



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT A GLANCE

- Sintang holds 1.3% of Indonesia's forests, including the biodiverse Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park
- Forest areas (protected & production) cover 59% of Sintang's area; but the district has one of the highest rates of degradation, deforestation, & fires in West Kalimantan
- District economy is dominated by land & natural resource-based sectors, especially agriculture, increasing the chances of forest loss & degradation
- Sintang's commitment to be a Sustainable District strengthened via Sustainable Palm Oil Regional Action Plan (RAD-KSB) & Sintang Lestari Regional Action Plan (RAD-SL)
- Multiple multi-stakeholder fora (e.g., SekBer, FOKSBI) in the district bring together stakeholders to carry out sustainability initiatives

MAIN DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Large-scale agriculture (oil palm)
- Small-scale agriculture (oil palm & rubber)
- Settlements overlap with forest areas

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION

3.18 Mt CO₂ (2010-2019)
Includes above-ground biomass & peatlands

AREA
21,635 km²

POPULATION
418,785 (2019)

HDI
66.70 (2019)

GDP
USD 655.9 Million
(2019, Base year 2010)

GINI
0.26 (2018)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

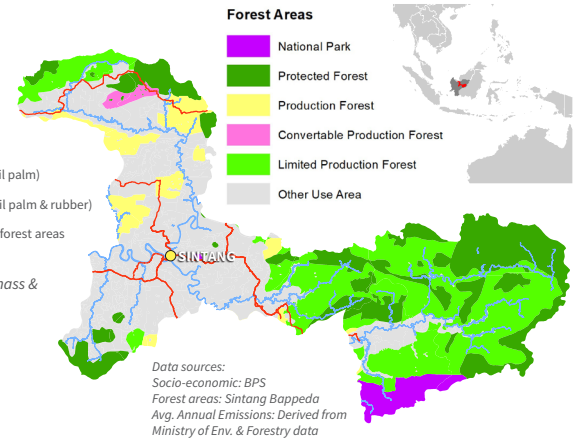
- Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
- Trade
- Construction

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION

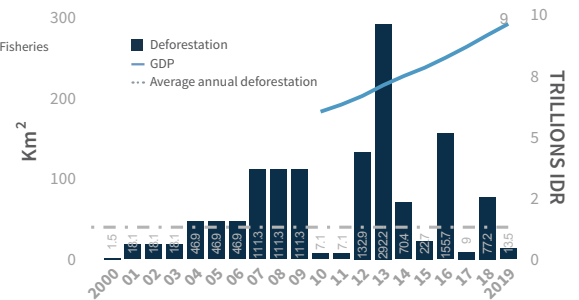
81.4%/18.6%

STRATEGIC COMMODITIES (DISTRICT PRODUCTION, 2019)

Palm (280,771 Tons)
Rubber (39,167 Tons)
Pepper (901 Tons)
Coffee (99 Tons)
Cocoa (10 Tons)



Data sources:
Socio-economic: BPS
Forest areas: Sintang Bappeda
Avg. Annual Emissions: Derived from
Ministry of Env. & Forestry data

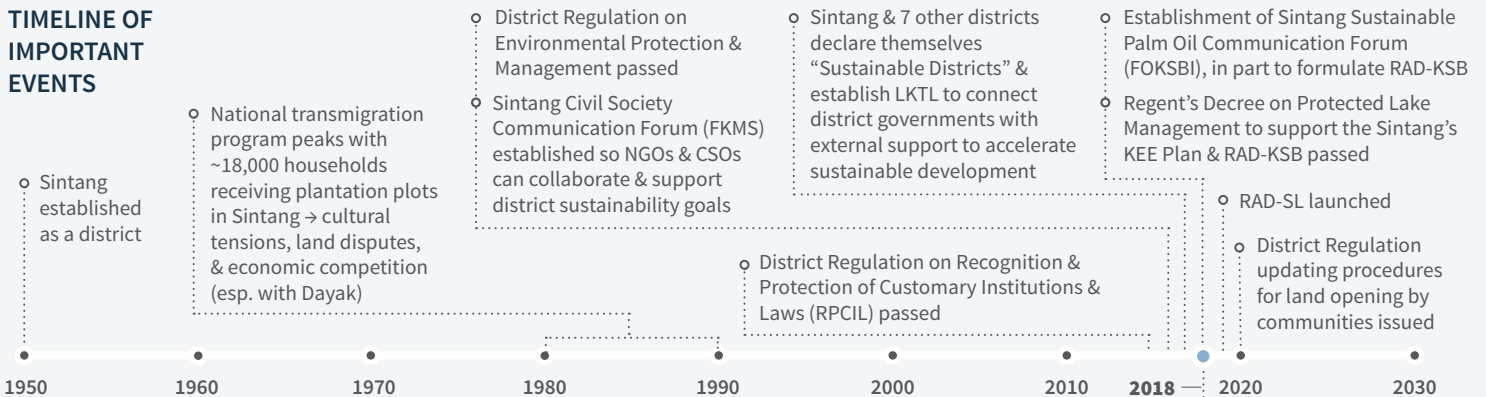


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Conceptualized beginning in 2018, Sintang Lestari Vision seeks to optimize socio-economic benefits while maintaining integrity of natural resources & the environment. Supported by Regent's Decree No. 66/2019, **Sintang Lestari Regional Action Plan (RAD-SL)** aims to facilitate a systemic transition to sustainability & become the basis for government agencies to implement work & strategic plans. Designed with inputs from various stakeholders & facilitated by Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) Indonesia, RAD-SL has seven missions in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & sets performance indicators, goals/targets, & a roadmap until 2030. Further, responding to West Kalimantan's REDD+ Strategy & Action Plan (SRAP REDD+) & Essential

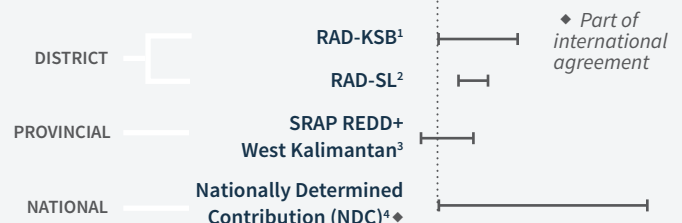
Ecosystem Areas (KEE) initiative, Sintang commits to contributing to reduce GHG emissions & conserve forests in RAD-SL. Additionally, a multi-stakeholder forum (Joint Secretariat; SekBer) involving government, NGO/CSO, FKMS, IP, private sector & other coalition representatives has been established as a transparent institutional governance system to encourage RAD-SL implementation, improve local government capacity, & be a communication bridge between stakeholders. RAD-SL (first in LTKL districts) can serve as a model for other districts. However, the high (albeit declining) share of GDP from land- & natural resource-based sectors poses a challenge in realizing sustainable development.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 Sustainable development of oil palm to prevent environmental degradation, derived from National Action Plan (RAN-KSB); increase farmers' welfare & income diversification by at least 30%; certified local labor in oil palm sector 20%/year; & training in good agricultural practices (GAP) by 20%/year. 2 Transition strategy from BAU to sustainable development; maintain land use zoning at 59% protected & production forests, with at least 75% forested; no new permits for land openings. 3 Reduction of land-based greenhouse gas emissions by 60% from BAU level of 58.7 Mton CO₂ (update from SRAP-REDD+ 2013). 4 Contribute to national goal: Reduce emissions 29% (unconditional) to 41% (conditional on international support) below BAU level of 2,869 Mton CO₂.



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES

FUNDING	ORGANIZATION(S) IMPLEMENTING	INTERVENTION & FOCUS	BENEFICIARIES
DISTRICT PUBLIC ¹	DISTRICT PUBLIC ^{2,3,4,5}	Community-Based Economic Development and Empowerment Program (P2EMAS) <i>Sustainable income diversification program to reduce the dependence of LC/IP on palm oil & rubber (currently in 14 villages)</i>	Indigenous Peoples (IP), Local Communities (LC)
NATIONAL PUBLIC ⁶ PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ⁷ DISTRICT PUBLIC ^{4,8} INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁹ LOCAL NON-PROFIT ¹⁰	LOCAL NON-PROFIT ¹⁰ INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁹	Encouraging Community-Based Natural Resources (Protected Lake) Management Initiatives <i>Environment-based economic development by involving LC around 10 prioritized lakes for conservation; support Sintang's KEE plan</i>	Lake Management Units (LPD), LC
DISTRICT PUBLIC ^{2,3} INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ^{9,11} MULTILATERAL ¹²	DISTRICT PUBLIC ³ OTHER ¹³	Encouraging Sustainable Plantation Management <i>Supporting development of regulations protecting forested areas in concessions & Sustainable Plantations Master Plan; training smallholders in sustainability</i>	District government, Private businesses, LC, IP, Independent farmers
DISTRICT PUBLIC ^{2,3} INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁹	DISTRICT PUBLIC ³ INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ⁹	Designation of High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas <i>Mapping of HCV areas in the district to delineate protection & conservation areas; avoid overlapping land allocation; involves LC/IP in process</i>	Independent farmers, IP, LC

1 District Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). 2 District Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). 3 District Department of Agriculture and Plantation (Disbun). 4 District Department of Food Security and Fisheries (DKPP). 5 District Department of Trade, Cooperatives and SME (Disperindagkop). 6 National Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). 7 Provincial Department of Marine and Fisheries-West Kalimantan (DKP). 8 District Department of Environment (DLH). 9 WWF Indonesia. 10 Sintang Freshwater Care (SFC). 11 Rainforest Alliance. 12 UNDP-GEF. 13 FOKSBI Sintang.

PROGRESS TOWARDS JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟠 ADVANCED

Integrated sustainable development strategy	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAD-SL, a guideline for coordination of policies, programs & stakeholders, is being integrated with planning documents (RPJMD, Spatial Plan (RTRW), Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS)) RAD-KSB & Sintang's Disaster Management Master Plan are in line with RAD-SL
Spatial plans	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District RTRW highlights sustainability as a goal, included public consultation, is integrated with District Strategic Area (KSK) Plan, & in line with provincial & national RTRW, RPJMD & KLHS IP & LC have participated in delineating village/customary land boundaries
Performance targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAD-SL & RAD-KSB sustainability targets (incl. on forest conversion), agreed to by relevant stakeholders, are aligned to provincial & national targets, respectively District set targets for reducing unemployment & poverty, increasing small & medium enterprises (SMEs) productivity, attracting investments, & improving ease of doing business (EoDB)
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sintang reports progress on SDGs, RAN-KSB, & local govt performance (SAKIP) to national govt Electronic monitoring system (e-planning, e-budgeting, & e-procurement) is publicly accessible; forest monitoring is currently being incorporated into RTRW
Policies & incentives	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various district policies & regulations incentivize sustainable landscapes (e.g., KEE, RAD-KSB); planning/budgeting system to ensure alignment under development Sintang provides an online system (OSS) for permits, awards or tax breaks for companies with good traceability & sustainability, & technical/financial assistance for SMEs & village enterprises
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SekBer & FOKSBI Sintang (led & coordinated by govt, incl. govt agencies, private sector, smallholders, & NGOs) support & monitor implementation of RAD-SL & RAD-KSB, respectively Sintang Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA) engages CSOs & LCs to achieve agrarian reform land redistribution targets (TORA)
Sustainable agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FOKSBI via RAD-KSB has resulted in smallholder registration (104 farmers), best practices training in 5 sub-districts, & ISPO/RSPO certifications (49 farmers) District govt & with NGOs are developing plantation master plan integrating HCV areas
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Plantation Coordination Task Force (TPK3K) resolves land tenure conflicts between companies & IP/LC, but resolution methods & coordination with local CSOs/govt needs strengthening RPCIL defines responsibilities of district govt to IP & commits funds/support for IP institutions
Sustainable development funding	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of RAD-KSB & RAD-SL is largely funded by APBD; funding from national govt incentive schemes is allocated for specific programs (e.g., Forest fire management) Collaborative programs (e.g., Masterclass Investasi Lestari) aim to attract investors & facilitate Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

CITATION | W. Sukri, B. Oktavianus, Anastasia, F. Parwadi, Y. Prawiyanto, A. Isnandar, E. Subariyanti, Hermanto, Firdaus, P. Epi, J. Perdana ZH, S. Susanti, H. Setiawan, S.C. Putri, S.J. Wihastuti, P.R. Pasaribu, R.P. Istanti, S. Peteru. 2020. "Sintang District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia.

REVIEWERS | WWF Sintang, Rainforest Alliance, CSF Indonesia

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
2020/10/14

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Insufficient marketing efforts for investment potential & opportunities in the district
- Need to improve communications & data alignment between stakeholders & ensure stakeholder participation/commitment (incl. LC) for land management & implementation of Sintang Lestari Roadmap
- Maintaining continued participation of youth & developing capacity (skills & knowledge) of IP & LC in sustainable development
- Limited support from national govt & lack of accessible incentives for sustainability progress

OPPORTUNITIES

- District regulations/action plans (e.g., RPJMD, RAD-SL, RAD-KSB, RPCIL) & multi-stakeholder forums (e.g., FOKSBI, SekBer) provide pathways to collaborate & achieve sustainable development
- Many local products (food to handicrafts) follow good practices & have potential to be developed further.
- Sustainable plantation practices open up access to certification; incentives & Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) can help increase yields