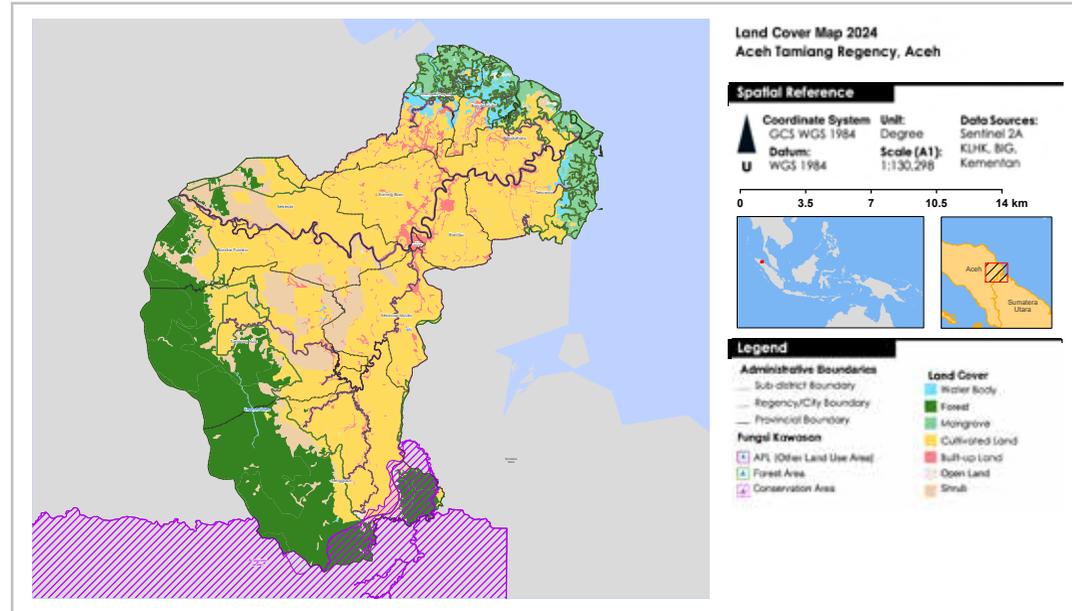
The combination of these strategies proves that structured, consistent, and collaborative narratives can drive sustainable economic growth while also strengthening district identities at both national and global levels.

DISTRICTS ON GROWTH

3



ACEH TAMIANG



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
218800,64

Forest Area:
85.846.13 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:

APL Area 129.399.34 Ha
Forest cover in APL 962.34 Ha

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:

Protecting at least 37,180 ha of forest cover within APL areas under the jurisdiction of the district



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:

10,72 Trillion Rupiah
1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries - 41,26%
2. Manufacturing industry - 9,15%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:

128 Billion Rupiah from
1. Plantation

Potential Flagship NTFCs:

Oil palm, patchouli



SOCIAL

Population:
312.061

Gini Indeks:
0,26 (2024)

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
159.589 workforce dan 4,85% unemployment

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:

Tamiang Malay
Others: Acehnese, Gayo, Minangkabau, Javanese
Customary identity: Tamiang Malay-Islam



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:

Karang Palace (Tamiang Kingdom)
Bukit Kerang Site (prehistoric, ±4,000 years old)

Local Traditions:

Peusijuek (rice flour blessing ritual)
Berbalas Pantun (wedding verse exchange)
Dendang Lebah (forest honey harvest chants)
Kenduri Blang (rice field ritual before planting)

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Aceh Tamiang District is committed to sustainable development, as reflected in its RPJMD, which is based on KLHS and aligned with the SDGs. While there is no fixed target yet for agricultural land stability, its protection has been formalized through Regent Regulation No. 45/1015/2023. Progress is still underway in reducing unemployment and boosting growth in priority sectors, but notable achievements have been made in lowering poverty and inequality. To date, however, there is still no legal instrument or planning document regulating the recognition and protection of indigenous people.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Aceh Tamiang District has established village boundary maps and jointly managed areas through participatory mapping methods involving communities and/or indigenous peoples. Regional development planning is also facilitated by the Multistakeholder Forum, which ensures collaboration among various development actors. On the other hand, the database of indigenous people in the district is still being developed, or where available, has not yet been fully prepared through participatory processes.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Aceh Tamiang District has successfully met several local economic performance targets. Economic growth, as reflected in GRDP, shows positive realization in line with set targets. Welfare indicators, such as per capita income, have also increased significantly and met expectations. In terms of productivity, average output of strategic local commodities has achieved the intended targets. These outcomes are further supported by success in meeting production targets for national staple food crops, which fulfils the local food needs..



Public Consultation on the Roadmap of the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Plantations (PUPL) in Aceh Tamiang through a Multi-Stakeholder Process



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Aceh Tamiang District is still in the process of actualizing the utilization of the district's spatial area following the applicable spatial planning (RTRW) regulation. .



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Aceh Tamiang District has implemented a district information system under the One Data (Satu Data), which has been adopted by OPDs to facilitate data sharing. This is supported by Regent Regulation No. 10 of 2021 about One Data Indonesia in Aceh Tamiang District. The district's data portal is now also publicly accessible at <https://data.acehtamiangkab.go.id/>.

The Transformation of Aceh Tamiang as a Collaboration Orchestrator

Aceh Tamiang District is known for its rich natural resource potential, but it also faces complex challenges in development governance. To chart a more inclusive and sustainable development pathway, a multistakeholder forum readiness diagnostic was carried out in 2024–2025 through the Sustainable Plantation Excellence Center (Pusat Unggulan Perkebunan Lestari/ PUPL). This process involved local

government, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academics, and local communities to map out key issues, define stakeholder roles, and identify opportunities for synergy.

The diagnostic revealed several major challenges: suboptimal cross-sector coordination, limited institutional capacity, and the need for planning instruments that are more adaptive to environmental and social issues. Nevertheless, there is a strong

commitment across stakeholders to shift the development approach toward a collaborative model that prioritizes sustainability.

In this process, the Aceh Tamiang PUPL played a role as the lead facilitator, ensuring that all parties had the space to voice their interests while also finding common ground. PUPL also helped translate the diagnostic findings into more actionable policy recommendations, providing the local government with a solid foundation to integrate sustainability agenda into regional planning.

In line with this diagnostic process and with support from various partners, including companies, PUPL and the Aceh Tamiang District government have mapped the landscape readiness for driving sustainable transformation through the “Landscape Blueprint”. This process is aligned with a collaboratively managed mechanism for measuring landscape preparedness. Based on the results, PUPL is now focusing on strengthening multistakeholder partnerships and institutions in a more strategic and targeted way, in line with the district’s goals.

PUPL has also developed the Gotong Royong Map, which highlights the actors involved—ranging from NGOs, companies, to community groups—along with the programs they are implementing across subdistricts. This mapping has made program coordination more efficient because

each party can clearly see who is doing what, where, and what opportunities for collaboration exist.

Through this model, the local government can use the framework as a basis for designing more targeted policies, while development partners can adjust their interventions to complement rather than overlap. Moreover, the blueprint provides clearer guidance for channeling social and environmental investments, helping to generate multiplier effects on the impacts.

The combination of institutional diagnostics and the Gotong Royong Map makes Aceh Tamiang a concrete example of how collaborative governance can be strengthened through shared framework, data, dialogue, and roadmap. With PUPL supporting as a catalyst, the district is moving toward a development governance that is inclusive, transparent, and aligned with the long-term vision of sustainability.

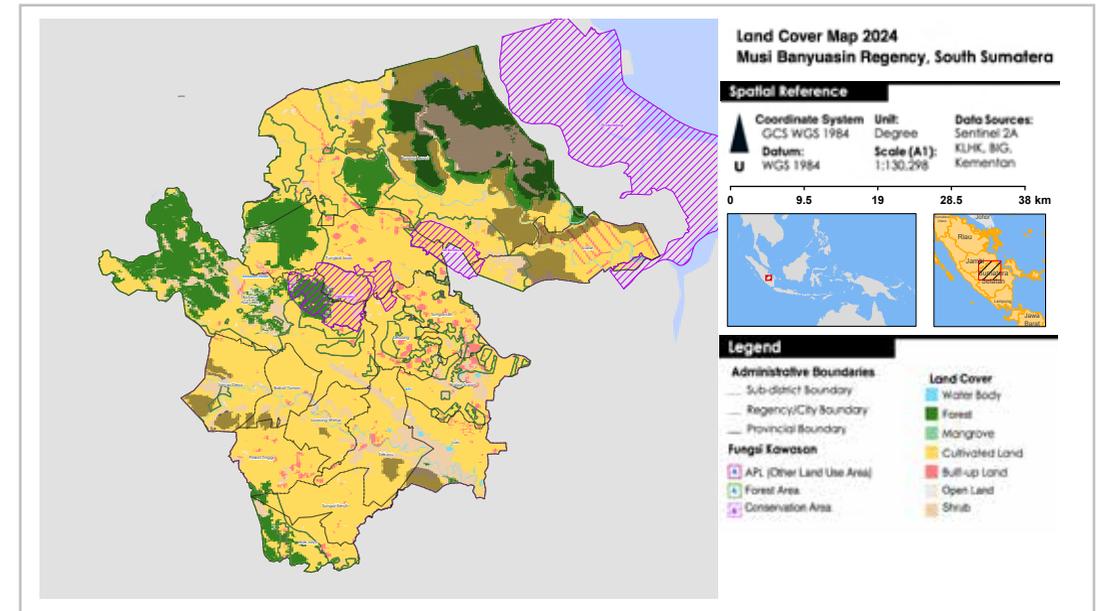
“
With the diagnostic process carried out at PUPL, it has now become much clearer which direction we need to take to develop a more inclusive and collaborative Aceh Tamiang.

Muhammad Yunus, PUPL Coordinator

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL’s work



MUSI BANYUASIN



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
 11,832.99 km²
 1,455,078.77 Ha

Forest Area:
 85,846.13 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
 Total APL 814,927 Ha
 Forest cover in APL 6,548.38 Ha source

District’s Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
 Protect at least 16,585 hectares of peatland in designated protection functions (APL) and validate 7,518 hectares of standing forest



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
85,771.07 billion rupiah
 1. Manufacturing industry: 12.13%
 2. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: 12.03%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
 IDR353,498,543,586.06 from:
 1. Taxes
 2. Levies
 3. Region-owned enterprises’ (BUMD) profits
 4. Other income

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
 Oil palm, gambier, rubber

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



SOCIAL

Population:
 736,897.0 people in 2024

Gini Indeks
 0.314

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
 72.63% labor force participation, with 8,708 unemployed in 2023

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
 Musi dan Anak Dalam



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
 Nurul Huda Mosque, Toman Village
 Teluk 1 Bridge
 Dancing Relief Statue (Teluk Kijing Site)
 Piyagem Manuscript, Sungai Keruh
 Penghulu Muhammad Soleh Regional Museum (holding Pre-Srivijaya artifacts, 3rd century BC)
 Traditional Houses of Keluang & Lubuk Lancang (centers for customary practices)

Local Traditions:
 Tari Setabik/Stabek – traditional dance to welcome esteemed guests
 River Offering (Sedekah Sungai), Mengambil Lebak, Berasan, Nugal, and Bekarang (agrarian communal traditions)
 Senjang – a call-and-response oral-musical performance
 Kain Gambo Muba – traditional cloth dyed with natural extracts (gambier), symbol of local identity

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Musi Banyuasin District has developed a RPJMD based on a KLHS and aligned with the SDGs, including through SDG achievement analysis across each OPD. In the labor sector, the unemployment rate fell beyond the 2024 target, dropping to 2.13%, well below the target of 3.80%. This achievement is consistent with a higher labor force participation rate, which reached 72.63%. Per capita GRDP also showed a positive trend, recorded at IDR 133.11 million (current prices) and IDR 78.01 million (constant prices). The agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and manufacturing, remain the main contributors.

From a welfare perspective, poverty reduction has also made significant progress. The 2024 poverty target of 15.08% was exceeded, with actual figures dropping to 12.88%, down from 14.90% in 2023. This reflects a general improvement in the community's socio-economic conditions. However, to date, there has been no formal recognition or protection of indigenous communities through local regulations or planning documents.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Musi Banyuasin District has established maps of village boundaries and shared management areas, but their preparation has not yet been fully carried out through participatory mapping with local communities. This shows that technical approaches still dominate over direct community involvement. Even so, efforts to strengthen participatory processes are ongoing, as reflected in the planned Multistakeholder Forum, with a thematic discussion titled "Community-Based Development Innovation"

scheduled for June 3, 2025. This event will serve as a strategic platform for stakeholders to enhance cross-sector collaboration toward more inclusive development governance.

At the same time, a database on indigenous communities has not yet been developed and has not gone through a participatory process. This highlights the remaining space for advancing formal recognition of indigenous communities and their roles within the regional development framework.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Economic growth in Musi Banyuasin District has shown a positive trend, rising from -0.04% in 2020 to 5.03% in 2024. Although this figure is lower compared to growth achieved in 2022-2023, the 2024 GRDP realization of 4.91% exceeded the target range of 3.75-4.25%. Per capita GRDP has also continued to climb, from IDR 115.56 million in 2021 to IDR 133.11 million in 2023. However, the district is still in the process of meeting its targets for average productivity levels, the production of strategic commodities, and the production of its key food crops.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Musi Banyuasin District has actualized the implementation and utilization of its spatial planning in accordance with the existing RTRW.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Musi Banyuasin District has introduced a one data information system that is now being used by OPDs for data sharing and is also accessible to the public through <https://satudata.mubakab.go.id>.



Thematic Discussion on Strengthening the Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Musi Banyuasin District

Optimizing the Role of PUKL in Multistakeholder Collaboration in Musi Banyuasin

Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin (Muba) in South Sumatra is known for its plantation area spanning more than 1.25 million hectares. The community's dependence on plantation sectors, such as rubber and oil palm, presents both opportunities and challenges. Among the challenges is related to land use and securing stable incomes for farmers.

Amid this situation, the Sustainable Commodity Excellence Center (Pusat Unggulan Komoditas Lestari/PUKL) emerged as a platform to ensure that sustainable plantation initiatives can be encouraged effectively. As a multistakeholder forum, PUKL acts as a bridge connecting communities, government, and development partners.

One concrete step came in 2022, when the Musi Banyuasin District Government, together with Cargill and Yayasan CARE Peduli (YCP), launched a strategic initiative to mainstream gender equality in oil palm plantation communities. This commitment was formalized through a memorandum of understanding involving 13 villages across three sub-districts—Sungai Lilin, Keluang, and Tungal Jaya—under a three-year program. Along the implementation, PUKL helped facilitate women’s economic empowerment through the Women’s Economic Enterprise Groups (*Kelompok Usaha Ekonomi Perempuan/KUEP*) in partnership with Selaras Muba Lestari, using business incubation. This synergy enabled small businesses not only to survive, but also to move up the value chain—palm-leaf stick products have even made it into the district government’s e-Catalog.

Throughout 2024–2025, PUKL also facilitated collaboration with PISAgro and the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA). A key milestone was the Rubber Commodity Jurisdictional Dialogue in July 2025, which focused on rubber sustainability through traceability and farmer inclusion. The two-day event invited local government organizations, companies, farmer associations, and NGOs, and was directly moderated by the Muba PUKL Coordinator.

Multistakeholder panel discussions, field visits, and hands-on simulations of the e-STDB system proves how PUKL bridges policy interests with the real needs of farmers.

Through these achievements, Musi Banyuasin shows that to achieve sustainable plantation, multistakeholder platforms play a crucial role in connecting local government, the private sector, and NGOs. Moving forward, PUKL’s role will be optimized to build more inclusive and innovative spaces for collaboration.



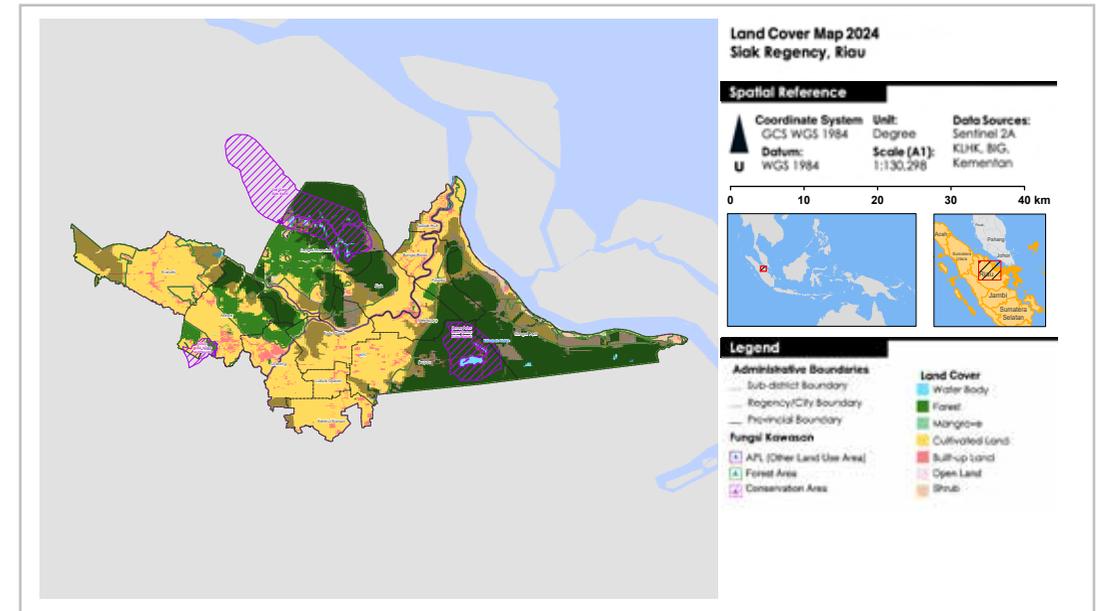
Collaboration is not just about working together, but rather about shaping a shared future. PUKL channels the energy of multistakeholders to show that in Musi Banyuasin, plantations can thrive, communities can prosper, and the environment can be protected.

Amrah Syarif, Bappeda of Musi Banyuasin

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL’s work.



SIAK



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
7,805.54 km²

Forest Area:
424,839.21 ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
*Total APL 356,330.97
Forest cover in APL 11,993.53

District’s Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase
Protect at least 1,000–1,500 ha of mangroves, 100,000–150,000 ha of forests and peatlands, and 12.15 ha of biodiversity parks that serve as critical ecosystems



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
IDR 109.92 trillion

1. Manufacturing industry: 39.96%
2. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: 23.19%
3. Construction: 5.50%
4. Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle and motorcycle repair: 2.28%

GRDP Contributions in 2024

1. Manufacturing industry: 41.1%
2. Mining and quarrying: 24.12%
3. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: 23.86%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
*309,653,183,443.29 (2021)

1. Regional taxes and levies
2. Returns from separated local assets
3. Other legitimate PAD sources

Potential Flagship NTFCs
Oil palm, snakehead fish, pineapple, sago

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



SOCIAL

Population:
483.75 thousand (BPS, P.1)

Gini Indeks:
0.271 (BPS, p.5)

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
Workforce 67.16 ; Unemployment 4.53 (BPS,p.4)

Suku etnis/adat:
Predominantly Malay Siak communities



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Siak Sri Indrapura Palace
Tomb of Sultan Syarif Kasim II

Local Tradition:
Traditional Siak Malay wedding ceremonies — including rituals such as merisik-meminang (pre-marriage inquiries and proposal), pantun buka pintu (poetic door-opening exchange), mandi damai (peace-bathing ritual), and tekat embroidery art as a royal cultural ornament
Traditional Siak weaving (Tenunan Tekat Melayu) — representing cultural aesthetics and local identity

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Siak District has developed its RPJMD based on a KLHS and aligned it with the SDGs. In line with the Green Siak commitment, 4,004.78 hectares of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) have been designated to help maintain the stability of local food supply in line with regional needs.

At the same time, the district's main economic sectors have contributed to economic growth, although the increase in Local Own-source Revenue (PAD) has not yet been sufficient to independently support accelerated development. Nevertheless, efforts toward sustainable development are evident, as reflected in the declining unemployment rate, which fell to 3.04% in 2024, or around 10,749 people. This decrease was accompanied by a reduction in poverty levels, from 5.23% (26.99 thousand people) in 2023 to 5.04% (26.72 thousand people) in 2024.

Siak District is also committed to protecting indigenous people, as mandated by Siak District Regulation No. 2 of 2015 on the Establishment of Customary Villages.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Siak District has developed village boundary maps and jointly managed land-use areas through participatory mapping, involving direct engagement of indigenous communities. This participatory land use planning has been implemented in several villages, including Lumbuk Umut, Tasik Betung, Muara Bungkul, Becah Umbai, Dayun, Penyengat, Buatani I, Buatani II, and Rantau Panjang.

Community participation also extends to research and field data collection carried out by local groups. One example is the Bahtera Alam Association, which has conducted studies on land availability and community economic potential in eight customary villages in Siak District. These efforts aim to strengthen the recognition and respect for the rights of customary law communities (MHA) over the natural resources they have managed and relied upon for generations.

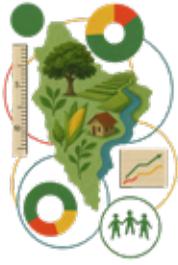
In addition, a Multistakeholder Forum has been established and plays an active role in the district's development planning process. This forum serves as a strategic platform for cross-sector collaboration, strengthening decision-making that is based on data, local knowledge, and sustainability principles.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Siak District has met its economic growth targets, as reflected in the increase of its GRDP and the rise in annual per capita income, which reached IDR 13,080,000 in 2024. This indicates improved purchasing power and stronger contributions from key economic sectors to local development.

On the other hand, the district's average productivity and output of strategic commodities have not yet fully reached the target and remain in the process of improvement. Although total rice production in Siak District declined by 10.08% in 2023, the production target for rice as a staple food crop was still achieved, reflecting the resilience of the agricultural sector in navigating challenges.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Siak District has implemented land use and spatial planning in line with the RTRW, as stipulated in District Regulation No.1 of 2020 on the Siak District Spatial Plan for 2020–2040.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Siak District has introduced a one data information system, which is now being utilized by OPDs for data sharing. This is formalized through Regent Regulation No. 49 of 2023 on the Implementation of One Data in Siak District. The district’s data portal is now publicly accessible at <https://istanadata.siakkab.go.id/>.



Sunset View on the Siak River, Siak District

Siak: Weaving Nature, History, Innovation, and Collaboration

Siak has built its identity through **the destination brand of “Siak the Truly Malay”**, intertwining history, culture, and natural wealth into the face of sustainable tourism. From the legacy of the Siak Sri Indrapura Sultanate, the river that runs through the town, and the peatland forests of Zamrud, these modalities are woven together into an experience that is both captivating and inclusive for the community.

One of its standout tourism innovations is the ***makan beranyut (floating feast) on the Siak River***. Reviving an old tradition of riverside communities, it has been transformed into a unique floating culinary experience. For IDR 125,000 per person (minimum 10 people), tourists are treated to authentic Malay dishes—gulai ikan baung, sambal tempoyak, lemongrass-roasted chicken, nasi minyak, and bulu kemojo—cooked by local women using family recipes passed down through generations. Fishers take on the role of boat drivers, youth serve as guides, and village women lead the cooking. The local economy thrives, flowing from household kitchens to riverside coffee shops. The boat tour also takes guests along the traces of history—Syahabuddin Mosque, the Dutch Military Barracks, the tomb of Sultan

Syarif Kasim II, Tengku Buang Asmara Skywalk, and Sultanah Latifah Bridge—accompanied by stories from guides about the sultanate and colonial times. The experience draws enthusiastic crowds, especially on weekends; many visitors come from Pekanbaru, Dumai, and even outside Sumatra.

On the nature route, **Zamrud National Park** stands as an icon of peatland conservation. In partnership with organizations such as Perkumpulan Elang, local communities are supported through social forestry, agroforestry, and farmer group strengthening to ensure that the forest is protected while also creating alternative livelihoods. Zamrud ecotourism has given rise to village homestays, new jobs, and a strong sense of pride among residents as both guardians and hosts.

On the innovation front, the Siak **Sustainable Creative Center (Sentra Kreatif Lestari Siak/SKELAS)** serves as an incubator for MSMEs—mentoring more than 30 entrepreneurs in culinary, fashion, and handicrafts. This ecosystem enriches the destination experience: local products are now more accessible through curated spaces (such as Siak Information Center pop-ups during festivals), partner outlets,

and marketing channels connected to creative communities. Nature-based innovations—such as peatland pineapple processing by Pinaloka, or albumin supplements from snakehead fish extract cultivated on peatland farms by **Alam Siak Lestari (ASL)**—further strengthen Siak’s identity as **Siak Asik** (Nature, History, Innovation, Collaboration), while broadening the economic benefits for local communities.

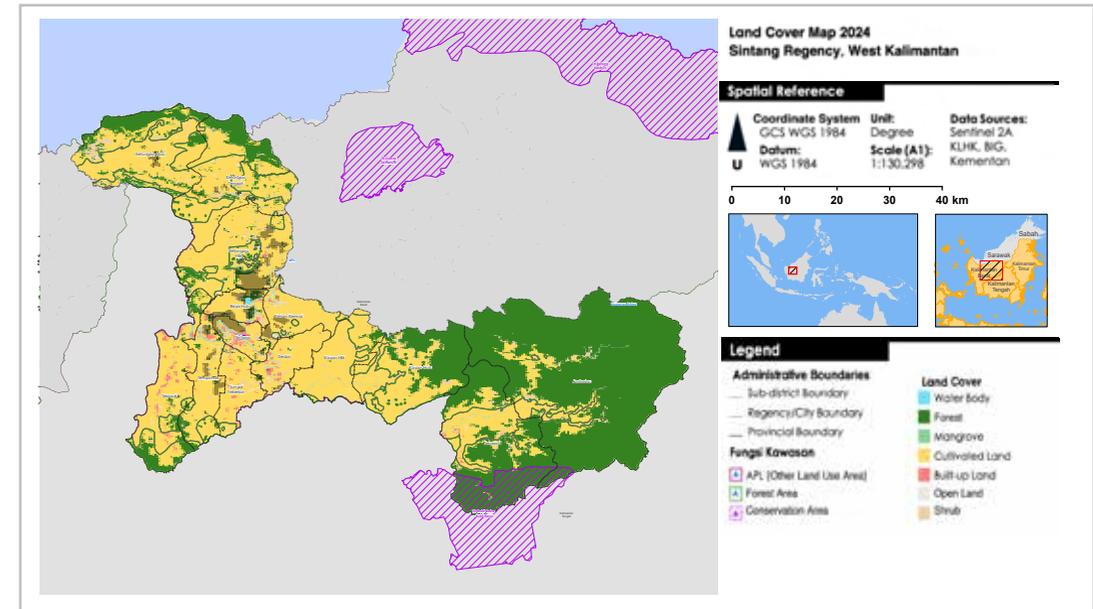
All these achievements are the result of multistakeholder collaboration: government, communities, businesses, and development partners. **“Siak the Truly Malay”** is not limited to palaces or stories of the past; it lives on in the river, in village kitchens, in the laboratories of young people, and in the jointly protected peat forests—making Siak not just a travel destination, but also a place to learn how heritage meets the future.

“With Siak’s rich cultural identity, we as the people of Siak, need to continue strengthening our Malay identity to constantly weave Nature, History, Innovation, and Collaboration for Siak the Truly Malay.

Muhammad Hamdani, Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Siak



SINTANG



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
21,638 km²
2,196,772.66 Ha

Forest Area:
1,286,805.66 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
Total APL 909,967.00
Forest cover in APL 45,677.80 Ha

District’s Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
Protecting at least 82,748 Ha of forests, peatlands, and other critical ecosystems



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing SectorsPDRB perkapita 46,17 Juta didapatkan dari
1. Kontribusi sektor pertanian/perkebunan 24,47%
2. Sektor Pariwisata 427,5 Juta
3. Sektor Perdagangan 16,28%
4. Sektor Industri 8,95%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
Rp 179,044,685,320.10 didapatkan dari
1. Pajak Daerah

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Sawit, Kakao, Tengkwang, Ikan Gabus

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



SOCIAL

Population:
443,684 people

Indeks Gini
-

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
Labor force participation rate: 74.96%
Open unemployment rate: 4.86%

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
Predominantly Dayak (especially the Mualang/Ibanik sub-ethnic group) and Malay communities



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Al-Mukarramah Palace and Sultan Nata Grand Mosque (heritage of the Sintang Kingdom)
Ensaid Panjang Longhouse (an active traditional Dayak longhouse)

Local Traditions:
Gawai Dayak (a festive Dayak harvest celebration)
Sintang ikat weaving (traditional Dayak weaving with local flora-fauna motifs)

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Sintang District has demonstrated a strong commitment to sustainable development by designing its RPJMD in line with the KLHS. The district has also developed an Integrated Area Development Action Plan that aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with key stakeholders officially identified through Regent Decree No. 100.3.3.2/1251/KEP-BAPPEDA/2024 on the Establishment of the Sintang District SDG Implementation Team for 2024. Land-use data for food production in Sintang is already available, but the district has yet to set clear targets for food production land allocation at the district level. This presents an opportunity for further study to ensure land availability can support long-term food security in line with sustainable development.

From a socioeconomic aspect, Sintang District has shown positive development trends, although economic growth from its priority sectors has not yet met the targeted levels. Per capita GRDP increased from IDR 34.96 million in 2020 to IDR 46.17 million in 2024, with an average annual growth rate of 5.10%. The open unemployment rate has been successfully reduced to 2.85%, consistently surpassing reduction targets over the past three years. However, poverty remains relatively high at 8.06% in 2024. Although poverty levels have steadily declined since 2020, this still reflects structural challenges, as a significant portion of the population remains employed in the informal sector.

Staying rooted in its cultural heritage, Sintang District has also taken concrete steps to recognize and protect indigenous people through the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 12

of 2015 on the Recognition and Protection of Customary Institutions and Customary Law Community, as well as Regent Regulation No. 122 of 2021 on Guidelines for Proposing and Establishing Community Management of Rimba/Gupung outside Forest Areas. These policies provide a crucial foundation for building a development governance system that is more inclusive, collaborative, and just, while preserving cultural roots and local wisdom.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

In pursuing Sustainable Sintang, the district has taken decisive steps that go beyond actions, embedding it as a regional vision in the 2021–2026 RPJMD. This commitment is reflected in the establishment of a multistakeholder institutional forum, formalized through Head of Sintang District Decree No. 000.7/KEP-BAPPEDA/2023 on the Establishment of the Multistakeholder Joint Secretariat for Sustainable Development in Sintang District in 2023. The forum marks a strong synergy between government and stakeholders in advancing sustainable development in Sintang.

In addition, multistakeholder governance is strengthened through the recognition of indigenous communities in Sintang District, who play a vital role in safeguarding their territories and natural resources. Data on customary land areas in the district has begun to be compiled, although it is still under development.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Sintang District's GRDP targets have not yet been fully met and continue to be optimized. Among the five main sectors, only tourism managed to exceed its target between 2022–2024, with revenues reaching IDR 427.5 million in 2024 from the target of IDR 235 million. Meanwhile, agriculture and plantations, trade, and industry have yet to meet their targets, although the shortfall is relatively small and each sector has shown consistent positive trends year after year. On the other hand, Sintang's per capita income has steadily increased and consistently surpassed targets, indicating a promising trajectory of regional economic growth. The district has identified five leading commodities, which are oil palm, rubber, coffee, cocoa, and pepper. Yet, their productivity varies: oil palm and pepper have already exceeded production targets, whereas rubber, coffee, and cocoa remain below target and have even shown a downward trend over the past three years. For strategic food crops, Sintang District still needs to find ways to boost rice and corn production. In 2024, rice production only reached 30,423 tons out of the target of 92,554 tons, and corn production, targeted at 3,989 tons, has yet to be realized. Although the productivity of priority food crops has been increasing each year, it is still insufficient to fully meet local food needs, and remains a work in progress.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

With the spirit of sustainable spatial planning, Sintang District continues to evaluate land-use compliance with the RTRW as set out in Regional Regulation No. 20 of 2015. This effort is intended to align spatial planning with current development dynamics, including the challenge of uneven population growth. At present, Sintang District records an average annual population growth rate of 1.40%, with the highest concentration in Sintang Subdistrict at 2.58%.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Sintang District has now adopted an information system based on the One Data Indonesia principle, which has been utilized by various local government organizations (OPD) to support data sharing and use. However, access to the Sintang District One Data platform remains limited to the public.



Unboxing Day Momentum: Synchronization between Sintang Government and Development Partners toward Sustainable Sintang

Unboxing Day and Awards: Celebrating Multistakeholder Collaboration Innovation in Sintang District

Sintang District has shown a strong commitment to advancing sustainable development through a collaborative approach that involves multiple stakeholders under the Joint Secretariat (Sekber). One of the clearest manifestations of this commitment is the hosting of “Unboxing Day” and the “Development Partners Awards”, which serve as platforms to celebrate innovation and multistakeholder collaboration in local development.

Unboxing Day in Sintang is more than just a ceremonial event. It symbolizes an open spirit of welcoming and implementing new ideas. The event provides a space for government, civil society, the private sector, academics, and media to collectively explore innovative solutions to development challenges. Through interactive sessions and open discussions, Unboxing Day fosters synergy among stakeholders in designing inclusive and sustainable policies and programs.

Boby Oktavianus, Head of Economic Affairs and Natural Resources at the Sintang District Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), explained that multistakeholder collaboration is planned in three stages.

“The first stage is holding coordination and collaboration meetings with all partners, known as Unboxing Day. This event provides an opportunity for partners to introduce themselves, who they are, what programs they have implemented, or what programs they plan to run, so that local government organizations (OPD) can identify potential areas for collaboration with them,” he explained

The main outcome of Unboxing Day is a list of proposed collaborations from the local government, which can serve as input for partners’ work plans. In the second stage, the Joint Secretariat of the Multistakeholder Forum helps facilitate meetings between OPDs that require multistakeholder support from the private sector.

In the third stage, the local government communicates all programs and development needs in the region to development partners using a pentahelix approach.

Boby added that the development of Sintang’s flagship products, through every layer of regulation and policy, has always mandated inclusive economy.

“Innovative collaboration can be seen in multistakeholder synergies, such as the FKMS-facilitated program to develop a regional action plan for food diversity based

on local resources. Then, the development of local products has received significant support from Gemilang through MSME incubation. This also includes collaboration with Semesta Sintang Lestari, which focuses on promoting a local flagship product, Bischo biscuits.”

Boby acknowledged this as a major milestone in multistakeholder collaboration, although he noted that local government adaptation remains a challenge, as it requires getting accustomed to working with voluntary partners. As a form of appreciation, the Sintang District Government regularly holds the Development Partners Award. The award recognizes partners who have contributed to the district’s development.

The Development Partners Award is an official recognition presented by the Sintang District Government to partners that have made significant contributions across various development sectors. Throughout 2024, the partnership network included 49 international, national, and local agencies; 46 private sector actors, including financial institutions; 8 higher education institutions; and mass media outlets, all of which actively supported 92 villages/urban wards across 13 subdistricts.

This collaboration has directly contributed to achieving 9 out of 13 of the regional key performance indicators

(KPIs), including poverty reduction, economic growth, environmental quality improvement, human development and bureaucratic reform, reduction of open unemployment, the advancement of self-sufficient villages, strengthened interfaith harmony, and positive audit opinions from the Audit Board (BPK) on the district's financial reports. Furthermore, the partnership has also supported 13 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), demonstrating Sintang's ability to connect local actions with global objectives.



“There have been significant achievements through synergy with the government. Our collaboration with SSL, supported by FKMS as one of the partners, is aimed at addressing the challenge of creating non-extractive green jobs. We are also working on developing snakehead fish farming and prototyping other products, such as durian, coffee, illipe nuts, and spices.”

Millavenia Pusparini - PT. Semesta Sintang Lestari.

This cross-sector synergy ensures that every step taken by partners aligns with the district's development direction. The partnerships that have been built and rooted in a shared vision now serve as a solid foundation for building an inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous development for the people. This commitment is reflected in the financing contributions in 2024, with companies contributing IDR 33,708,087,006 and development partners providing IDR 35,185,167,417



Young people have enormous potential to be empowered and contribute to development in various different ways.

Vela - Gemilang.

Sintang Collaborative Governance: A Foundation for Sustainable Development

The organization of Unboxing Day and the Development Partners Awards is closely tied to the implementation of Sintang Collaborative Governance (SCG), as mandated by Head of District Regulation No. 41 of 2024. SCG emphasizes the importance of collaboration among government, communities, the private sector, academics, and media in planning and implementing development. This approach ensures that all stakeholders play an active role in achieving sustainable development goals in Sintang District.

Through Unboxing Day and the Development Partners Awards, Sintang not only celebrates achievements, but they also reaffirm their commitment to continuous innovation and stronger partnerships. These events serve as key momentum to measure, assess, and communicate the outcomes of collective efforts. The results and lessons drawn from these processes then inform the next steps in realizing Sintang District's development vision.



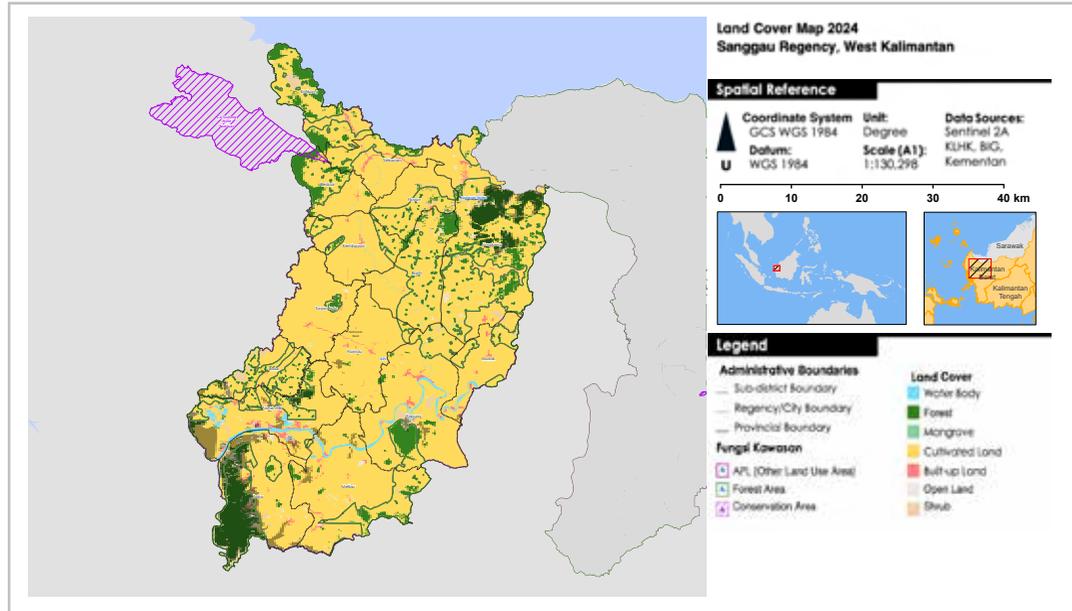
Greater progress has been achieved in a more open and transparent way when resources are limited. The process of formulating RPJMD was becoming more open too, and the engagement of multiple stakeholders have been pretty dynamic through the pentahelix approach.”

Sri Januarsih Wihastuti - FKMS

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work



SANGGAU



District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

The Sanggau District Government has developed an RPJMD based on a KLHS and aligned with the SDGs, with indicators referring to the pillars of sustainable development. In terms of land provision, it is imperative to strengthen policies to protect agricultural areas. While the target for maintaining food production land has been achieved, the productivity of key food crops, particularly rice, fell from 26.88 tons/ha in 2022 to 25.67 tons/ha in 2023, largely due to the conversion of agricultural land into plantations. This issue requires close attention, as Sanggau's economy is still largely driven by the primary sector, especially agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, with a GRDP at current prices of IDR 24.5 trillion in 2023.

Economic growth in Sanggau slowed in 2023, accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate from 3.76% to 3.86% and an increase in the poverty line. In response, the district government established a Poverty Reduction Coordination Team and Secretariat through Regent Decree No. 237/Bappeda/2023, aimed at strengthening coordination and synergy in reducing poverty. Beyond that, Sanggau has also demonstrated a commitment to recognizing and protecting indigenous people, as reflected in the formal recognition of the Dayak Sami community in Bonti and Sami Villages, Bonti Subdistrict, through Regent Decree No. 527 of 2020.



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
12,857.70 km²
1,245,222.42 ha

Forest Area:
499,667.17 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
*Total APL: 909,967.00
Forest cover in APL: 45,677.80 Ha

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
Protecting at least 82,748 Ha of forests, peatlands, and other critical ecosystems



SOSIAL

Population:
494,044 (in 2023)

Gini Indeks:
0.285 (in 2022)

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
Labor force participation rate: 74.96%
Open unemployment rate: 4.86%

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
Predominantly Dayak (especially the Mualang/Ibanik sub-ethnic group) and Malay communities



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Al-Mukarramah Palace and Sultan Nata Grand Mosque (heritage of the Sintang Kingdom)
Ensaed Panjang Longhouse (an active traditional Dayak longhouse)

Local Traditions:
Gawai Dayak (a festive Dayak harvest celebration)
Sintang ikat weaving (traditional Dayak weaving with local flora-fauna motifs)



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
Per capita GRDP of 46.17 million from
1. Agriculture/plantation sector: 24.47%
2. Tourism sector: IDR 427.5 million
3. Trade sector: 16.28%
4. Industrial sector: 8.95%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
IDR 179,044,685,320.10 from
1. Regional taxes

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Palm oil, cocoa, illipe nut (tengkawang), snakehead fish

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Sanggau District has developed village boundary maps and jointly managed areas through participatory mapping involving communities and/or customary law communities. To date, 143 of its 163 villages have entered the mapping process. A Multistakeholder Institutional Forum has also been established and actively participates in regional development planning. In addition, Sanggau District has built a database of customary law communities through a participatory process. This commitment is further reinforced by the recognition and protection of the Dayak Sami indigenous community in Bonti and Sami Villages, Bonti Subdistrict, which was formalized under Regent Decree No. 527 of 2020.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Sanggau District has shown positive progress in strengthening its local economy. The district's GRDP at current prices reached IDR 26.52 trillion in 2024, with the largest contribution coming from agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (36.09%). Economic growth also accelerated, rising from 2.04% in 2023 to 4.14% in 2024. Leading commodities, such as palm oil (1,264,957 tons), rubber (47,800 tons), cocoa (14 tons), and coffee beans (96 tons) made significant contributions to the economy. While productivity targets for these strategic commodities have been met, challenges remain in ensuring sustainable natural resource management, particularly with regard to the efficient use of land, water, and fertilizer. At the same time, national production targets for staple food crops (rice, corn, and soybeans) have not been fully achieved, as seen in the decline in rice productivity from 26.88 tons/ha in 2022 to 25.67 tons/ha in 2023. Nevertheless, overall per capita income and productivity targets for Sanggau's key commodities have been met.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Sanggau District has updated and implemented the use of its spatial planning framework in line with the existing RTRW.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Sanggau District has established a district information system aligned with the principles of the One Data Indonesia policy. This is reflected in the formation of dedicated institutions and the implementation of the policy through Regent Regulation No. 19 of 2022 on the Implementation of One Data in Sanggau District, along with Regent Decree No. 376/Diskominfo/2022 on the Establishment of the Sanggau District One Data Forum. In practice, a data portal has been made available for use by OPDs and is accessible to the public at <https://data.sanggau.go.id>. The portal is also integrated with the national One Data Indonesia Portal.



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion in the Customary Forest of Tae Village

Sanggau: Ecotourism and Commodities from the Tae Customary Forest

Tae Village, covering 2,538 hectares and home to eight hamlets, lies within the sacred Bukit Tiong Kandang area. Here, the Indigenous community safeguards 2,189 hectares of customary forest, formally recognized under Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree No. 5770/2018. The forest is divided into nine zones of use based on local wisdom: from dense primary forest (pengarakng magokng), tembawang fruit gardens, and restricted forests, to sacred sites and water sources.

Everything is governed by strict customary law—no cutting trees carelessly, tembawang cannot be sold without permission, and entering the forest requires customary rituals.

Ecotourism as an Entry Point

With its rich natural and cultural heritage, Tae Village has begun developing ecotourism as a new pathway to strengthen the local

economy. Its most iconic event is the **Lingkar Tiong Kandang Cultural Festival**, an annual celebration blending customary rituals, Dayak dances, cultural parades, and women-led traditional food processing. Beyond preserving indigenous identity, the festival opens doors for visitors to experience firsthand the harmony between people, culture, and the forest.

Mount Tiong Kandang, Batu Batuka, and Lake Laet have become the promoted natural destinations. Tour packages are beginning to take shape, offering unique experiences such as tasting tembawang durians—centuries-old heirloom trees that produce one of Tae Village's flagship commodities, often regarded as one of the finest durians in West Kalimantan.

Besides ecotourism, the community of Tae Village also cultivates customary forest-based commodities. Illipe nuts are processed into butter and cosmetic ingredients; coffee and palm sugar are preserved as ancestral legacies; while indigenous women transform non-timber forest products into food (ginger

tea, papaya dodol, cassava chips) and bamboo handicrafts.

The role of women is especially prominent. Through indigenous women's groups and the Indigenous Women's School, they serve as guardians of local knowledge while driving household economies. By cultivating seedlings of native plants, such as coffee, durian, illipe nuts, and medicinal herbs, they care for the forest while also opening new economic opportunities.

Collaboration for Inclusive Development

None of these initiatives stand alone. Institut Dayakologi has been supporting customary forest management, while Samudra Bekudong'k helps promote local products through profile videos and documentaries. The local government has also made the preservation of tradition, culture, and the environment a development priority in Sanggau District's Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). Behind it all, the Sabang Merah Berdompu Joint Secretariat plays a role as a multistakeholder

forum that aligns regional development priorities with partner programs and ensures that indigenous community initiatives are in line with the district's RKPD. That said, ecotourism development still faces constraints due to limited infrastructure and resources. To address this, the forum continues to encourage new partners to focus on ecotourism in Tae Village, while simultaneously strengthening sustainable alternative commodities, such as illipe nuts and coffee as cornerstones for Sanggau's future economy.

With its natural and cultural wealth, coupled with the power of collaboration, Tae Village shows that inclusive and sustainable development is not only a concept, but a path indigenous communities have walked for generations.

Marselus Yopos, a traditional leader of Tae Village, added that multistakeholder collaboration has brought positive impact on community welfare and environmental preservation in Tae.

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work

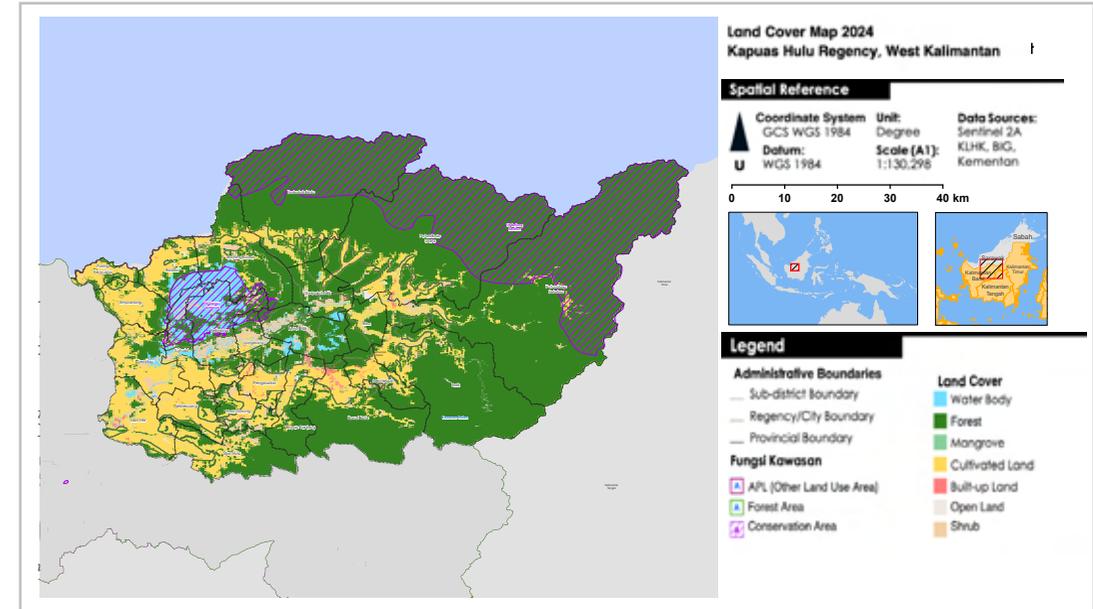


“The forest remains protected, and this directly benefits the lives of the people. We enjoy fresh air, a source of oxygen, and local food for daily needs. Indigenous groups also remain strong, especially with the establishment of indigenous women’s groups.”
Marselus Yopos – Traditional Leader of Tae Village.

Marselus Yopos, Traditional Leader of Tae Village



Kapuas Hulu



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
31,318,246 km²
3,131,824.61 ha

Forest Area:
2,367,581.45 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
Total APL 764,243 Ha
Forest cover in APL 196,167.06 Ha

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
Protecting key ecosystems within about 5–10% of the APL across the district's jurisdiction



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
IDR 14.34 trillion from
1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: Rp3.25 trillion (22.69%)
2. Construction: 22.28%
3. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 11.95%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
59,044,116.84 *provisional figure in 2024
1. Regional taxes
2. Regional levies
3. Returns from separated local assets
4. Other legitimate PAD sources

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Oil palm, illipe nut, cocoa

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



SOCIAL

Population:
265,77 (in 2024)

Gini Indeks
-

Angkatan kerja dan % pengangguran:
151,250 workers with 2.18% unemployment in Kapuas Hulu District (BPS, 2025, p.14)

Suku etnis/adat:
Major ethnic groups: Dayak (Iban, Kantu', Tamambalo, Taman, etc.) and Malay
Active customary communities (e.g., Bukitani, Kantu')
Indigenous schools established to preserve Dayak culture



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Traditional longhouses (Melapi, Semangkok, Lunsia Hilir)
Nanga Balang archaeological site
Baiturrahim Old Mosque, Marah Juang Tomb
St. Fidelis Church, Batu Kapal, Sentarum Lake

Local Traditions:
Gawai Dayak (Pamole Beo) – harvest thanksgiving ritual
Ngampun – Dayak Iban cosmic balance ritual
Active customary traditions through cultural festivals and indigenous schools

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Kapuas Hulu District has integrated KLHS and Environmental Carrying and Assimilative Capacity Data (DDDTLH) into its RPJMD as a commitment to sustainable development. The target for food land stability is still in progress, aligned with the formulation of policy documents that support the SDGs. Economic performance shows positive results: the unemployment rate has declined to 2.18% out of a total workforce of 151,250, economic growth in priority sectors has contributed to a GRDP of IDR 14.34 trillion, and the number of people living in poverty has fallen from 22,590 in 2023 to 20,770 in 2024. The district has also issued legal instruments recognizing and protecting indigenous communities.



Pilar Tata Kelola Multipihak:

Kapuas Hulu District has developed village boundary maps and jointly managed territories through participatory mapping involving communities, including customary law communities. Multistakeholder governance has also been facilitated through the establishment of a Multistakeholder Institutional Forum, which is engaged in the district's development planning process. While a comprehensive database of indigenous people is still being developed, the local government has issued Regent Decree No. 46/DLH/2021 on the establishment of a committee for the recognition and protection of indigenous people in Kapuas Hulu, as well as several decrees granting recognition to several indigenous communities, such as the Dayak Iban and Dayak Kalis. These efforts underscore Kapuas Hulu's commitment to building inclusive governance rooted in its identity as a conservation district.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Although Kapuas Hulu District has not yet set specific GRDP targets, its GRDP value has continued to rise annually, from IDR 12.19 trillion in 2022 to IDR 14.34 trillion in 2024, reflecting regional economic growth. However, the target for per capita income remains in progress. Productivity and output of local strategic commodities, including nationally important food crops (rice, corn, and soybeans) have not yet reached their targets. Efforts are ongoing through strengthening upstream sectors, enhancing production capacity, and fostering collaboration among government, businesses, and farmers.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Kapuas Hulu District is currently in the process of actualizing spatial planning implementation in line with the provisions of the existing RTRW.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Kapuas Hulu District has yet to establish an information system based on the One Data Indonesia framework that can be used by OPDs or accessed by the public through a data portal.



Learning with Women Weavers in the Dayak Iban Village, Kapuas Hulu

Dayak Iban Weaving and Natural Dye Innovation

In 2022, Hardiyanti traveled across many Dayak villages in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan. Her mission was clear, that is to explore the rich traditions of Dayak Iban weaving. As an independent researcher, she felt compelled to meet directly with the women weavers of the Dayak Iban, who are spread across 89 villages, and to listen to their stories firsthand. Among them was Mariana Renda, who shared how she created her weaving motifs. Indai Renda, a

senior weaver living in Lauk Rugun, has mastered a wide range of techniques and motifs.

For Hardiyanti, this was both an achievement and an urgent challenge, which is to help bring forward an ancestral legacy in which every woven thread reflects the breath of life of Dayak Iban women.

Then, Kawan Lama Group, through

Pendopo, partnered with Citra Tenun Indonesia to initiate the Aram Bekelala Tenun Iban program, which literally means, "Let's get to know Iban weaving". Run by the Kawan Lama Foundation, this initiative blends cultural preservation, women's empowerment, and the strengthening of the local economy.

The program focused on engaging 20 women weavers from the Lauk Rugun, Mungguk, Pulan, and Sungai Utik Hamlets. They took part in intensive training sessions where they learned natural dyeing techniques using forest resources, studied motifs and design, calculated production costs, and explored how to market their woven fabrics in ways that preserved cultural values while appealing to consumer interests and yielding high selling values.

During the training, the Kawan Lama Foundation collaborated with expert partners in the field of weaving. Specialists in dyeing, textile design, and fashion design shared both motivation and knowledge, affirming that the weavers' creations were works of high quality. Expert partners, such as Cita Tenun Indonesia and designer Wilsen Willim, also provided training, encouraging the weavers to collaborate in transforming Iban textiles into ready-

to-wear pieces showcased at national-level fashion shows.

Moreover, the commitment to sustaining and elevating Dayak Iban weaving is also carried out through multistakeholder collaboration. Kawan Lama Group has prepared a business ecosystem to support the weavers' craft. They can promote their products and gain market access through a partnership model that connects with a network of 300 MSMEs across Indonesia. Pendopo, a business unit of Kawan Lama Group, also helps market the weavers' work through digital platforms, opening up limitless market opportunities.

The Chairperson of the Kawan Lama Foundation, Tasya Widyakrisnadi, explained that the program is designed to boost the economic growth of Dayak Iban women weavers, which also supports a circular economy. Not only does it serve as part of efforts to preserve the traditional woven heritage of Kapuas Hulu, but it also creates sustainable economic added value.

Through this initiative, Kawan Lama encourages the weavers to innovate by identifying new natural dyes and exploring plant-based pigments from

the Kapuas Hulu forests, half of which remain well-preserved protected forest. The use of natural dyes has long been a distinctive feature of Dayak Iban weaving. The colors for dyeing the yarns come from plants in the forest.



This tradition has been passed down for generations. Natural colors are highly appreciated, and the Dayak Iban community has long used plant-based dyes, such as rice husks, root bark, angkerbay, and noni root. These are the only plants they have relied on.

Hardiyanti - Mahakarya Tenun.

As a result, the collection of natural colors has expanded. Forty-nine new shades have been introduced, making the woven motifs more attractive. Despite the wider variety, the unique identity of each piece remains intact, with colors carefully chosen to match the fabric's purpose. Textiles intended for traditional rituals still use the

customary hues, such as brick red, brown, and black, derived from plants. Meanwhile, the newly developed colors are applied to meet market demand.

Hardiyanti added that the year-long mentoring program has already borne fruit, most notably through the significant increase in productivity among the weavers. Where it once took two months to complete a single piece of cloth, they now see weaving as a promising source of household income. Their work no longer only helps cover their children's school fees and daily needs. It also supports a better quality of life, evident in their ability to purchase household furniture.

Regeneration efforts are also underway through the Kawan Lama Teaching (Kawan Lama Mengajar) program, which provides education for the children of the weavers. With a spirit of sustainability, this program targets the younger generation, particularly Dayak Iban girls, to learn the art of weaving. They learn basic literacy, culture, and the environment by learning about the forest as a source of life and exploring the diverse weaving motifs.

On the other hand, Dayak Iban women weavers have also begun preparing their daughters to protect and

preserve their ancestral heritage. This regeneration of weavers is starting to grow, with more young women learning the craft directly from their parents. The process of passing down this tradition is also strengthened by the involvement and support of many others.

The commitment to building a sustainable economy by harnessing the cultural wealth of the Dayak Iban is not only championed by women weavers, but also supported by Dayak Iban men. They play an active role in gathering natural dye materials, crafting weaving tools, and assisting in the production process.

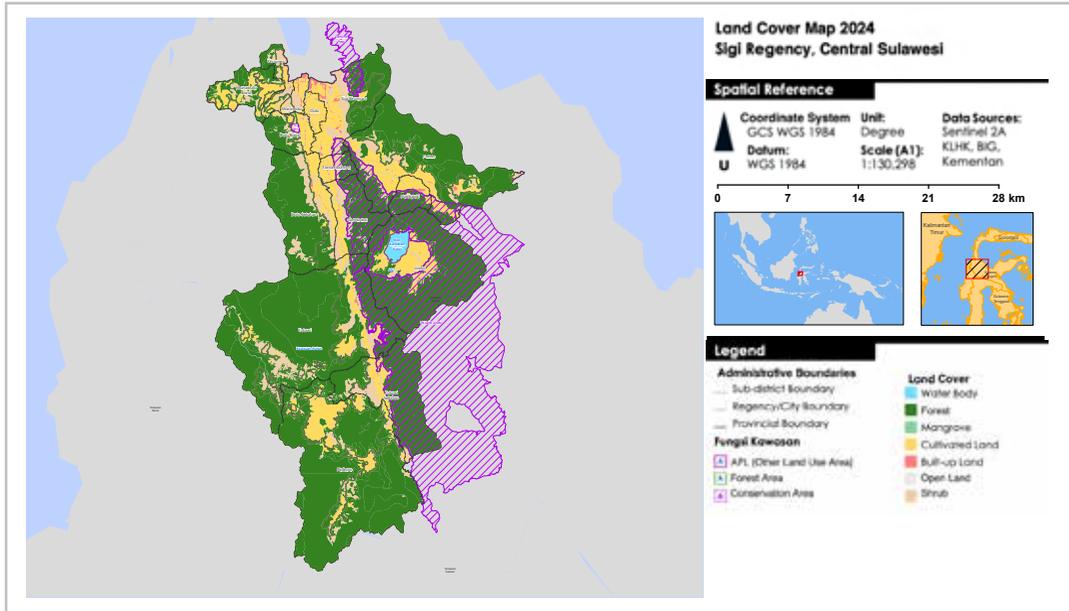
Weaving has become a source of hope for Dayak Iban women to preserve a cultural tradition that provides economic benefits, without having to leave their village. From their hands, Dayak Iban weaving will continue to grow and gain recognition.

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work.

Through this collaboration, Kapuas Hulu is not only preserving the cultural heritage of Dayak Iban weaving, but is also empowering local communities, especially women, and opening up new, sustainable economic opportunities. The innovation of natural dyes stands as a real example of how tradition and modernity can work hand in hand to shape a brighter future.



SIGI



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
522,543 Ha

Forest Area:
380,781.70 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
Total APL 138,289.36 Ha
Forest cover in APL 34,269.31 Ha

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
Protect at least 37,600 ha of forests and critical ecosystems within the district's jurisdiction



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
1. Tourism sector contribution: IDR 218,619,082
2. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector contribution: 41.17 (%)

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
Tourism sector PAD: IDR 218,619,082

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Coffee, cocoa, vanilla, ecotourism, citronella, bamboo



SOCIAL

Population:
29,8 ribu jiwa

Gini Indeks:
0,246

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
Unemployment 2.55%

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
Main indigenous community: Kaili, with sub-ethnic groups such as Kulawi, Da'a, Unde, Kantu', and others



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Vatunonju Site (Stone Mortar)
Tomb of Maradindo (Traditional Leader of Lindu)

Local Traditions:
Gawai Dayak / Raego — traditional harvest dances and rituals of the Kulawi/Kaili communities in Lindu and Lore Lindu
Ngata Toro Customary Law — centered on the philosophies of Hintuwu (human relations), Katuwua (human-nature relations), and Ombo (customary sanctions for damaging megalithic sites)
Active role of the customary council and district government in preserving traditions, maintaining social harmony, and protecting green areas as cultural and environmental heritage

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Sigi District has developed its RPJMD based on a KLHS and aligned it with the SDGs. As part of the Green Sigi initiative, the local government has designated at least 17,393 hectares as Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) to safeguard food security and protect sustainable living spaces.

On the socio-economic aspect, Sigi District has succeeded in reducing unemployment and poverty. The unemployment reduction target has been met, with the rate declining from 3.02% in 2022 to 2.55% in 2024. Additionally, the poverty rate has shown a downward trend, falling from 13.05% in 2021 to 12.06% in 2024, or equivalent to about 29,800 people. This achievement places Sigi District third among districts with the lowest poverty rates in Central Sulawesi Province.

Positive economic growth has supported these achievement. Sigi District has met its targets for driving economic growth from priority sectors through its agribusiness-based community economic development strategy. The focus has been on strengthening the management of food crops, horticulture, plantations, forestry, livestock, and fisheries, alongside boosting tourism and food security. In line with this community-driven economic development, Sigi District also continues to recognize and protect the indigenous people.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Economic growth in Sigi District declined from 4.87% (2021) to 3.5% (2024). Even so, the productivity of strategic commodities, including rice, corn, and soybeans, showed positive results. The Food Consumption Pattern Score also improved, reaching 80.06 in 2024, equivalent to 94.7% of the target.

The government continues to strengthen the agriculture and fisheries sectors through various programs, such as extension services, infrastructure development, and support for young entrepreneurs. Challenges such as land-use change remain a concern, but adaptive measures are being pursued to ensure sustainability and local food security in Sigi District.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Economic growth in Sigi District declined from 4.87% (2021) to 3.5% (2024). Even so, the productivity of strategic commodities, including rice, corn, and soybeans, showed positive results. The Food Consumption Pattern Score also improved, reaching 80.06 in 2024, equivalent to 94.7% of the target.

The government continues to strengthen the agriculture and fisheries sectors through various programs, such as extension services, infrastructure development, and support for young entrepreneurs. Challenges such as land-use change remain a concern, but adaptive measures are being pursued to ensure sustainability and local food security in Sigi District.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Sigi District has made progress toward its target of aligning land use with the existing RTRW. In 2024, the compliance ratio reached 0.08 percent, with a performance achievement score of 0.40.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Sigi District has implemented a district information system under a one data framework. The system is already being used by OPDs for data sharing and is accessible to the public.



Activation of the Communal Space through Sigi District's Progress Discussions

Communal Space and Shared Production House for a Greener Sigi

For the past 17 years, 70% of Sigi District has remained covered by forests. Interestingly, it was only in 2022 that Sigi, along with two other districts in Central Sulawesi, shed its status as a disadvantaged region. However, Sigi has chosen not to take shortcuts in accelerating its economic growth. Its forest cover is always preserved because of the culture they continuously uphold.

Restorative economic development in Sigi promotes a model that focuses on things beyond mere exponential growth. It consciously sets ecological and sociocultural thresholds to ensure community welfare. One such initiative is the development of coffee and vanilla commodities through intercropping and regenerative agriculture from the establishment of a Shared Production House (Rumah Produksi Bersama/RPB) to support nature-based downstream processing.

The Shared Production House in Sigi District is designed to support social interaction, community empowerment, and local economic strengthening. The area consists of a mini factory and processing facilities for forest-based commodities and raw materials.

The journey of commodities begins in intercropped farms, where they are harvested and processed into intermediate products at Product Processing Units (Unit Pengelolaan Hasil/UPH) located in villages closest to the commodity source. From there, they are delivered to the Shared Production House—situated closer to urban areas—for quality control, research and development, and distribution to the market.

What makes this initiative more interesting is that the Shared Production House grows side by side with a communal space that has become a hub for the people of Sigi, especially its youth, to gather and exchange ideas. This space is designed to encourage collaboration among local communities, civil society, the private sector, and local government. It also aims to be a space that supports social innovation, where creative ideas can flourish. One example is opening the door to the communal space as a center for youth activities through hosting community gatherings, murals

depicting the journey of sustainable commodities, and exhibitions showcasing innovations.

From every gathering at the Gampiri Communal Space, new ideas continue to flow. As a hub for sustainable economic collaboration, it has now reached the point of envisioning ecotourism as its next mission. The narrative of sustainable economy, already strengthened through product incubation, is now planned to be integrated with the region's natural and cultural tourism potential. The first step toward this was the Gowes Gampiri cycling event with the Drama Baik Bike Community in mid-last year. The cycling route, which passed through rice fields, villages, and the hills of Sigi, offered a vivid glimpse of the landscape's promise as an ecotourism destination.



Our hope is that this shared production and communal space can become a platform for everyone, not just young people, to develop businesses based on local potential - Gampiri Interaksi Lestari,

Nedya Sinintha Maulaning, Gampiri Interaksi Lestari.

Bunga Village's Hope for TORA

In Bunga Village, Palolo Subdistrict, the community has long practiced *mapalus*, a traditional system of mutual cooperation in managing plantations. This system not only supports food production facilities but also strengthens solidarity and kinship among community members. However, their space to carry out *mapalus* began to shrink after the government granted a 107-hectare land concession under a Right to Cultivate (HGU) permit to PT. Tulus Sintuwu Karya (PT TSK) in the village.

In reality, PT TSK appeared to have left much of the concession idle, placing the land under the category of "indicated abandoned land." In 2010, the Sigi District Land Office carried out an inventory of such lands, and the PT. TSK concession was among those identified. The findings were later followed up by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Office of the National Land Agency (BPN), which sent an official recommendation to the central government to designate the concession as abandoned land.

The administrative process was lengthy. In 2021, the Head of District of Sigi sent a formal letter to the

Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of BPN regarding the settlement of PT TSK's concession. To expedite resolution, the Sigi District Government, through the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA), proposed that the land be designated as Agrarian Reform Object Land (TORA).

As a follow-up, in November 2021, the Sigi District BPN identified and mapped 78.89 hectares of land located in the Areas for Other Uses (APL), which had previously been part of PT TSK's concession. The advocacy process for reclaiming this abandoned land involved close collaboration between the local government and the people of Bunga Village. By 2024, the land's status was officially changed to State General Reserve Land (TCUN). This change provided the legal basis for the district government to propose its designation as TORA and to distribute it to the community. The effort succeeded, with BPN assigning around 72 hectares of former PT TSK concession land within the APL as TORA for the people of Bunga Village.

From the community's side, to expedite the TORA process, farmers established the Karere Farmers' Forum in March 2022. The forum was formed to advocate for land rights and support the legalization process through the

complete systematic land registration (PTSL).

The community hopes that the TORA designation will soon be realized to provide legal certainty over land tenure and expand market access for their agricultural products. The use of TORA is also expected to be optimized through close collaboration between the district government, the people of Bunga Village, and supporting partners, so that the land can provide the greatest possible benefits.



The community will be supported in managing their land through diversified cropping patterns to ensure economic sustainability. The resulting product will also be connected to Gampiri as a trading hub and a downstream product incubation center," concluded Efansyah, representing the Sigi Hijau Multistakeholder Partnership.

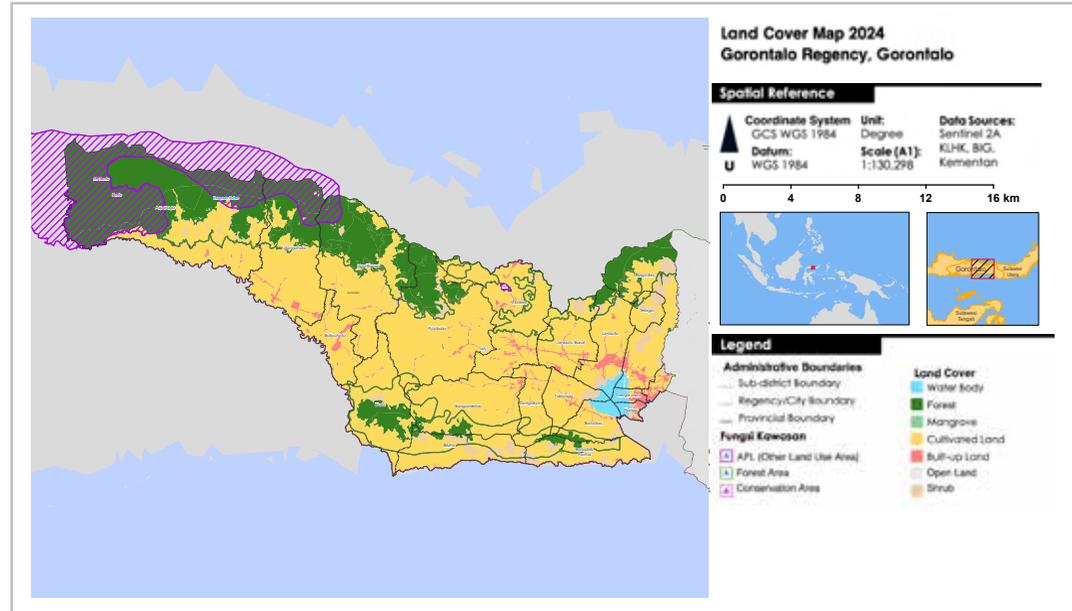
Efansyah, representing the Sigi Hijau Multistakeholder Partnership.

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work

With the presence of communal spaces, Shared Production House, and the opening of land access, such as optimally utilized TORA plots, this marks a shift from small-scale initiatives toward a more integrated and collective process in building the local economy.



GORONTALO



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
2,189.08 Km²
216,036.37 ha source

Forest Area:
97,832.41 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
Total APL 118,190 Ha
Forest cover in APL 1,009.96 Ha *

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
In the consolidation stage



SOCIAL

Population:
418,244 people in 2023

Gini Indeks
0.379 (2023)

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
72.89% workforce participation and unemployment rate of 2.48% in 2023

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
Majority Gorontalo ethnic group



ECONOMY

GRDP and Main Contributing Sectors:
17,095,53 Billion Rupiah

1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 38,54%
2. Construction 14,38%
3. Wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicle and motorcycle repair: - 11,20%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
144,49 Billion Rupiah

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Coconut, coffee



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites:
Otanaha Fortress – a 16th century heritage site
Hunto Sultan Amay Old Mosque – the oldest mosque in Gorontalo (1495 AD)
Dulohupa Traditional House – a customary meeting hall
Ilahudu Palace Complex – remains of the Gorontalo kingdom

Local Traditions:
Moloopu – welcoming ceremony for traditional or official leaders
Molontalo – seven-month pregnancy ritual
Modutu – traditional engagement ceremony
Akad & Walima – Islamic-Gorontalo wedding rites
Funeral traditions – including Tahlihan and local forms of Aqiqah

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Gorontalo District has developed its RPJMD based on a KLHS, fully aligned with the SDGs, including mapping of SDG achievements across each local government organizations. In terms of food security, the district's ideal agricultural land requirement in 2023 was estimated at 4,378 hectares. Currently, the available rice field area covers 18,628.37 hectares, indicating that land availability is sufficient.

In the labor sector, workforce participation showed a positive trend, reaching 72.89% in 2023. However, the open unemployment rate recorded a slight increase, from 1.83% in 2022 to 2.48% in 2023. Regional economic growth remains strong, with per capita GRDP at current prices reaching IDR 41.75 million, well above the initial target range of IDR 36–38 million.

On poverty alleviation, Gorontalo District has reinforced its commitment by establishing a Poverty Reduction Acceleration Task Force through Regent Regulation No. 122/28/11/2021. While poverty reduction targets have not yet been fully achieved, the downward trend has continued gradually year after year. Meanwhile, recognition of indigenous people has been acknowledged in practice and policy-making, but has not yet been formalized through legal instruments or official planning documents at the district level.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Gorontalo District has yet to establish village boundary maps or shared management areas through participatory mapping processes involving communities and/or indigenous people. The Multistakeholder Forum is still in the process of being established as a coordination platform for cross-sector actors in regional development planning. In addition, the indigenous people's database in the district remains under development.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Gorontalo District demonstrated strong and progressive economic performance throughout 2024. Regional economic growth reached 4.10%, surpassing the initial target range of 2–4 percent. At the same time, community welfare indicators also improved significantly, with per capita GRDP at current prices recorded at IDR 41.75 million, well above the target of IDR 36–38 million. This achievement underscores the district's economic resilience.

In the strategic food sector, the picture is quite varied. Rice production in 2024 reached 128,516 tons against a target of 139,442 tons. While it fell short of the target, this represents considerable progress compared to the previous year's output of only 89,605 tons. Meanwhile, corn production saw a significant surge, not only exceeding the target of 363,739 tons but also rising sharply to 427,320 tons—up from 258,414 tons in 2023. This confirms Gorontalo District's continuing role as a district that contributes to food security in the province.

These achievement point to a progressive trajectory in strengthening the food sector and regional productivity. However, the uneven performance across strategic commodities shows that stronger cross-sectoral consolidation is still needed, whether through greater production efficiency or more equitable

agricultural infrastructure support. Going forward, synergy between government, farmers, and local businesses will be crucial to ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Gorontalo District.



Measuring the Progress Pillar:

Gorontalo District is still in the process of aligning the use of its land use with the existing RTRW.



Narrative Amplification Pillar:

Gorontalo District is in the process of implementing a data system based on the One Data Indonesia principle to enable optimal use by OPDs, while also working to ensure that the district's One Data platform becomes publicly accessible.



Aerial View of Coconut Plantations in Gorontalo District

Collaboration in Education and Community Empowerment

During 2024–2025, Gorontalo District successfully demonstrated initiatives in developing the Gorontalo Village Schools, a community-based education program that empowers local communities through innovative learning and the utilization of local potential. The program not only educates children, but it also empowers the entire community to preserve and leverage local wisdom sustainably.

Collaboration between various stakeholders has been a key factor in the success of the Gorontalo Village Schools. WIRE-G, as the primary facilitator, has partnered with Terasmitra, a national organization supporting community-based education, along with several other partners. This collaboration has not only strengthened the education program, but it also opened access to diverse resources that support the

sustainability of the village schools. The 1000 Teachers Community, a network of volunteer educators from across Indonesia, has also contributed by teaching in remote villages throughout Gorontalo. Through these activities, they share knowledge and skills across a wide range of fields, from basic literacy to social entrepreneurship, bringing a direct impact to the lives of local communities.



The Village Schools have become a space for personal growth and a way to nurture social awareness among its volunteers, giving them the chance to step forward and see things from different perspectives.,

Mega Anastasya Diska Mokoginta, Sekolah Kampung Gorontalo.

In addition, the village government has played a crucial role in the success of the Gorontalo Village Schools. Their support through facilities and local resources has been instrumental in ensuring smooth program implementation. The village authorities also actively collaborate with residents and volunteers to ensure

that education is accessible to all community members, particularly those in remote areas. The involvement of local government strengthens both the reach and the sustainability of the program at the grassroots level.

One notable collaboration is the Traveling & Teaching program, which involved the 1000 Teachers Community and WIRE-G in Pangahu Village. In this initiative, 1,000 volunteer teachers, alongside WIRE-G facilitators, taught practical skills to children and villagers while introducing the importance of safeguarding the environment and local food diversity. The program serves as a concrete example of how community-based education not only develops skills but also builds social and environmental awareness.



Sekolah informal ini juga This informal school also opens opportunities for collaboration with higher education institutions. For example, academic volunteers from the Agribusiness Department at Gorontalo University have incorporated the Gorontalo Village Schools into their Community Service (PKM)

activities. They set up a learning laboratory where children can explore the upstream and downstream aspects of agribusiness, gaining insights into how the food sector chain operates”

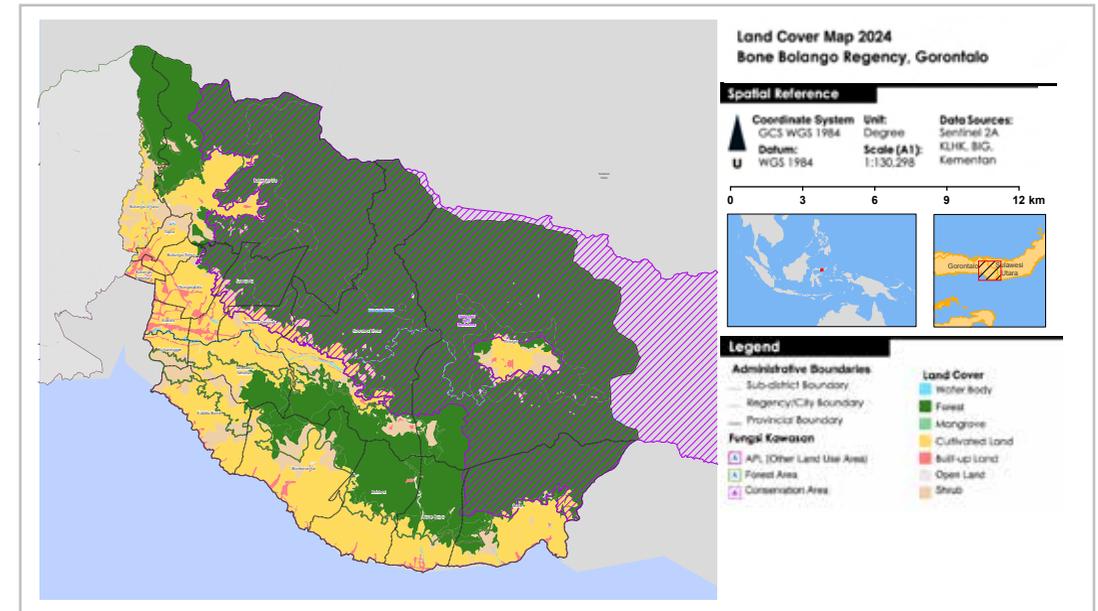
Puput Pakaya, Sekolah Kampung Gorontalo.

Overall, the Gorontalo Village Schools have achieved encouraging results, thanks to the synergy among various stakeholders working toward a common goal. This collaboration not only enriches the educational process, but it also strengthens the community’s capacity to become more independent, creative, and sustainable. With increasingly solid partnerships, the Gorontalo Village Schools have become a model for community-based education programs that can be adapted in other districts.

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work



BONE BOLANGO



ENVIRONMENT

Total Area:
The district covers 1,887.87 km², comprising 18 subdistricts, 165 villages, and 5 urban wards

Forest Area:
140,209.45 Ha

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
Total APL 48,690 Ha
Forest cover in APL 3,068.24 Ha

District's Contribution Commitment in the Growth Phase:
30 ha of forest areas and critical ecosystems successfully protected



ECONOMY

Areas for Other Land Uses (APL) with Forest Cover:
IDR 6,049.22 billion from

1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: 35.19%
2. Wholesale and retail trade: 16.79%
3. Construction: 12.09%

Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD) and Its Components:
IDR 123,866,448,115.71 from:

1. Regional taxes;
2. Regional levies;
3. Returns from separated local assets;
4. Other legitimate PAD sources

Potential Flagship NTFCs:
Coconut, Coffee

Note: this information is obtained from the self-assessment submitted by the Regency.



SOCIAL

Population:
172,301 people

Gini Indeks
0,413

Workforce and Unemployment Rate:
85,657 workforce members and an unemployment rate of 3.91%

Ethnic/Indigenous Groups:
Suwawa dan Bolango



CULTURE

Heritage/Historical Sites
Tomb of the Suwawa King
Otanaha Fortress (shared with Gorontalo City)

Local Traditions:
Modutu (communal work tradition)
Tanggomo (traditional oral poetry/chant)

District Progress Based on the District's Self-Assessment



Innovative Policy and Planning Pillar:

Bone Bolango District has developed an RPJMD based on a Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including mapping SDG achievements for each local government organization (OPD). The stability of regional food availability has also been secured. GRDP at current price increased from IDR 5,698.78 billion in 2023 to IDR 6,049.22 billion in 2024, with agriculture, forestry, and fisheries contributing the largest share at 35.19%. On the other hand, GRDP at constant price growth slowed from 4.48% in 2023 to 4.19% in 2024. Targets for reducing unemployment and boosting the economy through key sectors remain in progress, while poverty trends are declining but still relatively high, and the Gini index has yet to meet its target. From a sociocultural perspective, the recognition and protection of indigenous people has been strengthened through Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2020 on Customary Institutions.



Multistakeholder Processes Pillar:

Bone Bolango has already completed village boundary maps as the basis for regional spatial planning. However, multistakeholder governance in the district has yet to reach its full potential. This is reflected in the absence of a Multistakeholder Institutional Forum for development planning, as well as the lack of a participatory indigenous people's database supported by local regulations.



Co-Creating Business and Investment Pillar:

Bone Bolango's economy continues to grow, with GRDP at current price rising from IDR 5.70 trillion to IDR 6.05 trillion in 2023, and a realized economic growth of 4.19%, short of the 5% target. Per capita GRDP also increased. Per capita GRDP at constant price rose from IDR 20.15 million to IDR 20.80 million, while GRDP ADHB grew from IDR 31.71 million to IDR 33.81 million. In strategic commodities, coffee production reached 0.99 tons against a target of 0.25 tons, clove production achieved 0.45 tons, and palm sugar met its 0.25-ton target, while chili production fell short at -13.16 tons compared to a target of 2 tons. For staple crops, corn production exceeded expectations with 53,414 tons against a target of 24,480 tons, while rice reached only 22,350 tons, below the 25,176-ton target. These results highlight both the region's economic growth and the challenges of maintaining productivity, driven by structural barriers, extreme weather, pest attacks, and limited infrastructure. Strengthening co-creation between government, businesses, and farmers is therefore crucial to ensuring sustainability and resilience in Bone Bolango's food sector.

Measuring the Progress Pillar:



Bone Bolango District already has actual data on land use and continues to demonstrate its commitment to improving spatial planning. This is reflected in the evaluation of the 2011–2031 Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), which was established through Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2012. The evaluation was submitted in 2018 through the Technical Material Document for the Revision of the 2011–2031 Bone Bolango RTRW. It provides clear evidence that the district is making continuous progress toward achieving sustainable spatial planning.



Pilar Amplifikasi Narasi:

Bone Bolango District has established an institutional foundation and policy framework for implementing the One Data Indonesia initiative through District Regulation No. 17 of 2024 on the Guidelines for One Data Indonesia Bone Bolango. This regulation serves as the starting point for OPDs to utilize the One Data system. However, public access to the Bone Bolango One Data portal remains limited at this stage.



Multi-Stakeholder Discussion on Rural Economic Development Based on Environmental Conservation in Bone Bolango District

Bone Bolango – Climate-Smart Agriculture in Ilomata Villagea

Ilomata Village, in Bulango Ulu Subdistrict, Bone Bolango, was once synonymous with monoculture corn farming. Continuous land clearing left forests bare, slopes prone to landslides, and villagers dependent on middlemen. Gradually, however, the village has changed through the introduction of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), facilitated by the Natural Resource Management Advocacy Network (Japesda).

Farmers began adopting intercropping systems, planting sugar palm, coconut, coffee, fruits, and vegetables alongside corn. Sloping land is managed with terracing and natural vegetation strips, reducing erosion and restoring green cover. This diversification has stabilized household incomes, supported by processed products, such as palm sugar, traditional coconut oil, and honey.

The transformation grew stronger when the community formed the Cahaya Terang Ilomata Community Conservation Enterprise Service (PUMK). This group is a learning platform and a driver of the local economy. Traditional coconut oil production, for instance, now generates millions of rupiah in monthly revenue, engages women in processing, and opens opportunities for group savings and loans. Previously being dependent on middlemen, villagers are now learning to save and build livelihoods independently.

In addition to farming, the community also safeguards the forest through joint patrols with the Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park (TNBNW). These activities not only monitor threats of deforestation but also spark ideas for community-based ecotourism. Birdwatching, river trekking, and agroforestry tours have now become new attractions, improving the awareness that conservation can go hand in hand with economic growth.

Today, Ilomata is recognized as an empowered green village. Multistakeholder collaboration—between farmers, Japesda, local government, and the TNBNW Center—has proven that the transition from monoculture corn to climate-smart agriculture is possible. The results go

beyond reducing disaster risks. They have created a village with a more diverse economy, greater food self-sufficiency, and improved community welfare.

Ilomata shows that CSA is more than just a farming technique. It is a path toward self-sufficiency and hope. From this single village, a powerful inspiration has emerged for Bone Bolango's journey toward becoming a sustainable district.



There have been many changes. From being indebted to middlemen, people can now save money. For example, during Eid, some withdrew up to one million rupiah from their savings to cover holiday needs, children's school expenses, or even small business and farming capital

Zainudin Yusuf - Japesda.

Scaling Up, Creating More Ilomatas

The efforts in Ilomata have gained support from district policies. Bone Bolango's RPJMD places sustainability, non-timber forest product (NTFP) management, and agromaritime strategies as priorities. Concrete support has come in the form of perennial crop seedlings provided through collaboration between local government and communities, giving farmers the means to restore their land.

One of the Head of District's flagship programs to support this agenda is the Integrated and Smart Agriculture Development for Sustainable Model and Initiative of Local Empowerment (ISAD-SMILE). This initiative is designed to promote climate-smart, integrated farming that is environmentally sustainable and based on local wisdom. The program will be implemented by integrating it into the formal education system through curricula focused on climate change adaptation and

mitigation at both Nature Schools and conventional schools. It will also be implemented through informal education, including on-farm and off-farm field schools. By managing plantations and agriculture sustainably, communities can be better empowered to achieve long-term food security.



All of these efforts require multistakeholder support. Through conservation partnerships that prioritize inclusivity, buffer villages surrounding TNBNW can manage their landscapes in ways that are fair and mutually beneficial.” s.

Basir Noho, Assistant for Economic Development and Natural Resource

Note: This story is shared as an appreciation of local initiatives and experiences, and is not intended as a claim of LTKL's work

THE NETWORKS CONNECTING

4

Aceh Tamiang

6

partners

Musi Banyuasin

3

partners

Sanggau

18

partners

Sigi

22

partners

Bone Bolango

3

partners

#DistrictsinMotion

8 Tahun LTKL

Siak

11

partners

Sintang

35

partners

Gorontalo

9

partners

Kapas Hulu

8

partners

Photo Story



Recognizing the Two Faces of Nature

Nature holds two opposing faces. On one side, it gives life: clean air, water, abundant food, and sources of livelihood for communities. Yet on the other hand, if left damaged or exploited without control, nature can turn into a source of disaster—floods, landslides, droughts, and ecosystem collapse become constant threats. The choice lies in human hands: to protect and restore nature, or to neglect it. The future of our districts, our communities, and our planet depends on the decisions we make today.





Weaving a Multi-Stakeholder Process

Creating a sustainable district cannot be done alone. Local governments, indigenous communities, NGOs, the private sector, and youth come together. From dialogue spaces to workshops, they collaboratively develop inclusive policies that protect nature and improve community welfare. By aligning shared goals and mapping partnerships, every policy and program reflects real collaboration for a sustainable future



Reading the Future, Weaving Hope

From research and multi-stakeholder collaboration emerge policies that prioritize both nature and communities. Together, we are weaving a sustainable, independent, and equitable future. Through innovative planning and evidence-based research, they jointly design policies that are adaptive, inclusive, and aligned with environmental conservation. Strategic documents such as the RPJMD and the Green Roadmap serve as concrete guides for sustainable and self-reliant development.





Co-Creating Sustainable Business: Connecting Value, Strengthening Communities

From production to market, every the value of local products linked through collaboration and sustainable business. Communities are empowered, economies are strengthened, and market opportunities expand, creating a resilient and sustainable ecosystem





Measuring Progress Toward a Sustainable District

Through data governance, the balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability becomes tangible. Simple data driven monitoring helps track and validate information, as well as compile regular profiles of sustainable development. Data is not only a measuring tool, but also a compass to ensure that every decision is in line with sustainability goals.





Amplifying the Voice and Identity of Districts

The narrative of sustainable development is reinforced through multi-stakeholder collaboration, ecotourism, youth communities, arts, and local culture. Activities such as ExplaNation, communal spaces, and creative exhibitions showcase restorative economic practices, empower communities, and reinforce district identity, while reaching national and international audiences. A structured and collaborative narrative



highlights local potential, empowers residents, and positions the district as a hub for sustainable economic development.

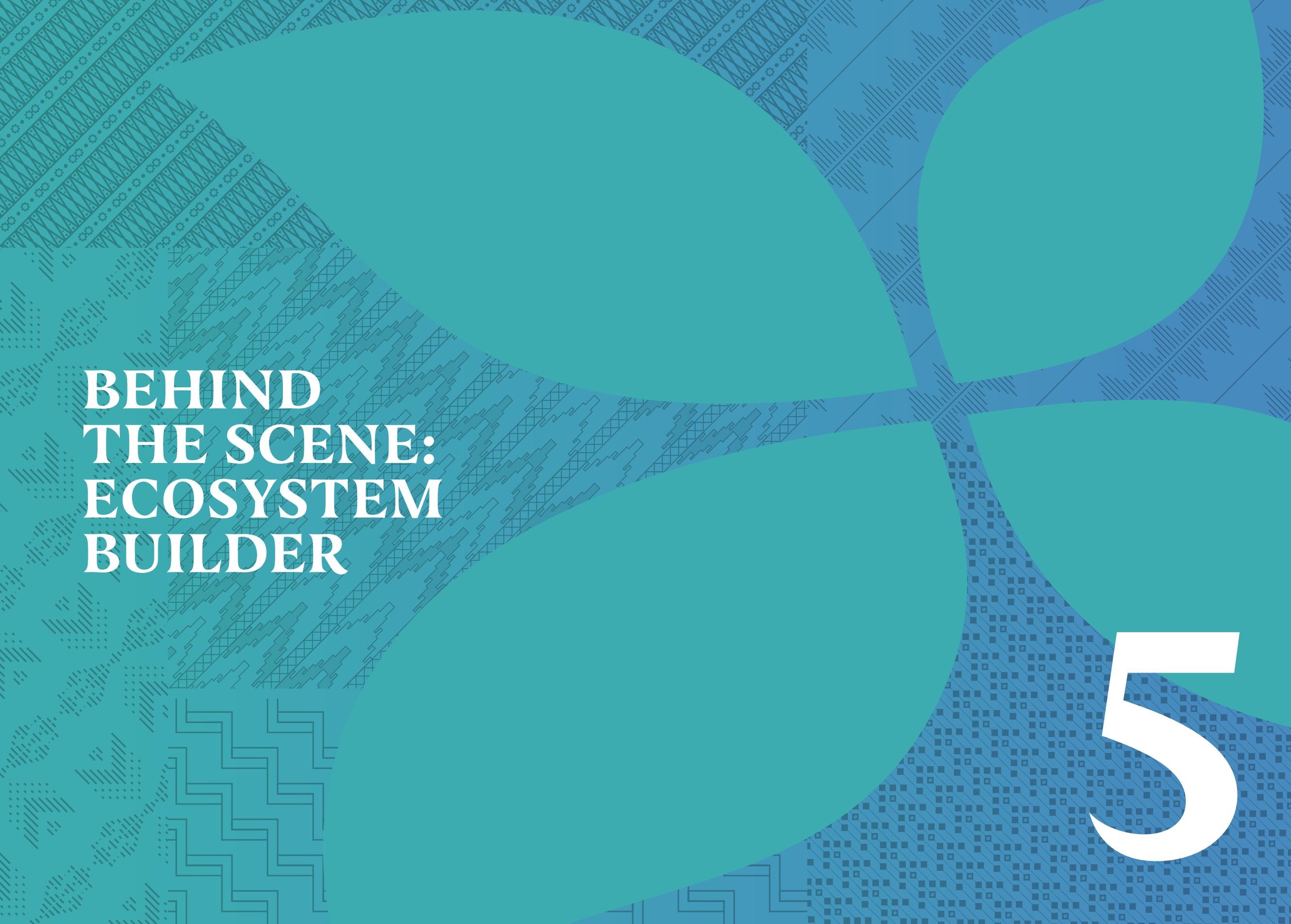




Towards a Sustainable and Empowered Future

Since 2017, we have been transforming ourselves, walking a path that proves that nature and people can thrive together in harmony. From this, hope is born for future generations to live prosperously, empowered, and always lives in harmony with sustainable earth.





**BEHIND
THE SCENE:
ECOSYSTEM
BUILDER**

5



Amid the vast expanse of forest, the canopy is the layer that weaves trees together without ever changing their essence. It is neither taller nor nobler than the trees that hold it up. It exists only because they grow side by side.

From this corner of the room, we see our role as the LTKL Secretariat much like that canopy.”

Its task is to bridge and connect local governments, communities, businesses, academics, and partners, so they can see, hear, and work with one another toward shared goals. As a Strategic Convenor, the Secretariat creates spaces where ideas can be exchanged, commitments can grow, and collective steps can be taken.

But meeting alone is not enough. Like a canopy that helps light, water, and nutrients flow, the Secretariat plays the role of Resource Connector, linking needs with support, ensuring that every initiative at the roots, trunk, and branches has the energy to thrive.

Beneath the canopy’s shelter, young seedlings have the chance to grow. As a Capacity Builder, the Secretariat journeys alongside local governments, partner networks, innovators, entrepreneurs, and the younger generation so they are ready to become the ecosystem’s pillars of tomorrow.

From afar, the canopy signals life itself. As an Impact Storyteller, the Secretariat carries real stories from the field to national and global audiences, not to claim success, but to show that many hands are already at work, and the results are beginning to emerge.

And just as the canopy regulates temperature, moisture, and the relationship between species, the Secretariat serves as a System Steward, ensuring that governance processes move in harmony with the boundaries of the ecosystem.

But a canopy cannot stand on its own. It grows fragile when the trees beneath it weaken. Nor is the canopy eternal. In time, it gives way to make room for the very trees it once sheltered to rise and form a canopy of their own. The same is true for the LTKL Secretariat: its role as a connector will not last forever. What sustains the work ahead is the shared commitment of all parties to continue supporting one another, even when this first canopy is no longer overhead.

For a forest can only flourish entirely when every tree, every layer, and every life within it moves together.

(Behind the Secretariat’s Desk, 2025)



How Has the Secretariat's Journey Unfolded So Far?

1.

Strengthening LTKL's Capacity and Ecosystem

This year, the LTKL Secretariat carried out a thorough evaluation to identify capacity-building needs, both within the Secretariat itself and across the broader LTKL ecosystem. This ecosystem includes institutions that serve

as centers of production, innovation, incubation, multistakeholder collaboration, as well as strategic partners that support LTKL's work at the national, provincial, and district levels. The process revealed several capacity gaps and areas that require technical, institutional, and relational strengthening. As a follow-up, LTKL designed and implemented tailored capacity-building programs, aligned with the strategic needs of each party. For instance, LTKL

organized facilitation workshops and transformational communication training for local stakeholders that play roles as connectors in the districts. This was done to strengthen their roles and enable them to better bridge cross-actor collaboration and the needs.

The Secretariat also created spaces for reflection and learning among partners and districts. Not only do these spaces strengthened capabilities, but they also fostered trust and a sense of shared ownership over collective goals. Such efforts took shape through initiatives like the Exchange Learning Program and meetings of the program development team, which brought together various stakeholders that drive changes in

the districts to co-develop programs. This approach shows that capacity-building is not only about transferring skills, but it is about growing together in an ecosystem that strengthens one another, learns collectively, and shares roles.

2. Managing Resources Collectively

Sekretariat mengelola sumber daya The Secretariat manages resources guided by the principles of transparency, needs-based prioritization, and synergy across teams and partners. Planning is carried out annually and quarterly by involving all Secretariat units and incorporating input from members. In practice, the Secretariat applies a cross-functional work system to minimize duplication and promote efficiency. Leveraging technology, strengthening monitoring systems, and using data to inform decision-making have become main pillars to ensure that the allocation of resources, whether human, time, or financial, delivers the greatest possible impact in achieving shared goals.

However, the Secretariat's role



goes beyond managing its internal resources. As a catalyst for collaboration, it actively fosters joint incentives and collaborative financing among partners. This is pursued by mapping cross-program funding opportunities, facilitating partner meetings to align work plans, and carrying out fundraising efforts directed toward shared priorities.

To support the implementation of strategic programs that are not yet fully funded, the Secretariat has introduced a funding mobilization mechanism

through subgrant and subcontracting schemes with implementing partners, both at the local and national levels, to help advance member districts' targets. This approach provides flexibility in implementation while strengthening program ownership among stakeholders on the field.

In addition, the subgrant programs that have been rolled out have proven effective in activating and improving the development ecosystem in target districts, engaging development partners in advancing LTKL's goals.

They also create collaborative spaces to strengthen institutional governance among development partners, particularly in financial management. Through the processes of application, disbursement, and reporting, LTKL and its partners actively build shared understanding of transparency, efficient use of funds, and the importance of data- and impact-driven reporting. These interactions function not only as accountability mechanisms, but also as collective learning platforms that strengthen partners' capacities in preparing realistic budgets, maintaining complete documentation, and managing internal audits. As such, the Secretariat's resource management goes beyond internal efficiency. It also serves as a strategy to broaden collaboration, build sustainability, and strengthen collective roles to achieve sustainable regional transformation.

3. Strengthening the Secretariat's Identity and Role as an Enabler and Ecosystem Builder

Over the past year, the Secretariat has learned that carrying out its role in an organization like LTKL is far from simple. With the diverse interests and approaches among stakeholders, the Secretariat's position as both an enabler and an ecosystem

builder becomes crucial in keeping everyone aligned toward the vision of Sustainable Districts. We have come to realize that this role is not only administrative or coordinative, but deeply strategic in creating safe spaces for dialogue, aligning agendas, and cultivating mutual trust.

As LTKL moves toward fulfilling its mandate by 2030, we also face structural challenges in ensuring sustainability. The establishment of various institutional entities in previous years was an important step in shaping



the LTKL ecosystem, but this year we have recognized the absence of a clearly defined exit and scale strategy—one that is strongly anchored in validation and acceptance at the district level. Without it, the long-term sustainability of Kabupaten Lestari's vision could be at risk. For this reason, we have begun reviewing and updating our partnership strategies with these entities to ensure that collaboration truly delivers impact rather than serving as empty rhetoric. The greatest challenge we have identified is in

the need for robust governance of collaboration and clarity in the roles of each party in advancing shared goals. Establishing consensus on positions, roles, and mandates among the various actors is of paramount importance.

On the other hand, one of the most fundamental lessons has been the realization that behind every step of this transformation are people—individuals who drive, facilitate, and bridge the process of change. We have learned that the success of

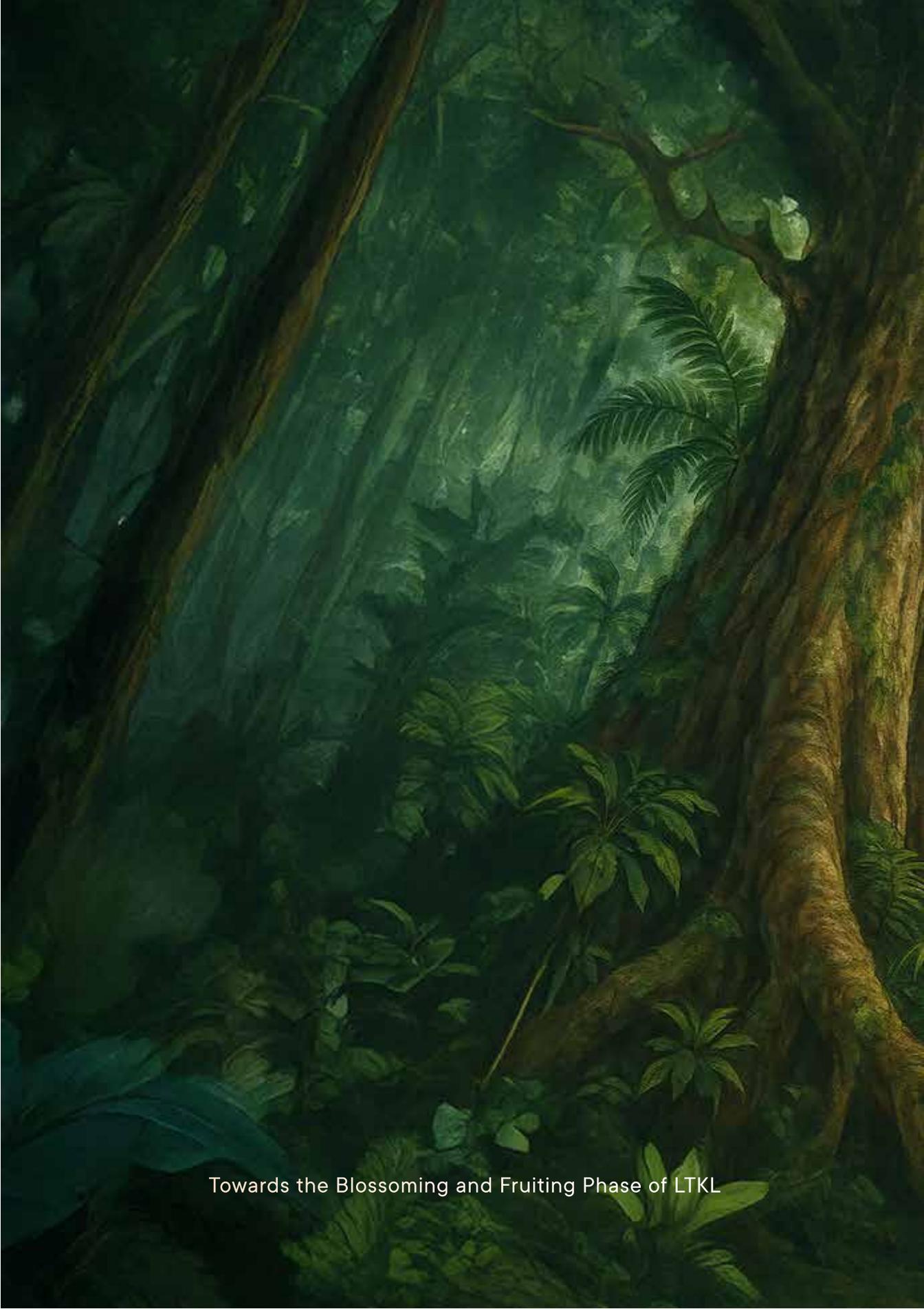
collaboration does not rest solely on systems and strategies, but equally on the capabilities of the people involved. Therefore, the Secretariat recognizes the importance of strengthening individual capacities, both within the team and among partners, so that they can play their roles effectively, adaptively, and sustainably. This insight has become the basis for our direction in the coming year, with a greater emphasis on capabilities beyond mere capacity as a critical foundation for the collective journey toward Sustainable Districts

“The Secretariat serves as an enabler and ecosystem builder by creating enabling conditions and fostering district self-sufficiency through multistakeholder collaboration to generate proof of concept that can serve as a blueprint for sustainable development, protecting nature while improving community welfare”

Much like a forest canopy that continually adapts to the trees it shelters, the Secretariat has also evolved with a structure that adjusts to ongoing changes. At present, the Secretariat comprises

four main divisions working as one team: (i) Program (Membership, Multistakeholder Partnerships, Policy & Planning, and Sustainable Business); (ii) Institutional Development (Operations & Organizational Governance); (iii) Learning and Impact (Knowledge Management, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning); and (iv) Collective Networks (Narrative Amplification).

Today, the Secretariat is supported by 49 staff members who have repositioned their roles to be more strategic, with the aim of eventually transferring these roles to member districts. While some unfinished tasks remain, the role also demands more adaptability in responding to the massive scale of change taking place. Moving forward, the Secretariat will optimize its function by ensuring and supporting the role of implementing partners who can help member districts advance their transformation toward sustainability and self-sufficiency.



Towards the Blossoming and Fruiting Phase of LTKL