



Sustainable Commodities & Collaboration

Jurisdictional Investment Outlook
Kubu Raya Regency 2023

January 2023



Disclaimer

Commodities, Conservation and Collaboration: Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, Jurisdictional Investment Outlook is prepared based on observations, discussions and analysis with the relevant multi-stakeholders. This first edition is a living document so there may be additional content in subsequent editions



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WELCOME REMARKS

Muda Mahendrawan

Kubu Raya Regent

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Praise and gratitude to God Almighty, due to His grace, we can publish the Kubu Raya Jurisdiction Investment Outlook 2023 to all investors and stakeholders.

The purpose of publishing this Kubu Raya Jurisdictional Investment Outlook 2023 is to promote and provide information on investment opportunities in the Regency of Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan. This outlook also supports Kubu Raya Regency in achieving green growth targets, increasing economic growth, protecting peat and mangroves, and increasing community income through sustainable investment schemes supporting this regency's development progress.

Kubu Raya Regency is one of the regencies in West Kalimantan Province that continues to strengthen economic recovery after the covid-19 pandemic. Kubu Raya Regency has abundant natural resource potential for developing agriculture, plantations, forestry, livestock, and fisheries. This district also has the largest mangrove forest in West Kalimantan, which is 132,887.81 hectares or 75.84% of the total mangrove area in West Kalimantan. In addition, more than 60% of the land in Kubu Raya is peatland. Therefore, the Kubu Raya government must be managed natural resources sustainably for economic prosperity and environmental resilience.

We hope this document can be a reference in achieving green growth targets in Kubu Raya Regency. This Outlook provides accurate information about the investment potential of superior commodity-based jurisdictions in Kubu Raya. This Outlook is a living document that will continue to be developed and updated with information on green investment potential in Kubu Raya.

Finally, we would like to thank all those who have actively contributed to developing this Kubu Raya Jurisdictional Investment Outlook 2023. We also thank the many parties who have supported the formulation and preparation of this Outlook.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Government
Kubu Raya Regency



TROPICAL FOREST ALLIANCE



Kubu Raya Mangrove Forest



ADVANTAGES OF INVESTING IN KUBU RAYA



Kubu Raya Regency has a very strategic position, namely as the Hinterland of Pontianak City as the Capital of West Kalimantan Province. Kubu Raya is part of the Pontianak Metropolitan Area (PMA) National Activity Center (PKN) in the 2008-2028 National Spatial Plan (RTRWN).



Kubu Raya is ready for sustainable investment and green growth. Kubu Raya has the legal basis of Perda No. 6/2013 concerning Capital Investment and the Kubu Raya 2019-2024 RPJMD, which is green investment friendly. Kubu Raya Regency also has an SRAK-PPH (Strategy and Action Plan for Accelerating Green Growth). SRAK-PPH is an operational plan for stakeholders at Kubu Raya Regency's jurisdictional level to encourage sustainable investment in this region.



Kubu Raya is the gateway to West Kalimantan Province and has Supadio International Airport. Therefore, we can reach within 1.5 hours from Jakarta. In addition, Kubu Raya has the facilities of the Ambawang Cross-Border Terminal (Terminal ALBN) and Rasau Jaya KTM Port. These essential facilities make Kubu Raya Regency easily accessible from various parts of Indonesia and abroad.



Fiscal incentives for green investment. Kubu Raya District Government has implemented ecology-based fiscal transfers (TAKE) for green villages since 2019. Currently, 31 communities have Social Forestry licenses and implement ecological-based environmental and social protection.



Investment security stability is guaranteed. These national strategic facilities, such as the TNI-AU base and KODAM Tanjungpura XII Headquarters, support the peace of investment security in Kubu Raya Regency and West Kalimantan Province.



Collaboration to strengthen green growth. Kubu Raya Regency Government builds collaboration with various parties to realize green growth and sustainable investment, involving the private sector, donor agencies, civil society organizations, universities, and so on.



The GRDP of Kubu Raya Regency in 2021 reached 31.23 trillion rupiahs. Kubu Raya's GRDP grew by 5.18% per year in 2021. The palm oil-based processing industry sector supported it by 35.30%, and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors by 13.15%.



Geoportal Kubu Raya is a catalogue of geospatial data and information that makes it easy for parties to obtain information about the potential for sustainable investment and various other details on Kubu Raya. This geoportal received a national award from the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) and other prizes.



Policies in the Education sector through the Procurement of Mangrove and Peat Local Content Curriculum to educate and create excellent human resources with environmental insight in the future.



COMMODITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, AND COLLABORATION:

Kubu Raya Jurisdiction Investment Outlook 2023.

Eight initiatives in Kubu Raya can be invested sustainably using the jurisdictional approach. These initiatives consist of the agriculture, plantation, forestry, paludiculture, and sustainable peat and mangrove management sectors.



Sustainable Palm Oil. Palm oil companies and palm kernel mills drive the sustainable palm oil initiative, supported by the Kubu Raya Government and civil society. The parties are committed to strengthening sustainable palm oil through monitoring, certification, product chain traceability, capacity building of independent smallholders, and audits to ensure deforestation-free palm oil products.



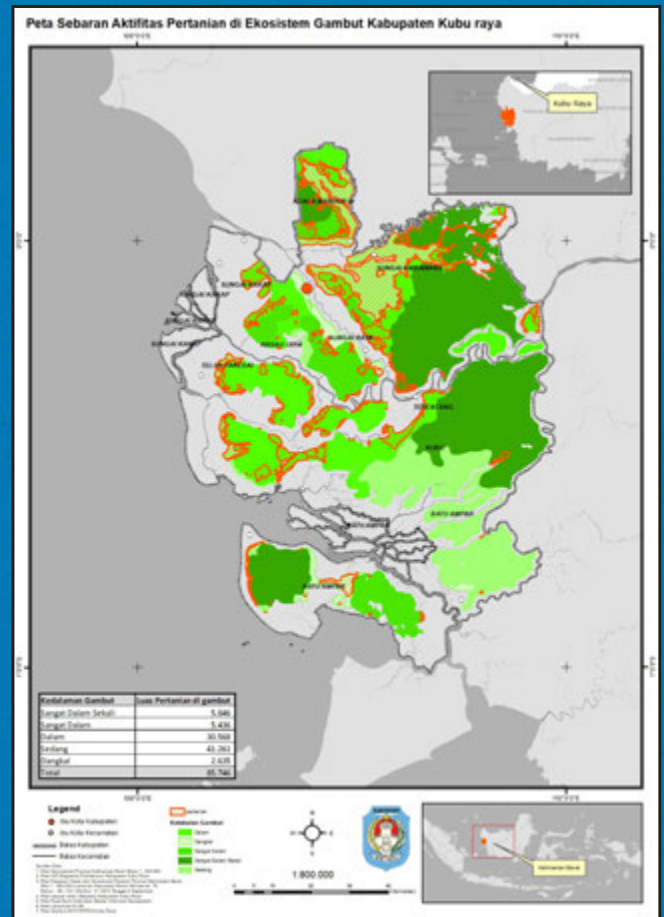
Coconut. The Kubu Raya District Government, supported by civil society, is committed to improving the capacity of Coconut farmers to strengthen the sustainable management of Coconut, create product diversification, and build partnerships with the private sector.



Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism. Village communities developed this initiative. The Kubu Raya Government, the private sector, and civil society collaboratively support the program. Ecotourism is the most appropriate investment option to ensure sustainable mangrove management.



Village Forest for Environmental Services. The government granted 31 Village Forest Management Rights (HPHD). Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) develop environmental services and form Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) to run various sustainable businesses in the Village Forest area.



Sustainable Peatland Management: Liberica Coffee. Liberica coffee has excellent potential in Kubu Raya. This typical peat coffee has begun to be accepted by local, national, and several neighbouring countries.



Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture. This initiative developed as peatland was utilized for various dry agricultural commodities in Kubu Raya by practising *Good Agricultural Practices* for different horticultural products.



Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi-business. Ecosystem Restoration and forestry multi-business development are sustainable investments in the forestry sector. It will integrate with various local economic activities, such as ecotourism, environmental services, and carbon.



Sustainable Rubber. The sustainable rubber initiative is significant to develop because rubber is an essential commodity after palm oil. This initiative is still held by farmers and supported by the Kubu Raya Government.



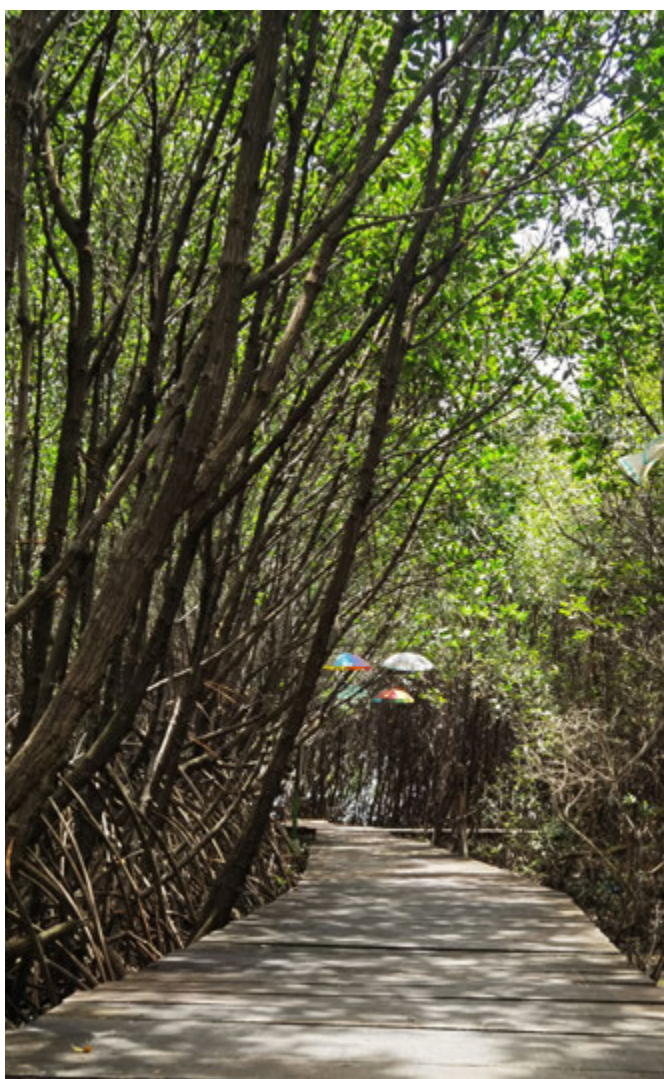
INTRODUCTION



Kubu Raya Regent Office, Photo by BKPSDM Kubu Raya



Kubu Raya Mangrove Forest, photo by Bappeda



Beteng Batang Dabong Mangrove Forest Tourism, photo by Bappeda

KUBU RAYA INVESTMENT OUTLOOK OBJECTIVES

Investment Outlook Kubu Raya Regency is a tool to promote, inform, and attract domestic and foreign investors to invest in Kubu Raya Regency. This outlook is also to support green growth, strengthen the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets, and improve efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change within the jurisdiction of Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan Province.

HOW TO USE THIS INVESTMENT OUTLOOK?

This Investment Outlook is a public document. Therefore, all parties can access the paper, especially investors interested in developing sustainable investments in the Kubu Raya Regency jurisdiction. This document mainly contains investment opportunities for various vital commodities. In addition, this paper also has information on geographical, demographic, and socio-economic conditions, infrastructure support, and Kubu Raya Regency government policies to support the sustainable investment with a jurisdictional approach.

This Outlook is a living document. Therefore, the Kubu Raya Regency government will periodically update the data and information in this Outlook related to the investment opportunities of essential commodities in this region.

This document is also a guide for investors and parties interested in developing sustainable investments with a jurisdictional approach. Investors and parties should read this document to understand all enabling conditions and opportunities of strategic commodities in this area.



Rice farming area, photo by Bappeda

INVESTMENT IN JURISDICTION APPROACH

Jurisdictional Approach

A jurisdictional approach is an approach that places the sub-national government (province or district) as the leading actor in collaborative and sustainable landscape management. The Little Sustainable Landscapes Book describes the jurisdictional approach as: “a type of landscape approach that uses government administrative boundaries, primarily subnational, to define the scope of action and involvement of stakeholders”.¹

Essen and Lambin (2021)² explain the typology of the jurisdictional approach based on two essential aspects. First, the level of government involvement. Second, the focus of intervention. According to Essen and Lambin, local government is the leading actor in the jurisdictional approach. Therefore, *government policies* are essential to support a jurisdictional system within a province or district.

The level of provincial or district government involvement (high, low, or medium) shows the commitment to engagement in the jurisdictional approach. Meanwhile, there are three focuses of intervention in the jurisdictional process: (1) commodity-focused interventions; (2) *multiple* sectors-focused interventions; and (3) carbon stock (conservation) focused interventions.

The private sector and civil society are outside of the jurisdiction. However, these two actors have different roles in strengthening the jurisdictional approach by provincial or district governments. For example, the private sector mobilises resources to enhance investment in various industries and commodities and preserve carbon stocks and biodiversity conservation.

Meanwhile, the role of civil society in the jurisdictional approach is as a catalyst to ensure the birth of government policies, increase institutional capacity, and strengthen relational patterns between actors. In addition, civil society also implements the principles of inclusiveness, accountability, transparency, and participation in the jurisdiction. Finally, governance aspects are essential to strengthening civil society, including government, business, and environmental governance.

¹ The Little Sustainable Landscape Book: Achieving Sustainable Development through Integrated Landscape Management (no year), published by CCP, IDH, TNC, and WWF.

² Marius von Essen and Eric F. Lambin, 2021, Jurisdictional Approach to Sustainable Resource Use, *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, Vol. 9, Issue 3: 159-167.

Principles of the Jurisdictional Approach to Sustainable Investment

The jurisdictional approach is an approach to strengthen development sustainability through ecological balance based on administrative areas of government. Environmental balance is achieved through the production (upstream, industry, infrastructure) and protection (conservation, restoration). In the jurisdictional approach, local governments are the main actors in providing policy and fiscal support. While the planning, monitoring and evaluation process is conducted in an inclusive, participatory, consultative, and multi-stakeholder manner led by the Regional Head.

Sustainability is commodity-based, multi-sectoral and maintains carbon stocks. Sustainability in the jurisdictional approach is carried out by managing essential commodities in various sectors within the jurisdiction. In the production process of these critical commodities, efforts to maintain carbon stocks become vital in the jurisdictional approach. As a result, the production process and all supply chains of these commodities must support the carbon stocks.

Private sector commitment to sustainability. The jurisdictional approach requires the private sector's responsibility to ensure sustainability in commodity production processes and supply chains. Therefore, verification and traceability aspects of the production process and supply chain are essential to ensure that the commodity is deforestation-free.

Civil society initiatives are essential to ensure that the jurisdictional approach is inclusive, accountable, transparent, and participatory. Civil society participation is vital in strengthening sustainable investment in jurisdictions to be inclusive, accountable, transparent, and participatory. Civil society initiatives and collaboration with the private sector in promoting sustainable investment are also crucial in the jurisdictional approach.



Government Commitment to Sustainable Investment

The Government of Indonesia firmly commits to encouraging sustainable investment and a green economy in the RPJMN 2020-2024 (especially goals 4, 6 and 7). We can find in goal 4, which encourages business recovery; goal 6, which is low-carbon development and energy transition and response to climate change; and goal 7, which accelerates essential infrastructure development to support sustainable economic growth.

The Indonesian government is committed to strengthening the private sector in sustainable investment through the oversight of the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Accordingly, OJK issued several sustainable investment guidelines, including the Sustainable Finance Roadmap Phase II (2021-2025) and the Indonesian Green Taxonomy. The Green Taxonomy can serve as a guideline for investors, banks, governments, or international institutions in assessing the extent to which a business practices environmentally friendly principles.

Indonesia's Government is firmly committed to reducing deforestation and mitigating and adapting to climate change through NDC, FOLU Net Sink, and Net Zero Emission targets. The Indonesian government issued Law No. 16/2016 on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC (*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*). Consequently, Indonesia set emission reduction targets through NDC (*Nationally Determined Contributions*). In the enhanced NDC, Indonesia increased its emission reduction commitment from 29% to 31.89%, with international support from 41% to 43.20%. In addition, Indonesia also has FOLU Net Sink targets in 2030 and Net Zero Emission (NZE) in 2060.

The West Kalimantan Provincial and Kubu Raya District Governments firmly commit to accelerating green growth. The West Kalimantan Provincial Government issued the West Kalimantan Provincial Green Growth Plan document in 2018, which became the basis for the province's green and sustainable investment policies. The Kubu Raya District Government issued the Kubu Raya Green Growth Acceleration Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK-PPH) document in 2020. The SRAK-PPH document is an operational plan for the Kubu Raya government and stakeholders to accelerate green growth in the district.



Chicken Farming Area, photo by Bappeda



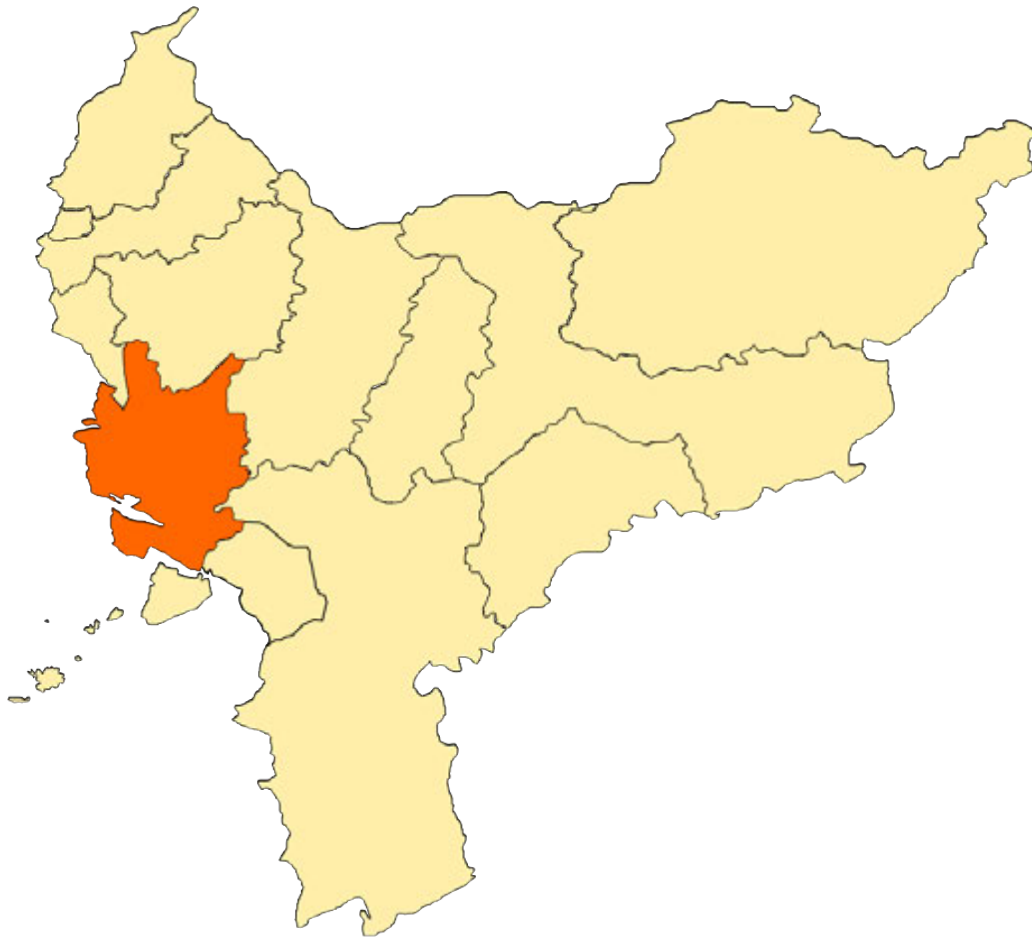
Jengkol Agricultural Area, photo by Bappeda

Investing in Jurisdictional Approach

The jurisdictional approach provides room for developing sustainable investments to contribute to the green economy and *growth*. Sustainable investment in the jurisdictional system runs with strong policy support from the district government, infrastructure development, commodity development and ecosystem conservation/sustainability. The jurisdictional approach does not negate the goal of investment to pursue profits. Still, how encourages responsible and sustainable investment so that the purpose of capital accumulation remains within the framework of resource sustainability, ecological protection, and an inclusive process with the parties.

Investors will get more substantial business certainty with the jurisdictional approach due to the support of the district government as the main person in charge of the jurisdiction, as well as the help of other stakeholders. The central role of local governments in the jurisdictional approach provides business certainty to investors. On the other hand, investors can also collaborate with communities, civil society organizations, and various international institutions to strengthen sustainability initiatives in their investments.

The investors can consolidate funding for sustainable investment in jurisdictions from various *blended finance* sources. These combined finance sources can come from public funding (APBN, APBD), grants (domestic and foreign), and philanthropic funds, which can be used to strengthen sustainable investment initiatives in the jurisdiction. In addition, this blended finance can reduce investment risk and increase stakeholder support in promoting sustainability.



Location of Kubu Raya Regency in West Kalimantan Province, Source: Wikipedia

KUBU RAYA AS A GREEN INVESTMENT STRATEGIC AREA

Geographically Strategic

Kubu Raya Regency is a regency in the province of West Kalimantan. We can access it by just a 1.5-hour flight from the capital city of Jakarta. The capital of Kubu Raya Regency is also directly adjacent to Pontianak City. Geographically, Kubu Raya Regency is located at 0°13'40.83" to 1°00'53.09" South latitude and 109°02'19.32" to 109°58'32.16" East longitude. East Longitude. This district has an area of 8,550.35 km² and consists of 123 villages spread across nine sub-districts.³

Geographically, Kubu Raya Regency has a very strategic position as the *Hinterland* of Pontianak City, the Capital of West Kalimantan Province. In this case, Kubu Raya is designated as part of the National Activity Center (PKN), namely the Pontianak Metropolitan Area (PMA)⁴, in the National Spatial Plan 2008-2028. This position places Kubu Raya as an important area for economic growth within the Pontianak Metropolitan Area.

³ Based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 050-145 of 2022 concerning the Provision and Updating of Codes, Data on Government Administration Areas, and Islands in 2021.

⁴ In the draft West Kalimantan Regional Regulation on the West Kalimantan RTRW 2023-2043 being drafted by the West Kalimantan Government, the term Pontianak Metropolitan Area (PMA) is changed to Greater Pontianak Metropolitan Area (KAMPORA).

Economy Continues To Grow

Despite being hit by the covid-19 disaster, Kubu Raya's economy continues to grow up to 5.18% amid the recovery process carried out by the Kubu Raya Government at this time. In 2021, Kubu Raya's economy grew by 5.18%. As a result, Kubu Raya's aggregate economy (GRDP) in 2021 reached 31.23 trillion rupiahs (\$2.08 billion). As more than 60% of the area is peatland, green and sustainable economic growth is a critical approach in the future of this district.

The palm oil-based processing industry and CPO (*Crude Palm Oil*) production mainly support Kubu Raya's economy. The processing industry sector contributed 35.30% of Kubu Raya's GRDP, followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector at 13.15% and the construction sector at 12.10%. Due to the dependence on palm oil commodities and their derivative products, sustainable palm oil management efforts are necessary for this district.

As a strategic and fast-growing area supported by a conducive investment climate, Kubu Raya's Regional Original Revenue (PAD) shows significant annual growth. As the primary source of Kubu Raya Regency's regional income, PAD intends to implement regional development for all Kubu Raya people. The realization of the PAD of Kubu Raya Regency in 2021 reached 160.85 billion rupiahs, an increase compared to 2020 of 151.02 billion rupiahs.

Welfare And The Demographic

The Kubu Raya Regency Government continues to make various efforts to improve the people's welfare. GRDP per capita is still below the national average of 51.2 million rupiahs (\$3,400) per person per year. Through the green and sustainable economic growth strategy, GRDP per capita is expected to continue to increase in the coming years and is projected to be above \$6,000 by 2030. Sustainable investment is encouraged to contribute to improving the welfare of the Kubu Raya community.

The population of Kubu Raya Regency over the past decade has continued to increase. The population of Kubu Raya in 2021 was 615,125 people, with a growth rate of 0.94% compared to the previous year. The total male population is 314,298, and the entire female population is 300,827.

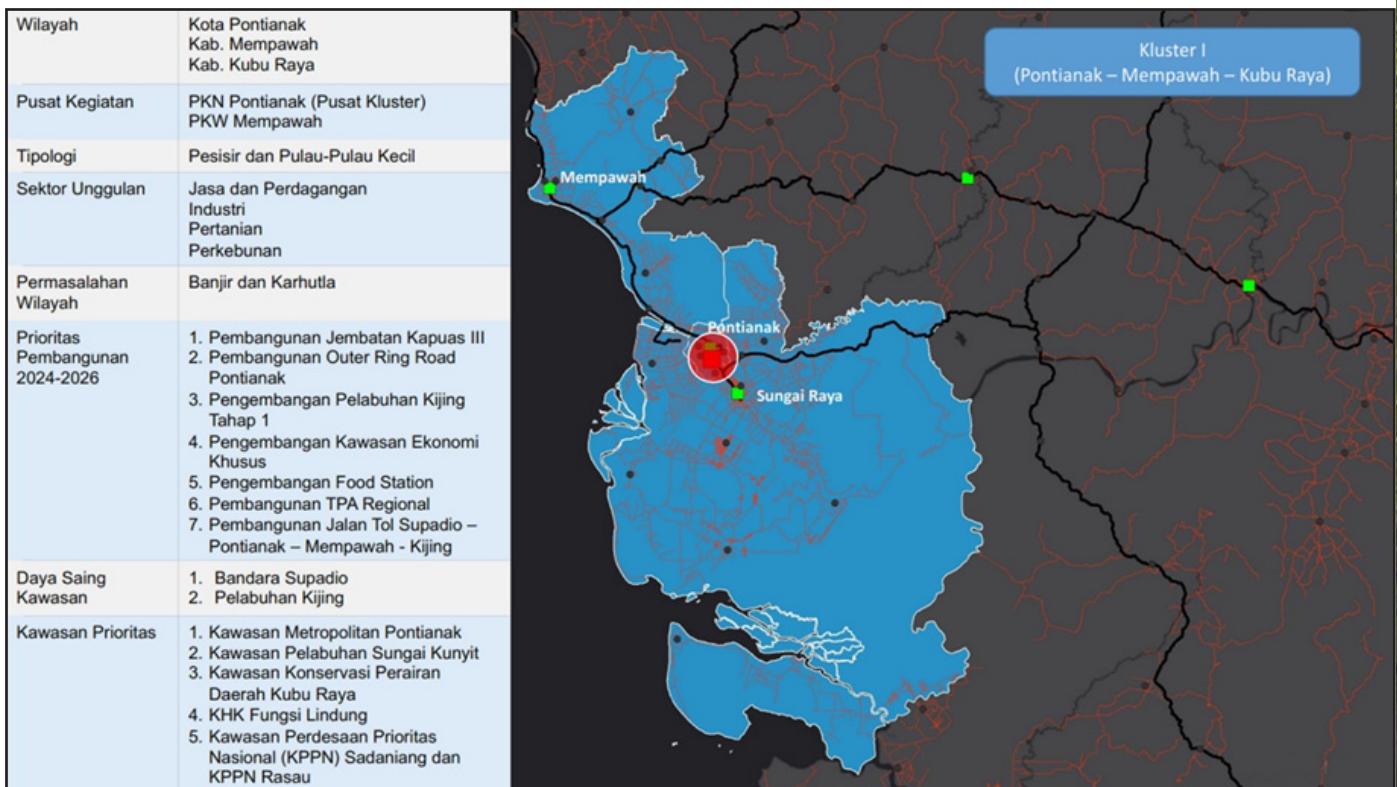
Kubu Raya Regency is in the Demographic Bonus phase.⁵ In 2021, the productive age population in Kubu Raya Regency (aged 15 - 64 years) was 444,347 or around 72.21% of the total population. This demographic condition is an opportunity for Kubu Raya Regency to continue improving human resources quality so that labour absorption for the market is available and provide jobs that can absorb this workforce.

The number of poor people in Kubu Raya continues to decline yearly. The number of poor people in 2021 was 25,470 (4.34%), a decrease of 0.03 points compared to 2020. This poverty rate is much lower than the poverty rate in 2017 of 5.26%. On the other hand, the Human Development Index (HDI) of Kubu Raya Regency in 2021 reached 68.16, above the West Kalimantan HDI average of 67.9. This condition shows that human development in this district continues to increase.

⁵ A demographic bonus is a situation where the population in the productive age (15-64 years) is more than the population in the unproductive age.



Horti Rasau Natural Resources, photo by Bappeda



Regional Development Map

Infrastructure Support

Kubu Raya Regency is designated as part of the National Activity Center (PKN), namely the Pontianak Metropolitan Area (PMA)⁶, in the 2008-2028 RTRWN (National Spatial Plan). Thus, Kubu Raya is a buffer and an essential part of accelerating the development of PMA and is a crucial area for infrastructure development to support sustainable economic growth.⁷

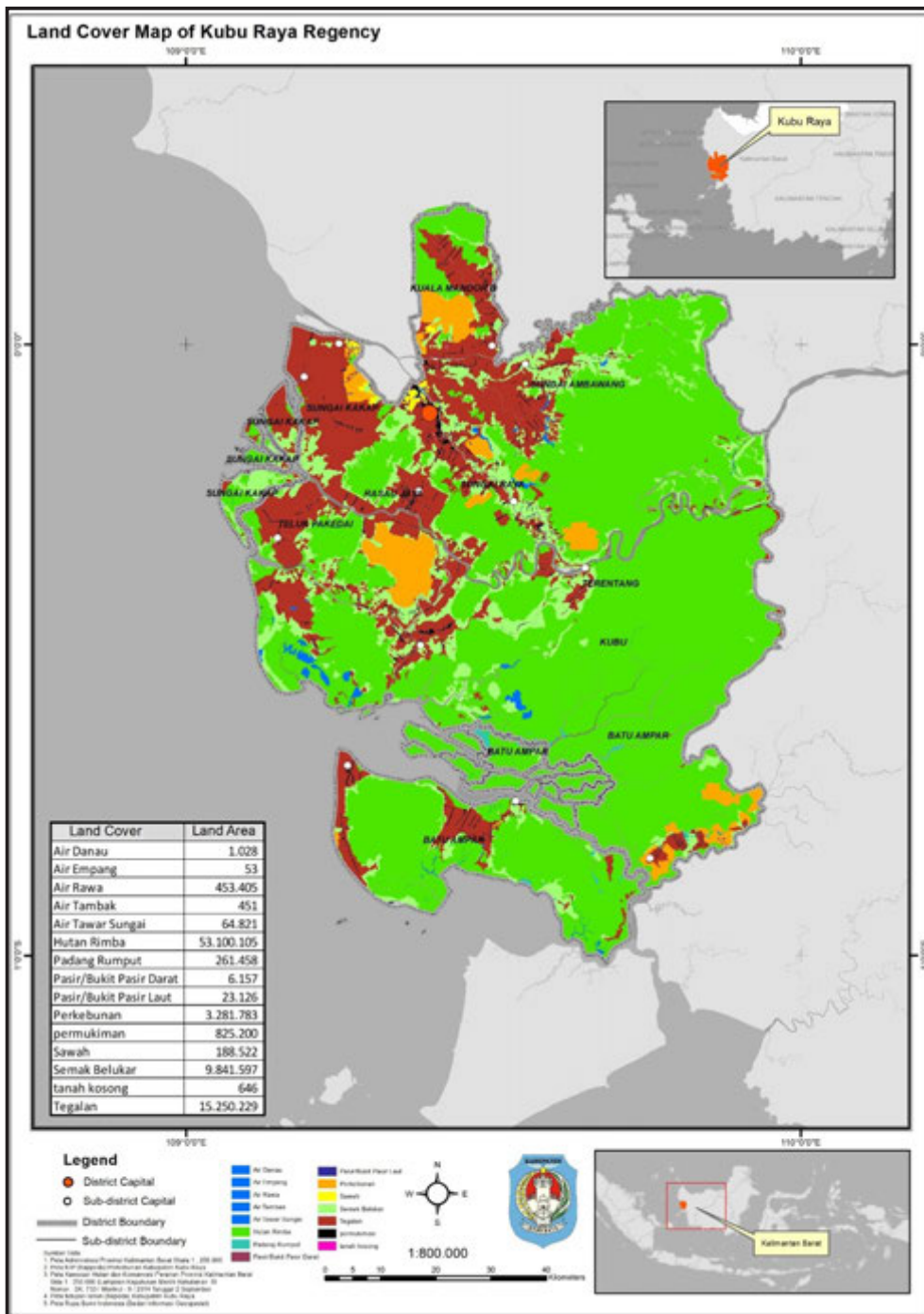
This condition is supported by Kubu Raya's position as the gateway to West Kalimantan Province because there is Supadio International Airport, Ambawang Cross-Border Terminal (Terminal ALBN) and Rasau Jaya KTM (Integrated City) Port in Kubu Raya Regency. In addition, national strategic facilities such as the TNI-AU base and the Tanjungpura XII KODAM Headquarters support investment security in Kubu Raya Regency and West Kalimantan Province.

The Kijing International Port National Strategic Project has just been completed in Mempawah Regency, about 140 km from the capital city of Kubu Raya. This port will increase the connectivity and competitiveness of Kubu Raya's superior commodities, namely CPO and other commodities. Furthermore, for investors, the presence of the Kijing Port will facilitate the export of items and exceptional products from Kubu Raya and West Kalimantan.

The Kubu Raya Regency Government guarantees the availability of electricity and clean water to support sustainable investment. PLN (State Electricity Company) ensures the availability of electricity for developing new assets in Kubu Raya Regency. In general, the electrification ratio of Kubu Raya Regency reached 98.66%, consisting of 93.77% electricity from PLN and 3.72% from non-PLN. In addition, PDAM (Regional Water Supply Company) Tirta Raya Kubu Raya Regency also continues to improve clean water services for the community and industry.

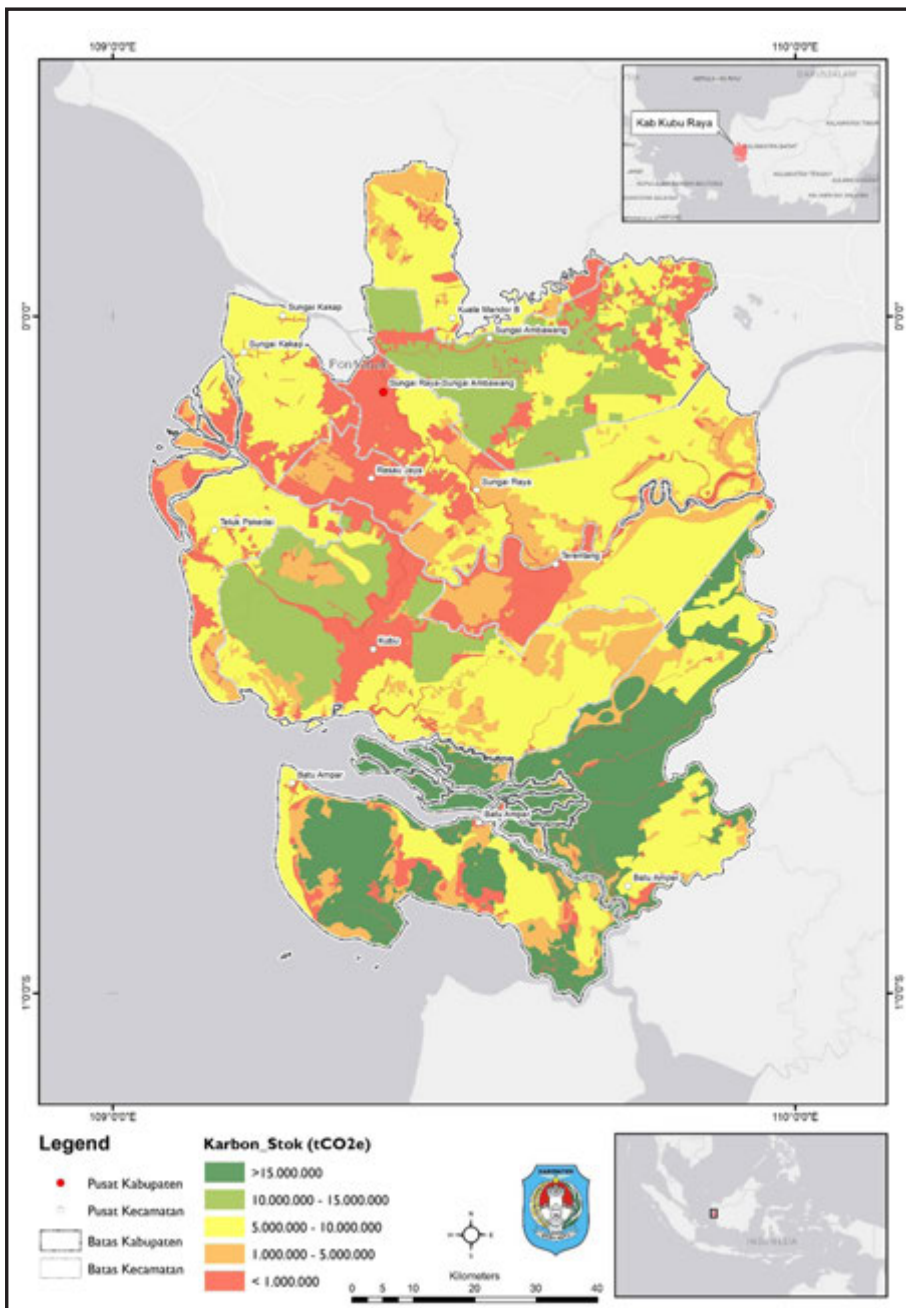
⁶ In the draft West Kalimantan Regional Regulation on the West Kalimantan RTRW 2023-2043, the term was changed to the Greater Pontianak Metropolitan Area (KAMPORA).

⁷ Kubu Raya Bappedalitbang document, 2022 (unpublished).



Kubu Raya Green Growth District

The 2018 West Kalimantan Provincial Green Growth Policy triggers Kubu Raya Regency to encourage the region's green growth. West Kalimantan Province's green growth focuses on three pillars. *First*, strengthening Forest Management Units (FMUs), controlling land use, and licensing governance. *Second*, building partnerships with the private sector to ensure the sustainability of commodity supply chains. *Third*, inclusive low-emission development with the active participation of indigenous peoples and smallholders.



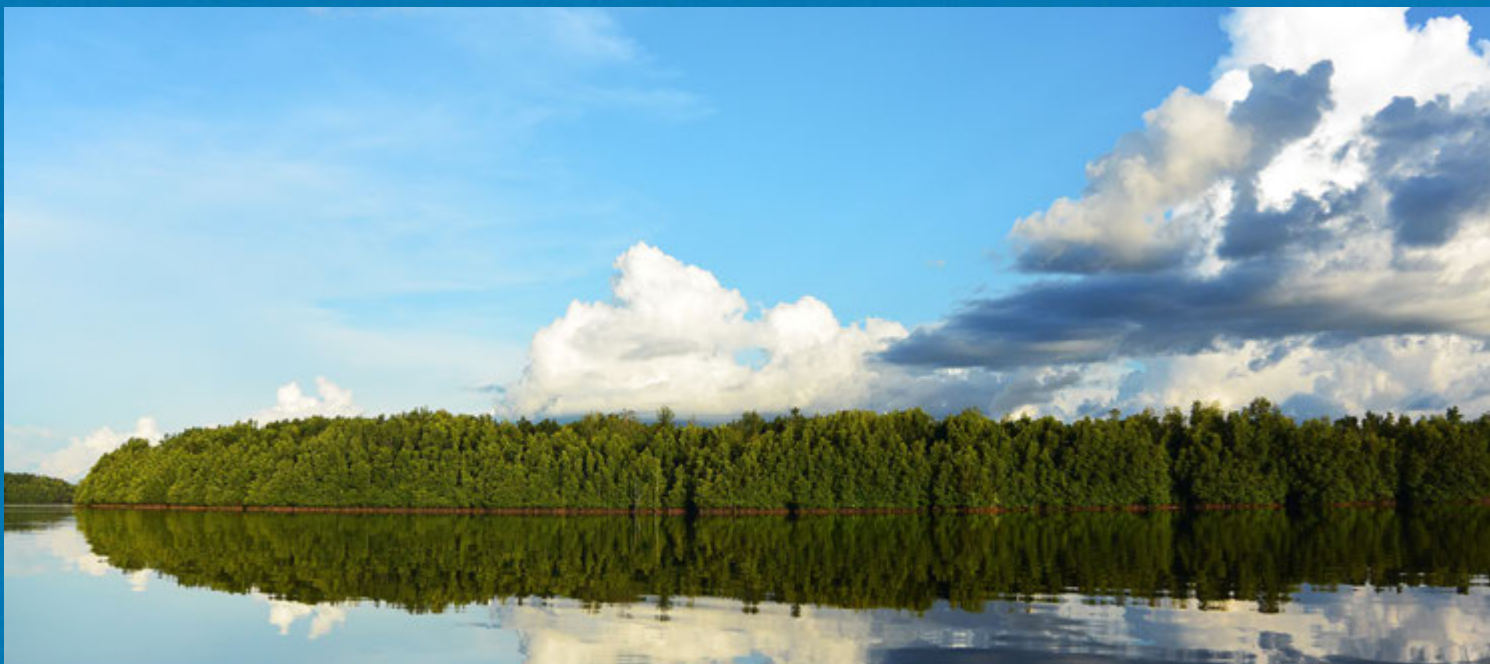
Kubu Raya Regency is one of the regencies that commits to green growth and investment after issuing the Kubu Raya Regency Green Growth Acceleration Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK-PPH) 2020 document. The SRAK PPH of Kubu Raya Regency focuses on seven green growth strategies. One relevant to the development of jurisdiction-based investment is strategy 4, which is to increase the productivity of critical commodities in Kubu Raya Regency so that they contribute to GRDP, and strategy 4, which is to create incentives and added value in the commodity supply chain.⁸ Kubu Raya Regency also has Regent Regulation No. 54/2021 concerning the General Plan for Investment in Kubu Raya Regency 2021-2025. This regulation emphasizes one of Kubu Raya's policy directions to develop green investment.

As a district with a 60% peat area⁹ with a potential carbon stock of 188,344,330 tCO₂e¹⁰, green growth is the primary choice of development and investment strategy for harmony between economic growth and ecological balance. Therefore, Kubu Raya Regency is developing an RPPEG (Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan) to strengthen the region's sustainable peat management and protection. This RPPEG is also in line with Kubu Raya's Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK PPH).

⁸ See Kubu Raya Regency Green Growth Acceleration Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK PPH), 2020, pp. 98-99.

⁹ Go to <https://kuburayakab.go.id/seputar-kuburaya/berita/kelola-pelestarian-gambut/>, downloaded on December 3, 2022.

¹⁰ The calculation results of the Kubu Raya Investment Outlook 2023 by the researchers.



Mangrove di Sui Jenu, Batu Ampar, photo oleh WWF Indonesia - Udiyansyah

BLENDED FINANCING FOR JURISDICTIONAL INVESTMENT IN KUBU RAYA

Several studies¹¹ show blended finance is the most appropriate option for sustainable investment with a jurisdictional approach. *Blended finance uses catalytic capital from public or philanthropic sources to increase private sector investment in sustainable development.*¹² Blended finance attempts to use public and charitable funds to leverage and mobilize additional financing to private investment to support sustainable development. Sources of public finance include government financing, bilateral and multilateral financial assistance, and public-private partnerships. Philanthropic funds in the form of grants, subsidized loans, and other schemes can be used to support sustainability implemented by the private sector.

Blended finance is suitable for preparing enabling conditions for sustainable investment with a jurisdictional approach. The pre-requisite conditions for sustainable investment with a jurisdictional system must be well-prepared. These include the district government policy support for the jurisdictional approach, commitment of the district government and stakeholders, capacity building of the government and stakeholders, and building a joint responsibility of the government, private sector, and other parties. Usually, philanthropic funds in the form of grants are easier to use to prepare the prerequisite conditions towards implementing a jurisdictional approach.

The Kubu Raya Government has prepared a jurisdiction-based sustainable investment scheme. It has designed a sustainable investment scheme with a jurisdictional approach through the Investment and One Stop Integrated Service Office, which Public Service Mall currently strengthens. It will make investment processes and procedures more accessible, concise, and efficient.

¹¹ See several studies, such as (1) Credit Suisse, WWF, and McKinsey and Company, 2014. *Conservation Finance: Moving beyond donor funding toward an investor-driven approach*. Credit Suisse, Worldwide Fund for Nature International, and McKinsey and Company; (2) Blended Finance Taskforce, 2018. *Better Finance Better World: Consultation Paper of the Blended Finance Taskforce*. Business and Sustainable Development Commission and System IQ, London; (3) Shames, Clarvis, and Kissinger, 2014. *Financing Strategies for Integrated Landscape Investments: Synthesis Report*. Eco-Agriculture Partners on behalf of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative, Washington, DC.

¹² <https://www.convergence.finance/blended-finance>, downloaded on December 16, 2022.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KUBU RAYA



Kubu Raya Regency has several commodity-based sustainable investment opportunities that can be invested collaboratively with a jurisdictional approach. A total of eight leading commodities open investment opportunities in this district, both in the agriculture/plantation sector, forestry, and sustainable peat and mangrove management.

Palm oil is an essential commodity contributing to Kubu Raya District's economic growth. Therefore, ensuring sustainable palm oil investment is vital in the jurisdictional approach to balance production and protection/conservation. On the other hand, increasing the participation of independent oil palm smallholders' participation in sustainable palm oil management needs to be strengthened through certification and issuance of a Cultivation Registration Certificate (STDB).

As most of Kubu Raya is peatland and mangroves, sustainable management of peat and mangroves to increase economic added value is essential to encourage green investment in peat and mangrove areas and ensure protection and sustainability.

The investors can obtain information on jurisdiction-based sustainable investment opportunities for various vital commodities in Kubu Raya Regency through the One-Stop Integrated Service Investment Office (Dinas PMPTSP) or the Kubu Raya Regency Public Service Mall.

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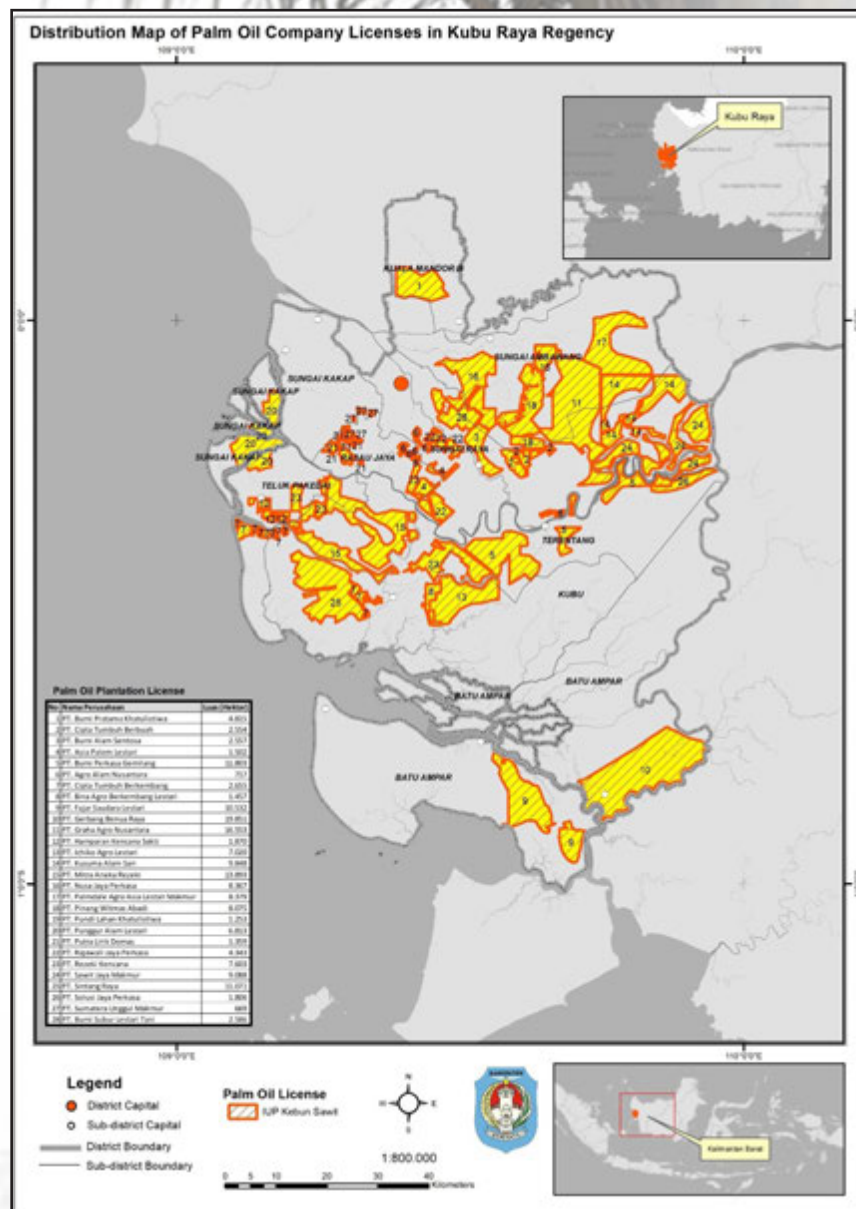
Transportation of harvested oil palm, photo by Bappeda

SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

Palm oil is the primary commodity supporting the Kubu Raya Regency's economy. The area of the oil palm Plantation Business License (IUP) is 160,820.44 ha, and the site of the nucleus plantation with Cultivation Rights Title (HGU) is 85,752.20 ha. The plasma plantation area in Kubu Raya is 29,834.99 ha, managed by 16,526 plasma farmers.¹³ Meanwhile, the site of the independent smallholder oil palm plantation is 29,040 hectares.¹⁴ This commodity contributed 32.30% (10.09 trillion rupiahs) to the total GRDP of Kubu Raya in 2021 of 31.23 trillion rupiahs.¹⁵

The jurisdiction-based sustainable palm oil initiative was developed collaboratively by the Kubu Raya District government and supported by several international institutions and civil society organizations. This jurisdiction-based sustainable palm oil initiative places the district government as the leading actor in promoting palm oil *sustainability* within the jurisdiction.

This collaborative effort is realized by building joint commitments between parties, educating palm oil companies and palm oil mills, increasing the capacity of independent smallholders, implementing HCV and HCS-based conservation initiatives, participatory mapping, strengthening policies, etc.





Information Program

- The Kubu Raya government is encouraging the strengthening of sustainable palm oil through RSPO and ISPO certification efforts for Palm Oil Plantation Business License (IUP) holders covering 160,820.44 ha. As a result, six of 27 palm oil companies have obtained ISPO certification.
- Issued cultivation registration letters (STDB) to 1,000 independent oil palm farmers in three villages covering 891.19 hectares.¹⁶
- Prepared 1,000 independent oil palm smallholders to obtain ISPO certification after obtaining STDB covering 891.19 ha. Trained 1,370 independent oil palm smallholders to obtain STDB and ISPO certification.¹⁷
- Two thousand three hundred seventy independent smallholders will receive capacity building on sustainable palm oil management, *Good Agricultural Practices* (GAP) in palm oil management and strengthening farmer groups.



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employee 2,370 farmers.
- Implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on 891.19 hectares of independent oil palm land that has received STDB.
- Resolve tenurial conflicts through the TORA program.
- Maintain 143,152 hectares of protected forest area.¹⁸
- Protect 194,264 hectares of peat forest for protection functions (peat domes) bordering oil palm IUPs and smallholder plantations from the risk of fire and land degradation.¹⁹
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.²⁰
- Reduce deforestation.



Governance

Strengthening jurisdiction-based sustainable palm oil investment is carried out collaboratively, involving all stakeholders. The Kubu Raya government (Investment Office, Plantation Office, and Planning and Research Office/Bappedalitbang), palm oil private corporations, and civil society (IDH, GCF Task Force, Working Group for Accelerating Green Growth, SIAR, ICRAF, and others) working together in this issues.



Development Opportunities

- Sustainable palm oil investment is still an excellent opportunity in Kubu Raya Regency, including building new palm oil mills.
- Pursue the target of achieving 100% ISPO/RSPO certification for oil palm IUP holders and smallholders by 2030 and implement RSPO best management practices in peat areas.
- Establish traceability systems for palm oil supply chains to ensure deforestation-free and peat-free.
- Strengthen the role of the Working Group for Accelerating Green Growth as a multi-stakeholder forum in encouraging the acceleration of green growth, especially the improvement of sustainable palm oil management.
- Prepare STDB and ISPO certification for 2,370 independent oil palm smallholders on 29,040 hectares of plantation area.
- Collect data on the need for independent oil palm replanting to increase farmers' productivity.
- Strengthen the regional spatial plan (RTRW) and preparation of Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR) to support synergistic space utilization.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 25,000,000 for five years.

¹³ Data from Kubu Raya Plantation Office, 2022.

¹⁴ Data from the Plantation Office of West Kalimantan Province, 2022.

¹⁵ BPS Kubu Raya data, 2022. Palm oil contribution through the processing industry sector.

¹⁶ Data Bappedalitbang Kubu Raya, 2022.

¹⁷ The number of independent oil palm farmers in Kubu Raya Regency is 2,370 farmers.

¹⁸ Kubu Raya RTRW 2016-2036 data.

¹⁹ Source: Peat Ecosystem Area Map (Peat Dome), MoEF.

²⁰ Nurhalimah, Ruslan, and Suyanto, 2021, Groundwater Level Analysis and Mapping in Peatlands of Liang Anggang Protected Forest Area, South Kalimantan, *Journal of Silva Scienceae*, Vol. 4 No. 4, p. 755. 755.

²⁰ Kalimantan Selatan, *Jurnal Silva Scienceae*, Vol. 4 No. 4, hal. 755.



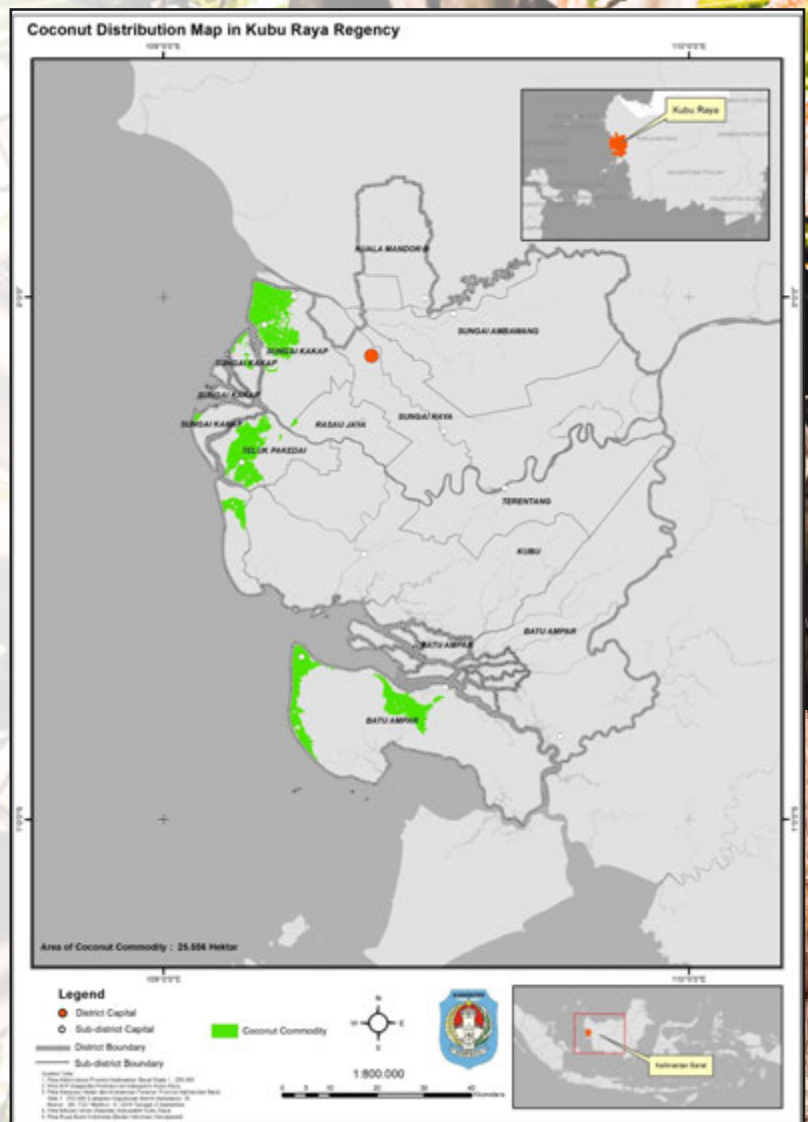
Coconut harvesting process, photo by WWF Indonesia - - Viktor Fidelis Sentosa (Kopra)

COCONUT

Coconut is one of the essential plantation commodities in Kubu Raya Regency, following oil palm. The area of coconut plantations in this district reaches 34,284 hectares spread across all sub-districts, with a total of 10,506 farmers. Inner coconut production extends to 40,386 tons per year.²¹

Coconut is a multifunctional commodity, where all parts of the plant and coconut fruit can be used for various needs. In addition to daily consumption, coconut commodities are developed by the community into multiple products, such as processed into brown sugar/ant sugar, copra, virgin coconut oil, and so on.²² Coconut fibre also has the potential to be used by the automotive industry as a material for making car seat upholstery, etc.

The investment opportunities for the coconut commodity need to be further developed. In addition, assistance and capacity building for coconut farmers still need to be strengthened. Likewise, industrial development to process coconut into various derivative products is still available in Kubu Raya.





Program Information

- The cultivation area is 34,284 hectares
- Inner coconut productivity is 40,386 tons per year
- Farmer cultivators are 10,506 people



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employee 10,506 farmers.
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.
- Reduce the deforestation and intensification of coconut cultivation on community land.



Governance

Coconut farmers have traditionally been implementing coconut plantation management. The District Plantation Office provides assistance and capacity building for coconut farmer groups. As a result, several farmer groups have succeeded in diversifying products that increase the added value of farmers.



Development Opportunities

- Expand the diversification of coconut derivative products into various products to increase added value.
- Increase the capacity of coconut farmers to implement sustainable coconut management in peat areas.
- Establish partnerships between coconut farmers and private corporations for industrial-scale product development.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 2,500,000 for five years.

²¹ Data from Kubu Raya Plantation Office, 2022.

²² Farmers usually sell coconuts directly to collectors or to coconut processing factories in Mempawah, namely PT Unicoco and PT Kalimantan Kelapa Jaya. PT Unicoco processes coconuts into various products such as coconut milk, coconut butter, and crude coconut oil. See USAID SEGAR report: Coconut Commodity Supply Chain Mapping Study in Kubu Raya District, 2022.

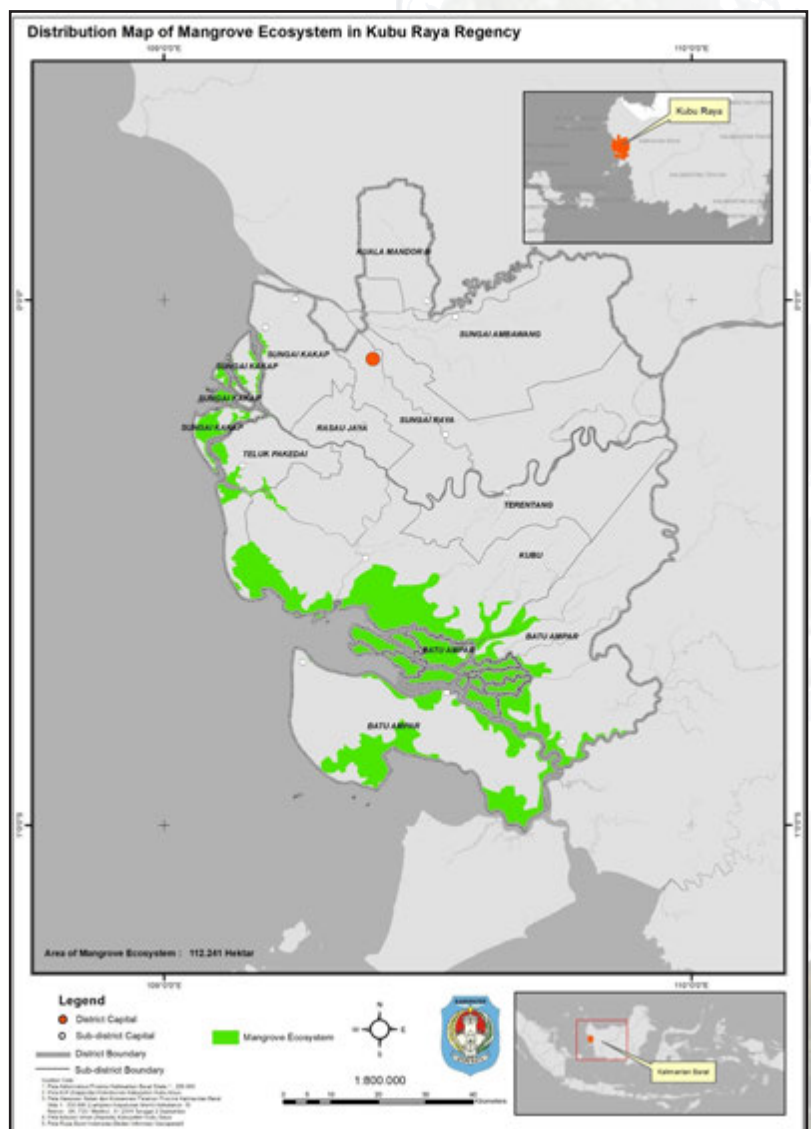


Batang Beteng Dabong Mangrove Forest Tour, photo by Bappeda

SUSTAINABLE MANGROVE MANAGEMENT: ECOTOURISM

Mangroves are an icon of Kubu Raya. This district has the largest mangrove forest area in West Kalimantan, which is 132,887.81 hectares or 75.84% of the total mangrove area in West Kalimantan. Kubu Raya Regency has a coastline length of 194 km and 43 small islands. The Kubu Raya government pays special attention to mangrove management in a balanced manner to support the local economy and ecosystem protection. Mangroves in Kubu Raya consist of 67 species, including two endangered mangrove species designated by the IUCN, namely Tumuk Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera hainesii*) and *Kandelia candel*.

To preserve the mangrove forest area, the government and several companies (such as PT Kandelia Alam) and CSOs (WWF, Sampan Kalimantan, and CCDP-IFAD) developed mangrove ecotourism in several strategic locations in Kubu Raya. The development of mangrove ecotourism is conducted to strengthen the balance between protection to preserve the mangrove ecosystem on the one hand and production to increase green economic growth in this district.





Program Information

The communities, supported by the Kubu Raya government, several CSOs and companies have been developing the mangrove ecotourism:

- Ecotourism at Tengkyung Beach, Sungai Nibung Village, Teluk Pakedai District. CCDP-IFAD supports this ecotourism development.
- SAMPAN Kalimantan facilitated the development of Padang Tikar Coastal Landscape Ecotourism, Batu Ampar Village, Batu Ampar District.
- PT. Kandelia Alam developed the Kandelia Alam Ecotourism in the Batu Ampar Village, Batu Ampar subdistrict and Kubu Village, Kubu subdistrict. WWF Indonesia assisted in the development of this ecotourism.
- Telok Berdiri Sungai Kupah Ecotourism, Sungai Kupah Village, Sungai Kakap District.
- Beteng Batang Mangrove Ecotourism, Dabong Village, Kubu District.
- Equator Park, Jeruju Besar Village, Sungai Kakap District.
- Ecotourism PT. Ekosistem Khatulistiwa Lestasi (EKL).
- Ekosiwata PT. MRU
- Several HPHDs also develop ecotourism in the mangrove areas.
- To support mangrove ecotourism, the village community also develops other supporting products, such as kelulut honey, mangrove crabs (*Seila Serrata*), crab crackers, mangrove syrup, etc.



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employ communities in 6 villages developing mangrove ecotourism.
- Protect 67 mangrove species, including two rare and endangered species, namely Tumuk Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera Hainesii*) and *Kandelia candel*.
- Protect 132,887.81 hectares of mangrove forest area from various threats of damage.



Governance

In some villages, multi-stakeholder collaboration works well in developing mangrove ecotourism involving CCDP-IFAD, Sampan Kalimantan, and WWF Indonesia. On the other hand, in some mangrove ecotourism locations, village communities develop ecotourism independently. However, they are still assisted by the Kubu Raya government in various aspects, including promotion, capacity building of managers, etc.



Development Opportunities

- With a mangrove area of 132,887.81 hectares, opportunities for mangrove ecotourism development are still wide open, including silvofishery and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in mangrove areas.
- Increase the capacity of mangrove ecotourism managers to improve the value of ecotourism and expand the market.
- Increase the number of villages that have mangrove ecotourism opportunities.
- Develop the supporting infrastructure for ecotourism by the government and the private sector.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 15,000,000 for five years.



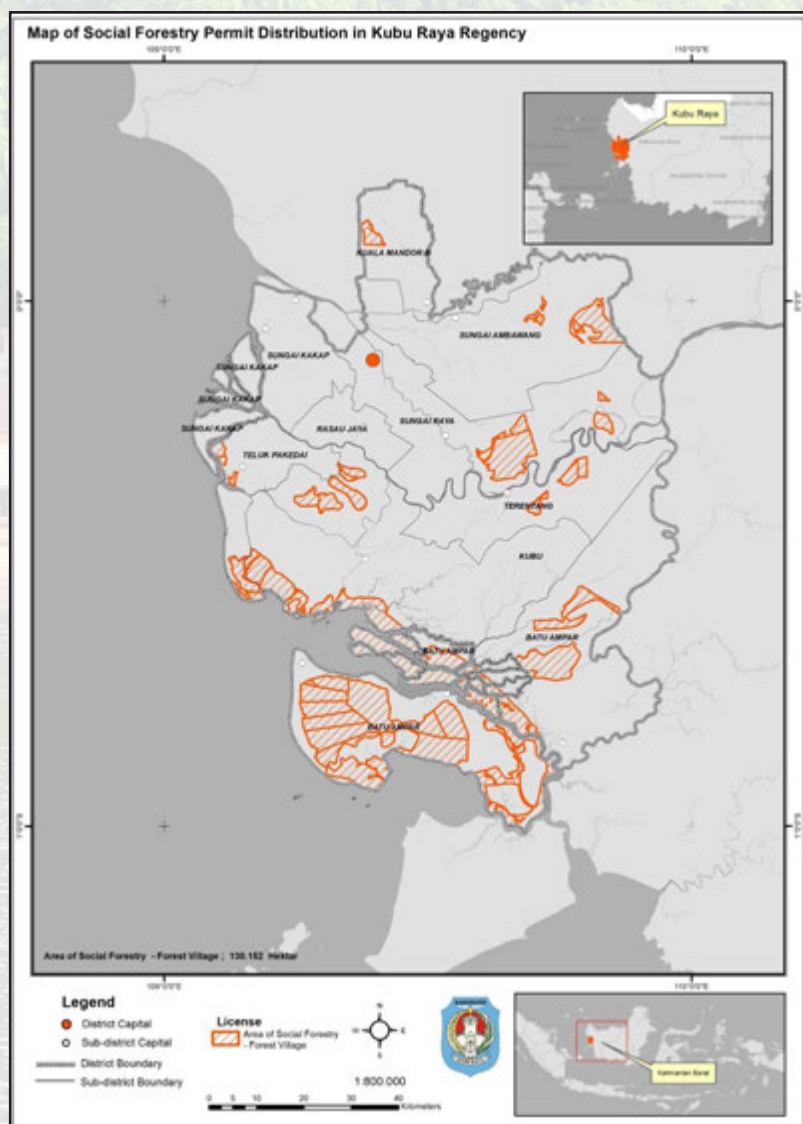
Mangrove Forest Area, photo by Bappeda

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES FROM VILLAGE FORESTS

Village Forest is a Social Forestry (SF) scheme that grants state forest management rights to village communities, known as Village Forest Management Rights (HPHD). KLHK established 31 HPHDs in Kubu Raya from 2017 to 2021, spread across six sub-districts, with a total area of 121,863 hectares.²³

HPHDs provide space for village communities to manage state forests through the development of environmental and carbon services. Of the 121,863 hectares of HPHD area in Kubu Raya, forest cover reaches 93,929 hectares. With forest cover going 77%, the potential for carbon trading will be pretty significant.

In addition to the Kubu Raya government, several donor agencies and CSOs are collaboratively strengthening Social Forestry through the HPHD scheme. Furthermore, efforts to increase the capacity of HPHD managers continue, including building connections with the international carbon market.





Program Information

- Village Forest Management Rights total 121,863 hectares, with 93,929 ha of forest cover.
- Potential funding with the environmental services scheme reaches \$ 4,383,367 per year, assuming possible financing for US\$50/ha/year.
- Potential funding with the carbon trading scheme reaches \$ 1,912,150 per year, assuming a carbon price of US\$10/tCO₂ e/year. Kubu Raya HPHD can absorb 191,215 tCO₂ e/year.



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Provide employment opportunities to people in 31 villages.
- Protect 93,929 hectares of HPHD area still forested from damage and fire, consisting of 3.7% secondary dryland forest, 46.3% secondary mangrove, and 50% secondary swamp forest.²⁴
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.



Governance

Village Forest Management Institutions (LPHD) were established and stipulated through Village Regulations to manage Village Forests. A total of 31 LPHDs manage Village Forests in 31 villages. The Kubu Raya Government, supported collaboratively by several donor agencies and CSOs, provided assistance and capacity building to 31 LPHDs in Kubu Raya.



Development Opportunities

- Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) have been established in 31 villages to develop Village Forest-based businesses.
- Partnerships for the expansion of the Village Forest carbon market need to be strengthened at national and international levels, involving government, private sector and CSOs.
- Increase the capacity of villages and LPHD in Village Forest management to improve Village Forest productivity, both ecological productivity and sustainable local economy.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 30,840,000 for five years.

²³ Kubu Raya PPH Working Group data, 2022.

²⁴ Data processed by the GIS team.



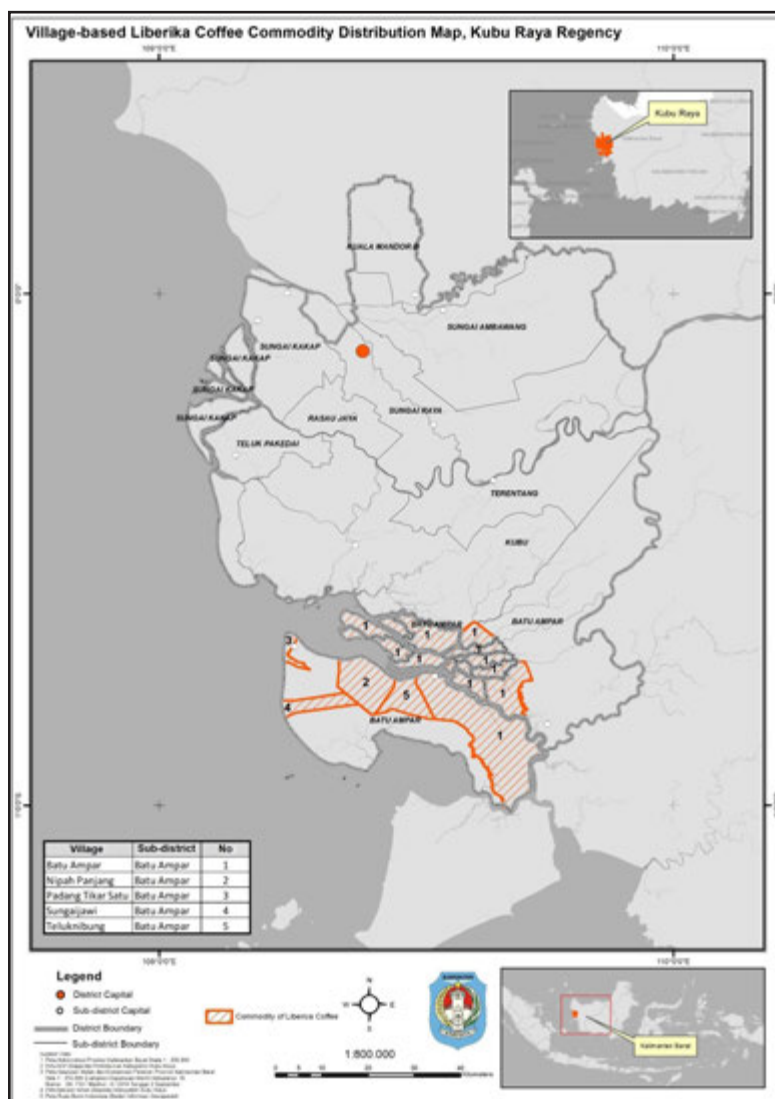
Liberika Coffee Commodity, photo by Arief F Rachman

SUSTAINABLE PEAT MANAGEMENT: LIBERICA COFFEE

Peat Coffee, also known as Liberika Coffee, is one of the coffees that grows on peatlands. In Kubu Raya Regency, the Liberika coffee plantation has an area of 1,167 hectares, with 1,114 farmers. In 2019, liberika coffee production reached 1,369 tons, then decreased to 744 tons in 2021 due to the covid-19.²⁵ Liberika coffee is spread across several villages in Batu Ampar Sub-district, namely Batu Ampar Village, Padang Tikar, Teluk Nibung, Sungai Jawi, and Nipang Panjang Village.

Currently, liberika coffee is still managed on a small scale by farmers. However, the Kubu Raya government, several donor agencies, and CSOs continue strengthening liberika coffee farmers' capacity, including improving productivity, quality, and product packaging before being sold to the market. As a result, in addition to local and domestic markets, liberika coffee has also penetrated foreign markets.

Collaboration with the private sector is necessary to scale up the liberika coffee business. Currently, a private company, PT Hakikat Arwana Suskes (HAS), is establishing cooperation with several HPHDs in areas for liberika coffee development. PT HAS and HPHDs have planted 90 ha of liberika coffee out of a planned 2,700 ha, involving 200 coffee farmers. In addition, collaboration with universities and research institutions is required to obtain excellent species of liberika coffee in Kubu Raya.



²⁵ Data from Kubu Raya Plantation Office, 2022.



Program Information

- The farmers' land area is 1,167 hectares.
- Cultivation area of PT HAS and HPHD: 2,700 ha, 90 ha already planted.
- Liberica coffee productivity is 744 tons per year.
- Farmer cultivators: 1,114 farmers in 5 villages and 200 PT HAS and HPHD partnership farmers.



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employ 1,114 liberica coffee farmers.
- Protect peatlands from fire and damage, especially in the 1,167-hectare liberika coffee cultivation area.
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.



Governance

The Kubu Raya Estate Crops Agency guided liberica coffee farmers in 5 villages. In addition, the Kubu Raya government and CSOs support increasing farmers' capacity for sustainable agricultural practices on peatlands, sustainable management of liberica coffee, and improving the quality of liberica coffee products.

In addition, PT Hakikat Arwana Suskes (HAS), in collaboration with several HPHDs (Village Forest Management Rights), is developing Liberika coffee on 2,700 ha of Village Forest peatland, of which 90 ha is the planted area.



Development Opportunities

- Employee 1,114 liberica coffee farmers.
- Market expansion at home and abroad through improved product quality and promotion through various media.
- Increase the capacity of coffee farmers to implement Good Agricultural Practices in sustainable coffee and peat management.
- Farmer, private sector partnerships



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 1,000,000,000 for five years.



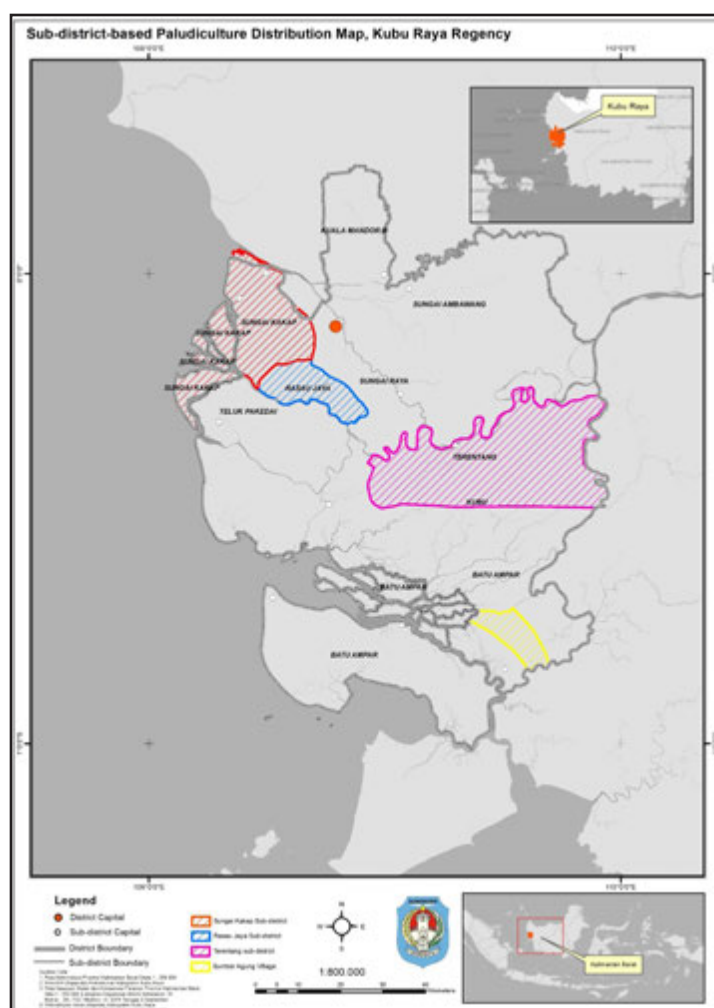
Paludiculture Commodity Area, photo by Bappeda

SUSTAINABLE PEAT MANAGEMENT: PALUDICULTURE

Paludiculture is the cultivation of plants without drainage on wet peatlands. Kubu Raya Regency has the largest peatland area in West Kalimantan, reaching 521,517.52 hectares or 33.69% of the total peatland area in West Kalimantan, with 11 Peat Hydrological Units (KHG). Of this area, 194,264 hectares are peat domes for protection functions. In contrast, others are non-peat domes for cultivation functions.

Paludiculture is currently developed in KHG Sungai Punggur Besar-Sungai Kapuas, covering an area of 101,269.21 hectares, with 52,857.56 hectares of peatland and 1,117.88 hectares of Protection Forest. Various paludiculture commodities are cultivated in this area, including horticultural crops, citronella, honey, livestock, etc.

This paludiculture contributes to the implementation of green growth in Kubu Raya Regency. It focuses on productive and low-emission economic development through sustainable commodity production, increasing commodity productivity in concession areas and communities. In addition, it provides capacity building based on sustainability standards, best management practices, protection of natural resources, and community empowerment for the protection of natural resources in Kubu Raya Regency through the Protection, Production and Inclusion approach.





Program Information

- The cultivated land area for paludiculture reached 52,857.56 hectares.
- The farmers cultivate seven main horticultural crops: corn, chilli, ginger, turmeric, papaya, dragon fruit and citronella. They also farm cattle and chickens in the integrated farming area.
- Farmers work in seven villages of KPPN (National Priority Rural Area) Agropolitan Rasau Raya, nine communities in KPPT (Integrated Agricultural Rural Area) Sungai Kakap, KPPT Sumber Agung Village, Batu Ampar subdistrict, and KPPT Terentang subdistrict.



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employ the community in 7 villages of Rasau Raya KPPN, nine villages of Sungai Kakap KPPT, Sumber Agung Village KPPT, and Terentang Sub-district KPPT.
- Protect 52,857.56 hectares of peatland from fire and damage.
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.



Governance

The Kubu Raya Regency Government (Food Security and Agriculture Office) provides guidance and capacity building to villages that develop paludiculture in the KPPN (National Priority Rural Area) and KPPT (Integrated Agricultural Rural Area) areas. Because of its location on the peatland, it is crucial to optimise the protection and management of the peatland. Therefore, the Kubu Raya government conducted several pieces of training for village communities, including (1) forest and land fire preparedness training, (2) training on peatland management without burning, (3) training on peatland management through local economic development by BUMDes and BUMDesma.



Development Opportunities

- Increase the productivity of paludiculture commodities on an area of up to 52,857.56 ha through various research in National Priority Rural Areas and Integrated Agricultural Rural Areas.
- Expand market access for paludiculture commodities outside Kubu Raya and West Kalimantan, including improving product quality.
- Improve sustainable agricultural practices (GAP- Good Agricultural Practices) to prevent damaging peatlands where paludiculture commodities are cultivated.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 15,000,000 for five years.





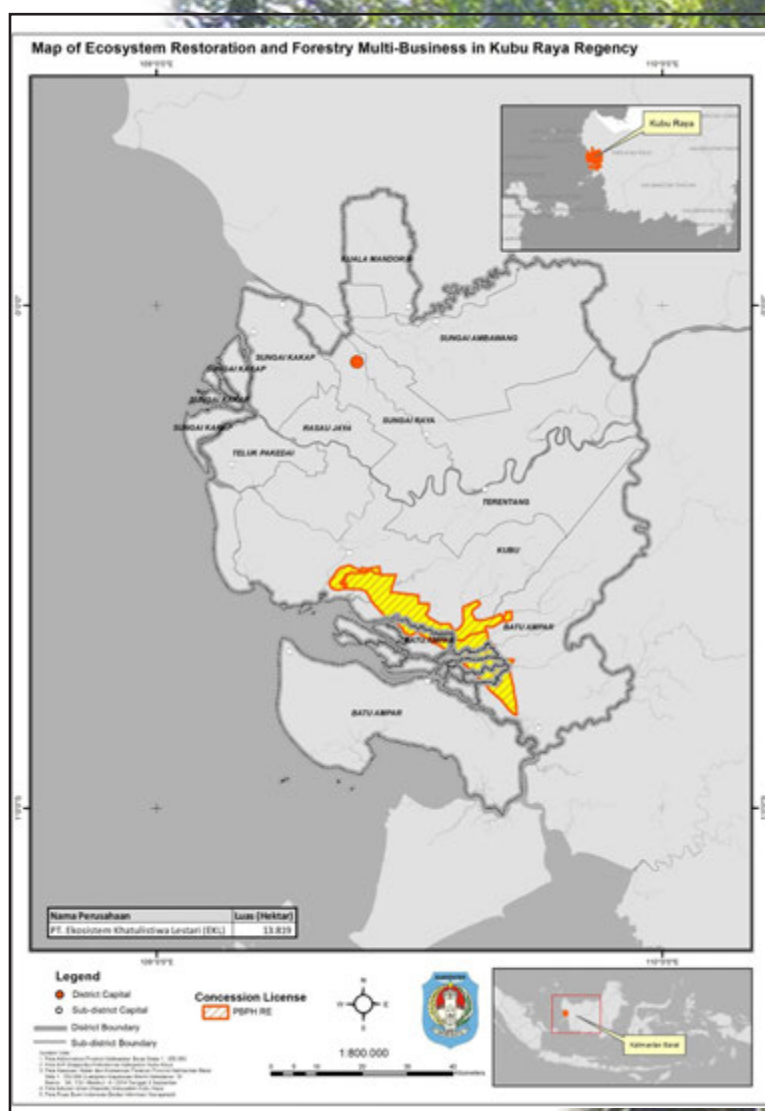
Forest Area, photo by Bappeda

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND FORESTRY MULTI-BUSINESS

Ecosystem Restoration (RE) is a new approach to sustainable investment in the forestry sector. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment (MoEF) granted the Ecosystem Restoration Business License (PBPH)²⁶ to develop forest areas with significant and unique ecosystems, such as peat and mangroves, in Kubu Raya. In 2021, the United Nations set the agenda for the *UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030*. This global agenda opens a new chapter in restoring the condition of degraded forest ecosystems on a large scale to increase ecological resilience and productivity.

A total of three ecosystem restoration (RE) companies carry out their roles and functions in Kubu Raya within a total area of 42,310 hectares.²⁷ Although the licensing for RE lies with the central government (MoEF), implementing forestry multi-business programs requires collaboration with provincial, district and village governments so that RE and forestry multi-business become part of jurisdictional investment schemes.

Suitable business activities in RE areas are the maintenance, protection, and restoration of forest ecosystems, including planting, enrichment, thinning, captive breeding of animals, and the release of flora and fauna to restore biological elements and non-biological elements (soil, climate and topography) in an area to their original types. The purpose is to achieve natural balance and ecosystems. In addition, multi-business forestry can also be developed, including ecotourism, carbon trading, and others.



²⁶ Law No. 11/2020 on Job Creation combines all forestry licenses into PBPH (Forest Utilization Business License). In PBPH, Ecosystem Restoration (RE) licenses are merged into one license with HPH and HTI along with other forest product utilization licenses, including carbon trading businesses, called multi-business forestry.

²⁷ West Kalimantan Environment and Forestry Agency data, 2022.



Program Information

- Ecosystem Restoration land area: 42,310 hectares
- Number of Ecosystem Restoration companies: 3 companies



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employ 100 company employees and 500 villagers involved in the company's restoration, partnership, and CSR activities.
- Protect 194,264 hectares of peatland for protection function (peat dome).
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.



Governance

A total of three companies received PBPH for Ecosystem Restoration in Kubu Raya, namely PT Bina Ovivivari Semesta covering 10,100 ha (2006 license), PT Kandelia Alam covering 18,130 ha (2008 license), and PT Ekosistem Khatulistiwa Lestasi covering 14,080 ha (2011 license). Together with the West Kalimantan Provincial government and Kubu Raya District government, several international agencies and local CSOs are involved in partnership programs with RE companies, including Borneo-Initiative, IDH, WWF Indonesia, Convergence, USAID SEGAR.



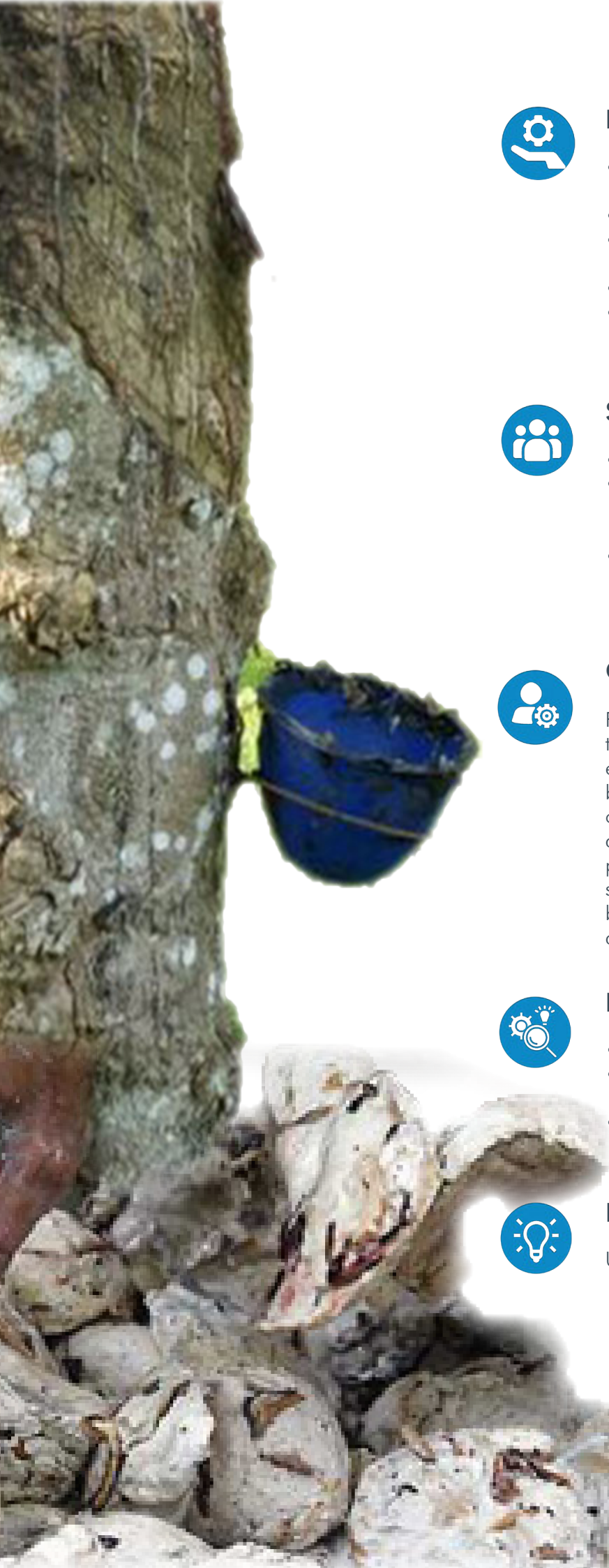
Development Opportunities

- Ecosystem Restoration will be a critical investment approach to restore ecosystem degradation to improve forest productivity and multi-business development.
- Collaboration between the private sector, government and CSOs will be strategic in scaling up investments in Ecosystem Restoration using a jurisdictional approach.
- Increase peat ecosystem restoration by 50% in Kubu Raya by 2030.
- Under the PBPH approach, Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) license holders are to carry out ecosystem restoration in peat areas in Kubu Raya to increase the productivity of forest areas, restore damaged areas, and conserve protected wildlife, including orangutans and proboscis's monkeys.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 50,000,000 for five years.



Program Information

- The cultivated land area reached 17,848 hectares.
- Rubber production of 14,652 tons in 2022.
- Dry rubber productivity is 700 kg dry rubber/ha/year.
- Farmer cultivators are 6,445 people.
- The Crumb rubber processing industry are five companies



Social and Environmental Impacts

- Employ 6,445 rubber farmers.
- Protect 194,264 hectares of peatland for protection functions (peat domes) around rubber plantations.
- Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.



Governance

Rubber management is still carried out by farmers traditionally. The role of the government is quite essential in supporting the sustainable rubber business, providing various supporting infrastructure, counselling, providing superior seeds, and providing access to capital to farmers. The involvement of the private sector collaboratively with rubber farmers is still wide open in this sustainable rubber investment, both upstream and downstream, through the development of a rubber factory in Kubu Raya.



Development Opportunities

- Employ 6,445 rubber farmers.
- Strengthen access to finance through banking and non-banking to rubber farmers.
- Increase dry productivity to above 1,000 kg per ha/year by 2025.



Investment Opportunities

US\$ 12,000,000 in five years.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC ACCELERATION OF GREEN GROWTH KUBU RAYA

KUBU RAYA GREEN GROWTH ACCELERATION STRATEGY

Kubu Raya Regency has developed a strategy and action document to support the acceleration of green growth in the region. This document is called Strategy and Action Plan for Accelerating Green Growth (SRAK PPH). The SRAK PPH of Kubu Raya Regency is an operational strategy to accelerate green growth. A total of seven strategies are contained in this document, as follows:

1. Promote forest protection to prevent deforestation, forest degradation, and forest and land fires.
2. Restore and conserve the degraded areas to provide additional benefits to the community.
3. Promote the legality of protection in forested areas, state forest areas, and other land use.
4. Increase the productivity of strategic commodities in Kubu Raya Regency to increase GRDP.
5. Create incentives and added value in the vital commodity supply chain.
6. Strengthen institutional governance at the jurisdictional level to support SRAK PPH Kubu Raya.
7. Improve access to innovative funding in Kubu Raya Regency.

STRATEGY 1

Promote forest protection and safeguard to prevent deforestation, forest degradation, and forest and land fires.



Kawasan hutan mangrove, photo oleh Bappeda

Sustainable Palm Oil

Strengthen multi-stakeholder collaborative approaches in promoting forest protection (peat and mangrove areas) to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including in oil palm and independent smallholder oil palm plantations.

Establish a monitoring, verification and response system for deforestation, degradation, and peat fires in IUP and independent oil palm areas, by 2028.

Strengthen sustainable palm oil practices to 27 companies holding palm oil IUPs (especially 21 companies that do not yet have ISPO/RSPO certification) covering 162,175.93 ha and 29,040 ha of independent smallholder palm oil areas by 2028.

Kubu Raya's carbon stock is 188,344,330 tCO₂e. Collaborative efforts are needed to reduce Kubu Raya's emissions, namely, (1) average deforestation emissions decrease to 2,216,534 tCO₂e/year, (2) average degradation emissions decrease to 2,677 tCO₂e/year, and (3) average peat decomposition emissions decrease to 2,107,731 tCO₂e/year.

Encourage companies to have a sustainability system (ESG-Environmental, Social, and Governance), especially emphasizing protecting the human rights of workers and communities around the forest, not employing minors, and providing affirmative rights to women workers.

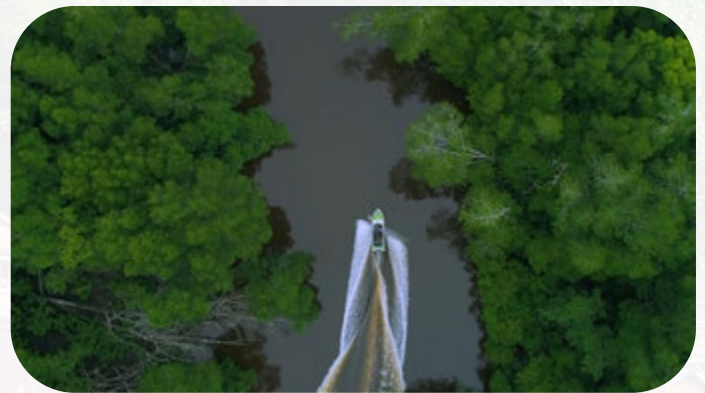
Coconut

Strengthen coconut governance through implementing good agricultural practices, capacity building of coconut farmers, and ensuring deforestation-free coconut management and peatland fires.

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

In a multi-stakeholder collaborative, improve sustainable ecotourism management in mangrove areas to prevent 132,887.81 ha of mangroves from damage and deforestation.

Increase the capacity of communities and mangrove ecotourism managers to strengthen mangrove conservation and protect 67 mangrove species from damage. The stakeholders have focused on conserving two endangered mangrove species in Kubu Raya, Temu Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera hainesii*) and *Kandelia candel* species.



Tour along the river in the mangrove forest of Sungai Nibung village, photo by Bappeda

Village Forest for Environmental Services

Improve the capacity of HPHD managers in maintaining carbon stocks in the Village Forest area from deforestation, degradation and forest fires in an area of 121,863 ha, with forest cover reaching 77%.



Liberika coffee beans, photo by Arief F Rachman

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberica Coffee

Accelerate the preparation of the Kubu Raya Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG), which will serve as the foundation and policy direction for the Kubu Raya District Government in peat management. The RPPEG is to be completed by 2023.

Implement good agricultural practices and land and water management on peatlands that become liberica coffee plantation areas of 1,167 ha.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Accelerate the preparation of the Kubu Raya Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG), which will serve as the foundation and policy direction for the Kubu Raya District Government in peat management.

Support the development of various paludiculture crops on peatlands sustainably and balanced between ecological interests and benefits to the community, as well as practising good agriculture to reduce the risk of peat damage and fire.

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi Business

Reduce mangrove deforestation by strengthening the forest security unit and monitoring the potential for mangrove deforestation in the Ecosystem Restoration area of 42,310 ha.

Sustainable Rubber

Increase the productivity of smallholder rubber plants in absorbing carbon emissions up to 35 tCO₂e/ha/year and releasing oxygen up to 13 tons O₂/ha/year.

Implement sustainable agricultural practices, land management, and improving environmental quality in smallholder rubber plantation areas.



Telok Bediri mangrove tour, photo by Bappeda



Rubber latex product, photo courtesy of Ekonomi-Bisnis.com

STRATEGY 2

Restore and conserve the degraded areas to provide additional value to the community.

Sustainable Palm Oil

Protect biodiversity, including protected and endangered flora and fauna, in HCV (High Conservation Value) and HCS (High Carbon Stock) areas in palm oil companies covering 162,175.93 ha and independent smallholder oil palm areas covering 29,040 ha.

Reducing the number of peat forest fire hotspots to 264 hotspots/year and the aggregate area burned to 8,919 ha/year by 2025.²⁹

Coconut

Increase the capacity of coconut farmers in practising sustainable agricultural management, preventing peat damage and fires in community coconut plantation areas.

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

Strengthen the conservation of 67 mangrove species from damage, including two endangered mangrove species found in Kubu Raya, namely Temu Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera hainesii*) and *Kandelia candel* species.

Educate the community, ecotourism managers and visitors about mangrove conservation, biodiversity protection in mangrove ecosystems, and how to balance ecological interests and community economic development

Village Forest for Environmental Services

The Village Forest, with a total area of 121,863 ha, has a forest cover of 77%. As much as 33% of the degraded Village Forest area needs restoration to increase carbon stocks, biodiversity, and economic benefits to the community through the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the Village Forest area.



Batang House Tour, photo by Bappeda

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberica Coffee

Improve peat governance by preparing the Kubu Raya Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG), which will serve as the foundation and policy direction of the Kubu Raya District Government in peat management. The RPPEG is to be completed by 2023.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Accelerate the preparation of the Kubu Raya Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG), which will serve as the foundation and policy direction for the Kubu Raya District Government in peat management. The RPPEG is to be completed by 2023. The RPPEG will also be the basis for how paludiculture cultivation on peatlands is sustainable.

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi Business

Rehabilitate mangrove areas following annual land rehabilitation plans owned by Ecosystem Restoration companies.

Sustainable Rubber

Improve biodiversity conservation efforts in smallholder rubber plantations through sustainable rubber management practices.

²⁹ SRAK-PPH Kubu Raya data, 2020.

STRATEGY 3

Promote the legality of protecting forested areas in State Forest Areas and APL (Other Land Use).

Sawit Berkelanjutan

Map the HCV (High Conservation Value) and HCS (High Carbon Stock) potential of 162,175.93 ha of palm oil companies, 29,040 ha of independent smallholder oil palm areas and establishing mechanisms to ensure the legality of high HCV and HCS areas.

Promote protection policies at the village, district, or national level for unlicensed forested areas, including protected wildlife corridors and HCV and HCS areas.

Coconut

Not relevant in community coconut plantation areas.

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

Improve conservation of key and protected biodiversity, including orangutans and probosci's monkeys, and the legality of protection in protected wildlife corridors within mangrove forest areas.

Village Forest for Environmental Services

Village Forests in Kubu Raya covering an area of 121,863 ha already have the legality from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), where the MoEF granted 31 Village Forest Management Rights (HPHDs) during 2017-2021.



Mangrove Forest Area, photo by Bappeda



Liberika coffee bean plant, photo by Arief F Rachman

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberika Coffee

Promote protection policies at the village, district, or national level for non-permitted forested areas, including protected wildlife corridors and rooms with HCV and HCS in peat forests that become liberika coffee plantations.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Encourage protection policies at the village, district, or national level for non-permitted forested areas, including protected wildlife corridors and rooms with HCV and HCS in paludiculture areas.

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi Business

The government needs to strengthen the commitment and strategy of Ecosystem Restoration license holders in protecting protected wildlife corridors and areas with HCV and HCS.

Sustainable Rubber

Mapping HCV and HCS potential and protected wildlife corridors in smallholder rubber plantation areas.

STRATEGY 4

Increase the productivity of essential commodities in Kubu Raya Regency that contribute to increasing GRDP.

Sustainable Palm Oil

Increase the company's palm oil productivity to 166,006 tons/year in an area of 162,175.93 ha, and independent smallholder palm oil production increases to 38,104 tons/year in an area of 29,040 ha through various Good Agricultural Practices approaches by 2028.

Increase the capacity of 2,370 independent smallholders, extension workers and assistants (from the government, private sector and CSOs) in sustainable palm oil management, applying Good Agricultural Practices to increase productivity which will contribute to Kubu Raya's GRDP.



Palm oil commodity yields, photo by Bappeda

Coconut

Revitalize coconut management as one of the crucial commodities in Kubu Raya to 10,506 farmers. This revitalization includes legality, implementation of good agricultural practices, coconut replanting, provision of superior seeds, capacity building of coconut farmers, and government policy support. This revitalization will increase the productivity of coconut to increase Kubu Raya's GRDP.



Coconut inside, photo by Pexel.com

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

Increase the diversification of mangrove ecotourism products, both the quality and quantity of ecotourism, as well as the development of supporting products to increase ecotourism productivity, such as the development of mangrove fish, mangrove crabs, honey, and processed products from mangroves.



Mangrove fish, photo by WWF - Budi Suriansyah



Liberika Coffee Commodity, photo by Arief F Rachman

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberika Coffee

Increase the capacity of Liberika coffee farmers to implement good agricultural practices through cultivation strategies, crop treatment, fertilization, selection of superior seeds, and coffee bean processing to produce quality Liberika coffee products.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Diversify and intensify the cultivation of paludiculture commodities to increase productivity, including using excellent seeds, paludiculture plant breeding, processing commodities into various derivative products, etc.



Derivative products from Paludiculture Cultivation, photo by Bappeda

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi Business

Increase rehabilitation and restoration activities in Ecosystem Restoration areas, which will increase the productivity of forest areas, and increase carbon stocks and environmental services.

Sustainable Rubber

Increase the productivity of smallholder rubber by replanting old rubber plants, using high-yielding seedlings, and improving the capacity of farmers to manage rubber sustainably.



Rubber Latex Production, photo by Ekonomi-Bisnis.com

STRATEGY 5

Create incentives and added value in commodity supply chains.



Oil palm plantation area, photo by Bappeda



Inner coconut, photo by Depositphotos



Crab Crackers, photo by Bappeda



Kelulut Honey, photo by Bappeda

Sustainable Palm Oil

Strengthen sustainable palm oil governance for six companies holding palm oil UIPs that already have ISPO certificates. In contrast, 21 other palm oil companies that do not yet have ISPO/RSPO certificates will be encouraged to process sustainable palm oil certification to ensure deforestation-free palm oil practices no later than 2028.

Improve sustainable palm oil management for 1,000 independent smallholders who have received STDB and 1,370 other independent smallholders who have not received STDB. In addition, the ISPO certification process for 2,370 independent smallholders needs to continue by 2028.

Coconut

Improve productivity of 10,506 coconut farmers through replanting and selecting high-yielding seedlings, implementing good agricultural practices, and increasing the diversity of coconut derivative products.

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

Develop various ecotourism-supporting products to increase added value, such as the development of mangrove fish, mangrove crabs, mangrove honey, and derivative products that support mangrove ecotourism.

Village Forest for Environmental Services

Increase diversification of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for value-added environmental services from the Village Forest, such as the development of forest honey, livestock, Village Forest ecotourism, and so on.

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberica Coffee

Expand the market access for Liberika coffee, both local, national, and foreign markets, which will impact the added value of Liberika coffee products.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Expand market access for paludiculture horticulture products in peat areas, and open access to low-interest credit for paludiculture farmers.

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi-business

Establish the incentive mechanisms for Ecosystem Restoration companies by reducing financial obligations and taxes.

Sustainable Rubber

Implement a rubber certification scheme for 6,445 rubber farmers in Kubu Raya under the SNARPI (Sustainable Natural Rubber Platform of Indonesia) scheme. This certification applies to a rubber commodity area of 17,848 hectares in Kubu Raya. It will increase the added value of smallholder rubber commodities in this region.



Juragan Coffee Brand, Paludiculture Cultivation product, photo by Bappeda



Purchase of areca nut seeds by the community and assistance from the Kubu Raya Forest Management Unit (KPH), photo by JARI Indonesia West Borneo



Peat Coffee Brand, photo by Bappeda

STRATEGY 6

Strengthen institutional governance at the jurisdictional level to support the Kubu Raya SRAK PPH.

All Commodities

The institutional jurisdiction of SRAK-PPH is strengthened through a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach. All parties, including the government, private sector (at least 20 companies), civil society, and commodity farmers (at least 30 farmer groups), are involved in the management structure of SRAK-PPH Kubu Raya.

Strengthen the role of civil society in overseeing the implementation of SRAK-PPH Kubu Raya, especially in four performance areas: (1) data and publications, (2) partnerships and institutions, (3) forest protection and conservation, and (4) sustainable commodity development.

STRATEGY 7

Increase access to innovative financing in Kubu Raya Regency.

Sustainable Palm Oil

Improve sustainable palm oil management for 21 companies that do not yet have ISPO / RSPO certification, making it easier to access blended finance to strengthen the sustainability of palm oil commodity management with a jurisdictional approach. Potential funding for sustainable palm oil in Kubu Raya is US\$ 25,000,000 for five years.

Coconut

Improve the business model of coconut management by 2,730 farmers so that they can easily access funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors (investable) and philanthropic funds. As a result, potential investment in coconut reached US\$ 2,500,000 in five years.

Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism

Improve the business-model of ecotourism management so that it is easy to get funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors (investable). As a result, mangrove ecotourism investment potential reaches US\$ 15,000,000 in five years.

Increase the potential of ecosystem services (fish, crabs, honey, etc.) that become the attraction/attraction of mangrove ecotourism, thus attracting investors to provide funding support.

Promote the protection of 67 mangrove species, including two endangered species, namely Tumuk Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera Hainesii*) and *Kandelia candel*, to get innovative funding, including philanthropy.

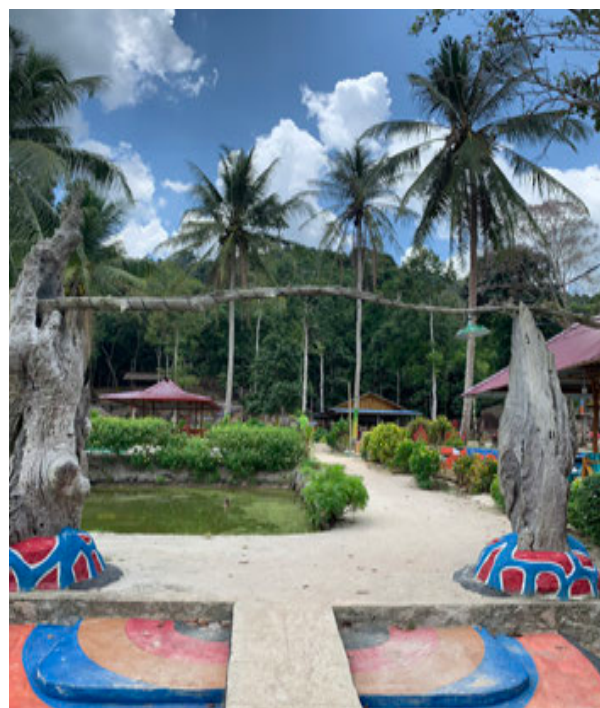
Promote the carbon potential of mangrove areas, which can be an alternative source of financing for mangrove conservation.



Oil palm plantation area, photo by Bappeda



Coconut Cultivation Area, photo by Bappeda



Saung Nila Teluk Pekedai, photo by Bappeda



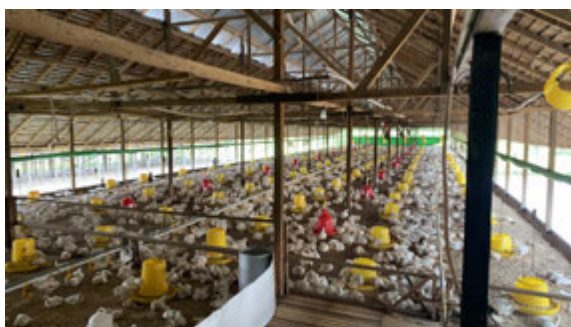
Equator Park Kakap, photo by Bappeda



Forest Area, photo by Kandelia



Terantang coffee, photo by Bappeda



Chicken Farm, photo by Bappeda



Pineapple commodity planted by the Kalibandung Village Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS), photo by JARI Indonesia West Borneo

Village Forest for Environmental Services

Increase the capacity of Village Forest Concession Rights (HPHDs) managers' capacity to manage, maintain, and increase carbon stocks in HPHDs areas with a carbon potential of 191,215 tCO₂e/year to obtain potential carbon trading funds of IDR 26.77 billion per year.

Improve the capacity of Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) in developing a business model for managing the environmental service potential of the Village Forest. This effort is essential to access funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors (investable), with a potential budget of Rp. 65,750,509,464 per year.

Sustainable Peat Management: Liberika Coffee

Strengthen the capacity of Liberika coffee farmers to build a good business model so that they can easily access funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors.

Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture

Strengthen the capacity of paludiculture farmers to build a good business model so that they can easily access funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors.

Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi-enterprise

Expand blended finance opportunities to support ecosystem restoration financing, including access to public and philanthropic funds.

Sustainable Rubber

Strengthen the capacity of rubber farmers to build a good business model so that they can easily access funding from financial institutions (bankable) and non-financial institutions and quickly get funding support from investors (investable).



CONCLUSIONS

Kubu Raya Regency has a strong commitment and is ready to implement efforts to increase sustainable investment with a jurisdictional approach. Kubu Raya Regency has a Green Growth Acceleration Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK-PPH) document, which is the operational basis for the district government and parties in encouraging the acceleration of sustainable investment in this area. Other policy support includes Perda No. 6/2013 on Capital Investment and RPJMD Kubu Raya 2019-2024, which are green investment-friendly and become the legal basis for jurisdiction-based sustainable investment.

Initiatives in commodity-based sustainable investment with a jurisdictional approach are fully illustrated in this Kubu Raya investment outlook 2023. At least eight commodities can scale up with a jurisdictional system for agriculture, plantations, forestry, paludiculture, and sustainable peat and mangrove management. Palm oil is Kubu Raya's most important commodity, contributing 35.30% to the district's GRDP. Therefore, efforts to strengthen the sustainability of the palm oil commodity are critical, along with other vital entities.

Blended finance is considered the best to support sustainable investments with a jurisdictional approach. Blended finance is regarded as the best to keep sustainable investment with a jurisdictional system. Blended finance is geared towards mobilizing public and philanthropic funds to support private investment within the jurisdiction. Public and charitable funds are typically used to prepare enabling conditions and invested in sustainable commodity development by investors and parties.

Sustainable investment initiatives contribute to Kubu Raya's roadmap for accelerating green growth, which balances production, protection/conservation, and multi-stakeholder processes. Seven strategies support Kubu Raya's green growth roadmap. It consists of strengthening protection and preventing deforestation, undertaking ecosystem restoration, increasing the productivity of critical commodities that contribute to GRDP, growing incentives and value-added commodity supply chains, and access to sustainable finance.

APPENDIX

MATRIX OF KEY COMMODITIES IN KUBU RAYA REGENCY

No	Commodities	Summary of Commodities
1	Sustainable Palm Oil	<p>Sustainable palm oil initiatives are mainly driven by palm oil companies and palm kernel mills supported by the Kubu Raya Government and civil society. The parties are committed to strengthening sustainable palm oil through monitoring, certification, product chain traceability, capacity building of independent smallholders, and audits to ensure deforestation-free palm oil products.</p> <p>The district has 162,175.93 hectares of oil palm land. The smallholder land area is 29,040 hectares. This commodity contributed 32.30% (10.09 trillion rupiahs) to Kubu Raya's total GRDP in 2021 of 31.23 trillion rupiahs.</p>
2	Coconut	<p>The Kubu Raya government, supported by civil society, is committed to increasing the capacity of coconut farmers to strengthen the sustainable management of coconut and to build partnerships with the private sector.</p> <p>The cultivation area in Kubu Raya reaches 34,284 hectares. Coconut productivity is 40,386 tons per year, and can employ 10,506 farmers.</p>
3	Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism	<p>In collaboration with the Kubu Raya Government, the private sector and civil society, village communities initiate ecotourism. Ecotourism is the most appropriate investment option to ensure sustainable mangrove management.</p> <p>The district has the largest mangrove forest area in West Kalimantan, which is 132,887.81 hectares or 75.84% of the total mangrove area in West Kalimantan.</p> <p>Mangrove tourism can provide employment opportunities to communities in 6 villages in Kubu Raya Regency.</p>
4	Village Forest for Environmental Services	<p>The government granted 31 Village Forest Management Rights (HPHDs). HPHDs are now developing environmental services and carbon trading, with a total area of 121,863 hectares.</p> <p>Potential funding with the carbon trading scheme reaches Rp 26,770,123,018 annually, assuming a carbon price of US\$10/ton CO₂/year. HPHDs can absorb 191,215 tons of CO₂e per year.</p>

No Commodities	Summary of Commodities
<p>5 Sustainable Peat Management: Liberica Coffee</p>	<p>Liberica coffee has excellent potential in Kubu Raya. This typical peat coffee has begun to be accepted by local, national and several neighbouring countries.</p> <p>In Kubu Raya, liberica coffee plantations have an area of 1,167 hectares, with 1,114 farmers. In 2019, liberica coffee production reached 1,369 tons, then decreased to 744 tons in 2021 due to covid-19 factors.</p>
<p>6 Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture</p>	<p>This initiative developed as peatlands were utilized for various dry agricultural commodities in several villages, using Good Agricultural Practices.</p> <p>Paludiculture is currently developed in the Sungai Punggur Besar-Sungai Kapuas KHG, covering an area of 101,269.21 hectares, with 52,857.56 hectares of peatland and 1,117.88 hectares of Protection Forest. Various paludiculture commodities are cultivated in this area, including horticultural crops, citronella, honey, livestock, etc.</p>
<p>7 Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi-business</p>	<p>Ecosystem Restoration is a sustainable investment in the forestry sector that is integrated with various forestry and local economic multi-business activities, such as ecotourism, carbon trading, etc.</p> <p>A total of three ecosystem restoration (RE) companies carry out their roles and functions in Kubu Raya within a total area of 42,310 hectares. Although the licensing for RE lies with the central government (MoEF), the program implementation in the field collaborates with provincial, district and village governments, so RE is rightly part of the jurisdictional investment scheme.</p>
<p>8 Sustainable Rubber</p>	<p>Sustainable rubber initiatives are significant to develop because rubber is an essential commodity after palm oil. This initiative is still held by farmers and supported by the Kubu Raya Government. The rubber cultivation area in Kubu Raya reaches 17,848 hectares and can employ 6,445 rubber farmers.</p>

MATRIKS INDIKATOR DAMPAK INVESTASI TERHADAP ASPEK SOSIAL DAN LINGKUNGAN

No	Commodities	Indicators of Social and Environmental Impact
1	Sustainable Palm Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 2,370 independent oil palm farmers. • Implement Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on 891.19 hectares of independent oil palm land that has received STDB. • Resolve tenurial conflicts through the TORA program. • Protect 143,152 hectares of protected forest area. • Protect 194,264 hectares of peat forest for protection functions (peat domes) bordering oil palm IUPs and smallholder plantations from the risk of fire and land degradation. • Maintain water levels at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm. • Reduce deforestation.
2	Coconut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 10,506 farmers. • Maintain water levels at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm. • Reduce deforestation and intensify coconut cultivation on community land.
3	Sustainable Mangrove Management: Ecotourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ communities in 6 villages that developed mangrove ecotourism. • Protect 67 mangrove species, including two rare and endangered species, Tumuk Putih or Berus Mata Buaya (<i>Bruguiera Hainesii</i>) and <i>Kandelia candel</i>. • Protect 132,887.81 hectares of mangrove forest area from various threats of damage.
4	Village Forest for Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities to communities in 31 villages. • Protect 93,929 hectares of forested HPHD area from damage and fire, consisting of 3.7% secondary dryland forest, 46.3% secondary mangrove forest, and 50% secondary swamp forest. • Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.
5	Sustainable Peat Management: Liberica Coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 1,114 liberica coffee farmers. • Protect peatlands from fire and damage, especially in the 1,167-hectare Liberica coffee cultivation area. • Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.

No	Nama Komoditas	Ringkasan Informasi Komoditas
6	Sustainable Peat Management: Paludiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ communities in 7 villages of Rasau Jaya KPPN, nine villages of Sungai Kakap KPTP, Sumber Agung Village KPTP, and Terentang District KPTP. Protect 52,857.56 hectares of peatland from fire and damage. Maintain the water level at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.
7	Ecosystem Restoration and Forestry Multi-business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ 100 company employees and 500 villagers involved in the company's restoration, partnership, and CSR activities. Protect 194,264 hectares of peatland for protection functions (peat dome). Maintain water levels at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.
8	Sustainable Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ 6,445 rubber farmers. Protect 194.264 hectares of peatland for protection functions (peat domes) around rubber plantations. Maintain water levels at the ideal distance between the peat soil surface and the water level at 25 cm to 40 cm.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT STAKEHOLDERS MATRIX IN KUBU RAYA

No	Stakeholders	Sustainable Investment Initiatives
A	Ecosystem Restoration Companies in Kubu Raya	
1	PT. Bina Ovivipari Semesta	PT. Bina Ovivipari Semesta manages the Restoration Ecosystem license, covering an area of 10,100 ha based on SK.68/MenHut-II/2006, dated March 27, 2006.
2	PT. Kandelia Alam	PT. Kandelia Alam manages the Restoration Ecosystem license, covering 18,130 ha based on SK.249/MENHUT-II/2008, June 24, 2008.
3	PT. Ekosistem Khatulistiwa Lestari	PT. Ekosistem Khatulistiwa Lestari manages the Restoration Ecosystem license, covering an area of 14,080 ha based on the Minister of Forestry's Decree SK.560/Menhut-II/2011, dated September 30, 2011.
B	Palm Oil Companies in Kubu Raya	
1	PT. Bina Agro Berkembang Lestari	Palm Oil licensing covers 1,456.74 ha in Sungai Raya and Kubu sub-districts. This company is ISPO certified.
2	PT. Cipta Tumbuh Berkembang	Palm Oil licensing covers 2,654.68 ha in Teluk Pakedai and Kubu sub-districts. This company is ISPO certified.

No Stakeholders	Sustainable Investment Initiatives
3 PT. Sintang Raya	Palm Oil licensing covers 11,070.71 ha in the Kubu sub-district. This company is ISPO certified.
4 PT. Mitra Aneka Rezeki	Palm Oil licensing covers 13,892.59 ha in Teluk Pakedai and Kubu. This company is ISPO certified.
5 PT. Cipta Tumbuh Berbuah	Palm Oil licensing covers 2,553.61 ha in the Sungai Raya sub-district. This company is ISPO certified.
6 PT. Rezeki Kencana	Palm Oil licensing covers 7,602.92 ha in Teluk Pakedai, Ku-bu and Terentang sub-districts. This company is ISPO certified.
7 PT. Bumi Pratama Khatulistiwa	Palm Oil licensing covers 4,814.76 ha in the Kuala Mandor sub-district.
8 PT. Bumi Alam Sentora	Palm Oil licensing covers 2,556.51 ha in Sungai Raya and Ambawang sub-districts.
9 PT. Asia Palem Lestari	Palm Oil licensing covers 1,501.83 ha in Rasau Jaya and Sungai Raya sub-districts.
10 PT. Bumi Perkasa Gemilang	Palm Oil licensing covers 11,802.58 ha in the Terentang sub-district.
11 PT. Agro Alam Nusantara	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 716.61 ha in Rasau Ja-ya and Sungai Raya sub-districts.
12 PT. Fajar Saudara Lestari	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 10,522.23 ha in the Batu Ampar Sub-district.
13 PT. Gerbang Benua Raya	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 19,850.65 ha in the Batu Ampar sub-district.
14 PT. Graha Agro Nusantara	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 16,553.12 ha in Sungai Ambawang and Sungai Raya sub-districts.
15 PT. Hamparan Kencana Sakti	Palm Oil licensing covers 1,870.26 ha in Teluk Pakedai and Kubu sub-districts.
16 PT. Ichiko Agro Lestari	Palm Oil licensing covers 7,019.93 ha in the Kubu sub-district.
17 PT. Kusuma Alam Sari	Palm Oil licensing covers 9,847.58 ha in Sungai Ambawang and Sungai Raya subdistricts.
18 PT. Nusa Jaya Perkasa	Palm Oil licensing covers 8,366.68 ha in Sungai Ambawang and Sungai Raya sub-districts.
19 PT. Palmdale Agri Asia Lestari Makmur	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 8,378.88 ha in the Sungai Ambawang sub-district.
20 PT. Pinang Witmas Abadi	Oil Palm licensing covers 8,074.76 ha in Sungai Raya and Sungai Ambawang sub-districts.
21 PT. Pundi Lahan Khatulistiwa	Palm Oil licensing covers 1,253.22 ha in Sungai Raya and Sungai Ambawang sub-districts.

No Stakeholders	Sustainable Investment Initiatives
22 PT. Punggur Alam Lestari	Palm Oil licensing covers 6,813.05 ha in Sungai Kakap and Teluk Pakedai sub-districts.
23 PT. Putra Lirik Domas	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 1,359.30 ha in the Ra-sau Jaya sub-district.
24 PT. Rajawali Jaya Perkasa	Palm Oil licensing covers 4,342.81 ha in Sungai Raya and Rasau Raya sub-districts.
25 PT. Sawit Jaya Makmur	Palm Oil licensing covers 9,088.18 ha in the Sungai Raya sub-district.
26 PT. Solusi Jaya Perkasa	Palm Oil licensing covers an area of 1,805.70 ha in the Ter-entang sub-district.
27 PT. Sumatera Unggul Makmur	Palm Oil licensing covers 669.12 ha in Sungai Kakap and Rasau Jaya sub-districts.
C Pabrik Kelapa Sawit di Kubu Raya 1 PT. Bumi Pratama Khatulistiwa 2 PT. Mitra Aneka Rezeki 3 PT. Rezeki Kencana 4 PT. Sintang Raya 5 PT. Ichiko Agro Lestari 6 PT. Graha Agro Nusantara 7 PT. Bumi Perkasa Gemilang 8 PT. Pundi Lahan Khatulistiwa 9 PT. Cipta Tumbuh Berbuah 10 PT. Asia Palem Lestari 11 Fajar Saudara Lestari	Palm oil mill in Sungai Ambawang sub-district. Palm oil mill in Kubu sub-district. This <i>company</i> is ISPO certified. Palm oil mill in Teluk Pakedai sub-district. This <i>company</i> is ISPO certified. Palm oil mill in Kubu sub-district. This <i>company</i> is ISPO certified. Palm oil mill in Kubu sub-district. Palm oil mill in Sungai Ambawang sub-district. Palm oil mill in Terentang sub-district. Palm oil mill in Sungai Ambawang sub-district. Palm oil mill in Sungai Raya sub-district. Palm oil mill in Rasau Jaya sub-district. Palm oil mill in Batu Ampar sub-district.
D Development Partners Initiative in Kubu Raya 1 Bentang Kalimantan 2 Earthqualizer	Bentang Kalimantan works to strengthen the capacity of independent smallholders in sustainable palm oil management in Kubu Raya. In addition, Bentang Kalimantan also conducts various programs to prevent peat damage and fires in this district. Earthqualizer builds collaboration with several palm oil companies in Kubu Raya to increase capacity and corporate social responsibility, recovery/restoration responsibility for land clearing, and ensure no deforestation and peat exploitation.

No Stakeholders	Sustainable Investment Initiatives
3 GCF Task Force	GCF Task Force and several parties strengthened the database of independent oil palm plantations (by name by address), which is integrated with the Kubu Raya District Geoportal Working Group database. This database will be the foundation for the issuance of STDB and policy-making in improving sustainable palm oil management in Kubu Raya.
4 IDH-Inisiatif Dagang Hijau	IDH initiated the development of Kubu Raya's Green Growth Acceleration Strategy and Action Plan (SRAK-PPH) and facilitated the formation of the Kubu Raya PPH Working Group. The organization also implements the PPI Compact approach (Production, Protection, and Inclusion) to several palm oil companies in Kubu Raya.
5 INTAN (Institut Pengembangan Teknologi Hasil Hutan)	Processing tengkawang fruit into various products. Traditionally, tengkawang fruit is utilized as a substitute for cooking oil, food spices, herbal medicines, oil for lamps, candles, cosmetics, and traditional rituals. INTAN is developing technology for the modern processing of tengkawang fruit into margarine, cosmetics, ice cream, etc. In collaboration with the government, the investors can expand the processing of tengkawang fruit to an industrial scale.
6 JARI Indonesia Borneo Barat	JARI conducted several activities to strengthen sustainability practices in Kubu Raya, including enhancing the capacity of the Kubu Raya Government and several villages in ecology-based budget transfers (TAKE). In addition, JARI also provided community assistance in Kalibandung Village, Sungai Raya District, increasing the productivity of ginger and brown rice commodities and processing them into products the market could accept.
7 Rumah Berkelanjutan	Rumah Berkelanjutan (RB) is a research institute based in Jakarta. RB collaborated with Swandiri Inisiatif Sintang (SIS), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) to develop Kubu Raya Investment Outlook 2023.
8 Sangga Bumi Lestari	Sangga Bumi Lestari (SBL) engages with palm oil companies, the government, and local and international NGOs to strengthen sustainable palm oil in Kubu Raya. In addition, SBL conducts supply chain studies and monitoring of natural forest conversion every six months.
9 SIAR	SIAR builds cooperation with communities in 3 villages in Kubu Raya Regency. SIAR makes efforts to improve the sustainability of the independent palm oil supply chain. In addition, SIAR also strengthens coconut farmers in producing coconut sugar sustainably.
10 Swandiri Inisiatif Sintang (SIS)	SIS is working in Kubu Raya to strengthen several villages to implement sustainable palm oil practices with USAID SEGAR. SIS also collaborated with Rumah Berkelanjutan (RB), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) and the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD) to develop the Kubu Raya Investment Outlook 2023.
11 USAID SEGAR	USAID SEGAR built the capacity of extension workers, facilitators, and oil palm farmers in the STDB registration process and ISPO/RSPO certification for 1,000 independent oil palm smallholders. USAID SEGAR also conducted a supply chain study of Dalam Coconut commodities in Kubu Raya. Currently, USAID SEGAR is also facilitating the coordination of the Kubu Raya Regency Government and the West Kalimantan Provincial Government in preparing the Kubu Raya Environmental Protection and Management Plan (RPPLH).
12 World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	ICRAF facilitated the development of RPPEG (Peat Eco-system Management and Protection Plan) in the Kubu Raya District.

13	WWF Indonesia Kalbar	WWF Indonesia builds collaboration with various parties in Kubu Raya to encourage sustainable forest management, strengthen the capacity of the community and government, and encourage sustainable commodity management. For example, WWF assists coconut sugar farmers by using energy-efficient stoves to reduce the use of firewood from mangrove wood.
14	Yayasan Diantama Pontianak	Diantama Foundation promotes the implementation of no-burn land management in two villages in Kubu Raya. In addition, in collaboration with the Kubu Raya government and several parties, Diantama Foundation applied for this program in several other locations in West Kalimantan.
15	Yayasan Hutan Biru (YHB)	Yayasan Hutan Biru promotes sustainable mangrove forest management through a silvicultural approach and socio-economic strengthening of coastal communities in Kubu Raya.
16	Yayasan Natural Kapital Indonesia (YNKI)	YNKI implements a sustainable landscape approach in Kubu Raya District through HCV and HCS assessment activities in several peat landscapes to strengthen biodiversity conservation. YNKI also conducts peat fire mitigation efforts.
17	Yayasan Planet Indonesia (YPI)	YPI makes efforts to conserve ecosystems at risk through improved governance that places the community as the leading actor in social-ecological management in Kubu Raya. For example, YPI strengthens Village Forest management for mangrove conservation in Kubu Raya.
18	Yayasan Titian Lestari	Titian Lestari Foundation builds collaboration with several parties, including the government and international institutions such as USAID, WWF Indonesia, TAF, and CLUA, building programs to improve community-based natural resource governance. For example, Titian is currently building a community capacity-building program and developing commodity businesses (mangrove tourism, lang-sat) that are resilient to climate change in Kubu Raya.

E Village Forest Management Permits (HPHD) in Kubu Raya

1	HPHD Batu Ampar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 33,140 ha • SK. 515/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 26,609 hectares and a carbon sequestration potential of 23,374 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish the Silvo fishery Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS), which cultivates mangrove crabs and tapered fish and produces crab crackers. • Established KUPS Madu Kelulut I, which develops kelulut honey.
2	HPHD Dabong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 2,869 ha • SK.3820/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 2,150 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 7,707 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Pokdarwis Sadar Wisata in 2020, which conducts ecotourism development, mangrove tracks and coastal landscape beach tourism.
3	HPHD Kalibandung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 7,255 ha • SK. 4769/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2018 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 4,004 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 8,422 tons of CO₂e per year. • Established KUPS Pinang in 2019, culturing horticultural commodities such as pineapple, ginger and areca nut.

4 HPHD Kampung Baru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 827 ha • SK.10870/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with 707 hectares of forest cover with a carbon sequestration potential of 510 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Madu Kelulut Utama in 2019, which cultivates kelulut honey.
5 HPHD Kubu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 4,711 ha • SK. 10638/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 3,721 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 1,587 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish Maju Tani Ant Sugar KUPS in 2015, which carries out coconut sugar production.
6 HPHD Medan Mas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1,845 ha • SK. 522/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,512 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 438 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Silvopasture in 2018, which conducts silvopasture cultivation through livestock management in forest areas. • Establish Kelulut Honey KUPS in 2018, which produces packaged kelulut honey.
7 HPHD Nipah Panjang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 6,940 ha • SK. 524/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 4,910 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 13,202 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish a KUPS of Honeybee Keepers by 2020, which conducts honeybee cultivation.
8 HPHD Padang Tikar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 190 ha • SK. 523/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 39 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 2,307 tons of CO₂e per year. • Established KUPS Madu Kelulut 76 in 2019, which develops packaged kelulut honey products. • Establish KUPS Timur Mandiri in 2019, which produces coconut shell charcoal.
9 HPHD Seruat Dua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 613 ha • SK.3879/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 568 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 962 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Silvofishery in 2018, which conducts integrated farming development: mangrove crab cultivation, cork fish, coconut, and areca nut planting.
10 HPHD Sungai Asam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1,604 ha • SK.10847/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,111 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 244 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish Sungai Asam Ginger KUPS in 2019, which develops horticultural commodities such as ginger, ram-butan and jengkol.

No	Nama Stakeholder	Inisiatif Investasi Berkelanjutan
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11	HPHD Sungai Bemban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1,299 ha • SK.10887/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,183 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 0 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish Kelulut Honey KUPS, which conducts kelulut honey cultivation and ecotourism.
12	HPHD Sungai Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 29.00 ha • SK. 520/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area of 6,700 hectares and a carbon sequestration potential of 998 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish the Agro-Forestry KUPS to develop hybrid coconut.
13	HPHD Sungai Jawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 3,385 ha • SK.525/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area of 2,990 hectares and a carbon sequestration potential of 2,343 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish Kopi Gambut KUPS to develop peat coffee commodities. • KUPS KWT Maju Jaya was also established to develop horticultural commodities and products such as fragrant ginger powder, majakani tamarind turmeric, temu lawak campur sari, kencur rice, avocado and cashew nuts.
14	HPHD Sungai Nibung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 3,058 ha • SK.3883/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2017 • It has a state forest area of 2,091 ha and a carbon sequestration potential of 12,961 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Ecotourism Tengkuying Beach in 2015 to sell tourism potential. Tourist facilities: beach tours, mangrove tracks, monitoring towers and homestays.
15	HPHD Tasik Malaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 2,850 ha • SK. 521/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,932 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 3,170 tons of CO₂e per year. • Established KUPS Agroforestry Coconut in 2018, which cultivates and processes coconut commodities into copra, jambol coconut, charcoal and (still planned) produces PCO or Pure Coconut Oil.
16	HPHD Teluk Nibung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 2,900 ha • SK. 516/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with 684 hectares of forest cover with a carbon sequestration potential of 11,265 tons of CO₂e per year. • Establish KUPS Jaya Lestari in 2019, which cultivates kelut honey. • Establish KUPS Kopi Gambut, which cultivates peat coffee.
17	HPHD Tanjung Harapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 17,445 ha • SK. 518/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 10,506 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 64,507 tons of CO₂e per year.
18	HPHD Ambarawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 4,775 ha • SK. 519/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2017 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 3,118 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 4,478 tons of CO₂e per year.

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19	HPHD Selat Remis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 254 ha • SK.10890/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 71 hec-ares with a carbon sequestration potential of 0 tons of CO₂e per year.
20	HPHD Teluk Pakedai Hulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 295 ha • SK.10881/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 236 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 717 tons of CO₂e per year.
21	HPHD Teluk Pakedai Satu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 785 ha • SK.10877/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 766 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 4 tons of CO₂e per year.
22	HPHD Permata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1,908 ha • SK.10871/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,905 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 0 tons of CO₂e per year.
23	HPHD Teluk Bakung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 5,565 ha • SK.10374/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 3,498 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 11,228 tons of CO₂e per year.
24	HPHD Mengkalang Jambu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 2,920 ha • SK.10875/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 1,854 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 18,649 tons of CO₂e per year.
25	HPHD Tanjung Beringin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 10,503 ha • SK.10373/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 10,251 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 2,144 tons of CO₂e per year.
26	HPHD Betuah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 814 ha • SK.10889/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019 • It has a state forest area with a forest cover of 8.14 hectares with a carbon sequestration potential of 0 tons of CO₂e per year.
27	HPHD Ambawang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 3.283 ha • SK.10889/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019
28	HPHD Kubu Padi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1.381 ha • SK. 10296/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019
29	HPHD Pulau Limbung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1.332 ha • SK.850/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/2/2020
30	HPHD Mengkalang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPHD area 1.984 ha • SK.5325/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/9/2020
31	HPHD Muara Baru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPDH area 2.726 ha • SK.1537/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/3/2021

No	Nama Stakeholder	Inisiatif Investasi Berkelanjutan
F	Crumb Rubber Industries in Kubu Raya	
1	PT. Bintang Borneo Persada	PT. Bintang Borneo Persada is a large-scale company in Korek Village, Sungai Ambawang District, Kubu Raya Re-gency. Production capacity is approximately 30,000 tons per year.
2	PT. GMG Sentosa (Harapan Sentosa)	PT. GMG Sentosa is a large-scale company in Sungai Am-bangah, Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency. The company's production capacity is around 25,000 tons per year.
3	PT. New Kalbar Processor	PT. New Kalbar Processor is a large-scale company located in Teluk Kapuas Village, Sungai Raya District, Kubu Raya Regency. The production capacity of this company is 30,818 tons per year.
4	PT. Giat Usaha Dieng	PT. Giat Usaha Dieng is a large-scale company in Jawa Tengah Village (Jalan Trans Kalimantan km 16.8), Sungai Ambawang District, Kubu Raya Regency. No data on pro-duction capacity.
5	PT. Star Rubber	PT. Star Rubber is a large-scale company in Jawa Tengah Village (Jalan Trans Kalimantan km 16), Sungai Ambawang District, Kubu Raya Regency. No data on production ca-pacity.